



Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Profile

July 2022



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.

Vulnerable groups



9.5% of children are living in poverty 2018

Housing



1.4% of households lack central heating Census 2011

Crime and safety



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

Health and wellbeing



Life expectancy for men (81.8 years) higher than the England average (79.8). Life expectancy for women (85.1 years) higher than the England average (83.4) Bucks 2015-19; England 2017/19.

Education and skills



16.8% have no qualifications Census 2011

Economy



3.9% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC). July 2021

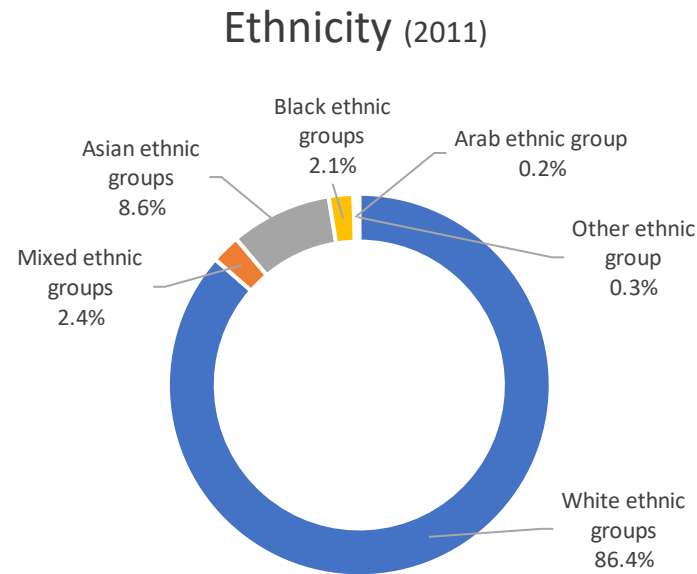
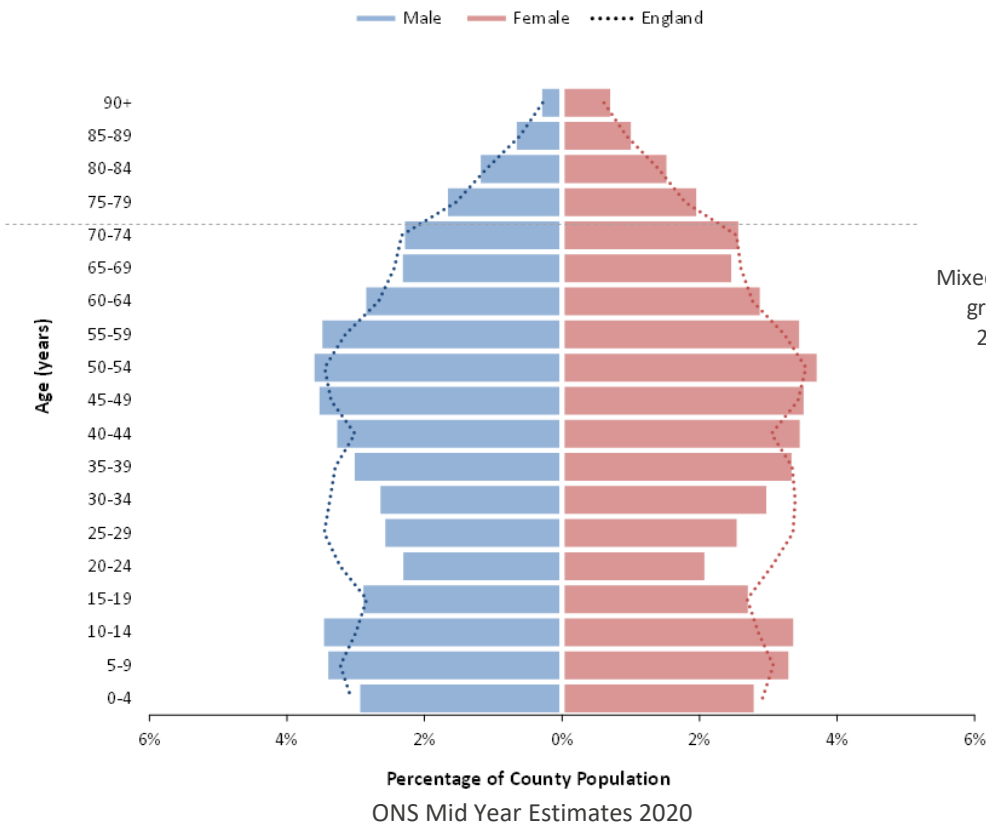
Access and transport



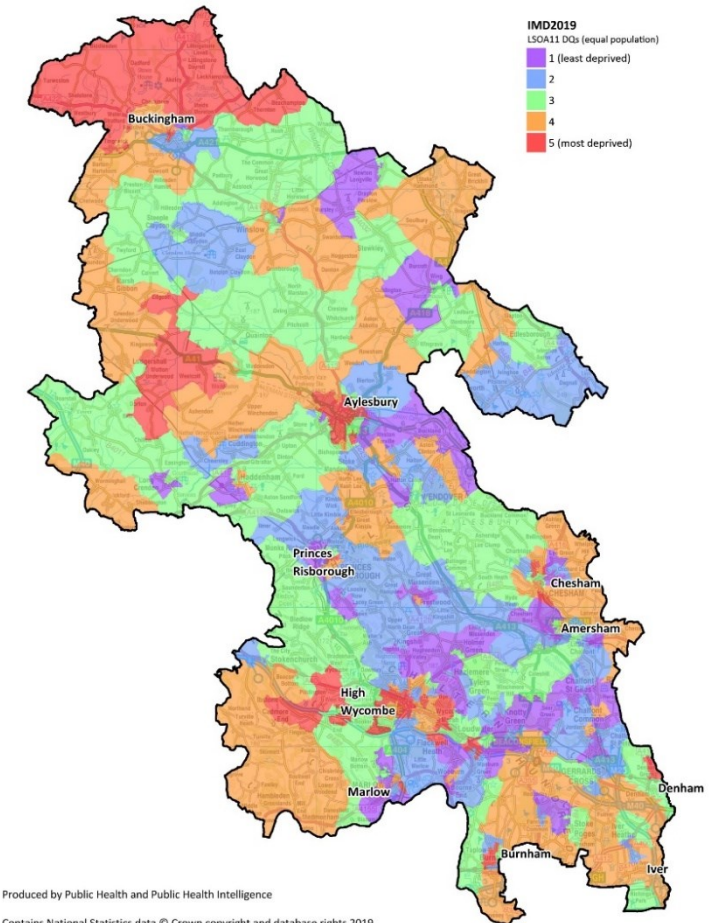
12.6% of households have no car Census 2011.

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.



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

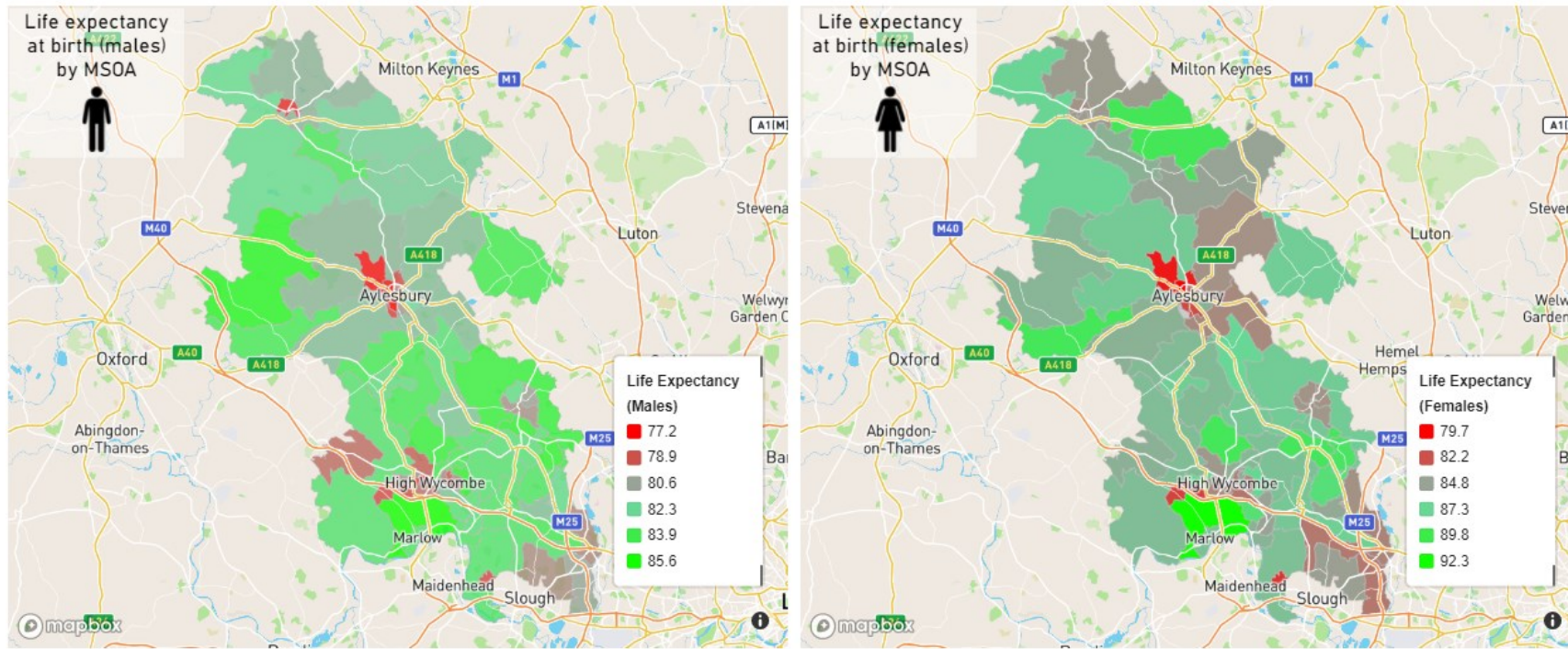


Produced by Public Health and Public Health Intelligence

Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS 100021529.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth by MSOA (2015-2019)



	Male (years)	Female (years)
Life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	81.5	85.1
Life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)	20.0	22.6
Healthy life expectancy at birth (2017-19)	67.8	67.9
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (2017-19)	12.2	13.1

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.

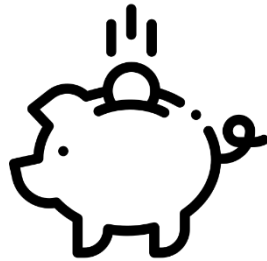


6.8%

Low birthweight

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

6.8% of babies had a low birth weight which is the same as the England average 2020.

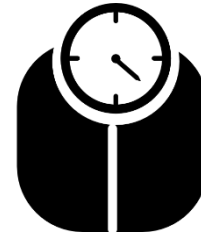


9.9%

Children aged 0-19 in absolute low income families

There is a lower proportion of children in absolute low income families (9.9%) compared to England (15.9%) March 2021.

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.



31.1%

Child excess weight in Year 6

31.1% of children in Year 6 (ages 10-11) are overweight or obese compared to England 35.2% 2019/20.

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



74.3%

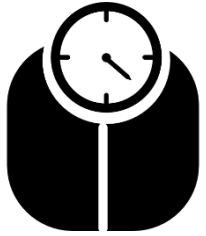
School readiness

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception. England 71.8% 2018/19.

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.



21.4%

Adult Obesity

Adults aged 18 and over with a BMI classified as obese. Lower than England 25.3% 2020/21.



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.



9.1%

Smoking

Smoking prevalence in adults (18+). Lower than England average 13.9% 2019.



134.1

Treatment for drugs and alcohol (rate per 100,000 population) 2017/18 to 2019/20.

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 2019/20 by illness - Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population

Board Name	All	Cancer*	Cardiovascular	Dementia	Mental Health*	Respiratory	Under 5 years
Amersham	8,690	148.4	642.1	566.3	83.8	1,110	19,786
Aylesbury	12,888	242.8	1,014.5	604.0	118.7	1,719	24,439
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	8,578	179.9	715.8	471.3	77.6	1,165	19,977
Beeches	10,896	182.0	870.8	586.1	88.9	1,501	19,811
Buckingham and Villages	9,083	230.0	824.3	560.2	75.5	1,293	24,213
Chesham and Villages	9,739	167.7	765.1	524.7	72.0	1,374	23,095
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9,660	221.9	751.0	516.7	62.0	1,445	20,054
Haddenham and Waddesdon	10,243	193.3	779.7	558.3	48.7	1,238	24,004
High Wycombe	12,494	220.9	1,077.4	795.1	112.9	1,811	26,102
Missendens	9,119	152.8	721.5	420.5	77.5	1,068	25,942
North West Chilterns	10,116	169.4	738.2	477.6	82.0	1,262	23,716
South West Chilterns	8,981	141.6	744.9	481.0	50.7	1,236	20,943
Wendover	10,067	219.5	724.7	449.1	61.8	1,247	20,169
Wexham and Ivers	10,909	212.2	1,024.7	622.3	106.5	1,394	19,865
Wing and Ivinghoe	10,422	194.7	799.6	599.2	107.0	1,261	22,031
Winslow and Villages	9,288	184.2	676.8	606.8	64.7	1,473	27,156
Buckinghamshire	10,283	193.3	819.0	549.9	84.6	1,389	23,042

NHS Health Checks



11,185

Uptake 2019/20

43.8%

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 2019/20

Disease registers

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



Cancer

3.5%



Coronary Heart Disease

3.6%



Dementia

0.7%



Depression 18+ yrs

12.6%



Diabetes 17+ yrs

6.1%



Heart Failure

0.8%



Hypertension

13.3%



Mental Illness*

0.7%

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 2020/21 prevalence data by practice. NHS Digital Patients registered at a GP Practice October 2020

*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+

£752

Personal debt more than the
England average (£662) 2020



Not in education,
employment or training

7.0%

7% of 16-17 years olds are not
in education, employment or
training (NEET). Higher than
England (5.5%)



Unemployment Benefit
Claimants

3.9%

Lower proportion of benefit
claimants compared to England
average 5.6% July 2021.



Food insecurity

72,275

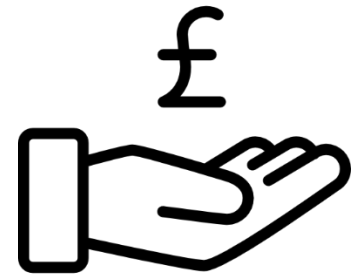
Residents living in households at higher risk
of food insecurity (Dec 2020).

Food insecurity encompasses both the
affordability of food and its accessibility
within local communities and this measure
uses a range of data sources.

Vulnerable groups

Loneliness and Social Isolation

- Loneliness and social isolation can affect people of all ages and can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. Nationally people aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to say they felt lonely than any other age group.
- During October 2020 and February 2021 as estimated 11.8% of the Buckinghamshire population (16+ years) reported feeling lonely.
- The probability of loneliness in those aged 65 years and over in Buckinghamshire is -4.18 compared to England (-3.9). A value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness.
- In addition the proportion of working age residents receiving personal independence payments (PIP) is lower (3.2%) than the England average (6.2%).



3.2%

Personal
Independence
Payment (PIP)

Natural built environment

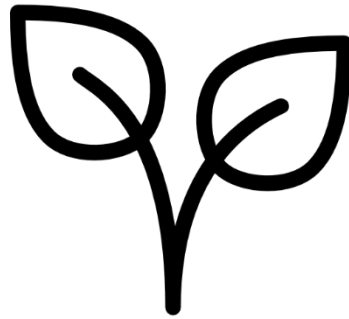
Being in contact with the natural environment is vital for our mental wellbeing and physical health at all ages. Air pollution contributes to a range of poor health outcomes including low birth weight babies, stroke, dementia, lung disease and heart disease. The environment affects our mental health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



Median house price

£472,944

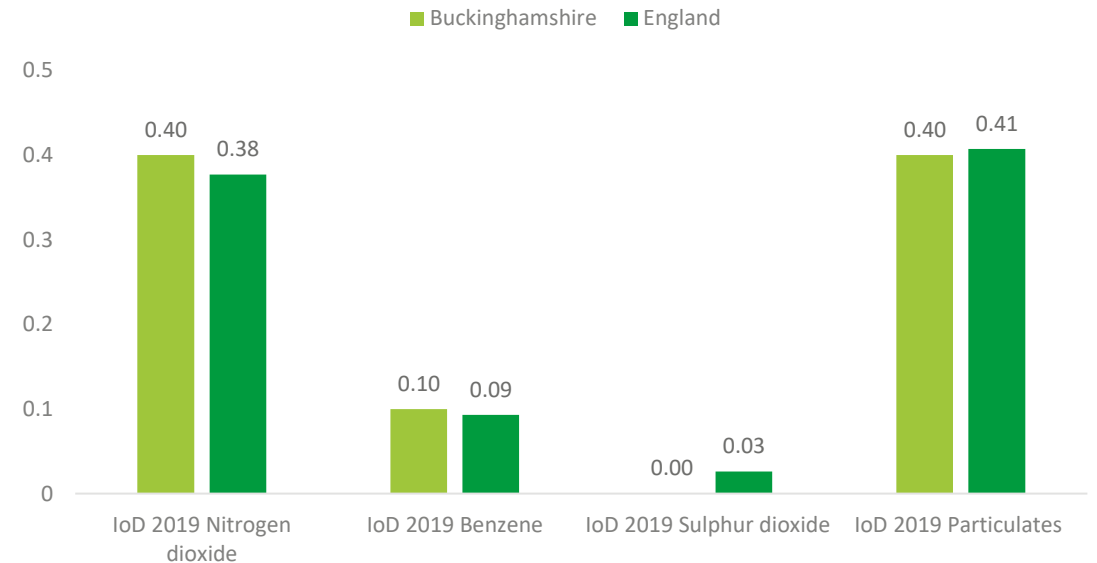
Higher than the
England average
£297,067



Total carbon footprint
per person (kg)

11,166kg

Air quality deprivation score



Increasing our prosperity



Broadband speed
39.9 Mbit/s

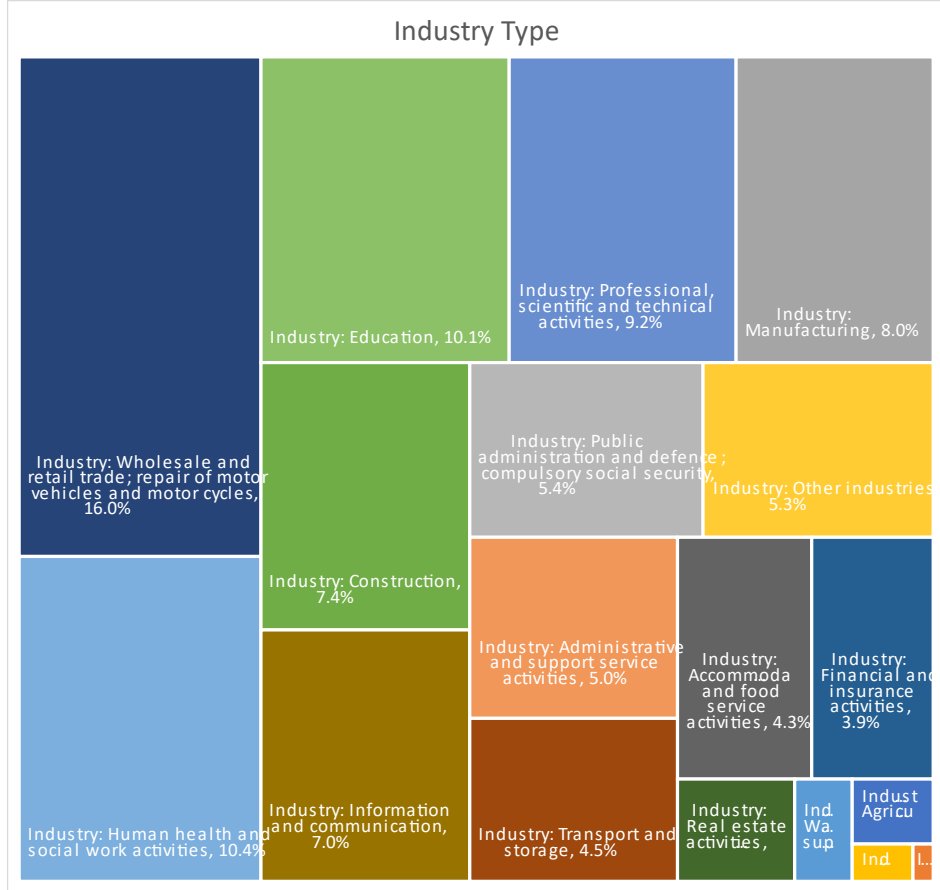
The broadband speed is slower than the national average England 45.1Mbit/s



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 78.1% Nov 2020



Shows the proportion of people in employment aged 16-74 working in each industrial sector

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

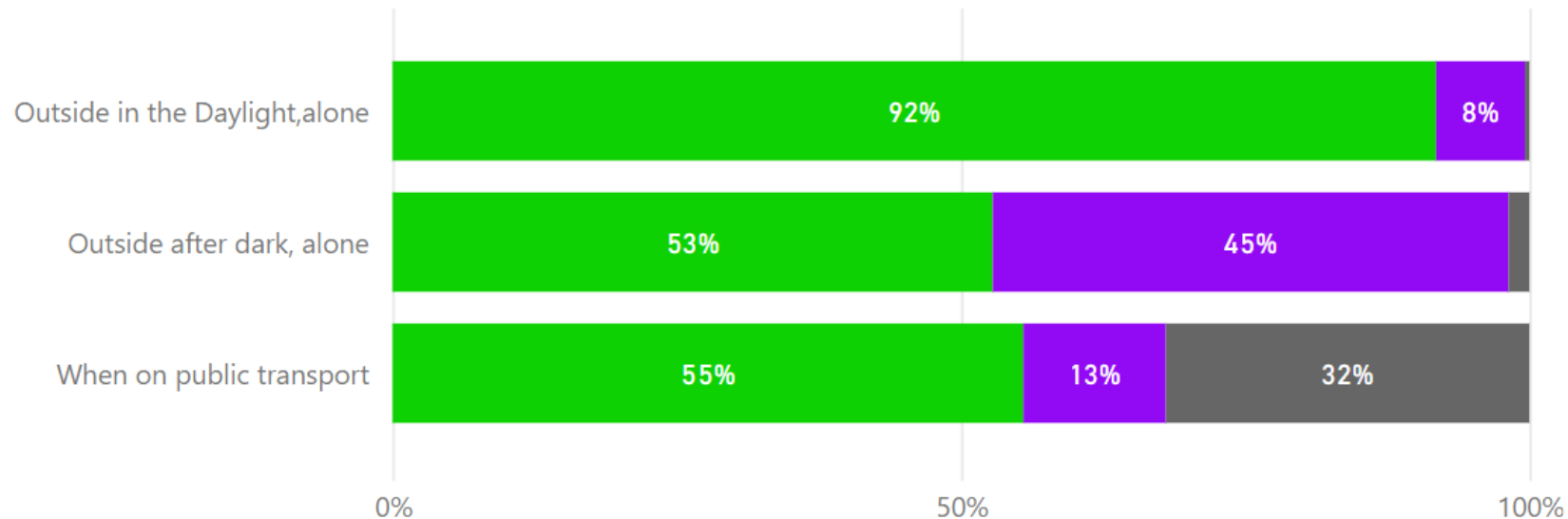
Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 – Safety

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.

