



Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Profile

March 2023



Buckinghamshire Profile

Overview



People in your community



Life expectancy



Growing up in your community



Health behaviours



Long term conditions and healthcare usage



Disease registers



Vulnerable groups



Natural built environment



Increasing our prosperity



Improving community safety



References



Buckinghamshire Overview

Population



There are 553,100 people living in Buckinghamshire. Increased by 9.5% since 2011, higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%) Census 2021 (505,300 Census 2011).

Vulnerable groups



9.5% of children are living in poverty 2018.

Housing



0.9% of households (1,990) have no central heating Census 2021 (1.4% Census 2011).

Crime and safety



Crime rank 23,367 IoD 2019. A higher number indicates a lower level of Crime deprivation.

Health and wellbeing



Life expectancy for men (81.5 years) higher than the England average (79.4). Life expectancy for women (85.1 years) higher than the England average (83.1) 2018/20.

Education and skills



13.8% (60,981) have no qualifications Census 2021 (16.8% Census 2011).

Economy



2.7% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC) November 2022

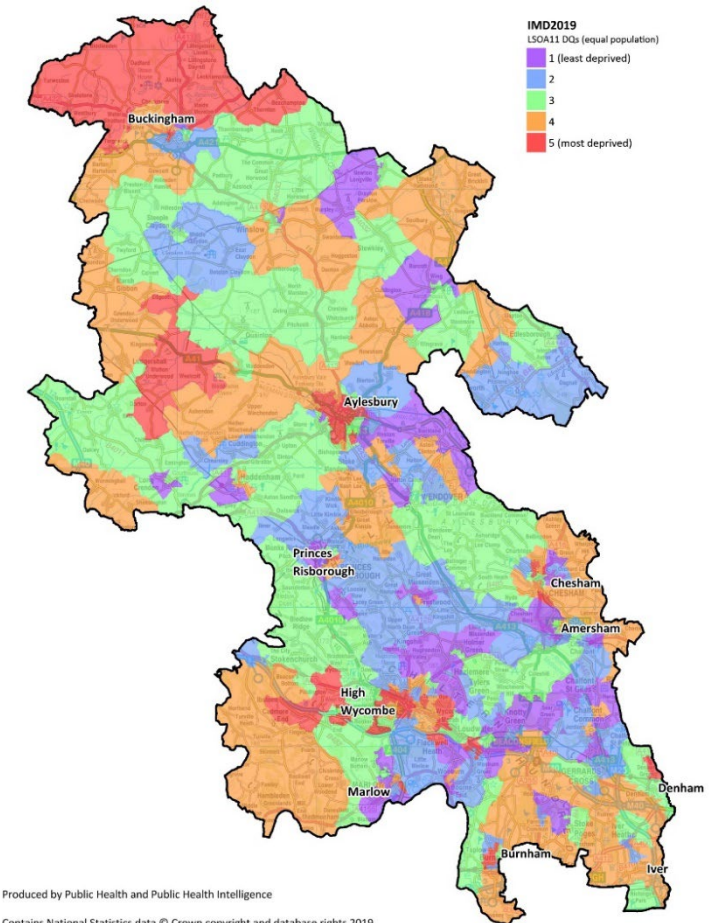
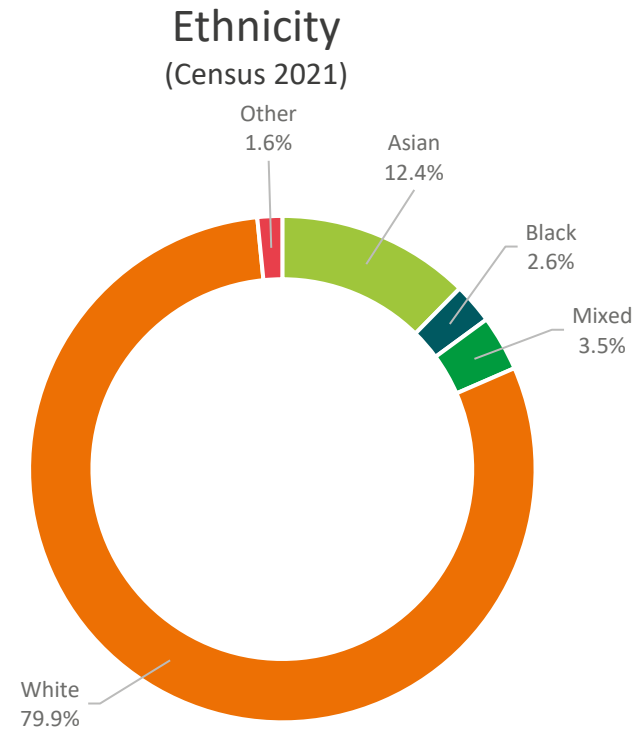
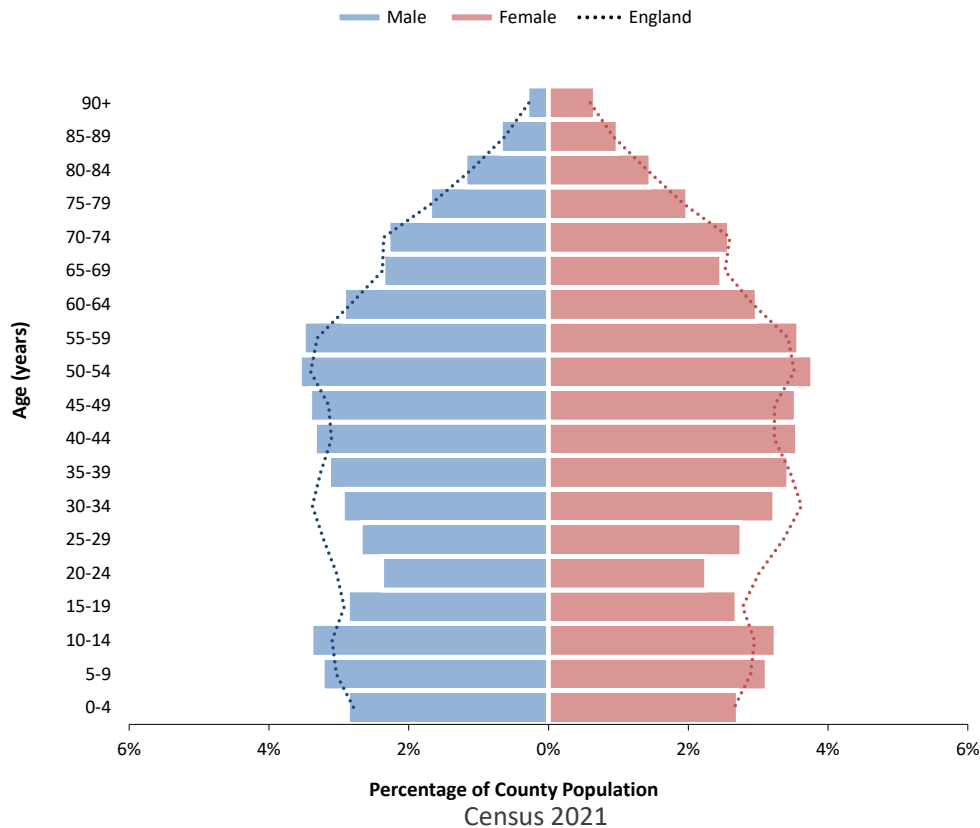
Access and transport



11.5% of households (25,285) have no car Census 2021 (12.6% Census 2011).

People in your community

It is important to understand who lives in your community to understand their health and wellbeing. Factors such as age, ethnicity and level of deprivation influence our physical and mental health. Understanding these factors may help decide which interventions are needed to improve the communities health and wellbeing. For example, areas with higher levels of deprivation are at higher risk of developing multiple long term conditions at a younger age so preventative interventions are needed earlier in the lifecourse.



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Pockets of deprivation in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Chesham, Denham, Burnham, Westcott and Buckingham.

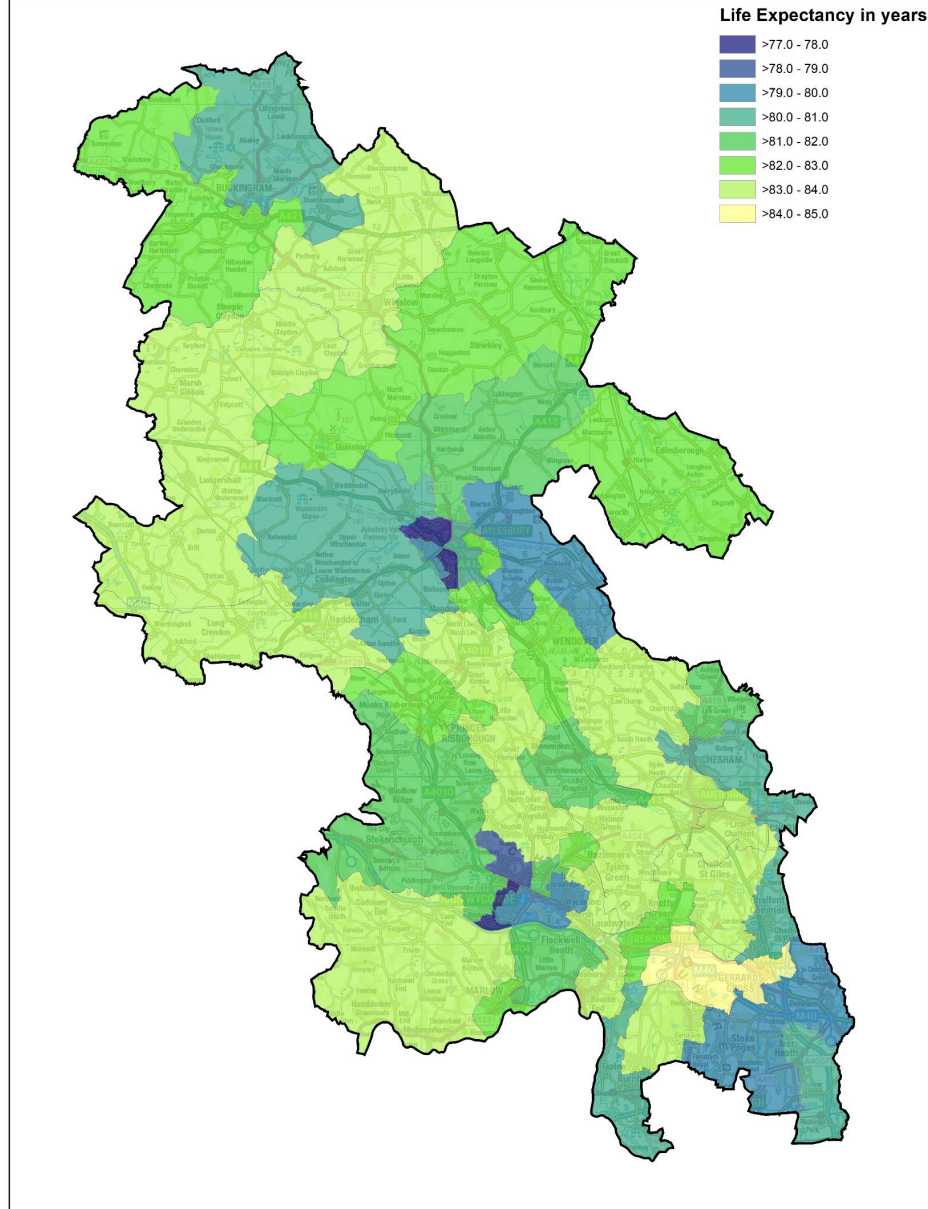
Life Expectancy

in Buckinghamshire, compared to England

Buckinghamshire	Male years <i>(England)</i>	Female years <i>(England)</i>
Life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	81.5 (79.4)	85.1 (83.1)
Life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)	20.0 (18.7)	22.6 (21.1)
Healthy life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	66.8 (63.1)	68.6 (63.9)
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)	12.4 (10.5)	13.7 (11.3)



Male Life Expectancy (at birth), 2016-20, by wards in Buckinghamshire



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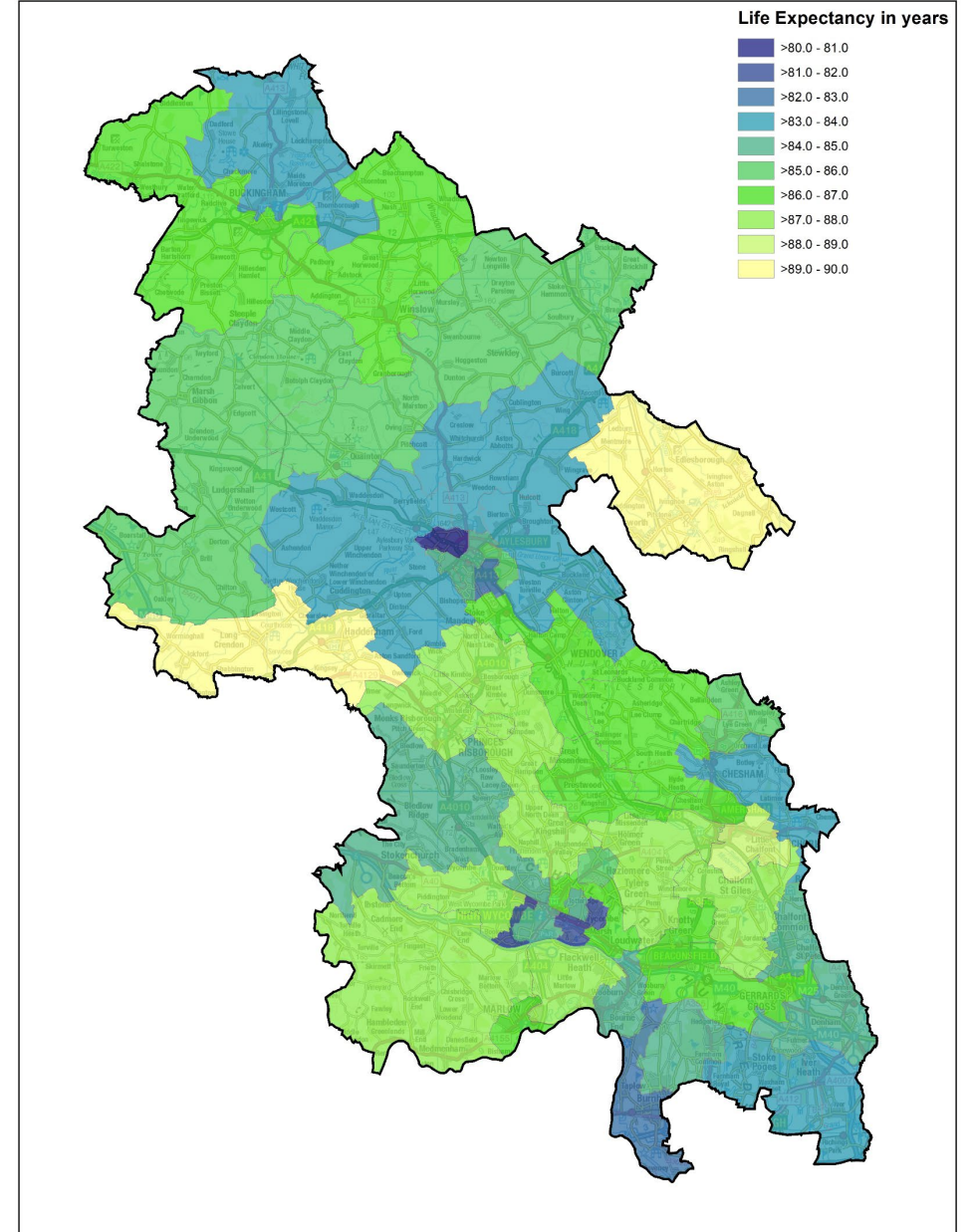
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09/01/2023



Female Life Expectancy (at birth), 2016-20, by wards in Buckinghamshire



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Growing up in your community

What happens in pregnancy and early childhood impacts on physical and mental health all the way to adulthood. Important factors in the early years include being born at a healthy birth weight, growing up in a household with sufficient income, receiving a good education and adopting healthy behaviours from childhood.

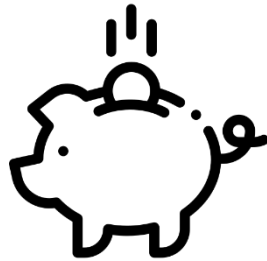


6.6%

Low birthweight of all babies

Low birthweight increases the risk of childhood death, developmental problems and is associated with poorer health in later life.

6.6% of babies had a low birth weight (2021) which is below the England average 6.8% (2021).

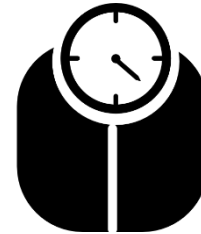


11.3%

Children aged 0-19 in absolute low income families

There is a lower proportion of children in absolute low income families (11.3%) compared to England (15.2%) 2020/21.

Absolute low income is a family in low income before housing costs (BHC). A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income.



31.5%

Child excess weight in Year 6

31.5% of children in Year 6 (ages 10-11) 2021/22 are overweight or obese compared to England 37.8%.

The risk of obesity in adulthood and future obesity-related ill-health are greater as children get older.

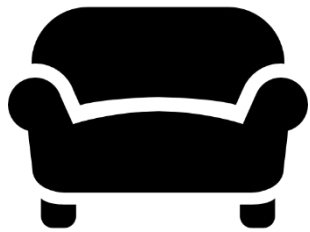


School attainment
Data not available

Health behaviours

The four main health behaviours – smoking, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and alcohol misuse - account for 40% of all years lived with ill health and disability. Addressing these four behaviours could lead to a reduction by up to 75% in new cases of heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes and a reduction of 40% in new cases of cancer.

The pandemic has led to a rise in unhealthy behaviours. A local survey in Buckinghamshire, following the first lockdown, found 22% of respondents said they were drinking more alcohol during lockdown, a fifth (20%) said they were eating less healthy and nutritious food and more than a third (38%) were doing less exercise. National surveys show 40% of the population gained weight during the pandemic and demand for drug and alcohol services increased. In Buckinghamshire, this demand increased by 15% for alcohol services over 2020.



17.2%

Adults who are physically inactive

Adults aged 19 and over
doing less than 30 minutes of
physical activity per week.
Lower than England 23.4%
2020/21.



12.4%

Smoking

Smoking prevalence in
adults (15+).
Lower than England average
15.2% 2021/22
Quality Outcomes
Framework



256.0

Treatment for drugs
and alcohol
(rate per 100,000 population)
2018/19 to 2020/21

Long term conditions and healthcare use

Long term conditions not only cause significant amounts of poor health to individuals but they also lead to higher use of health care and social care. These conditions are often preventable by adopting healthy behaviours, but also through dedicated prevention strategies such as the NHS Health Checks programme. In addition, people with some long term conditions, such as heart disease, are at higher risk of poorer outcomes following infection with coronavirus (COVID-19).

Emergency Hospital Admissions 2018/19 to 2020/21 by illness - Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population

Board Name	All	Cancer*	Cardiovascular	Dementia	Mental Health*	Respiratory	under 5 years
Amersham	8,293	149	653	540	86	876	17,331
Aylesbury	12,581	232	1007	613	113	1456	22,490
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	8,407	177	710	421	77	902	17,075
Beeches	10,851	229	939	575	93	1187	17,052
Buckingham and Villages	9,039	208	785	565	70	1017	19,698
Chesham and Villages	9,519	177	807	454	76	1122	20,394
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	8,999	234	765	569	66	1123	17,347
Haddenham and Waddesdon	9,716	218	742	441	58	974	20,161
High Wycombe	11,698	206	1018	729	103	1453	22,196
Missendens	8,618	124	760	430	68	964	23,080
North West Chilterns	9,750	172	731	494	96	1053	21,146
South West Chilterns	8,833	153	755	465	57	1038	18,626
Wendover	9,917	230	797	531	74	1096	18,717
Wexham and Ivers	10,509	237	916	581	89	1180	16,050
Wing and Ivinghoe	10,179	222	787	607	89	1080	18,701
Winslow and Villages	9,081	248	699	556	64	1146	22,011
Buckinghamshire	9,943	200	819	536	83	1132	20,058

NHS Health Checks



1,861 *

Uptake for those
eligible 2021/22

13.1%

NHS Health Checks (%)

The standardised rates used here are taking into account differences in ages of populations so comparisons across areas can be made. The rates above are based on number of admissions per 100,000 population - all age population is used for all except under 5 admissions. **Red** indicates the admission rate calculated is statistically significantly higher than the Buckinghamshire average, **Amber** indicates the rate is similar and **Green** indicates the rate is significantly lower.

Source: HES data 2018/19 to 2020/21

Disease registers

Estimated % of people registered at GP practices on disease registers (2021/22)



Cancer

3.7%

England 3.3%



Coronary Heart Disease

2.9%

England 3.0%



Dementia

0.7%

England 0.7%



Depression 18+ yrs

12.2%

England 12.7%



Diabetes 17+ yrs

6.5%

England 7.3%



Heart Failure

0.8%

England 1.0%



Hypertension

14.0%

England 14.0%



Mental Illness*

0.8%

England 1.0%

This data represents estimates based on QOF disease register data at GP level. These figures only represent the people who have been diagnosed by their GP.

Source: Disease register – NHS Digital QOF 2021/22 prevalence data by practice. NHS Digital Patients registered at a GP Practice October 2021

*schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses

Vulnerable groups

Individuals in certain vulnerable groups (e.g. those who are living on low income, socially isolated or unemployed) experience worse mental and physical health outcomes compared with the general population. For example, people living in more deprived circumstances are more likely to have multiple long term conditions and develop these at a younger age compared to those living in least deprived circumstances. The Covid-19 pandemic also continues to have wider impacts on communities including social, educational and economic impacts which affect health and wellbeing. These impacts have also not been experienced equally across the population and many have increased existing health inequalities.



Personal debt
(unsecured loans) per
person aged 18+

£650

Personal debt higher than the
England average £576
(UK Finance 2021)



Personal
Independence
Payment (PIP)

3.8%

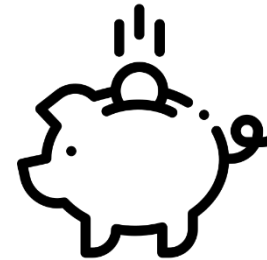
Lower than the England
average 7.2%
(Department for Work and
Pensions Sept 2022)



Unemployment Benefit
Claimants

2.7%

Lower proportion of benefit
claimants compared to England
average 3.8%
(Department for Work and
Pensions Nov 2022)



Cost of living

1.1

Relative risk of households
falling below an
acceptable standard of
living as a result of rising
costs. A higher score
indicates higher
vulnerability. Lower than
England 1.53
(Local Insight 2022)



Food insecurity

72,275

13.2% of residents living in
households at higher risk of
food insecurity (Dec 2020).

Food insecurity encompasses
both the affordability of food
and its accessibility within local
communities

Natural built environment

Being in contact with the natural environment is vital for our mental wellbeing and physical health at all ages. Air pollution contributes to a range of poor health outcomes including low birth weight babies, stroke, dementia, lung disease and heart disease. The environment affects our mental health and ability to adopt healthy behaviours such as being physically active.

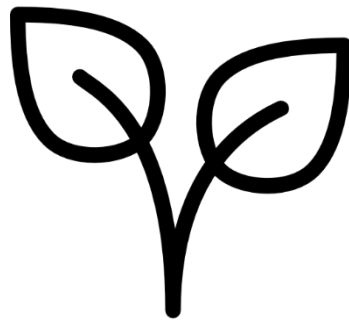


Median house price

£512,651

Higher than the
England average
£323,532

(House Price Statistics
for Small Areas
March 2022)

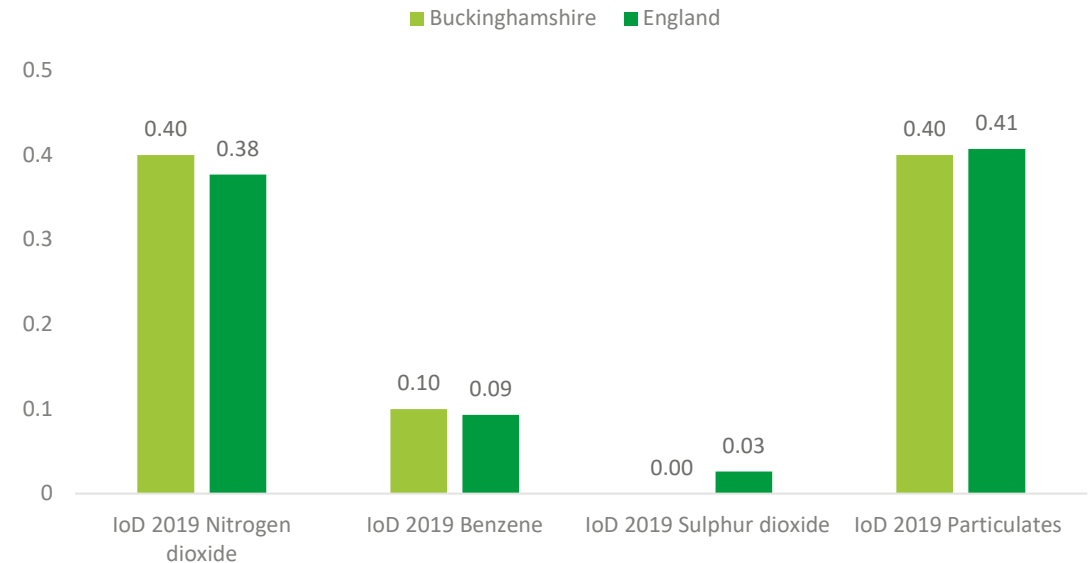


Total carbon footprint
per person (kg)

11,166kg

Higher than the England
average 8,133 kg
(PBCC carbon calculator 2021)

Air quality deprivation score



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019

Increasing our prosperity



Broadband speed
62.53 Mbit/s

The broadband speed is slower than the national average England 73.4 Mbit/s (Ofcom June 2020)



Jobs density
74.7%

Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area.

Buckinghamshire has a lower jobs density than England average 78.5% (Business Register and Employment Survey 2021)

Industry by Type



Shows the proportion of people in employment aged 16-74 working in each industrial sector (Census 2021)

Improving community safety

Crime rates per 1,000 residents



Antisocial behaviour

9.1



Burglary

7.0



Drug crime

2.4



Total crime offences

66.3



Vehicle crime

5.3



Violent crime and sexual offences

23.7



Domestic violence and abuse

9.2

Outcome Rate %

Aylesbury Vale LPA: 17%

Chiltern & South Bucks LPA: 14%

Wycombe LPA: 15%

Outcome rate (%) is the proportion of 'Positive Outcomes' a Local Policing Area (LPA) has achieved as defined by the Home Office.

Improving community safety

Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 - Crime

Survey was published on Citizenspace for four weeks from 24th September to 22nd October 2021. The survey received a total of 1,041 responses and asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community.

Top concerns related to crime – 2021 Buckinghamshire

Type of Crime	% if Big or Fairly Big Concern
Fraud/ Scams (including Online)	69%
Theft of Equipment/ Tools from Van	49%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	48%
Cyber Crime/ Cyber-bullying	44%
Criminal Damage	43%

Improving community safety

Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 - ASB

Survey was published on Citizenspace for four weeks from 24th September to 22nd October 2021. The survey received a total of 1,041 responses and asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community.

Top concerns related to Anti-social behaviour – 2021 Buckinghamshire

Type of ASB	% if Big or Fairly Big Concern
Speeding	77%
Fly Tipping/ Litter	76%
Parking	64%
Dog Fouling	51%
Criminal Damage/Vandalism	43%

Improving community safety

Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 - Drugs

Survey was published on Citizenspace for four weeks from 24th September to 22nd October 2021. The survey received a total of 1,041 responses and asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community.

Top concerns related to Drugs – 2021 Buckinghamshire

Type of Crime	% if Big or Fairly Big Concern
Drug Paraphernalia Discarded (Cannisters)	47%
Supply/ Selling of Drugs	43%
Drug Use	43%
Behaviour related to Drug Use	43%
Drug Possession	37%

Improving community safety

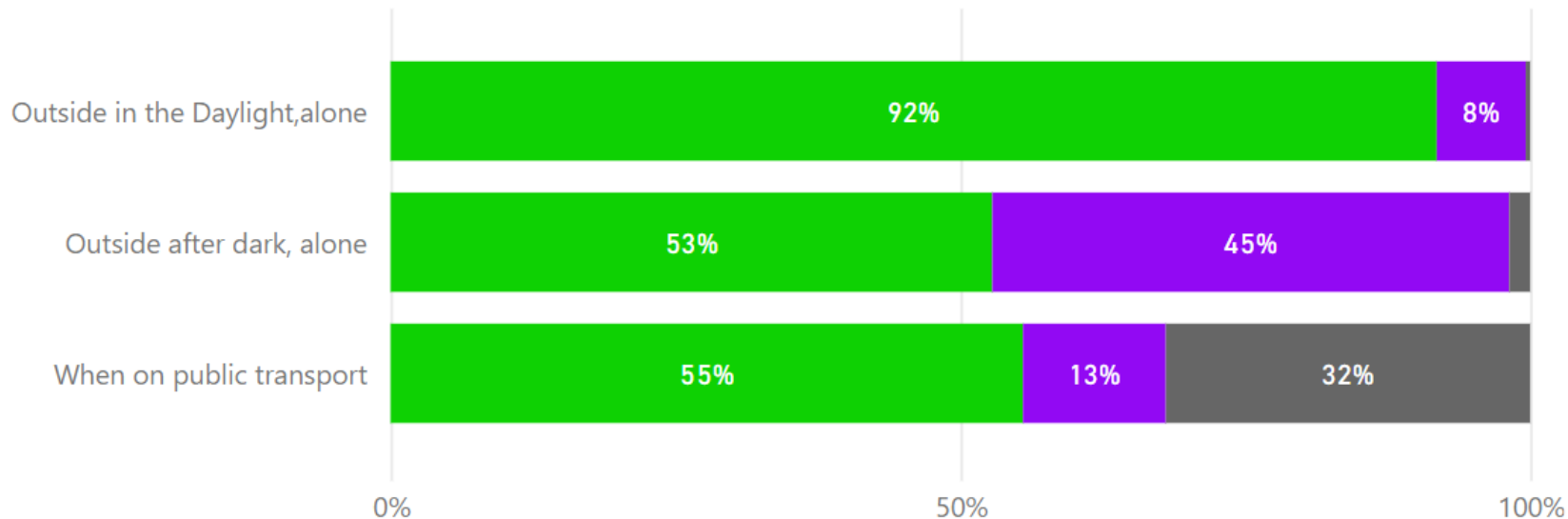
Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 – Safety

Survey was published on Citizenspace for four weeks from 24th September to 22nd October 2021. The survey received a total of 1,041 responses and asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community.

Thinking of the scenarios below, how safe or unsafe do you feel in your local area?

Buckinghamshire

● Safe (Very Safe and Fairly Safe) - % ● Sum of Unsafe (Fairly Unsafe and Very Unsafe) - % ● Don't know - %



References

All references can be found in the interactive profile - [Local Profiles \(healthandwellbeingbucks.org\)](http://healthandwellbeingbucks.org)

The interactive profile also provides the data at a Community Board Level.

