



Public Health Hub
BERKSHIRE EAST



Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead's People and Place

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary

Updated: February 2024

People: Overview

The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead's (RBWM) 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 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. 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
- [Fingertips Public Health Profiles](#) – Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Comparators

RBWM 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 RBWM'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 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

RBWM is significantly better than comparator

RBWM is similar to comparator

RBWM is significantly worse than comparator

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

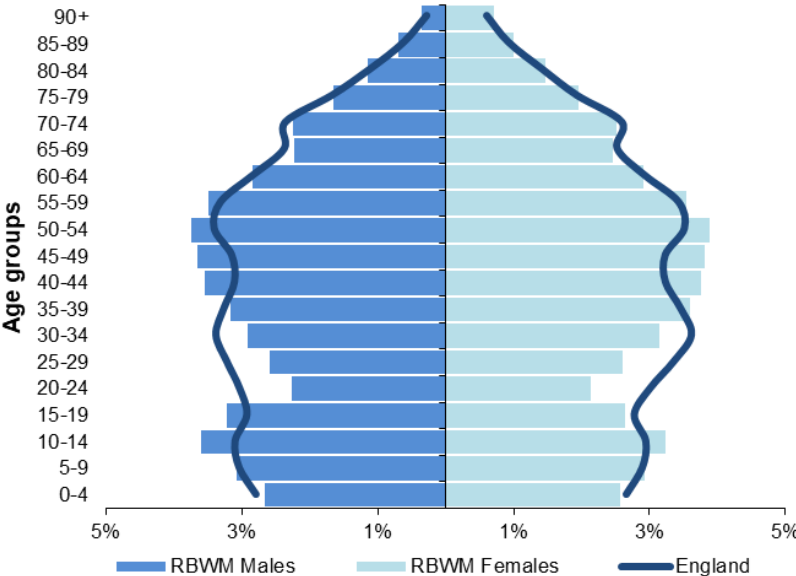
RBWM is significantly lower than comparator
(judgement of better/worse not appropriate)



People: Population

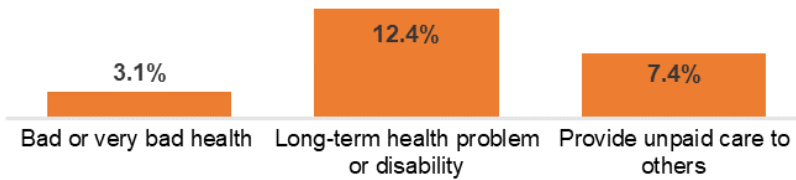
RBWM has a population of 153,494 and has increased by 6% over the last 10 years. RBWM has an older population than England with a median age of 42 years. However, the Borough continues to have higher proportion of children and young people aged 8 to 17 compared to England. The proportion of people aged 20 to 34 is lower than the national picture. 18% of the Borough's population are now aged 65 and over ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2022).

RBWM's Population Estimates by Age Band (Census 2021)




Health and disability


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



Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (2018-20)



 RBWM's male life expectancy and healthy life expectancy continue to be significantly better than national rates. Boys born in RBWM today can expect to live to 81, however they will spend approximately 14% of their life in poor health (12 years).

There is also a 6.1 year difference in life expectancy between boys born in the least deprived areas and most deprived areas of RBWM.. The gap in healthy life expectancy is greater at 6.7 years.

 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, however they will spend approximately 17% of their life in poor health (15 years).

There is a 3.9 year difference in life expectancy between girls born in the least deprived and most deprived areas of RBWM. The gap in healthy life expectancy is greater at 5.3 years.

Life expectancy indicators for RBWM (2020-22)

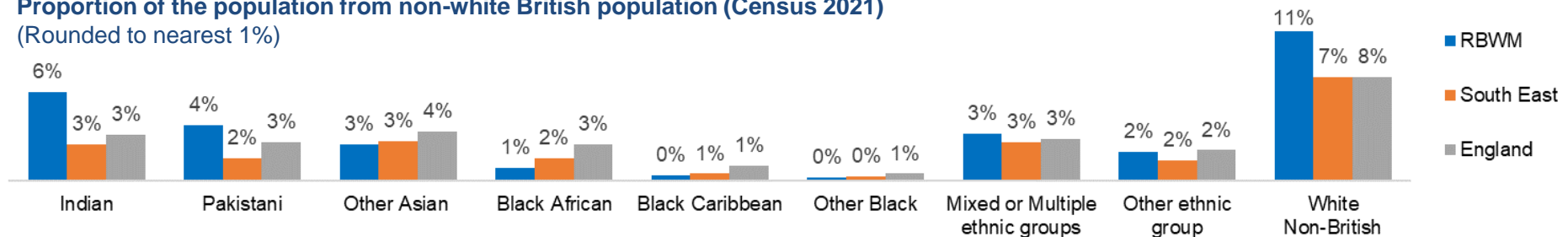
										
Life expectancy at birth	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>81.2</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>78.9</td></tr></table>	RBWM	81.2	England	78.9	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>84.8</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>82.8</td></tr></table>	RBWM	84.8	England	82.8
RBWM	81.2									
England	78.9									
RBWM	84.8									
England	82.8									
Life expectancy at 65	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>84.7</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>83.4</td></tr></table>	RBWM	84.7	England	83.4	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>86.6</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>85.9</td></tr></table>	RBWM	86.6	England	85.9
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Healthy life expectancy at birth	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>69.7</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>63.1</td></tr></table>	RBWM	69.7	England	63.1	<table><tr><td>RBWM</td><td>70.3</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>63.9</td></tr></table>	RBWM	70.3	England	63.9
RBWM	69.7									
England	63.1									
RBWM	70.3									
England	63.9									

People: Ethnicity and Employment

Ethnicity

In 2021, 69% of RBWM's population were from a white British background. 20% of RBWM's population were from ethnic minority groups (excluding white minorities), compared to 19% in England. A further 11% of RBWM's population were from a white non-British background, compared to 8% nationally. People from an Asian background made up over 13% of RBWM's total population and were the largest ethnic minority group as a whole. All ethnic groups have increased in number and proportion in RBWM over the last decade, apart from the white British group that reduced by over 8 percentage points

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

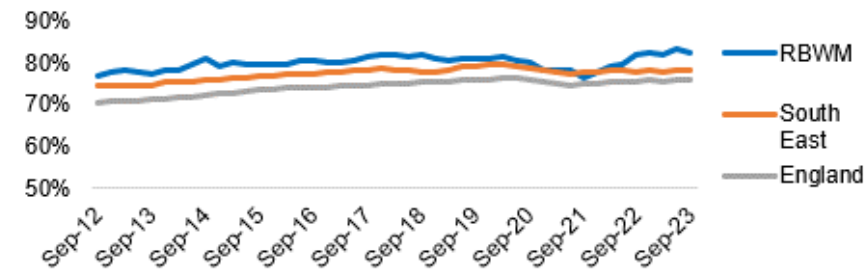


Employment



From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 83% of RBWM's working age population were in employment. The proportion of people in employment has increased in RBWM, following a dip during Covid-19 restrictions.

Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in employment



Unemployment and economic inactivity

From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 3.0% of RBWM's working age population were estimated to be unemployed (2,500 people). 15% (13,300 people) of the population were also economically inactive (not in employment or seeking work). The main reason for this is RBWM was being a student.

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


	RBWM	South East	England
Total	15%	19%	21%
Student	30%	26%	27%
Looking after family/ home	17%	19%	20%
Long-term sick	17%	25%	26%
Other	37%	30%	27%


People: Children and Young People (aged under 18)


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

Approximately 34,078 children and young people (aged under 18) live in RBWM and make-up 22% of the total population ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023). 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 will have an average of 1.6 children in both RBWM and England ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023).


Pregnancy and birth

 **6.7%** of RBWM mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2022/23.

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

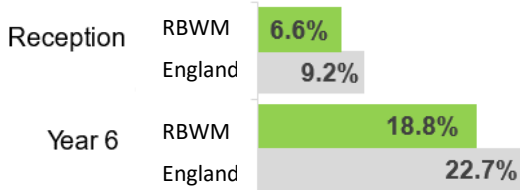
 **77.5%** of infants are totally or partially breastfed at 6-8 weeks in RBWM in 2022/23

Childhood Obesity


 Childhood obesity is measured through the National Childhood Measurement Programme for children in primary school


Reception and Year 6. RBWM's Year 6 obesity rate has significantly increased over the last 5 years, in line with the national picture.


Prevalence of obesity (2022/23)



Vulnerable children

 **9.1%** of RBWM's under 16s lived in relative low income families in 2021/22, which is over 2,500 children.

 128 children in RBWM were in care on 31-Mar-22. This is a rate of **38** per 10,000 population.

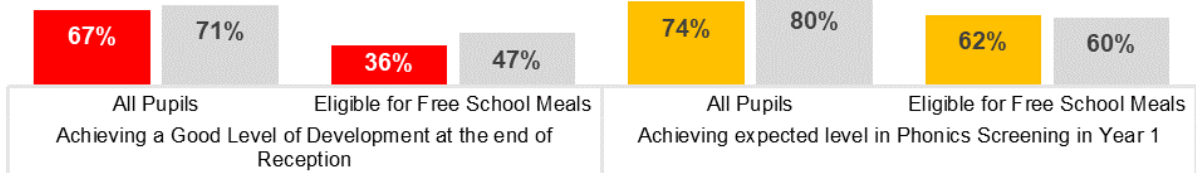
 **16.6%** of pupils in RBWM had special educational needs (SEN) in 2022/23, which is 4,737 pupils.

Education

RBWM's school readiness and attainment levels at the end of Reception Year are significantly worse than the least deprived decile group, while attainment levels at the end of Year 1 are similar. Attainment 8 Scores (Key Stage 4) in RBWM's state-funded schools continue to be higher than England's and the least deprived decile group.



School readiness in RBWM, 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, 13 babies under 1 died in RBWM at a rate of **3.0** per 1,000 population. This is similar to the least deprived comparator.

In 2018-20, 8 children aged 1 to 17 died in RBWM. The numbers are too small to calculate a comparable rate per 100,000 population.

People: Adults

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

Health Behaviours in adults



9% of RBWM adults were smokers in 2022, which is over 10,200 people.



34% of RBWM adults met the recommended 5-a-day fruit and veg portions per day in 2021/22.



56% of adults in RBWM were overweight or obese in 2021/22, which is over 66,500 people.



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



76% of adults in RBWM were classified as physically active (150+ minutes activity per week) in 2021/22.

33% (59) of RBWM adults in treatment for alcohol misuse successfully completed treatment in 2022. This was similar to the comparator.



15% were physically inactive (>30 minutes activity per week).



5% (12) of opiate users and **24%** (23) of non-opiate users completed treatment in 2022. These were similar (opiate) and significantly worse (non-opiate) than the least deprived decile.

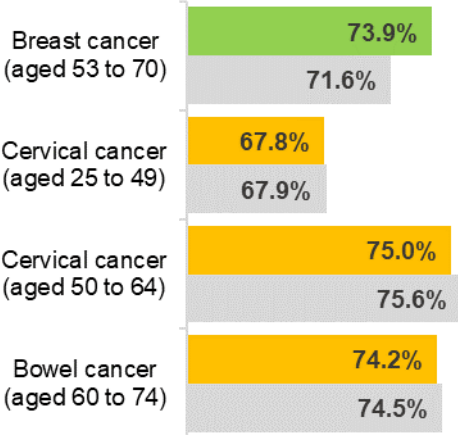
Cancer screening



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

Cancer screening coverage (2023)

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



Older adults



In 2021/22 there were 590 emergency admissions due to falls for RBWM adults aged 65 and over. This is a rate of **1,907** 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.



In the same period, there were 175 emergency admissions for hip fractures at **567** per 100,000 population.

RBWM had 60 more deaths in the winter months of Aug-21 to Jul-22 compared to the average of other months. This is a difference of 14%. This was similar to 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, 0.8% of people in RBWM were recorded as having a serious mental health disorder on their GP Record. This is approximately 1,200 people.

12.6% of adults in RBWM were recorded as having depression on their GP record. This is approximately 15,200 adults.

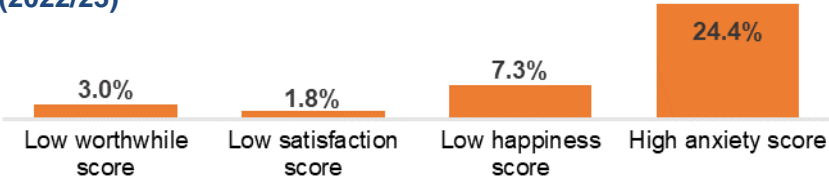
Estimated prevalence in children (2022):
Nationally, 18% of children aged 7 to 16 and 22% of those aged 17 to 24 are estimated to have a probable mental health disorder.

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 RBWM with low wellbeing scores (2022/23)



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 34 suicides recorded for RBWM residents at a rate of 9 per 100,000 population.

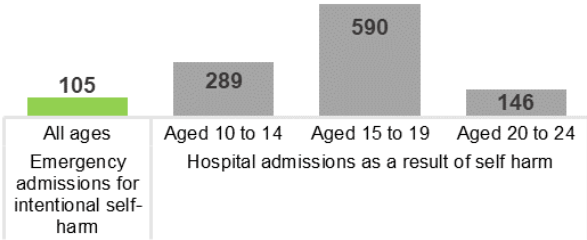
The suicide rate in males is higher, both nationally and locally. In 2020-22 68% of suicides in RBWM were male.

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 (2021/22)



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 423% higher than the general population in RBWM for this time period.

People: Health Conditions and Premature Mortality

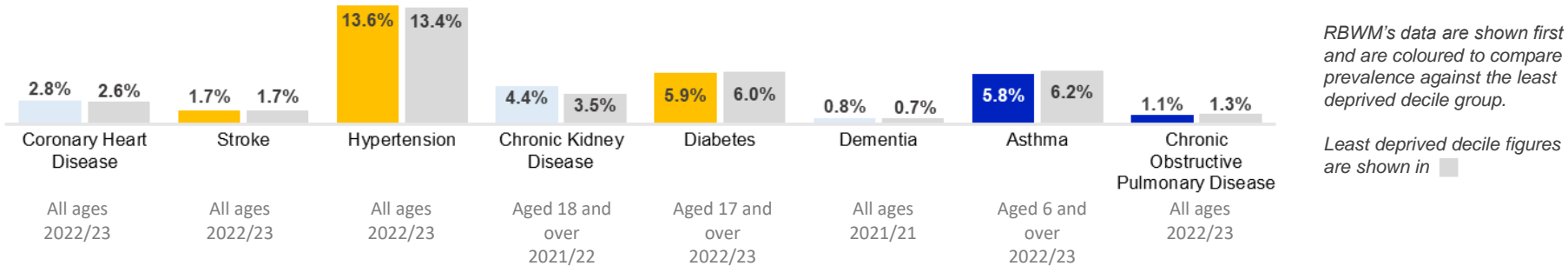
RBWM is compared to the least deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions

In the 2021 census, 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, 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 respiratory diseases compared to the least deprived decile group, while coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease and dementia prevalence are higher than the comparator group.

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



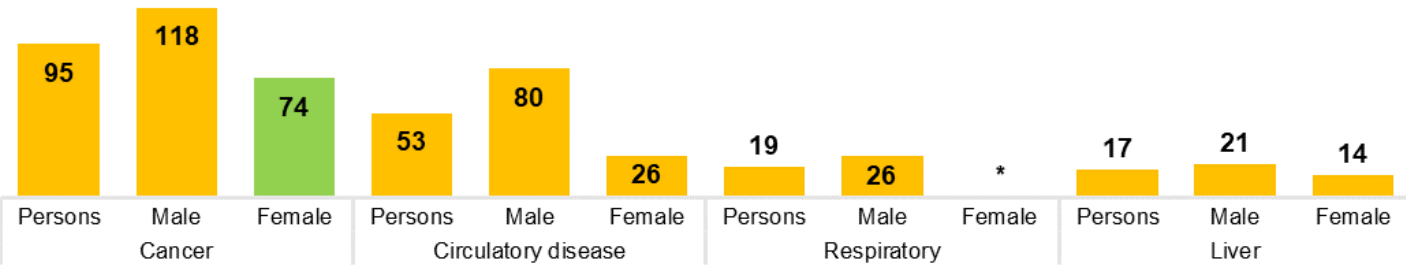
Premature mortality (for people aged under 75)

In 2022, 320 people in RBWM died prematurely (aged under 75). This was 24% of all deaths in RBWM, compared to 33% of deaths in England. The main causes of premature mortality in RBWM were cancer (39%) and circulatory disease (23%) ([Office for National Statistics 2024](#)).

RBWM's under 75 mortality rates are similar to the least deprived decile group, as shown in the graph.

Female premature mortality rates for cancer are significantly better in RBWM than the least deprived decile and national rates.

Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 population in RBWM – directly standardised (2022)

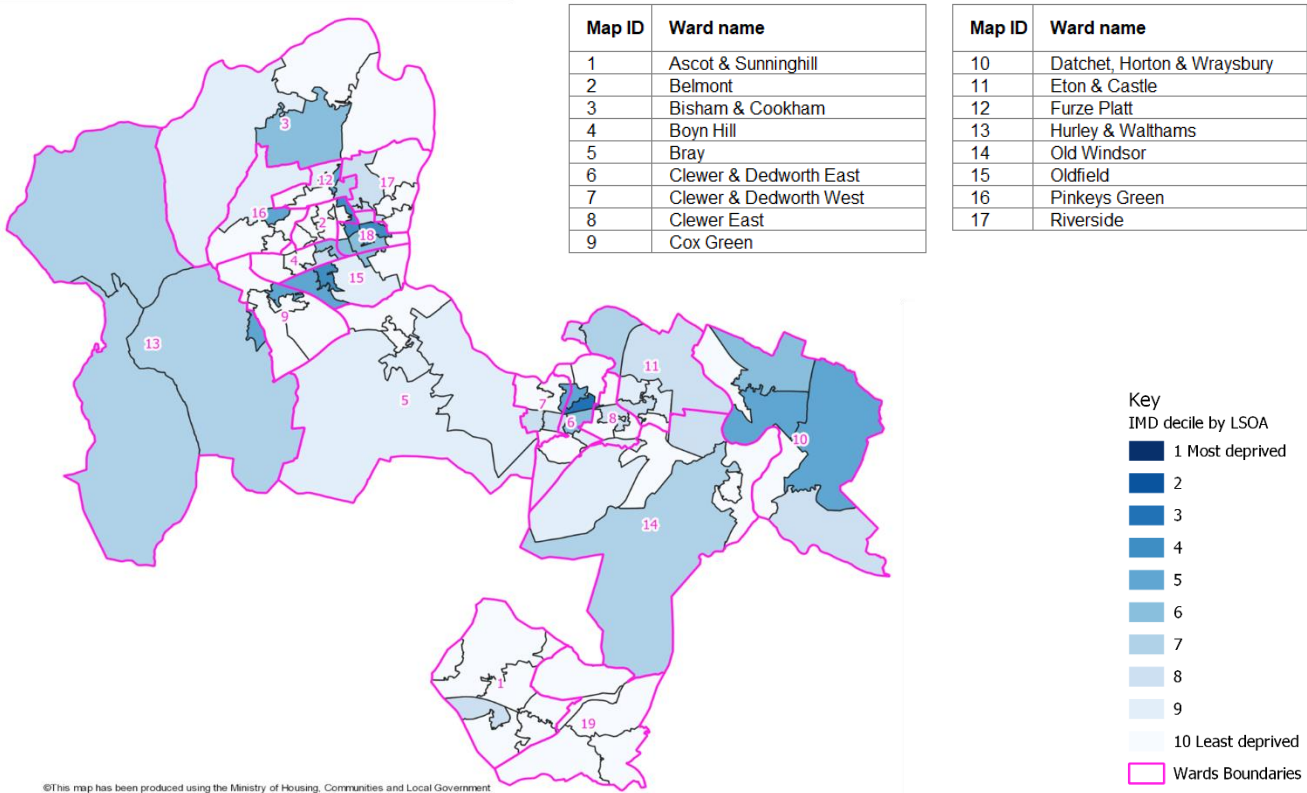


Place: Deprivation

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 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 10% least deprived local authorities in England with more than half of the Borough's neighbourhoods (LSOAs) also in the 10% least deprived nationally. While none of RBWM's LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived areas in England, there are areas of higher deprivation within Clewer North, St Mary's and Oldfield wards.

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



©This map has been produced using the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation 2019 and Ordnance survey OpenData 2023.

Fuel poverty

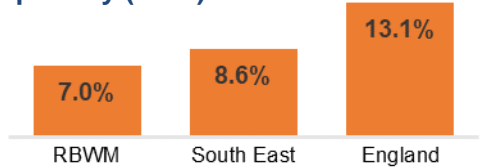
A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D or below and are left with a residual income below the official poverty line once they have spent the required amount to heat their home.



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 2021, 4,374 households in RBWM were considered to be fuel poor.

Proportion of households in fuel poverty (2021)



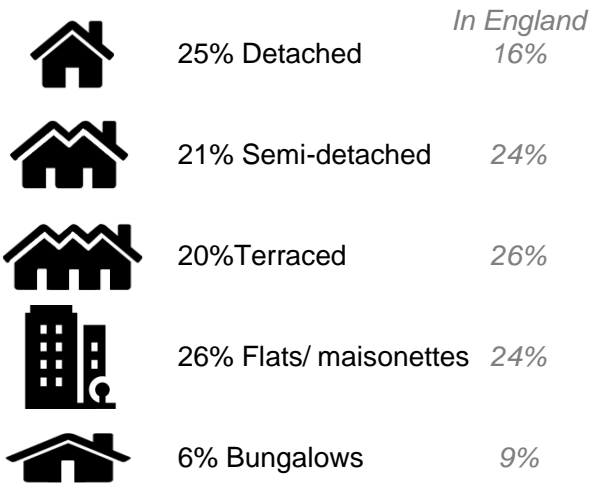
Place: Housing

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

There are 65,590 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).

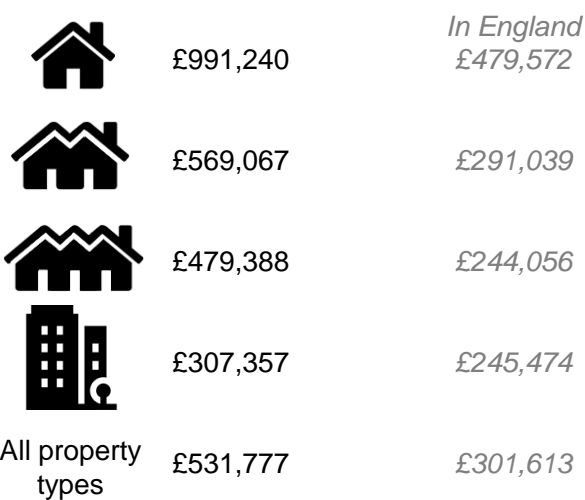
All property types in RBWM are more expensive than the England average and the Royal Borough is the least affordable place to live outside of London, based on average income and house prices. The 2021 census showed an increase in the number of people living alone, both nationally and locally. In RBWM nearly 11% of people live alone with 28% of those aged 66 and over living alone.

Household types in RBWM (2021)



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

Average price of property in RBWM (Nov-23)



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

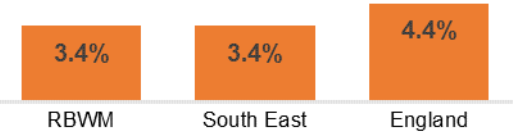
Size and overcrowding

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

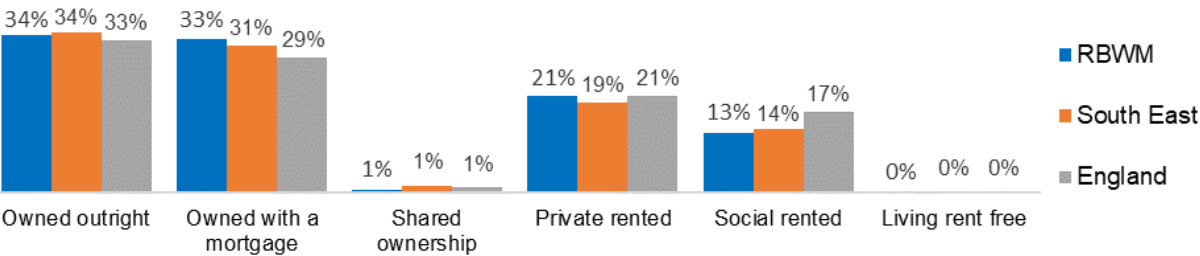


2,100 households in RBWM were estimated to be overcrowded in 2021. This means that there are fewer bedrooms than would standardly be required for the number of people in the house.

Proportion of households that are overcrowded (2021)



Ownership and tenancy by type (2021)



Homelessness

373 households in RBWM were identified as eligible for support (termed prevention or relief duty) under the Homeless Reduction Act in 2021/22. This is a rate of 6 per 1,000 households, which is significantly better than national and regional rates.



Environment

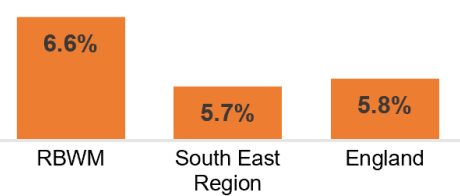
Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of air pollution in the UK in 2013 was estimated to be equivalent to between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths ([Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants](#) 2018). The measurement of estimated fine particulate matter in the air is seen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

Air Quality

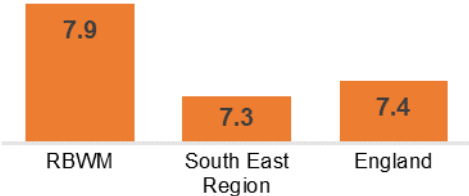


90% of RBWM is classified as urban with 10% rural areas ([Office for National Statistics](#) 202). Air quality indicators in RBWM are shown below. Levels of fine particulate are below the [national air quality objective](#) (<20 µg/m³) but above [WHO pollutant guidelines](#) (<5 µg/m³).

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*)



Walking or public transport



11 minutes

10 minutes

16 minutes

16 minutes

19 minutes

18 minutes

■ RBWM
■ England

Source: Department for Transport (2019); [Journey time statistics](#)

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 RBWM at a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population (2020/21).



22 children (aged 10 to 17) were first time offenders in RBWM at a rate of 130 per 100,000 population (2022).



In 2022/23, there were 3,567 violent offences recorded by police in RBWM at a rate of 23 per 1,000 population. 333 of these were sexual offences at a rate of 2 per 1,000 population.



There were 115 hospital admissions from violent crime in RBWM during the latest 3 year period (2018/19 to 2020/21). This was a rate of 28 per 100,000 population.

Summary of indicators

The colour-coding depicts how RBWM 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

- RBWM is significantly better than comparator
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- RBWM is significantly higher than comparator (judgement of better/worse not appropriate)
- RBWM is significantly lower than comparator (judgement of better/worse not appropriate)



Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			Least Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Population	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018-20	-	69.7	-	-	65.5	63.1
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	70.3	-	-	65.9	63.9
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2020-22	-	81.2	-	-	80.1	78.9
	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2020-22	-	84.8	-	-	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	-	67.9	-	-	64.3	62.4
	Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	65.9	-	-	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	-	3.9	-	-	6.0	7.9
	% of population with long-term health problem or disability	2021	18,906	12.4%	-	-	16.1%	17.7%
	% of population with bad or very bad health	2021	4,638	3.1%	-	-	4.2%	5.3%
	% of population providing unpaid care to others	2021	10,775	7.4%	-	-	8.5%	8.9%
Employment	Employment rate for working age population (aged 16-64)	Oct-22 - Sep-23	78,300	83%	-	-	79%	76%
	Economic Inactivity	Oct-22 - Sep-23	14,700	14.5%	-	-	18.7%	21.1%

Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			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	1,526	1.61	-	-	1.60	1.55
	% of mothers who are smokers at time of delivery	2022/23	66	6.7%	▶	6.4%	8.1%	8.8%
	% of term babies with low birth weight	2021	36	2.5%	▶	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%
	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2022/23	1,024	77.5%	-	61.2%	*	49.2%
	Prevalence of obesity in Reception	2022/23	90	6.6%	▶	-	8.0%	9.2%
	Prevalence of obesity in Year 6	2022/23	290	18.8%	▲	-	19.4%	22.7%
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2021/22	2,713	9.1%	-	10.6%	15.1%	19.9%
	Children in care per 10,000 population	2022	128	38	-	45	56	70
	% of school pupils with a special educational need (SEN)	2022/23	4,737	16.6%	▶	17.2%	17.6%	17.3%
	% of children achieving a good level of development at end of Reception	2022/23	1,064	66.6%	-	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	60	35.9%	-	46.5%	49.9%	51.6%
	% of children achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1	2022/23	1,264	73.6%	▼	80.4%	78.6%	78.9%
	% of children eligible for free school meals achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1	2022/23	115	62.2%	▶	60.0%	61.8%	66.5%
	Average Attainment 8 score	2021/22	82,202	55.1	-	52.7	49.9	48.7
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2020-22	13	3.0	-	2.9	3.4	4.0
	Child mortality rate per 1,000 population aged 1-17	2018-20	8	**	-	-	8.7	10.3

Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			Least Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Adults	Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2022	-	8.6%	-	10.3%	11.5%	12.7%
	% of adults classified as overweight or obese	2021/22	-	55.7%	-	60.4%	62.7%	63.8%
	% of physically active adults	2021/22	-	76.2%	-	73.0%	70.5%	67.3%
	% of physically inactive adults	2021/22	-	14.9%	-	16.8%	18.8%	22.3%
	% of people aged 16+ meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day'	2021/22	-	34.4%	-	35.8%	35.2%	32.5%
	% of dependent drinkers not in treatment	2020/21	766	77.3%	-	-	-	81.9%
	Successful completion of alcohol treatment	2022	59	33.1%	►	38.3%	35.3%	35.1%
	Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	2022	12	5.3%	►	6.0%	6.4%	5.0%
	Successful completion of drug treatment - non opiate users	2022	23	23.5%	►	35.4%	31.8%	31.4%
	Cancer screening coverage: breast (females aged 53 to 70)	2023	13,275	73.9%	▼	71.6%	69.8%	66.2%
	Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 25 to 49)	2023	19,380	67.8%	▼	67.9%	67.3%	65.8%
	Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 50 to 64)	2023	12,021	75.0%	▼	75.6%	74.6%	74.4%
	Cancer screening coverage: bowel (aged 60 to 74)	2023	18,264	74.2%	▲	74.5%	74.3%	72.0%
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population	2021/22	590	1,907	-	2,113	2,192	2,100
	Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population	2021/22	175	567	-	517	536	551
	Winter Mortality index ratio	Aug-21 - Jul-22	60	14.3%	-	8.9%	8.6%	8.1%

Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			Least Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Mental health	GP Recorded prevalence of serious mental illness (all)	18-Jan-24	1,200 (c.)	0.8%	-	-	-	-
	GP Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over)	18-Jan-24	15,200 (c.)	12.6%	-	-	-	-
	Recorded prevalence of serious mental health condition (all)	2022/23	1,324	0.8%	▶	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
	Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over)	2022/23	16,001	11.4%	▲	12.3%	13.8%	13.2%
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (all)	2020-22	34	8.6	-	-	10.4	10.3
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Male)	2020-22	23	12.0	-	-	15.6	15.8
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Female)	2020-22	11	5.4	-	-	5.7	5.2
	Emergency admissions for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population	2021/22	165	105.1	-	159.1	197.5	163.9
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 14)	2021/22	30	289.2	-	-	346.3	307.1
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 15 to 19)	2021/22	55	589.5	-	-	845.5	641.7
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 20 to 24)	2021/22	10	145.5	-	-	466.3	340.9
	% of people with a low worthwhile score	2022/23	-	3.0%	-	-	5.1%	5.6%
	% of people with a low satisfaction score	2022/23	-	1.8%	-	-	3.8%	4.4%
	% of people with a low happiness score	2022/23	-	7.3%	-	-	8.6%	8.9%
	% of people with a high anxiety score	2022/23	-	24.4%	-	-	24.0%	23.3%
	Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness per 100,000 population	2018-20	250	81.4	-	-	83.7	103.6
	Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness	2018-20	-	423%	-	-	425%	390%

Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			Least Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Health Conditions and Premature Mortality	Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease (all ages)	2022/23	4,858	2.8%	▲	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
	Recorded prevalence of Stroke (all ages)	2022/23	2,919	1.7%	▲	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
	Recorded prevalence of Hypertension (all ages)	2022/23	23,778	13.6%	▲	13.4%	14.6%	14.4%
	Recorded prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (aged 18 and over)	2021/22	6,052	4.4%	▲	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%
	Recorded prevalence of Diabetes (aged 17 and over)	2022/23	8,366	5.9%	▲	6.0%	6.9%	7.5%
	Recorded prevalence of Dementia (all ages)	2021/22	1,388	0.8%	▶	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	Recorded prevalence of Asthma (aged 6 and over)	2022/23	9,680	5.8%	-	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%
	Recorded prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (all ages)	2022/23	1,870	1.1%	▶	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (all)	2022	128	95.3	▶	108.4	114.3	122.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	77	117.5	-	118.1	126.1	135.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	51	74.1	-	99.5	103.6	110.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	71	52.6	▶	54.9	63.1	77.8
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	53	79.9	-	79.1	88.7	110.0
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	18	26.2	-	32.2	39.2	47.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	25	19.0	▶	20.3	25.4	30.7
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	16	25.6	-	23.5	29.4	35.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	-	**	-	17.4	21.7	26.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	24	17.3	▶	15.5	18.1	21.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	14	20.8	-	19.7	23.3	27.6
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	10	14.1	-	11.6	13.1	15.5

Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	RBWM			Least Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Deprivation	% of households in fuel poverty	2021	4,374	7.0%	-	-	8.6%	13.1%
Housing	% of households that are overcrowded	2021	2,072	3.4%	-	-	3.4%	4.4%
	Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act per 1,000 households	2022/23	373	6.0	-	-	10.3	12.4
Environment and Crime	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2022	-	6.6%	-	-	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	1.4	▼	-	2.6	2.8
	First time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 17)	2022	22	130	▶	113.4	134.7	148.8
	Violent crime - Rate of violence offences per 1,000 population	2022/23	3,567	23.2	▲	22.1	31.4	34.4
	Violent crime - Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population	2022/23	333	2.2	▲	2.0	2.9	3.0
	Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 population	2018/19 - 20/21	115	27.7	-	24.4	29.4	41.9