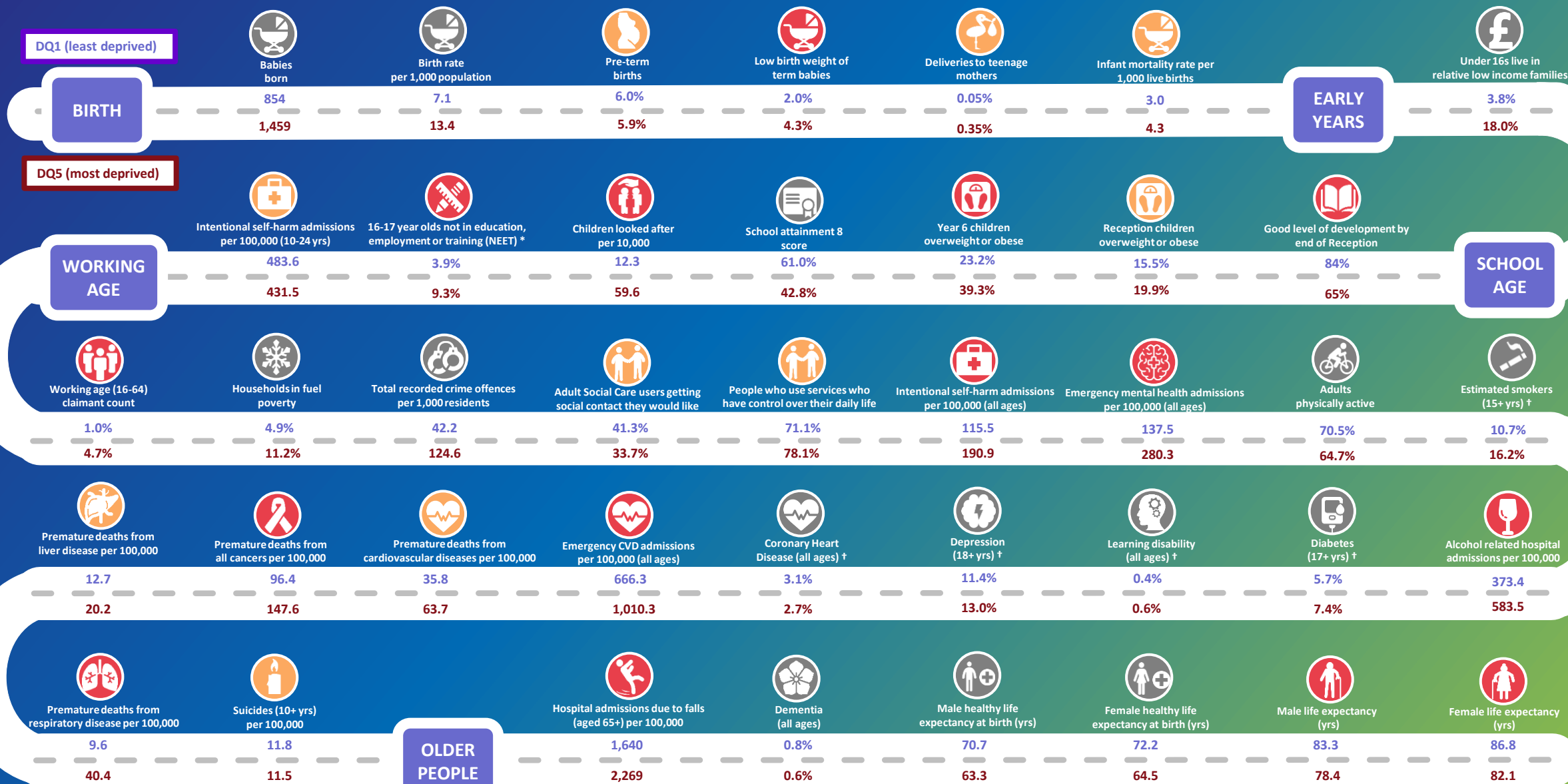


Inequalities by deprivation lifecourse, November 2022



Buckinghamshire DQ5 compared to DQ1 (statistical significance indicated by icon colour): ● Worse ● Similar ● Better ● Not compared

Data Source: Buckinghamshire Council Analysis; ONS; NHS Digital; GOV.UK; Local Insight. Based on infographic produced by Lincolnshire County Council; Icons by Freepik-www.flaticon.com

Please note data displayed is based on what is available in July-September 2022. Deprivation Quintile data generated from aggregated Lower Super Output Areas, with the exception of (*) which are from aggregated wards.

† QOF prevalence data is population-weighted but not age-standardised.

Produced by Public Health Intelligence and Public Health Buckinghamshire Council

| Indicator set | Indicator | DQ1 value | DQ5 value | Unit | Timepoint of data | DQ5 compared to DQ1 (statistical significance) | DQ method | Source | Definition |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Birth Indicators | Babies born | 854 | 1,459 | Number | 2021 | Not compared | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Birth File | The number of live births to mothers who are usually resident in each deprivation quintile. |
| | Birth rate | 7.1 | 13.4 | per 1,000 | 2020 | Not compared | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Birth File | The number of live births per 1,000 resident population. |
| | Pre-term births | 6.0% | 5.9% | Percentage | 2021 | ↔ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Birth File | Babies born alive before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed, as a percentage of all live births. |
| | Low birth weight of term babies | 2.0% | 4.3% | Percentage | 2021 | ↑ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Birth File | Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks. |
| | Deliveries to teenage mothers | 0.05% | 0.35% | Percentage | FY 19/20 to 21/22 | ↔ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Percentage of delivery episodes, where the mother is aged under 18 years. |
| Early Years Indicators | Infant mortality rate | 3.0 | 4.3 | per 1,000 | 2019-2021 | ↔ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Civil Registration Data (births and deaths) | Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births. |
| | Under 16s live in relative low-income families | 3.8% | 18.0% | Percentage | | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) | Percentage of children (<16) living in relative low income families. Relative low income is defined as 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. |
| School Age Indicators | Good level of development by end of Reception | 84% | 65% | Percentage | 2019 | ↓ | LSOA | Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence – School Management Support | Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children. |
| | Reception children overweight or obese | 15.5% | 19.9% | Percentage | 2019/20 | ↔ | LSOA | National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) | Proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. |
| | Year 6 children overweight or obese | 23.2% | 39.3% | Percentage | 2019/20 | ↑ | LSOA | National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) | Proportion of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. |
| | School attainment 8 score | 61.0% | 42.8% | Percentage | 2019 | Not compared | LSOA | Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence – School Management Support | Average Attainment 8 score for all pupils in state-funded schools. |
| | Children looked after | 12.3 | 59.6 | Per 10,000 | September 2022 | ↑ | LSOA | Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence – School Management Support | Number of children looked after at 30 September (including adoption and care leavers). |
| Working Age Indicators | 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) | 3.9% | 9.3% | Percentage | May 2022 | ↑ | Wards | Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence – CCIS | Proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known. |
| | Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm 10 to 24 years | 483.6 | 431.5 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↔ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Directly standardised rate of finished admission episodes for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years. |
| | Working age (16 to 64 years) claimant count | 1.0% | 4.7% | Percentage | June 2022 | ↑ | LSOA | NOMIS official census and labour market statistics | The number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseeker's Allowance and Universal Credit) as a proportion of the working age (16-64 years) population. |
| | Households in fuel poverty | 4.9% | 11.2% | Percentage | 2020 | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy | Fuel poor households as a percentage of all households. A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below and when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. |
| | Total crime offences | 42.2 | 124.6 | per 1,000 residents | Mar-21 to Feb-22 | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) | Shows 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and lower super output area (LSOA). Rate calculated as = (Total offences)/(Total population)*1000. |
| Adult social care users (18 years and over) getting as much social contact as they would like | 41.3% | 33.7% | Percentage | 2019/20 | ↔ | LSOA | Adult Social Care Survey 2019-20 (ASCS), Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence - CHASC | The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey (service users) who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact as I want with people I like". | |
| Percentage of people who use services who have control over their daily life | 71.1% | 78.1% | Percentage | 2019/20 | ↔ | LSOA | Adult Social Care Survey 2019-20 (ASCS), Buckinghamshire Council Business Intelligence - CHASC | The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey (service users) who responded to the question "Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life?" with either "I have as much control over my daily life as I want" or "I have adequate control over my daily life". | |
| Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (all ages) | 115.5 | 190.9 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↑ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Directly standardised rate of finished admission episodes for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population. | |
| Emergency Hospital Admissions for Mental Health conditions (all ages) | 137.5 | 280.3 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↑ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Directly standardised rate of finished emergency admission episodes for all mental health (ICD10: F00-F99) per 100,000 population. | |
| Adults physically active | 70.5% | 64.7% | Percentage | November 2018 - November 2019 | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Sport England | The modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'active'. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. | |
| Estimated smokers (15 years and over) | 10.7% | 16.2% | Percentage | 2020/21 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | Prevalence of patients (15+) who are recorded as current smokers. Number of patients (15+) who are recorded as current smokers (denominator of SMOK004) divided by the estimated number of patients (15+), in percent. | |
| Alcohol-related hospital admissions | 373.4 | 583.5 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↑ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population. NB - HES currently still uses the 2014 attributable fractions, whereas Fingertips uses the 2020 fractions meaning the two are not comparable. | |
| Diabetes (17 years and over) | 5.7% | 7.4% | Percentage | 2021/22 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | The percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers. | |
| Learning disability (all ages) | 0.4% | 0.6% | Percentage | 2021/22 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | The percentage of patients with learning disabilities, as recorded on practice disease registers | |
| Depression (18 years and over) | 11.4% | 13.0% | Percentage | 2021/22 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers. | |
| Long term Musculoskeletal problem (16 years and over) | 13.6% | 13.5% | Percentage | 2021 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | GP Patient Survey, downloaded from Fingertips (Indicator 93437) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | Question 33. People were asked: "Which, if any, of the following long-term conditions do you have?". The indicator value is the percentage of people who answered this question with "Arthritis or ongoing problem with back or joints" from all responses to this question. | |
| Coronary Heart Disease (all ages) | 3.1% | 2.7% | Percentage | 2021/22 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | The percentage of patients with coronary heart disease, as recorded on practice disease register. | |
| Emergency hospital admissions for cardiovascular diseases | 666.3 | 1,010.3 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↑ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Directly standardised rate of finished emergency admission episodes for all cardiovascular diseases (ICD10: I00-I99) per 100,000 population. | |
| Premature (under 75 years) death rate from cardiovascular diseases | 35.8 | 63.7 | per 100,000 | 2020 | ↔ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | Age-standardised rate of mortality from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke, classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes I00-I99) in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. | |
| Premature (under 75 years) death rate from cancer | 96.4 | 147.6 | per 100,000 | 2020 | ↑ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | Age-standardised rate of mortality from all cancers (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes C00-C97) in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. | |
| Premature (under 75 years) death rate from liver disease | 12.7 | 20.2 | per 100,000 | 2020 | ↔ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | Age-standardised rate of mortality from liver disease (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes B15-B19, C22, I81, I85, K70-K77, T86.4) in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. | |
| Premature (under 75 years) deaths from respiratory disease | 9.6 | 40.4 | per 100,000 | 2020 | ↑ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | Age-standardised rate of mortality from respiratory disease (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes J00-J99) in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. | |
| Suicides (10 years and over) | 11.8 | 11.5 | per 100,000 | 2018-2020 | ↔ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent in persons aged over 10 years per 100,000 population. | |
| Older People Indicators | Hospital admissions due to falls (aged 65 years and over) | 1,640 | 2,269 | per 100,000 | 2020/21 | ↑ | LSOA | Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) | Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000. |
| | Dementia (all ages) | 0.8% | 0.6% | Percentage | 2021/22 | Not compared | GP to LSOA | NHS Digital Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice, LSOA | The percentage of patients with dementia, as recorded on practice disease register. |
| | Male healthy life expectancy at birth | 70.7 | 63.3 | Years | 2009-2013 | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Office for National Statistics (ONS) | A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self reported good health. |
| | Female healthy life expectancy at birth | 72.2 | 64.5 | Years | 2009-2013 | Not compared | LSOA | Local Insight / Office for National Statistics (ONS) | A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self reported good health. |
| | Male life expectancy at birth | 83.3 | 78.4 | Years | 2018-2020 | ↓ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. |
| Female life expectancy at birth | 86.8 | 82.1 | Years | 2018-2020 | ↓ | LSOA | Office for National Statistics (ONS) Public Health Mortality File | The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. | |