
Health and Wellbeing Board Dashboard

Report being considered by:	Health and Wellbeing Board
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Item for:	Information



1. Purpose of the Report

The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy in West Berkshire include five priorities. This document summarises the key performance indicators for these five priorities.

2. Recommendation(s)

For the Health and Wellbeing Board to note the contents of the Health and Wellbeing Board Dashboard.

3. Executive Summary

This report identifies two key health inequalities in West Berkshire: lower diabetes diagnoses rates in the two most deprived quintiles; and a lower percentage of children who receive free school meals achieving good development across West Berkshire compared with England.

4. Supporting Information

4.1 **PRIORITY 1: Reduce the differences in health between different groups of people**

Indicator 1.1: Disease prevalence (number of individuals and percentage of population) of major disease groups in West Berkshire, comparing the GP registered population as a whole to those living in the most deprived areas (IMD quintile 1&2). (Source: Frimley Local Insights)

Hypertension is a key risk factor for heart diseases and stroke. Diagnosing and treating hypertension is essential to reduce premature mortality due to cardiovascular diseases. During 2022-23, 18,541 residents (13.7% of all West Berkshire residents) were diagnosed with hypertension. During the same time period, 655 residents in the two most deprived quintiles were diagnosed with hypertension (15% of the population residing in the two most deprived quintiles).

Overall, 5% of West Berkshire population were diagnosed with diabetes but 8% of the population in the two most deprived quintiles were diagnosed with diabetes suggesting a lower diabetes diagnosis rates in the two most deprived quintiles.

Indicator 1.3: Proportion of West Berkshire's GP registered population who smoke, compared to the proportion of those living in the most deprived areas of West Berkshire (IMD quintile 1 &2) who smoke. (Source: Frimley Local Insights)

Smoking prevalence is significantly higher in the most deprived population at 20.2%

Indicator 1.4: Proportion of West Berkshire's GP registered population who are obese, compared to the proportion of those living in the most deprived areas of West Berkshire (IMD quintile 1 &2) who are obese. (Source: Frimley Local Insights)

Registered prevalence of obesity is higher in the most deprived population.

4.2 **PRIORITY 2: Support individuals at high risk of bad health outcomes to live healthy lives**

Indicator 2.1: Difference in life expectancy at birth between the most deprived and least deprived areas in West Berkshire and England, by Gender. (Source: Fingertips/PHE)

Life expectancy at birth is calculated for each deprivation decile of lower super output areas within each area and then the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures. The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within each area and summarises this in a single number. This represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles. In West Berkshire the difference in life expectancy at birth for females (4.1 years) is lower to England (7.9 years) and is also lower for males (3.5 years) compared to England (9.7 years).

Indicator 2.2: Percentage of those aged 65 years+ who are estimated to have dementia who have received a diagnosis, in West Berkshire and England. (Source: NHS Digital)

In West Berkshire 60.2% of those aged 65 or over estimated to have dementia have a coded diagnosis of dementia as of July 2023, which is lower than England (64.5%).

Indicator 2.3: Rate of people sleeping rough in West Berkshire and England (per 100,000 population). (Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

The rate of people sleeping rough in West Berkshire has increased between 2021 and 2022 from 0.62 per 100,000 to 4.94 per 100,000. This is similar to England with 5.4 per 100,000.

Indicator 2.4: The proportion of supported working-age adults with learning disabilities in paid employment in West Berkshire and England. (Source: Fingertips/PHE)

The percentage of supported working-age adults with learning disabilities who are in paid employment has remained same over time in West Berkshire and currently is 4.8%. This is similar to England (5.6%).

Indicator 2.5: 'Percentage of people who are registered as paid carer who have received a health check'. No longer on Fingertips

Alternative indicators:

[Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like \(18 yrs r+\) 21/22](#)

[Productive Healthy Ageing Profile - Carers - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

4.3 PRIORITY 3: Help families and children in early years

Indicator 3.1: The percentage of children deemed school ready at Reception year in the whole population compared to those who are eligible to Free School Meals (FSM), in West Berkshire and England. (Source: Department for Education)

This indicator comes from the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) results and shows the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at Reception by free school meal status.

West Berkshire has a lower percentage (39.1%) of children with free school meals achieving good development than England (51.6%) in 2022/23, and a similar percentage (70.2%) of children with no free school meals achieving a good level of development to England (71.5%) in 2022/23. Note: the statistical releases for 2019/20 and 2020/21 were cancelled. Due to the 2021/22 EYFS reforms, it is not possible to directly compare the 2018/19 and 2021/22 figures. Any changes in the proportion of children eligible for free school meals are likely due to changes in eligibility criteria or population rather than the EYFSP publication.

Indicator 3.2: Number of hospital admissions, per 10,000 children aged 0-4 years, caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Child and Maternal Health)

West Berkshire has a similar rate (109.7 per 10,000) of hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-4 to England with 103.6 per 10,000. Note: there is no historic data for this indicator.

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of children being reviewed using The Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ-3) at their HCP 2 year review by the Health Visiting Team in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

The Ages and Stages Questionnaire-3 (ASQ-3) covers five domains of child development: communication, gross motor skills, fine motor skills, problem-solving, and personal-social development. Health visiting teams should have been using ASQ-3 as part of HCP two-year reviews from April 2015. This indicator shows the proportion of 2-2½ reviews that use the ASQ-3. West Berkshire has a higher percentage (96.4%) of children receiving ASQ-3 than England (85.2%).

Indicator 3.4: Percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2 to 2 and a half years in West Berkshire and England. (Source: Fingertips)

This indicator comes from the public health outcomes framework and shows the percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills. West Berkshire has a higher percentage (92%) than England (85%).

Indicator 3.5: The percentage take up of targeted 2 year old funding for eligible children. (Source: Early Years Team)

Currently the proportion of uptake of funding for eligible disadvantaged 2-year-old children is above the target of 65% at 76%.

4.4 **PRIORITY 4: Promote good mental health and wellbeing for all children and young people**

Indicator 4.1: Percentage of all school pupils who have social, emotional and mental health needs as their primary Special Educational Needs (SEN) identified in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

The indicator shows the proportion of school children with Special Education Needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional, and mental health as the primary type of need, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils. West Berkshire has a slightly lower percentage (2.5%) of pupils with social, emotional, and mental health needs than England (3.3%).

Indicator 4.2: Rate of children in care per 10,000 under 18 population in West Berkshire and England. (Source: Explore Education statistics GOV.UK)

The indicator shows the rate of children in care at 31 March for each year (rate per 10,000 population aged under 18 years). West Berkshire has a lower rate of children in care than England, with 57 per 10,000 and 71 per 10,000 respectively.

Indicator 4.3: 'Children looked after whose emotional well-being is a cause for concern'. No longer on Fingertips

Alternative indicators:

[Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

[Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

PRIORITY 5: Promote good mental health and wellbeing for all adults.

Indicator 5.1: Number and proportion of the population diagnosed with Serious Mental Illness in West Berkshire. (Source: Frimley Local Insights)

The prevalence of Serious Mental Illness is currently at 0.9% in West Berkshire.

Indicator 5.2: Number and proportion of the population diagnosed with Depression in West Berkshire. (Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS England)

The prevalence of depression is currently 13.9%.

Indicator 5.3: 'Number of drug and alcohol outreach support to the street homeless population'. Waiting for data.

Indicator 5.4: Self-reported well-being (happiness/anxiety/satisfaction/worthwhile) - Low happiness score. (Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics (ONS))

This indicator comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS). According to this survey residents have a significantly low satisfaction score (6.2% in West Berkshire vs 5% In England), similar happiness score (8.3% in West Berkshire vs 8.4% In England), low worthwhile score (5.9% in West Berkshire vs 4.0% In England), high

anxiety score (20.5% in West Berkshire vs 22.6% In England) compared with England.

Indicator 5.5: Percentage of people who feel lonely often, always, or some of the time in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

This indicator comes from the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England. It shows the percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) that responded to the question "How often do you feel lonely?" with "Always or often" or "Some of the time"). According to this survey residents of West Berkshire feel less lonely (16.9% in West Berkshire vs 22.3% in England), compared with England.

Indicator 5.6: The percentage point difference between the percentage of those with a physical or mental health long term condition (aged 16-64 years) who are classified as employed and the percentage of all respondents classified as employed in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

This indicator shows the percentage point gap between the percentage of respondents in the Labour Force Survey who have a long-term condition who are classified as employed (aged 16 to 64) and the percentage of all respondents in the Labour Force Survey classed as employed (aged 16 to 64). In West Berkshire the gap (4.7) is similar to England (10.4).

Indicator 5.7: percentage of households that experience fuel poverty (based on low income, low efficiency methodology) in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

The percentage of households in an area that experience fuel poverty based on the "low income, low energy efficiency (LILEE)" methodology. West Berkshire has a lower percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty (6.7%) than England (13.1%).

Indicator 5.8: Unemployment rate (%) in working age population in West Berkshire and England. (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

The indicator shows the percentage of the working-age population who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work. The overall unemployment rate in West Berkshire is lower to England (3.0% in West Berkshire vs 5.0% In England).

Indicator 5.9: Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (%). (Source: OHID/Public Health Profiles)

The percentage of adults aged 18-69 who are in contact with mental health services and live independently. West Berkshire has a similar percentage (59%) than England (58%).

5. Options Considered

None – report is for information only.

6. Proposal(s)

For the Health and Wellbeing Board to note the report.

7. Conclusion(s)

The Health and Wellbeing Board Dashboard summarised key indicators and highlighted inequalities in diabetes diagnosis in the two most deprived areas and a lower percentage of children achieving good development compared with England.

8. Consultation and Engagement

The Health and Wellbeing Steering Group has been consulted.

9. Appendices

Appendix A: Health and Wellbeing Board Dashboard.

Background Papers:

Some of the data are available publicly on public health profiles (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>)

Health and Wellbeing Priorities Supported:

The proposals will support the following Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities:

- Reduce the differences in health between different groups of people
- Support individuals at high risk of bad health outcomes to live healthy lives
- Help families and young children in early years
- Promote good mental health and wellbeing for all children and young people
- Promote good mental health and wellbeing for all adults

The proposals contained in this report will support the above Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities by showing the progress of key performance indicators.
