



**Public Health Hub**  
BERKSHIRE EAST

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**Slough**  
Borough Council

# Slough's People and Place

## Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary

Updated: February 2024

# People: Overview

Slough'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 Slough 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 Slough. 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 Slough can also be found at:

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

## Comparators

Slough is in the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile of local authorities in England. As deprivation is such an important factor for health and life outcomes, **the 5<sup>th</sup> most 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 Slough'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 Slough 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

Slough is significantly better than comparator

Slough is similar to comparator

Slough is significantly worse than comparator

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

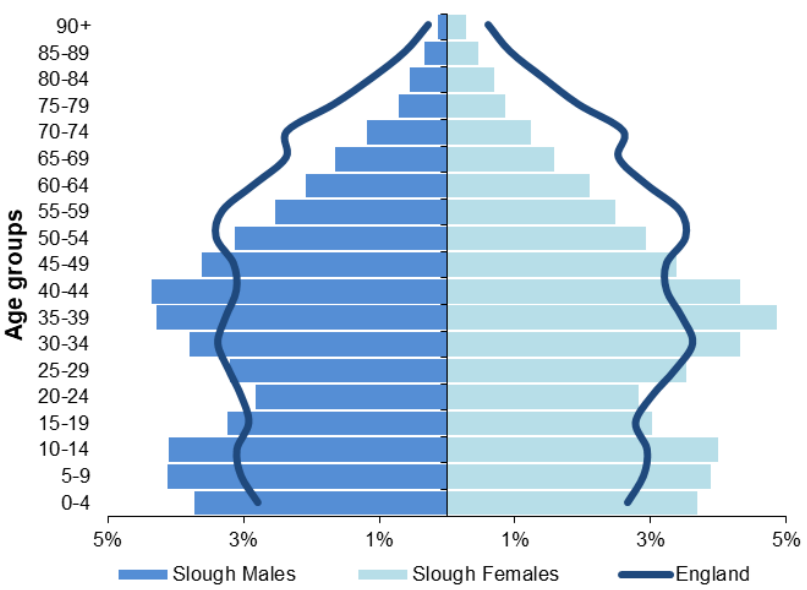
Slough is significantly lower than comparator  
(judgement of better/worse not appropriate)



# People: Population

Slough has a population of 158,495 and has increased by over 13% over the last 10 years. Slough's population is one of the youngest in England with nearly 28% of the population aged under 18, compared to 21% nationally. While the proportion of working-aged adults in Slough is higher (63%) than England's (61%), the proportion of people aged 65 and over is significantly lower at only 10% of the population. People aged 65 and over make-up 18% of the population nationally ([Office For National Statistics](#) 2023).

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



Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (2018-20)

Slough's male life expectancy and healthy life expectancy continue to be significantly worse than national and regional rates. Boys born in Slough today can expect to live to 77 and will spend approximately 25% of their life in poor health (19 years).

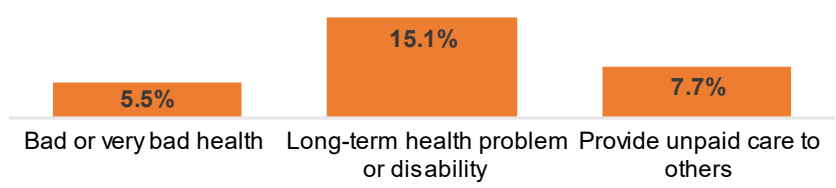
There is also a 7.2 year difference in life expectancy between boys born in the least deprived areas and most deprived areas of Slough. The gap in healthy life expectancy is similar at 7.4 years.

Slough's female life expectancy is now significantly worse than national and regional levels, however it remains higher than males. Healthy life expectancy is also significantly worse than national and regional rates. Girls born in Slough today can expect to live to 82 and will spend approximately 26% of their life in poor health (21 years).



There is a 7.6 year difference in life expectancy between girls born in the least deprived areas of Slough and most deprived areas. The gap in healthy life expectancy is higher at 8.6 years.

Health and disability

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



Life expectancy indicators for Slough (2020-22)

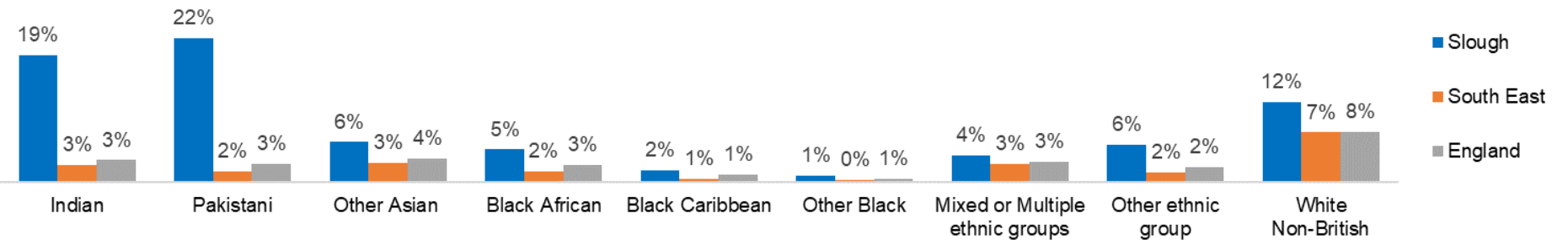
										
Life expectancy at birth	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>76.9</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>78.9</td></tr></table>	Slough	76.9	England	78.9	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>81.7</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>82.8</td></tr></table>	Slough	81.7	England	82.8
Slough	76.9									
England	78.9									
Slough	81.7									
England	82.8									
Life expectancy at 65	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>82.2</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>83.4</td></tr></table>	Slough	82.2	England	83.4	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>86.6</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>85.9</td></tr></table>	Slough	86.6	England	85.9
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Healthy life expectancy at birth	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>58.1</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>63.1</td></tr></table>	Slough	58.1	England	63.1	<table><tr><td>Slough</td><td>60.3</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>63.9</td></tr></table>	Slough	60.3	England	63.9
Slough	58.1									
England	63.1									
Slough	60.3									
England	63.9									

# People: Ethnicity and Employment

## Ethnicity

Slough is one of the most ethnically diverse local authorities in England with 64% of the population coming from ethnic minority backgrounds (excluding white minorities) in 2021. A further 12% of the population were from a white non-British background. In comparison, 19% of England's population were from ethnic minority groups (excluding white minorities) and 8% from a white non-British background. People from an Asian background make up 47% of Slough's total population and are the largest ethnic minority group as a whole.

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

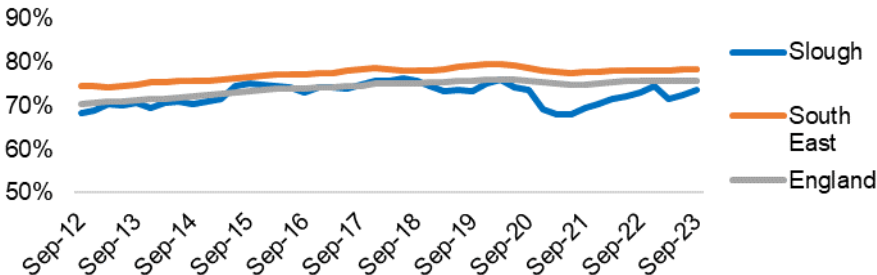


## Employment



From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 74% of Slough's working age population were in employment. The proportion of people in employment decreased during the pandemic and this drop was more pronounced in Slough. While this has improved locally, the employment rate has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in employment



## Unemployment and economic inactivity

From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 5.0% of Slough's working age population were estimated to be unemployed (3,400 people). 20% (19,600) of Slough's working age population were also economically inactive (not in employment or seeking work). The main reasons for being economically inactive in Slough were looking after family and/or home and being a student.

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

	Slough	South East	England
Total	20%	19%	21%
Student	33%	26%	27%
Looking after family/ home	37%	19%	20%
Long-term sick	*	25%	26%
Other	30%	30%	27%

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

Slough is compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

Approximately 43,800 children and young people (aged under 18) live in Slough ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023). This is 28% of Slough's total population, which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion in England. Fertility rates in Slough decreased significantly in 2021, in contrast to the increase in births that happened in most parts of England following the Covid-19 pandemic. However, Slough continues to have one of the highest total fertility rates in England ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023).

## Pregnancy and birth



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



**4.4%** of term babies born in Slough were a low birth weight (under 2,500g) in 2021.



Breastfeeding prevalence data for babies in Slough has not been published due to data quality issues with the recording for 2022/23.

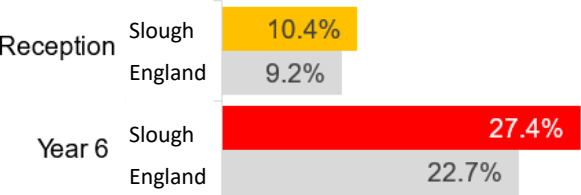
## Childhood Obesity



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

Reception and Year 6. Slough's prevalence of obesity continues to be worse than national figures and is the highest rate in the South East for Year 6.

### Prevalence of obesity (2022/23)



## Vulnerable children



**23.2%** of Slough's under 16s lived in relative low income families in 2021/22. This is over 9,000 children and continues to increase.



234 children in Slough were in care on 31-Mar-22. This is a rate of **53** per 10,000 population.



**14.1%** of pupils in Slough had special educational needs (SEN) in 2022/23, which is 4,906 pupils.

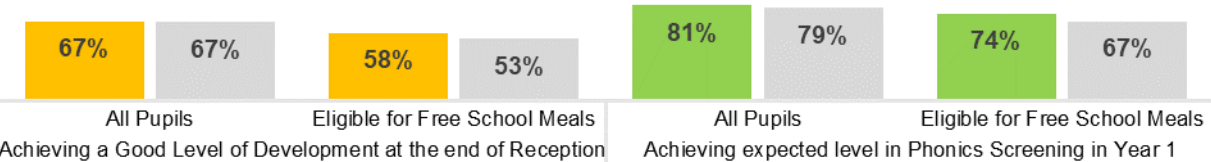
## Education

Slough's school readiness and attainment levels are generally better than England for all pupils and those eligible for free school meals.

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



### School readiness in Slough, compared to 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile (2022/23)



## Mortality

Infant mortality is a key indicator of the general health of the entire population. In 2020-22, 51 babies under 1 died in Slough at a rate of **8** per 1,000 live births. This is significantly worse than Slough's deprivation decile group.

In 2018-20, 21 children aged 1 to 17 died in Slough at a rate of **17.7** per 100,000 population aged 1 to 17.

# People: Adults

Slough is compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

## Health Behaviours in adults



**15%** of Slough adults were smokers in 2022, which is over 17,000 people.



**66%** of adults in Slough were overweight or obese in 2021/22, which is over 75,000 people.



**51%** of adults in Slough were classified as physically active (150+ minutes activity per week) in 2021/22.



**34%** were physically inactive (<30 minutes activity per week).



**25%** of Slough adults met the recommended 5-a-day fruit and vegetable portions per day in 2021/22.



Approximately 1.4% of adults in Slough are alcohol dependent. **90%** of these were not in treatment in 2020/21.

**53%** (71) of Slough adults in treatment for alcohol misuse successfully completed treatment in 2022. This was significantly better than the comparator group.



**11%** (43) of opiate users and **42%** (46) of non-opiate users also successfully completed treatment in 2022. These were both significantly better than the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile.

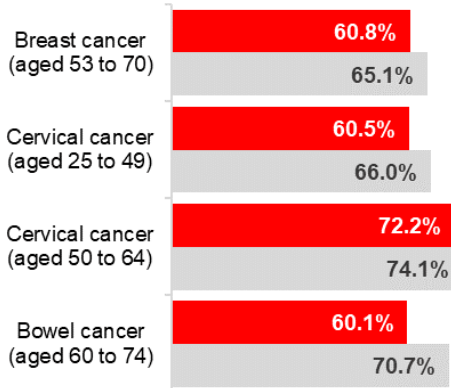
## Cancer screening



Slough's cancer screening coverage is significantly worse than England and the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile comparator group for all 3 national screening programmes.

### Cancer screening coverage (2023)

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



## Older adults



In 2021/22 there were 280 emergency admissions due to falls for Slough adults aged 65 and over. This is a rate of **1,900** per 100,000 population.



In the same period, there were 65 emergency admissions for hip fractures at a rate of **447** 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.

Slough had 30 more deaths in the winter months of August-21 to Jul-22 compared to the average of non-winter months. This is a difference of 10%.



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, 1.0% of people in Slough were recorded as having a serious mental health disorder on their GP Record. This is over 1,600 people.

10.0% of adults in Slough were recorded as having depression on their GP record,. This equates to nearly 12,500 adults.

**Estimated prevalence in children (2022):**

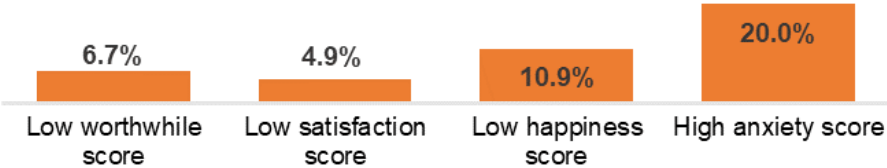
Nationally, 18% of children aged 7 to 16 and 22% of those aged 17 to 24 are estimated to have a probable mental health disorder.

### 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 Slough 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 35 suicides recorded for Slough residents at a rate of 8.9 per 100,000 population.

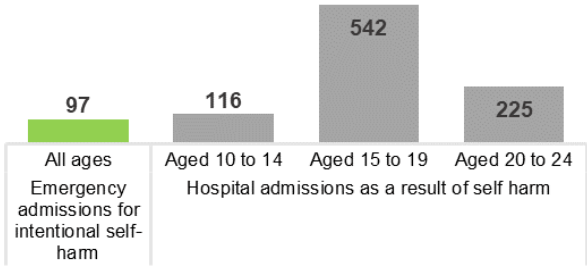
The suicide rate in males is higher, both nationally and locally. In 2020-22 66% of suicides in Slough were male.

### 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 Slough 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, Slough's premature mortality rate for people with SMI was significantly worse than England's at 123.1 per 100,000 population. The under-75 mortality rate was 320% higher than the general population in Slough for this time period, which was significantly better than England (390%).

# People: Health Conditions and Premature Mortality

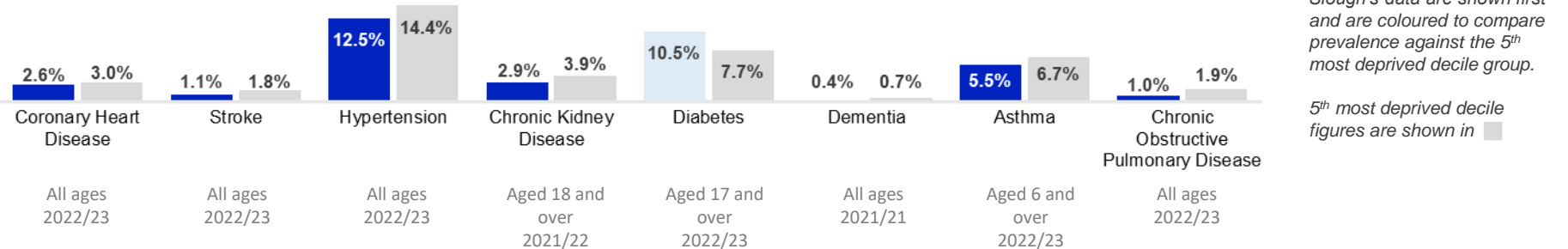
Slough is compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

## 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, 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 Slough, regardless of where they are registered with a GP. Slough has a significantly lower prevalence of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile. This may partly be due to Slough's younger population profile. Slough's prevalence of diabetes is significantly higher than the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile, region and national prevalence rates.

## Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions in Slough, compared to the fifth most deprived decile

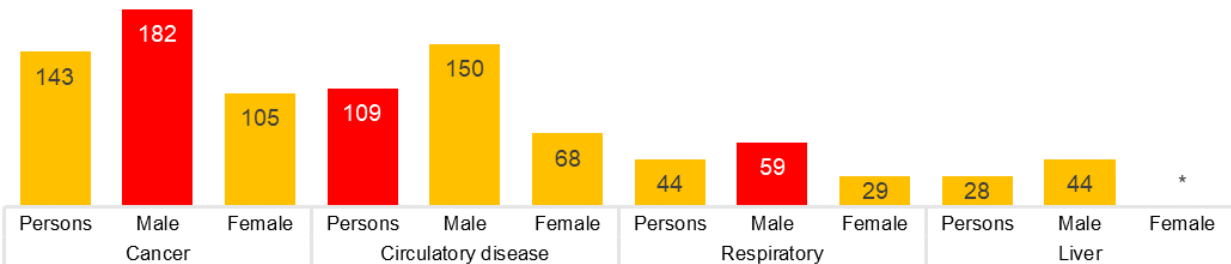


## Premature mortality (for people aged under 75)

In 2022, 417 people in Slough died prematurely (aged under 75). This was 45% of all deaths in Slough, compared to 31% of deaths in England. The main causes of premature mortality in Slough were cancer and circulatory disease which accounted for 31% and 25% of premature deaths respectively ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2024).

Slough's under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease were significantly worse than the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile rate in 2022. Premature mortality from cancer and respiratory diseases were also significantly worse in males.

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



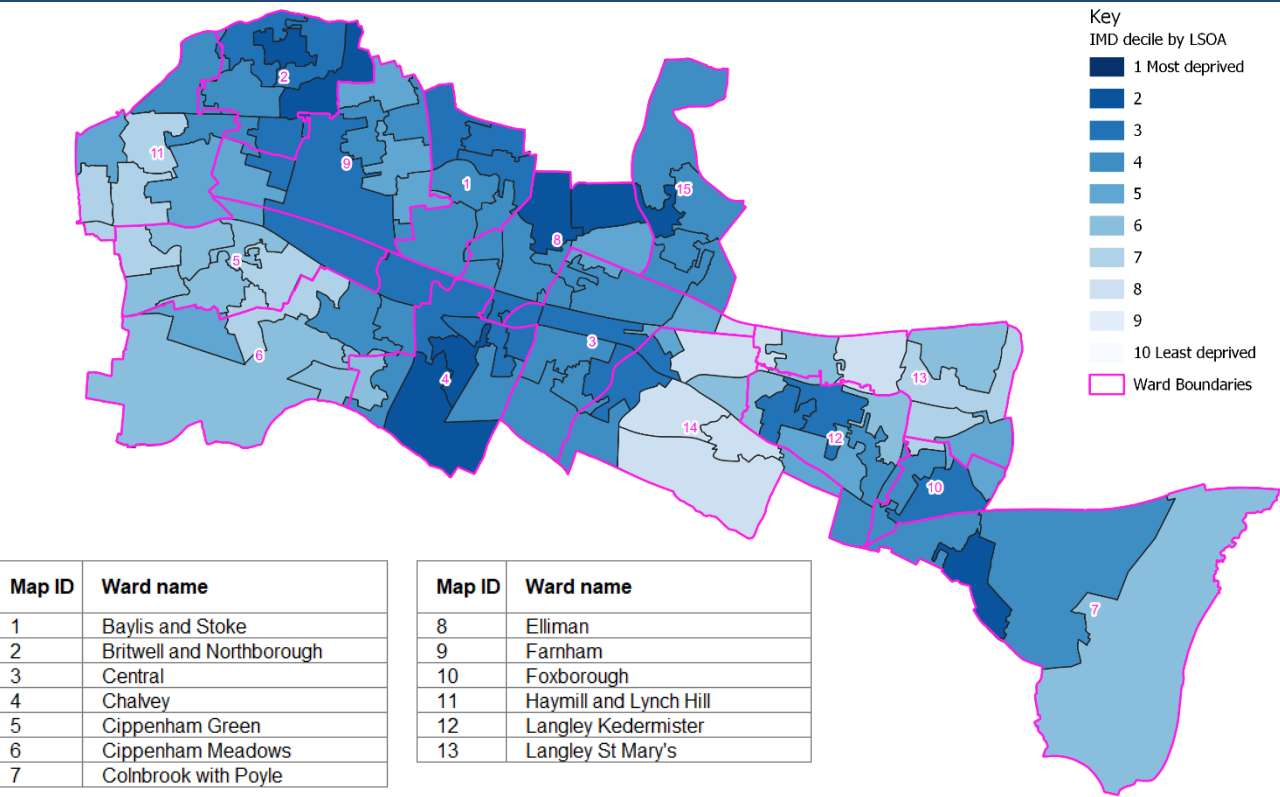


# Place: Deprivation

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.

Slough's overall deprivation ranking sits within the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile in England. None of Slough's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in the England, however 7 out of Slough's 80 LSOAs fall within the 10%-20% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. These are in areas of Britwell and Northborough, Central, Chalvey, Colnbrook with Poyle and Elliman wards

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in Slough 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

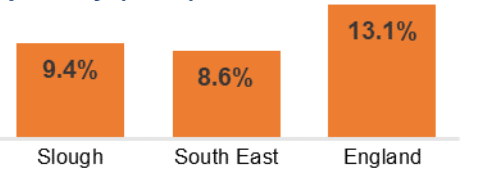
A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D or below and are left with a residual income below the official poverty line once they have spent the required amount to heat their home.



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, 5,049 households in Slough were considered to be fuel poor.

### Proportion of households in fuel poverty (2021)



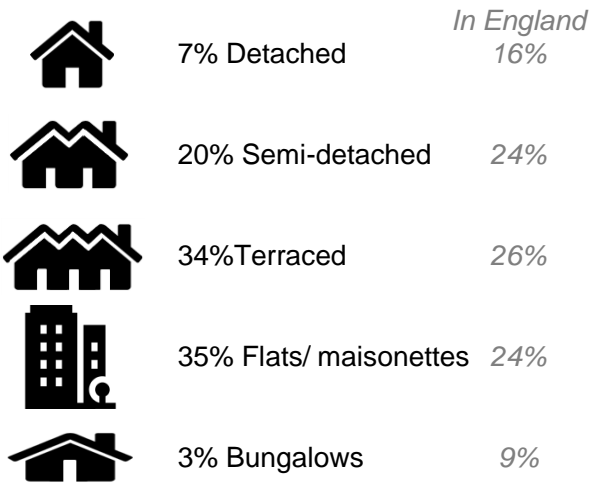
# Place: Housing

Slough is compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

There are 55,300 residential properties in Slough, primarily made up of flats or maisonettes (35%) and terraced houses (34%). The number of properties in Slough is projected to increase to 57,504 by 2030 and to 59,262 by 2040 ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2020).

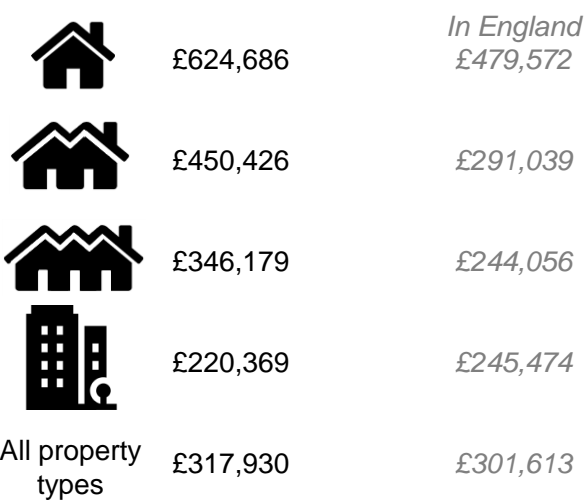
All property types in Slough are more expensive than the England average and are also higher than the South East average for semi-detached houses. The proportion of people who own their house in Slough is lower than England and the South East region with a higher proportion of people renting, both social renting and private.

## Household types in Slough (2021)



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

## Average price of property in Slough (Nov- 23)



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

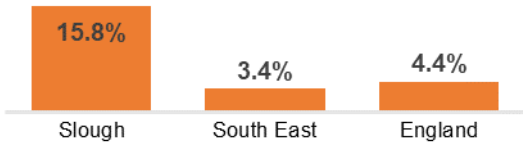
## Size and overcrowding

In 2021, the average household size in Slough is 3.0 people, compared to 2.4 in England.

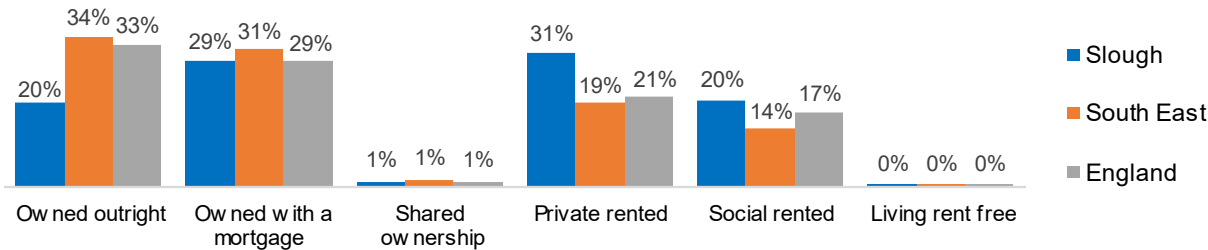
Nearly 8,300 households in Slough were estimated to be overcrowded in 2021. This means that there are fewer bedrooms than would standardly be required for the number of people in the house.



## Proportion of households that are overcrowded (2021)



## Ownership and tenancy by type (2021)



## Homelessness

Slough has not published data on homelessness for the last two years, so the number of households eligible for support (termed prevention or relief duty) under the Homeless Reduction Act is unknown.



## Environment

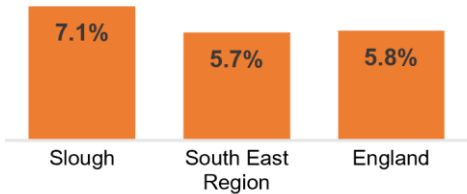
Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of air pollution in the UK in 2013 was estimated to be equivalent to between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths ([Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants](#) 2018). The measurement of fine particulate matter in the air is seen as the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

### Air Quality

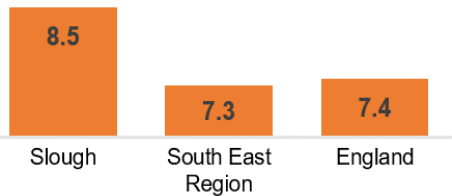


Slough is classified as an urban city or town with no areas of rurality ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2021). Air quality indicators in Slough indicate higher levels of fine particulate matter and mortality attributable to air pollution, compared to England.

#### 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)



Walking or public transport



10 minutes

10 minutes

12 minutes

16 minutes

15 minutes

18 minutes

■ Slough  
■ 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.



51 children (aged 10 to 17) were in the youth justice system in Slough at a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population (2020/21).



34 children (aged 10 to 17) were first time offenders in Slough at a rate of 172 per 100,000 population (2022).



In 2022/23, there were 6,241 violent offences recorded in Slough at a rate of 39 per 1,000 population. 454 of these were sexual offences at a rate of 3 per 1,000.



There were 255 admissions from violent crime in Slough during the latest 3 year period (2018/19 to 2020/21). This was a rate of **55** per 100,000 population.

# Summary of indicators






The colour-coding depicts how Slough compares to each of the three comparator groups used in this summary – 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived decile, 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

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

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Population	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018-20	-	58.1		-	65.5	63.1
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	60.3		-	65.9	63.9
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2020-22	-	76.9		-	80.1	78.9
	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2020-22	-	81.7		-	83.8	82.8
	Life expectancy at 65 (Male)	2020-22	-	82.2		-	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	-	60.0		-	64.3	62.4
	Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	60.2		-	63.1	60.9
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018-20	-	7.2		-	7.9	9.7
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	7.6		-	6.0	7.9
	% of population with long-term health problem or disability	2021	17,975	15.1%		-	16.1%	17.7%
	% of population with bad or very bad health	2021	5,939	5.5%		-	4.2%	5.3%
	% of population providing unpaid care to others	2021	10,144	7.7%		-	8.5%	8.9%
Employment	Employment rate for working age population (aged 16-64)	Oct-22 - Sep-23	71,300	74%		-	79%	76%
	Economic Inactivity	Oct-22 - Sep-23	19,500	20.3%		-	18.7%	21.1%

# Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most 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	2,116	1.74	-	-	1.60	1.55
	% of mothers who are smokers at time of delivery	2022/23	92	6.7%	►	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%
	% of term babies with low birth weight	2021	85	4.4%	►	3.1%	2.4%	2.8%
	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	2022/23	-	*	-	42.5%	*	49.2%
	Prevalence of obesity in Reception	2022/23	220	10.4%	►	-	8.0%	9.2%
	Prevalence of obesity in Year 6	2022/23	635	27.4%	►	-	19.4%	22.7%
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2021/22	9,151	23.2%	-	21.2%	15.1%	19.9%
	Children in care per 10,000 population	2022	234	53	-	69	56	70
	% of school pupils with a special educational need (SEN)	2022/23	4,906	14.1%	►	17.1%	17.6%	17.3%
	% of children achieving a good level of development at end of Reception	2022/23	1,545	67.2%	-	66.9%	69.6%	67.2%
	% of children eligible for free school meals achieving a good level of development at end of Reception	2022/23	157	57.7%	-	52.7%	49.9%	51.6%
	% of children achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1	2022/23	1,898	81.2%	▼	78.9%	78.6%	78.9%
	% of children eligible for free school meals achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1	2022/23	304	73.9%	►	67.4%	61.8%	66.5%
	Average Attainment 8 score	2021/22	112,670	52.3	-	52.7	49.9	48.7
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2020-22	51	7.9	-	4.1	3.4	4.0
	Child mortality rate per 1,000 population aged 1-17	2018-20	21	17.7	-	-	8.7	10.3

# Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Adults	Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2022	-	15.2%	-	12.7%	11.5%	12.7%
	% of adults classified as overweight or obese	2021/22	-	66.0%	-	63.0%	62.7%	63.8%
	% of physically active adults	2021/22	-	51.6%	-	73.0%	70.5%	67.3%
	% of physically inactive adults	2021/22	-	33.7%	-	16.8%	18.8%	22.3%
	% of people aged 16+ meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day'	2021/22	-	24.8%	-	31.9%	35.2%	32.5%
	% of dependent drinkers not in treatment	2020/21	1,315	90.3%	-	-	-	81.9%
	Successful completion of alcohol treatment	2022	71	53.4%	►	37.0%	35.3%	35.1%
	Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	2022	43	11.1%	►	5.3%	6.4%	5.0%
	Successful completion of drug treatment - non opiate users	2022	46	42.2%	►	31.9%	31.8%	31.4%
	Cancer screening coverage: breast (females aged 53 to 70)	2023	8,234	60.8%	▼	65.1%	69.8%	66.2%
	Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 25 to 49)	2023	22,566	60.5%	▼	66.0%	67.3%	65.8%
	Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 50 to 64)	2023	8,972	72.2%	▼	74.1%	74.6%	74.4%
	Cancer screening coverage: bowel (aged 60 to 74)	2023	10,680	60.1%	▲	70.7%	74.3%	72.0%
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population	2021/22	280	1,900	-	1,932	2,192	2,100
	Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population	2021/22	65	447	-	555	536	551
	Winter Mortality index ratio	Aug-21 - Jul-22	30	9.5%	-	8.4%	8.6%	8.1%



# Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Mental health	GP Recorded prevalence of serious mental illness (all)	18-Jan-24	1,600 (c.)	1.0%	-	-	-	-
	GP Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over)	18-Jan-24	12,500 (c.)	10.0%	-	-	-	-
	Recorded prevalence of serious mental health condition (all)	2022/23	1,785	1.0%	▶	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
	Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over)	2022/23	12,697	9.6%	▲	13.2%	13.8%	13.2%
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (all)	2020-22	35	8.9	-	-	10.4	10.3
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Male)	2020-22	23	12.2	-	-	15.6	15.8
	Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Female)	2020-22	12	5.7	-	-	5.7	5.2
	Emergency admissions for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population	2021/22	170	96.6	-	132.2	197.5	163.9
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 14)	2021/22	15	116.4	-	-	346.3	307.1
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 15 to 19)	2021/22	55	541.7	-	-	845.5	641.7
	Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 20 to 24)	2021/22	20	225.3	-	-	466.3	340.9
	% of people with a low worthwhile score	2022/23	-	6.7%	-	-	5.1%	5.6%
	% of people with a low satisfaction score	2022/23	-	4.9%	-	-	3.8%	4.4%
	% of people with a low happiness score	2022/23	-	10.9%	-	-	8.6%	8.9%
	% of people with a high anxiety score	2022/23	-	20.0%	-	-	24.0%	23.3%
	Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness per 100,000 population	2018-20	265	123.1	-	-	83.7	103.6
	Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness	2018-20	-	320%	-	-	425%	390%

# Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Health Conditions and Premature Mortality	Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease (all ages)	2022/23	4,538	2.6%	►	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%
	Recorded prevalence of Stroke (all ages)	2022/23	1,969	1.1%	►	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
	Recorded prevalence of Hypertension (all ages)	2022/23	22,133	12.5%	►	14.4%	14.6%	14.4%
	Recorded prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (aged 18 and over)	2021/22	3,684	2.9%	▼	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%
	Recorded prevalence of Diabetes (aged 17 and over)	2022/23	14,092	10.5%	▲	7.7%	6.9%	7.5%
	Recorded prevalence of Dementia (all ages)	2021/22	613	0.4%	►	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	Recorded prevalence of Asthma (aged 6 and over)	2022/23	8,978	5.5%	-	6.7%	6.4%	6.5%
	Recorded prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (all ages)	2022/23	1,714	1.0%	▼	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (all)	2022	134	143.3	►	123.2	114.3	122.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	83	182.1	-	135.8	126.1	135.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	51	104.7	-	111.5	103.6	110.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	106	109.0	►	85.8	63.1	77.8
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	72	149.7	-	121.8	88.7	110.0
	Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	34	68.0	-	51.8	39.2	47.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	42	44.0	►	32.2	25.4	30.7
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	29	59.3	-	36.7	29.4	35.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	13	28.5	-	28.1	21.7	26.3
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (all)	2022	30	28.0	►	23.0	18.1	21.4
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Male)	2022	23	43.9	-	30.2	23.3	27.6
	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Female)	2022	**	**	-	16.2	13.1	15.5

# Summary of indicators

Slide	Indicator	Time Period	Slough			Fifth Most Deprived Decile	South East	England
			Count	Value	Trend			
Deprivation	% of households in fuel poverty	2021	5,049	9.4%	-	-	8.6%	13.1%
Housing	% of households that are overcrowded	2021	8,287	15.8%	-	-	3.4%	4.4%
	Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act per 1,000 households	2022/23	-	*	-	10.0	10.3	12.4
Environment and Crime	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2022	-	7.1%	-	-	5.7%	5.8%
	Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic metre	2021	-	8.5	-	-	7.3	7.4
	Children in the youth justice system per 1,000 population (aged 10 to 17)	2020/21	51	2.8	▼	-	2.6	2.8
	First time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 17)	2022	34	172.3	▼	-	134.7	148.8
	Violent crime - Rate of violence offences per 1,000 population	2022/23	6,241	39.4	▲	33.8	31.4	34.4
	Violent crime - Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population	2022/23	454	2.9	▲	2.8	2.9	3.0
	Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 population	2018/19 - 20/21	255	54.8	-	43.1	29.4	41.9