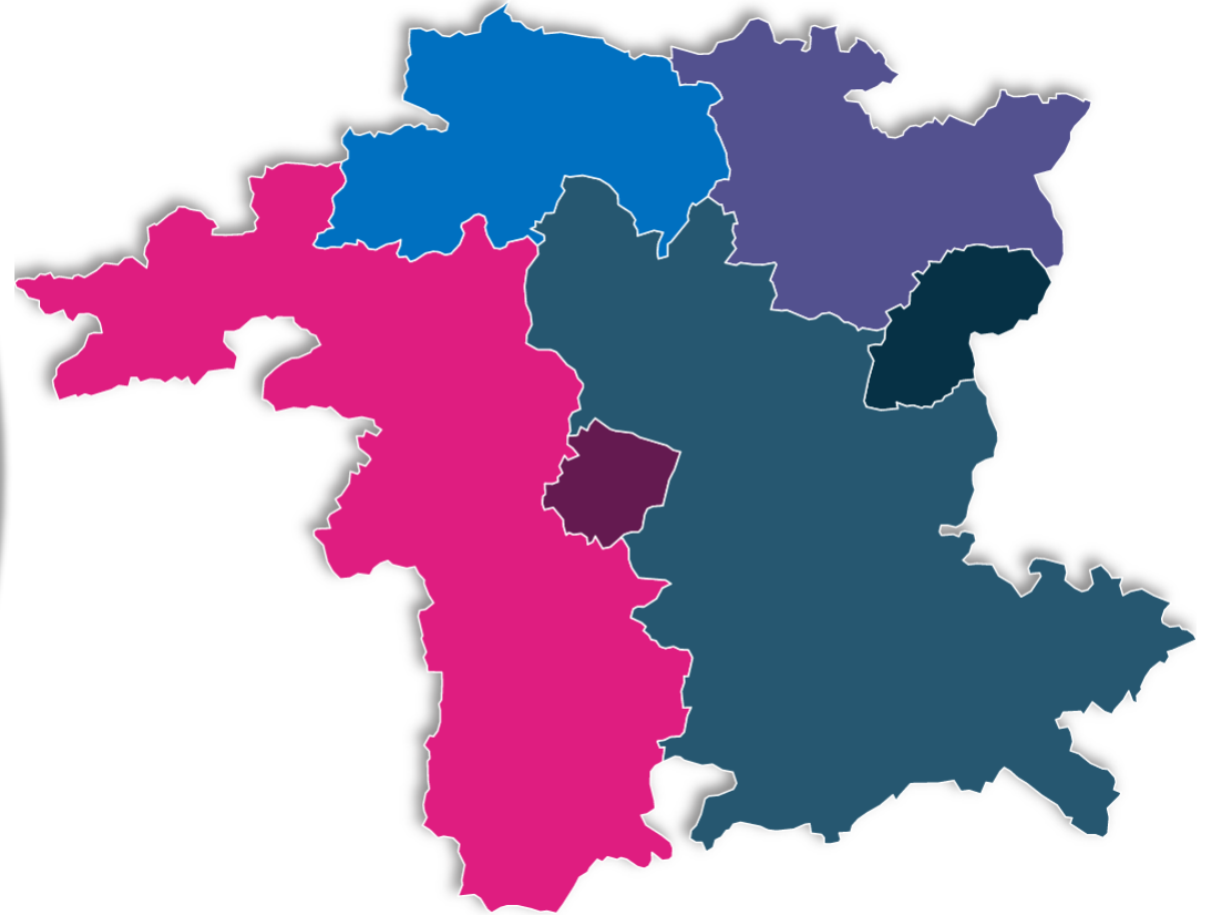


# WORCESTERSHIRE JSNA

Joint Strategic Needs  
Assessment 2022



# Worcestershire JSNA Glossary

<b>JSNA</b>	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
<b>COVID_19</b>	Corona virus
<b>SEND</b>	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
<b>NEET</b>	Not in Education, Employment or Training
<b>KS2</b>	Key stage 2
<b>KS4</b>	Key stage 4
<b>ECHP</b>	Educational Health Care Plan
<b>CLA</b>	Children Looked After
<b>CIN</b>	Children in Need
<b>CIPFA</b>	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. Nearest Neighbours model seeks to measure similarity between Local Authorities.
<b>MIE</b>	Moderate Intensity Equivalent
<b>IMD</b>	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
<b>ASB</b>	Anti Social Behaviour
<b>UC</b>	Universal Credit
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>PAYE</b>	Pay As You Earn
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>MWh</b>	Megawatt-hour (A unit of energy)
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Areas
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Fine particulate Matter
<b>GP</b>	General Practice

# Chapter 1 Population



# Chapter 2 Children and Young People



# Chapter 3 Health and Social Care



# Chapter 4 Housing



# Chapter 5 Crime and Community Safety



# Chapter 5 Crime and Community Safety

# Chapter 6 Economy and Employment



# Chapter 6 Economy and Environment

# Chapter 7 Environment



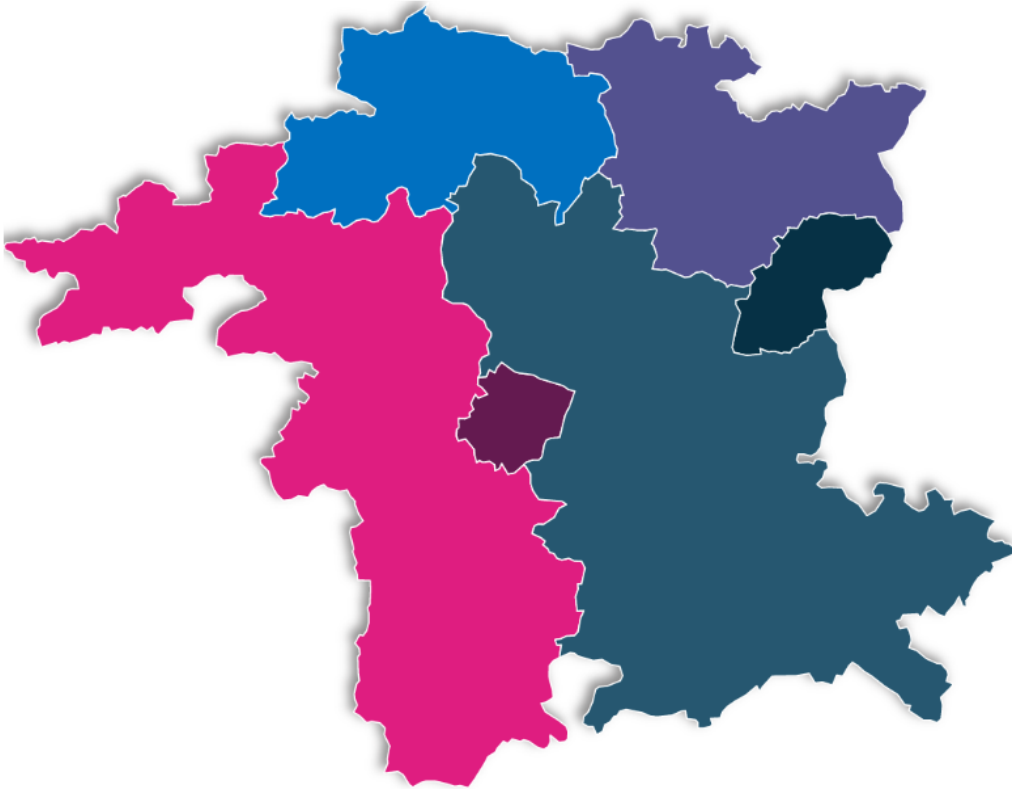
# Chapter 7 Environment



# Chapter 8 Contacts

# Worcestershire JSNA

## 2022

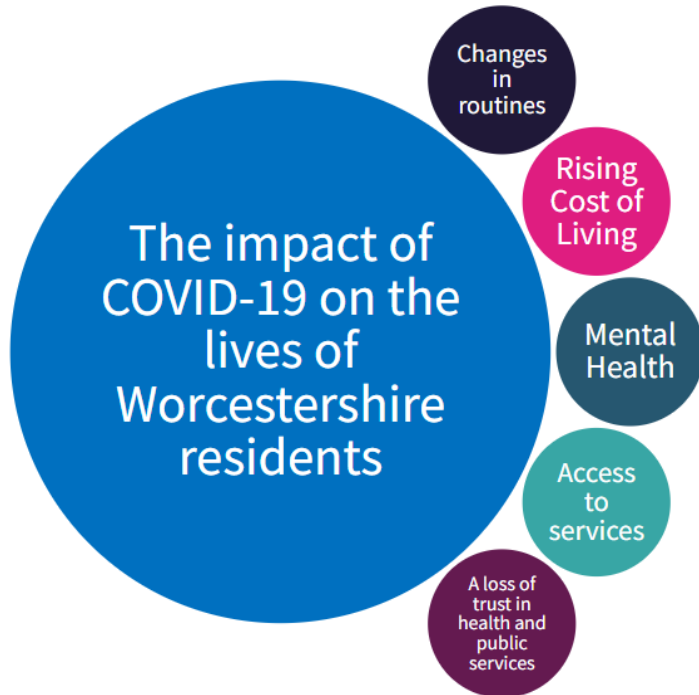


The Worcestershire Health and Well-being Board under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 has a duty to undertake a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) every year. The production of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a continuous process to understand the future health, care and well-being needs of the Worcestershire community.

The JSNA is used to determine what actions are required to meet health and social care needs, reduce inequalities and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and well-being. It is designed to inform and drive future investment priorities to plan services more effectively ensuring services meet the needs of the population.

This is a streamlined annual summary that focusses on those topics that have seen the most change in recent years or need the most attention. It can be used as a prompt to explore data further using the [Worcestershire Insights Webpage](#)

# Worcestershire JSNA Public Engagement



"The lack of daily structure meant I had to find something meaningful to do and there was a huge shift in change of routine, which I had to create for myself." [Older adults living independently 65+ focus group]

"I walk to the supermarket because it saves petrol money and is good exercise. I only buy what we really need, and I look for the red sticker because it is cheaper." [Research participant]

"I'm just worried all the time, I don't even know why I'm worried sometimes, but I just never feel settled lately" [People from different employment sectors focus group]

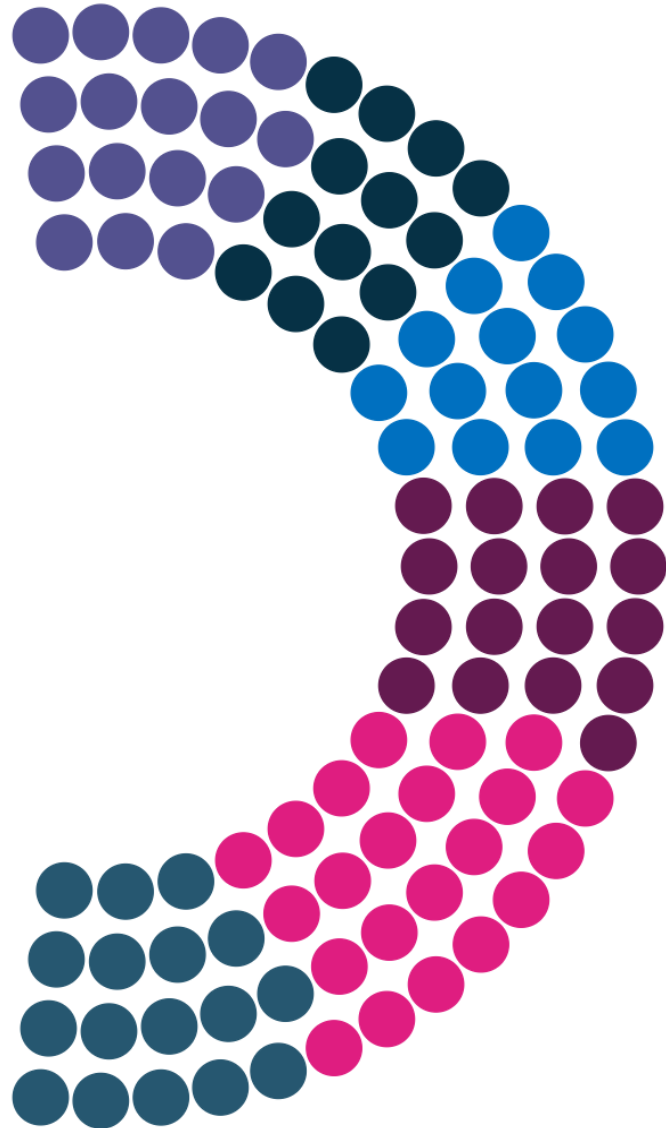
"Participants agreed that access to information and getting what you want in the right format is something you have to work for" [People with sensory impairments – sight loss focus group]

When the doctors came round, I didn't understand what they were saying, even if they removed their masks, and the nurses couldn't help. There was no interpreter. It was really difficult.' [Deaf and Hearing Loss focus group]

From January to May 2022, Public Health in Worcestershire have spoken to thousands of people who live and work in the County to gain a better understanding of the impact of the pandemic and how people's behaviours, preferences, and situation may have changed.

Thematic analysis revealed five overarching findings that have contributed to the development of Worcestershire's Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the Integrated Care Strategy. The findings will continue to inform the decisions we make and the services we provide.

The full report from our engagement work is available here: [The impact of COVID-19 on the lives of Worcestershire residents.](#)



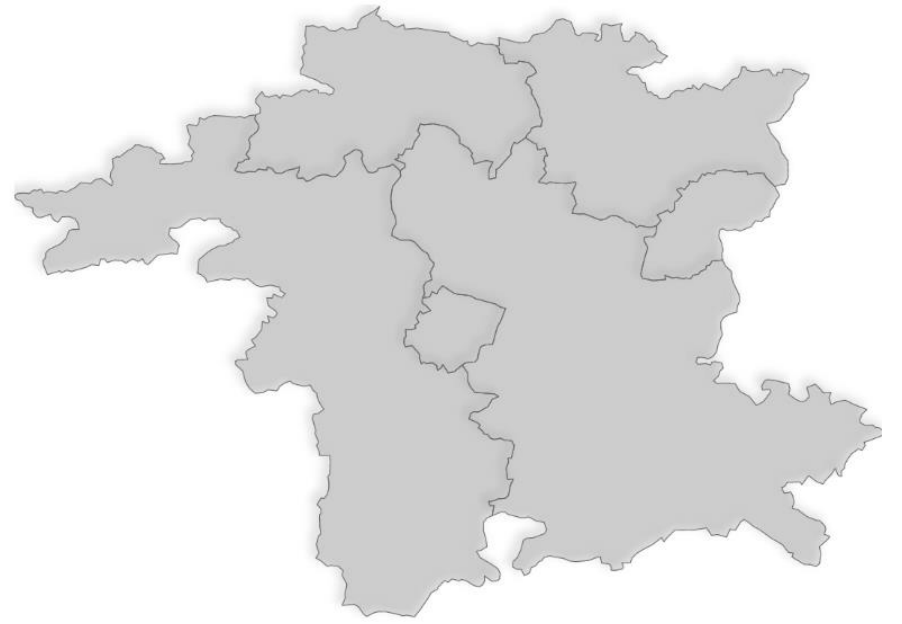
## Worcestershire Characteristics

In general, the population of Worcestershire is healthy. There are many health-related measures where Worcestershire performs consistently better than the national average.

However, there are some pockets of Worcestershire where people's health is not good and the average masks inequality. Social determinants of health may influence health seeking behaviour in deprived populations. Deprivation may also limit access to transport and increase digital poverty.

Worcestershire is in general not a deprived county. There are however 10% of people that live in the most deprived quintile. Proportions living in 30% most deprived areas are particularly high in Redditch at almost 40%, and Wyre Forest at 35%

# Key Themes



## Widening Inequalities

Focus on cost of living; targeted interventions; reduction in unwarranted variation; community engagement; prevention focus



## Ageing Population

Plan services for an older; more diverse population



## Pressure on Health Services

Maximise prevention; screening and immunisations; NHS health checks; lifestyles and smoke free; best start in life



## Mental Health and Wellbeing

Mental health needs assessment; address root causes of mental health issues; universal and targeted interventions

### Well performing indicators

- Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy Worcestershire performs relatively well compared with England
- Between 2017 and 2019 under 75 mortality rates for cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease were all better than England rates
- The crime rate in Worcestershire is lower than the national average.
- The claimant count in Worcestershire is decreasing and is lower than the national and regional rates.
- Worcestershire performs well across many cancer screening coverage indicators, e.g. for cervical cancer and breast cancer.
- Emergency admissions for falls among people 65-plus is lower in Worcestershire than nationally

### Emerging focus indicators

- Cost of living (fuel poverty, healthy eating)
- Inequalities in mental health & wellbeing, and lifestyle risk factors
- Changing demographic profile (inc. ageing population, asylum seekers)
- Lower use of preventive services by most deprived & ethnic groups
- Challenges within the health and care system (inc. waiting lists, emergency department pressures)
- Oral health
- Not in education, training or employment
- SEND
- Affordability of homes

### Poor performing indicators

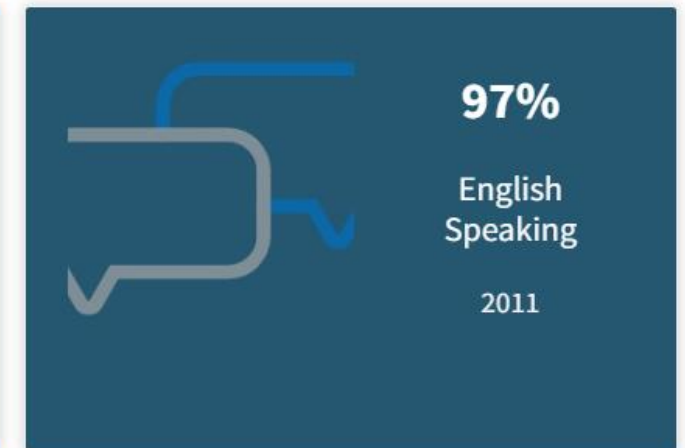
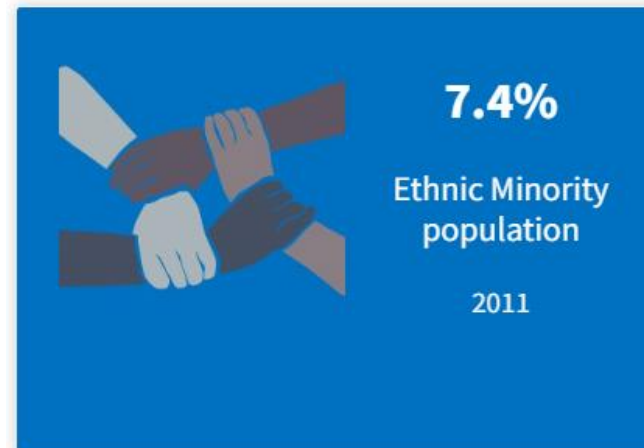
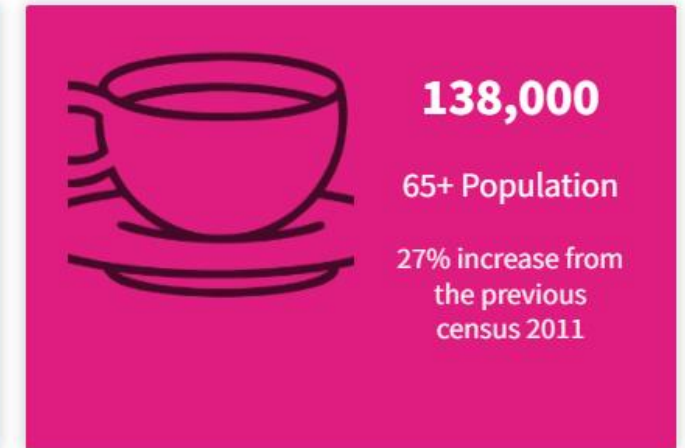
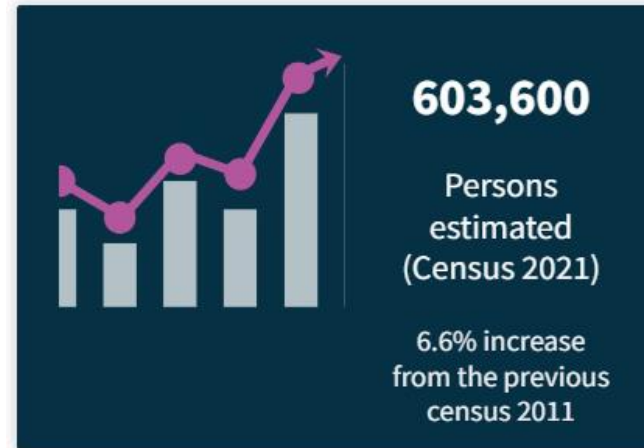
- Excess weight in adults & children & associated consequences eg diabetes
- Alcohol related admissions
- Breastfeeding initiation
- Smoking status in pregnancy
- School readiness
- Hip fractures
- Infant mortality
- Low dementia diagnosis rate



# Chapter 1 Population

Worcestershire Insights: Population Report

1. [Estimate of total by age group](#)
2. [Projections by age group](#)
3. [Ethnicity](#)
4. [Life Expectancy](#)
5. [Healthy life Expectancy](#)
6. [Deprivation](#)



# Population

## Estimate of total and by age group

The 2021 Census records the Worcestershire population to be 603,600. This is compared to 566,200 in 2011. The population in the county has increased by 37,400 (6.6%) since 2011.

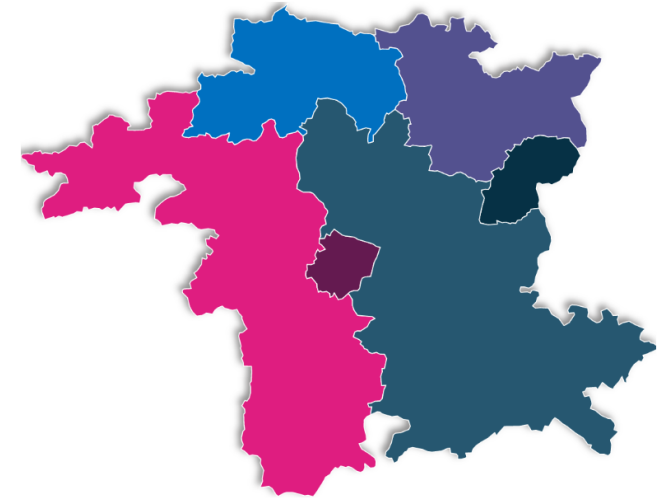
Wychavon has seen the largest percentage increase in its population of more than 13%. Redditch and Wyre Forest have increased by the smallest amounts, both with increases of less than 4%.

The number of people aged 65-plus in Worcestershire is 138,000, almost 23% of all people living in the county. Proportions of people aged 65-plus are particularly high in Malvern Hills (around 28%) and in Wychavon and Wyre Forest, both at around 25%.

The number of people aged 65-plus in Worcestershire has increased by almost 29,000 since 2011, a rise of almost 27%. This compares to a rise of just over 20% nationally.

The 0-19 population has increased by about 1,300 persons (1.0%) since 2011, although the 0-4 population has decreased by almost 5% (around 1,500 persons). Population density (number of usual residents per square kilometer) in Worcestershire is 347.

At a district level population density is high in Worcester (3,122) and Redditch (1,604) and low in the rural districts of Malvern Hills (138) and Wychavon (200).



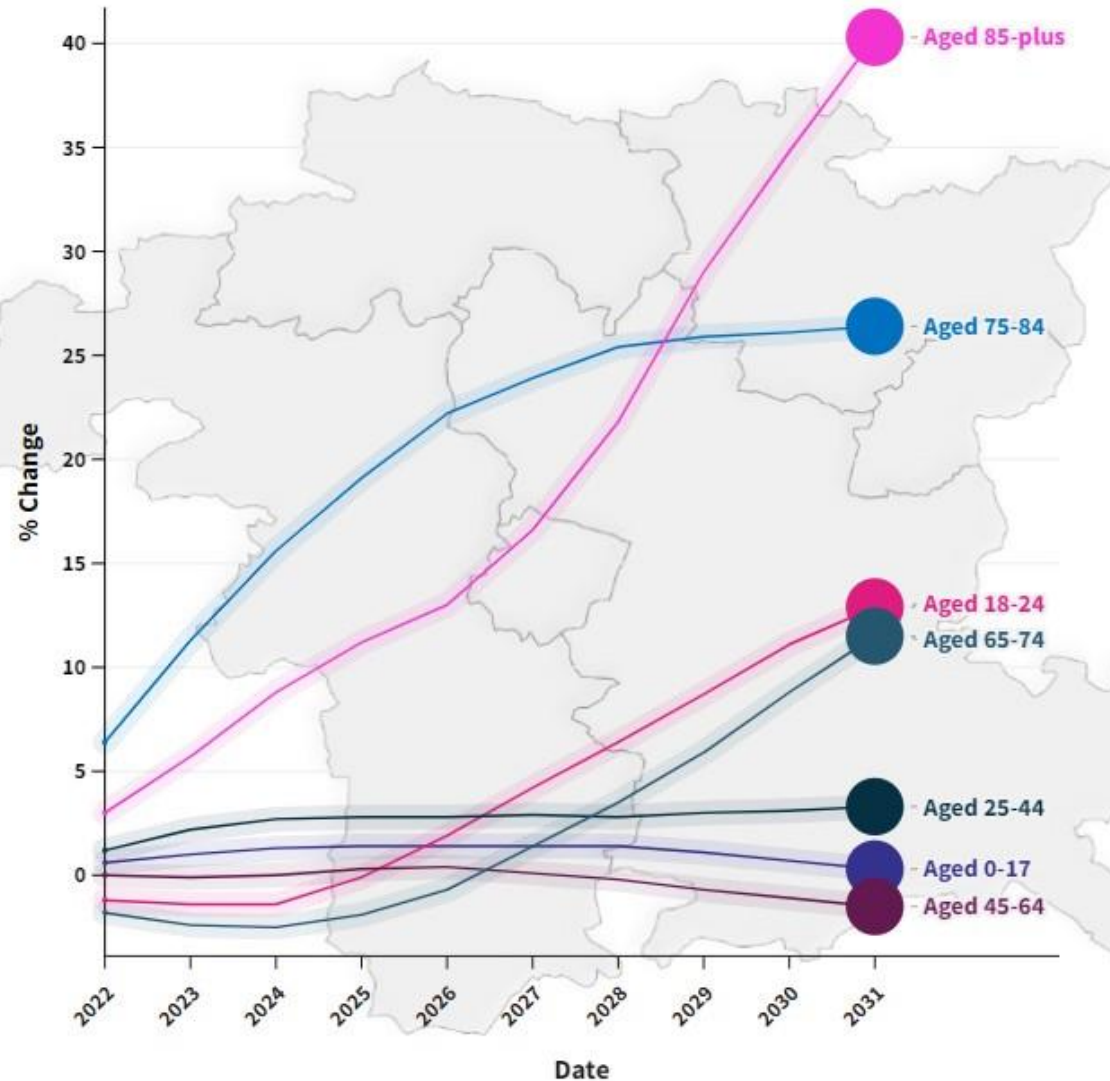
## 2021 Census Population – 603,600



Female

Male

# Population Projections by age group



By 2031...  
 The 65-plus population is projected to increase by almost 29,000 (over 20%)  
 The 75-plus population is projected to increase by over 20,000 (over 30%)  
 The 85-plus population is projected to increase by almost 7,600 (over 40%)

Increases in the 65-plus population is projected to be highest (over 20%) in Worcester, Wychavon and Malvern Hills.

Increases in the 85-plus population is projected to be over 40% in Malvern Hills, Redditch, Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

# Population-Ethnicity

The most recent data on ethnicity remains the 2011 Census – the 2021 census data on ethnicity is scheduled to be released in early November.

In 2011, 92.4% of the population in Worcestershire were White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British. This compares to a value across the whole of England of just under 80%.

The highest proportion of population outside the White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British ethnicity in Worcestershire is the White: Other group, at 2.6%. Proportions are particularly high in Redditch, (3.9%), Worcester (3.6%) and Wychavon (3.1%).

0.9% of the population in Worcestershire were Asian/Asian British: Pakistani, including high proportions in Redditch (3.1%) and Worcester (1.9%)

In addition, 1.3% of people in Redditch were Mixed White and Black Caribbean, and 1.2% of people in Bromsgrove were Asian/Asian British: Indian,

Proportions of non-White British were higher in younger age groups, at almost 13% among 25-44 and over 11% among the 0-17 and 18-24 age groups, compared to just over 3% among people aged 65-plus.



# Population Life Expectancy

At a district level, Male Life Expectancy is comparatively low in Wyre Forest (78.7 years), Redditch (78.9 years) and Worcester City (79.2 years) – these are the more deprived areas in Worcestershire. Female Life Expectancy is comparatively low in Redditch (82.4 years) and Worcester City (82.5 years).

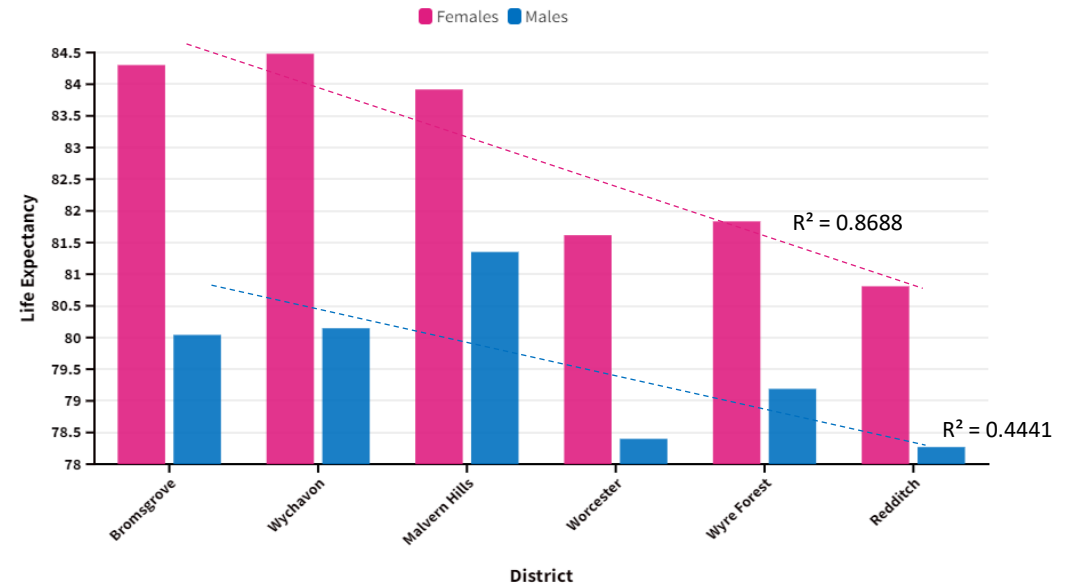
Life expectancy is lower in the most deprived areas, and there are inequalities in life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas. The difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Worcestershire is 7.9 years for males and 5.6 years for females.

Inequalities in life expectancy among males are particularly high in Redditch (11.6 years for males and 10.4 years for females), and Bromsgrove (8.8 years for males and 7.7 years for females)

Healthy life expectancy is the number of years a person can be expected to live whilst in good health. Healthy life expectancy in Worcestershire for males is 65.3 years, for women it is 66.2 years.

Life Expectancy in Worcestershire Districts

In order of reducing IMD



## Life Expectancy at Birth in Worcestershire (2020)



Female



Male

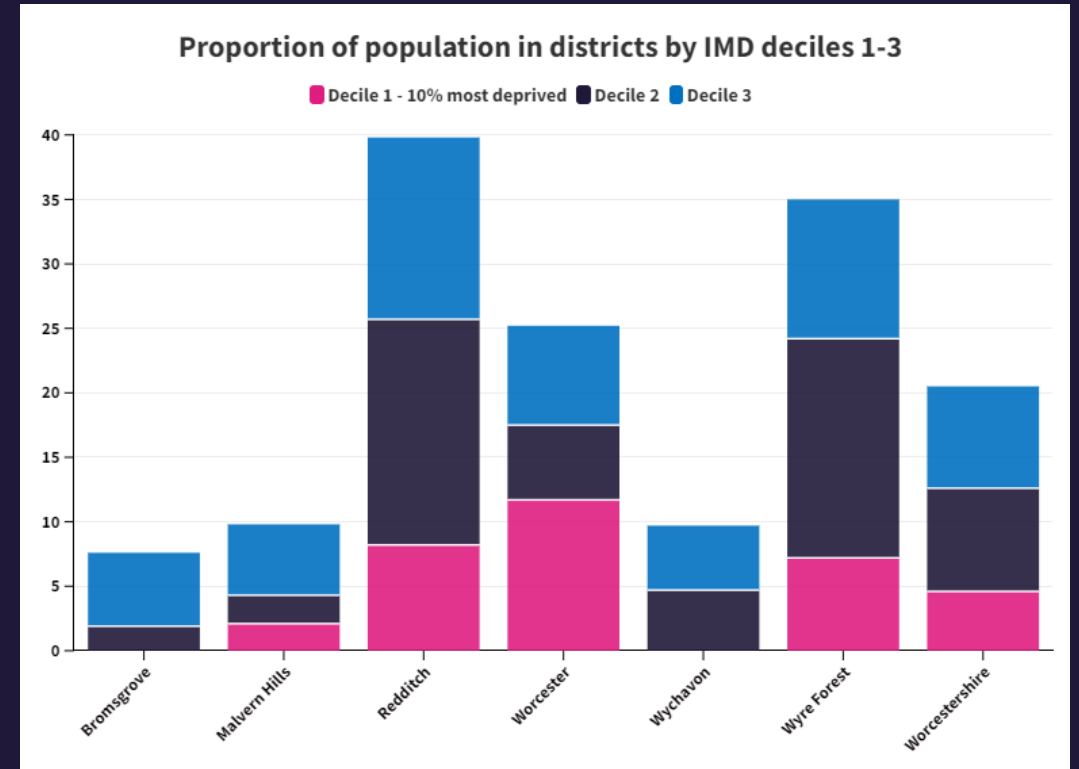
# Population

## Deprivation

27,750 residents in Worcestershire live in the 10% most deprived areas in England (almost 5% of the Worcestershire population).

Proportions living in 10% most deprived areas are particularly high in Worcester at almost 12%, and Redditch at over 8% 123,000 residents in Worcestershire live in the 30% most deprived areas in England (almost 21% of the Worcestershire population).

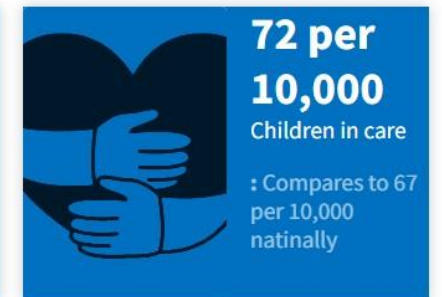
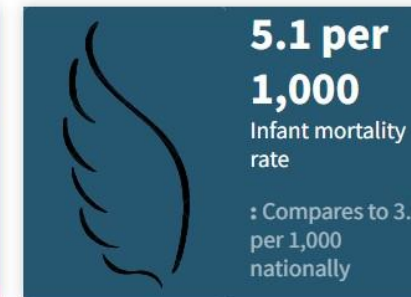
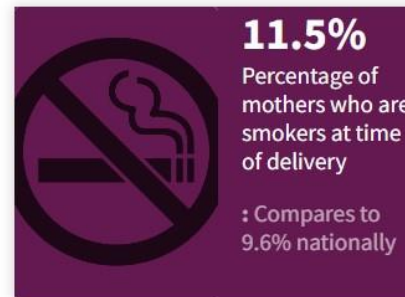
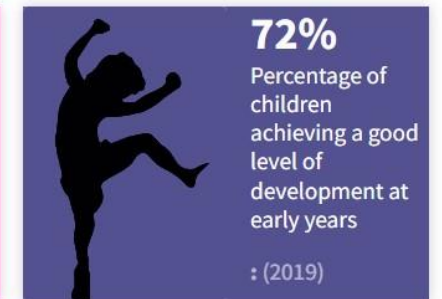
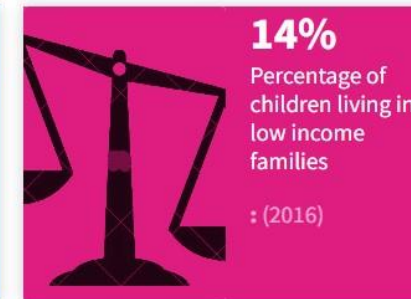
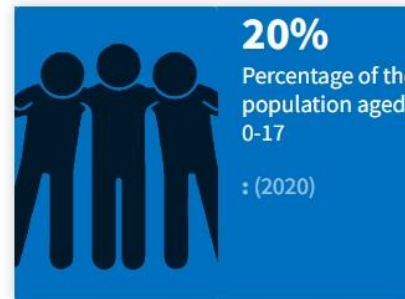
Proportions living in 30% most deprived areas are particularly high in Redditch at almost 40%, and Wyre Forest at 35%



# Chapter 2 Children and Young People

Worcestershire Insights: Children and Young people report

1. Infant Mortality
2. Educational Attainment: Primary
3. Educational Attainment: Secondary
4. Special Educational Needs
5. Vulnerable Children
6. Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

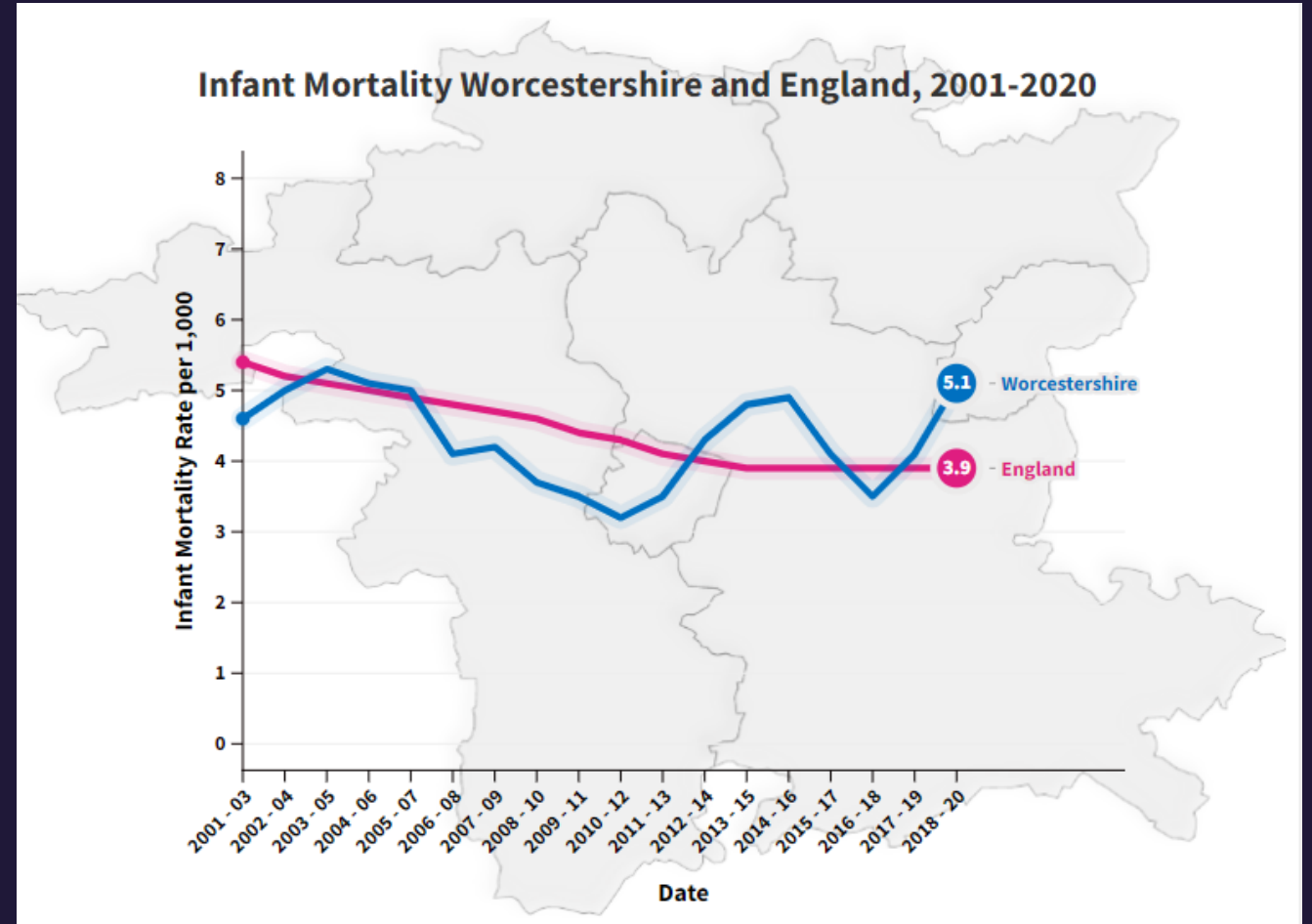


## Children and Young People Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population.

It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions.

Infant mortality rate in Worcestershire is 5.1 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate in England is 3.9 per 1,000 live births



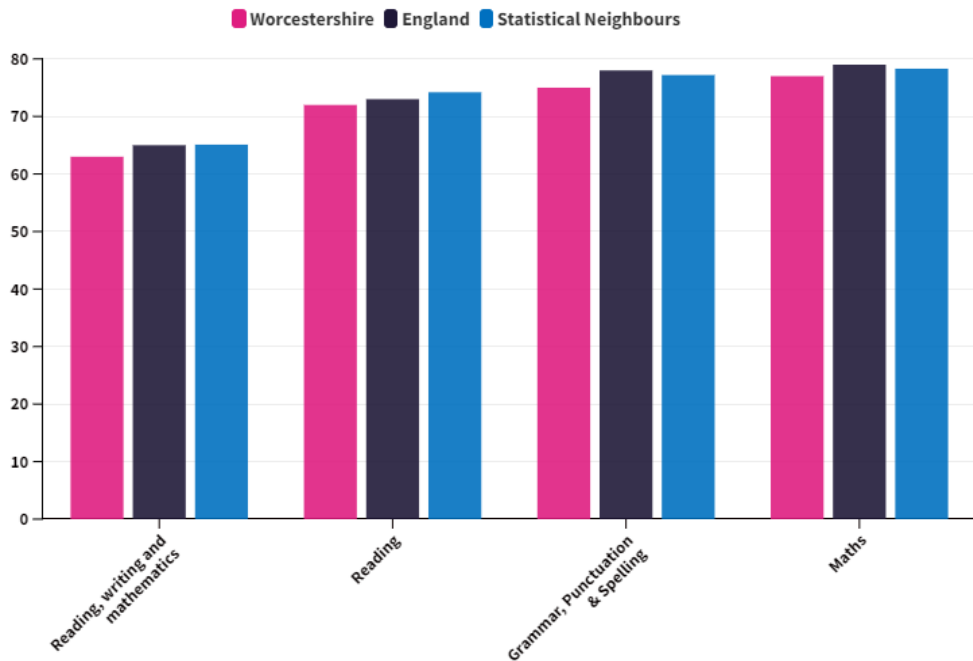


# Children and Young People Educational Attainment

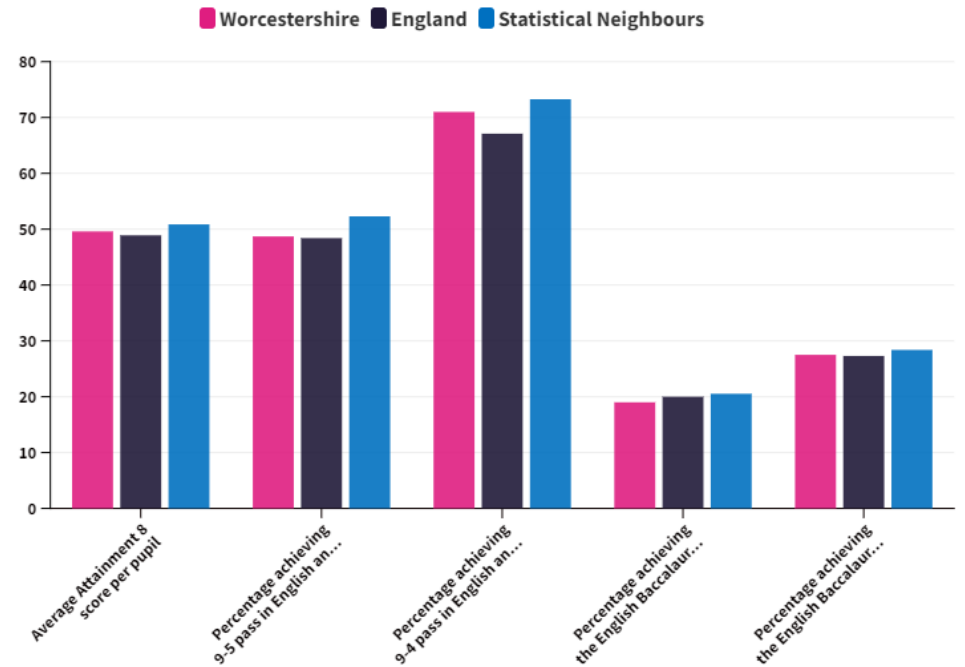
## Primary:

KS2 – Percentage achieving expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics: 63%  
 Pupils in schools in Worcestershire score below the national average across Key Stage 2 results for percentage of pupils reaching required standard.  
 Worcestershire is also below the average across statistical neighbors for these results.

Key stage 2 (All pupils) reaching the expected standard performance, 2019



Key stage 4 performance indicators, 2021



## Secondary:

KS4 – Average Attainment 8 score per pupil: 49.6  
 For Key Stage 4, pupils in schools in Worcestershire score above the national average for percentage for:

- Average Attainment 8 score per pupil,
- Percentage achieving 9-5 pass in English and Maths, and
- Percentage achieving 9-4 pass in English and Maths.

Worcestershire does however score below the average across statistical neighbors for KS4 results, notably in:

- Percentage achieving 9-5 pass in English and Maths, and
- Percentage achieving 9-4 pass in English and Maths.

# Children and Young People Special Educational Needs (SEN)

In 2022 there are a slightly lower percentage of pupils in Worcestershire schools with an EHCP (3.9%) than the national average and the average among statistical neighbours (both 4%). Proportions have increased from 2.9% in 2016, although this is in line with increasing national trends.

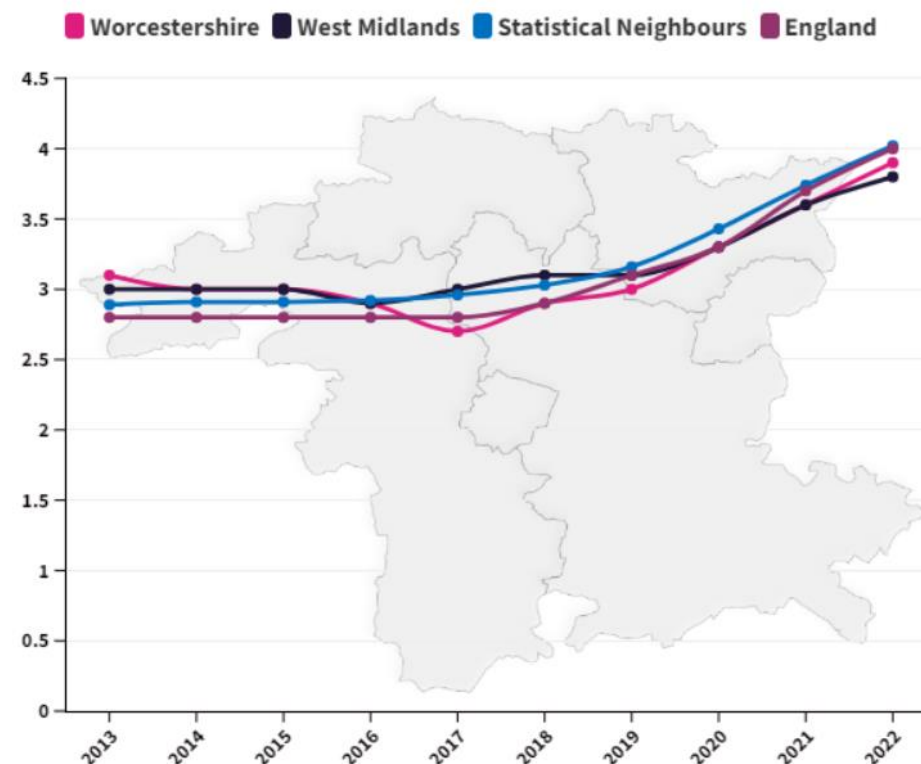
Proportions are:

- 1.6% in primary schools
- 1.9% in secondary schools

Educational attainment of pupils in Worcestershire schools with an EHCP is mixed:

- 9.0% for KS2 – percentage reaching expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics, similar to national average and higher than statistical neighbours,
- 13.7% KS4 average Attainment 8 score, lower than national average and statistical neighbours.

% of pupils with either statement (pre 2018) or EHCP (post 2018)



# Children and Young People

## Vulnerable Children

There were 859 Children Looked After (CLA) in Worcestershire as of 31 March 2021.

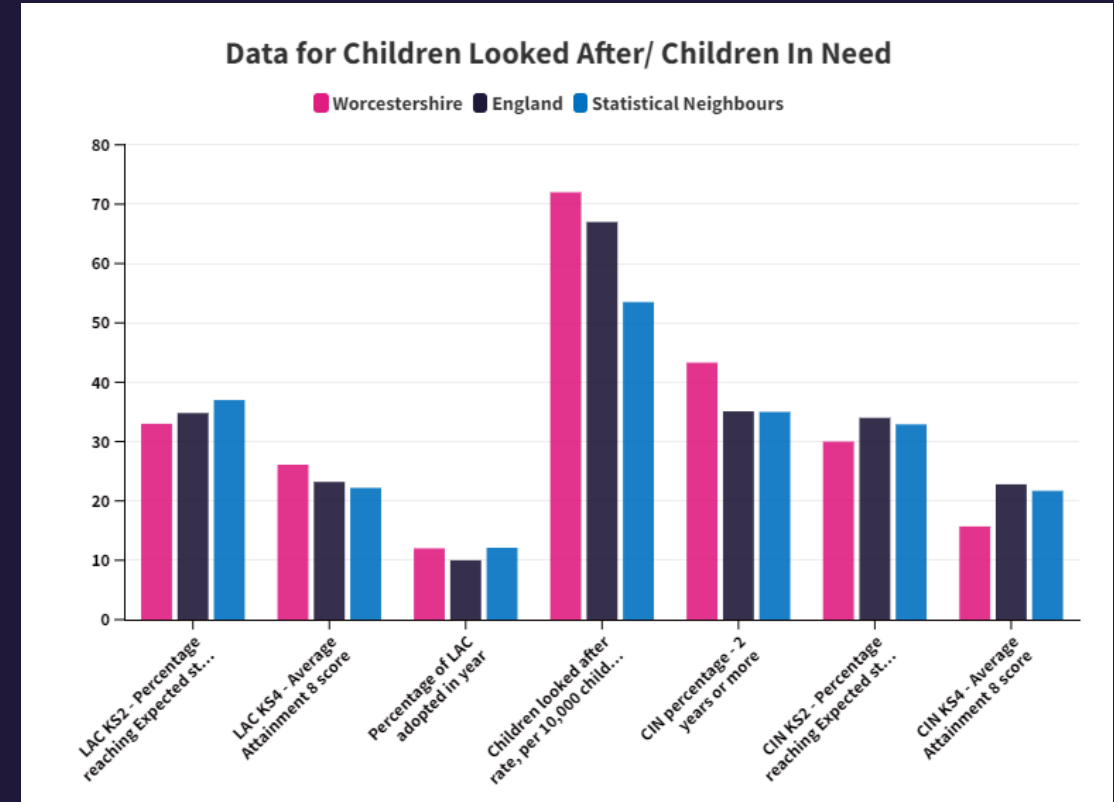
This represents a rate of 72.0 per 10,000 children aged 0-17, higher than the national average (67.0) and average among statistical neighbours (53.5).

12.0% of CLA were adopted in the year ending 31 March 2021, similar to statistical neighbours but higher than the national average of 10.0%.

CLA in Worcestershire have a lower attainment at KS2 than national and statistical neighbours, but higher attainment at KS4.

Children in Need rate is 269 per 10,000, lower than national average and statistical neighbours.

Over 43% of Children in Need in Worcestershire have been in need for 2 years or more. Children in Need in Worcestershire have a lower attainment than national and statistical neighbours at both KS2 and KS4.



## Children and Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The proportion of 16-17 years olds NEET or whose activity is not known in Worcestershire has increased in recent years, from 4.9% in 2018 to 5.9% in 2020.

The proportion of NEET in Worcestershire was significantly lower than the national average for the years 2016-18, but recent increases has seen the proportion significantly higher than the national average in 2020.

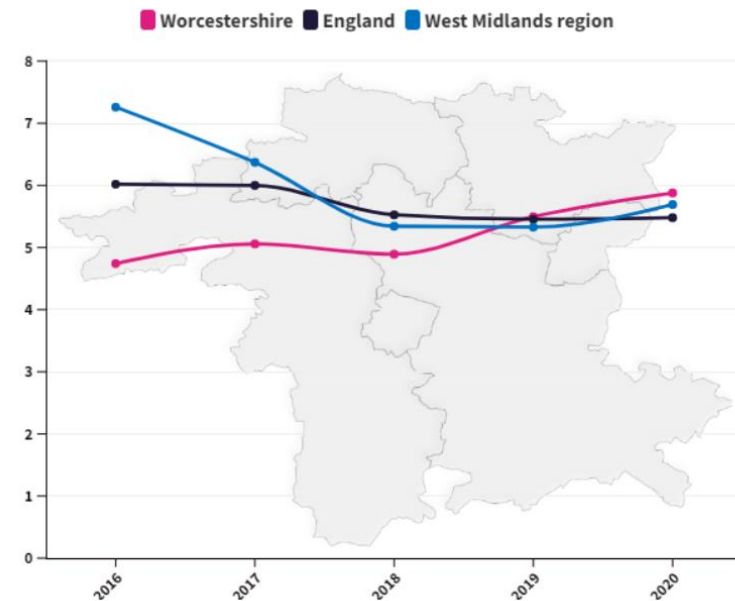
720 16-17- year-olds in Worcestershire are not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in 2020.

This represents a rate of 5.9%, significantly higher than the national rate of 5.5%. The trend of proportions of NEET in Worcestershire is increasing

### % 16-17-year-olds NEET



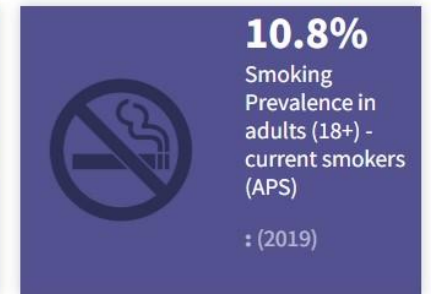
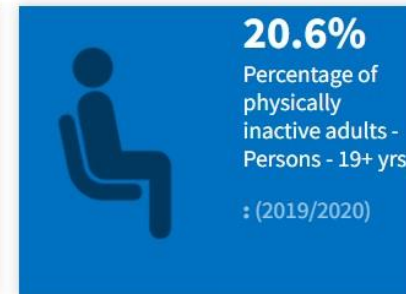
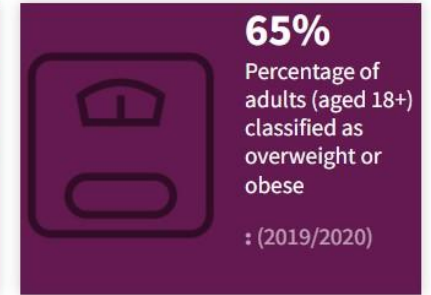
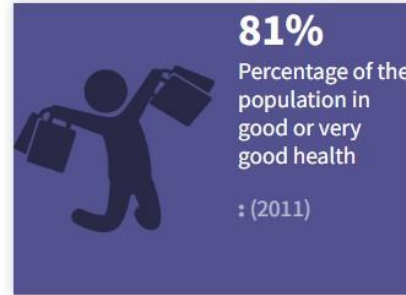
### 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known



# Chapter 3 Health and social Care

Worcestershire Insights: Health and Social Care report

- Covid Vaccinations
- Influenza Vaccination
- Smoking Prevalence
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Smoking and Vaping
- Adult Obesity
- Physical Activity
- Hip fractures
- Long Term Conditions
- Premature Mortality
- Inequalities in Premature Mortality
- Oral Health
- Dementia Diagnosis Rate
- Mental Health
- Inequalities in Acute Care



## Health and Social Care

### COVID Vaccination

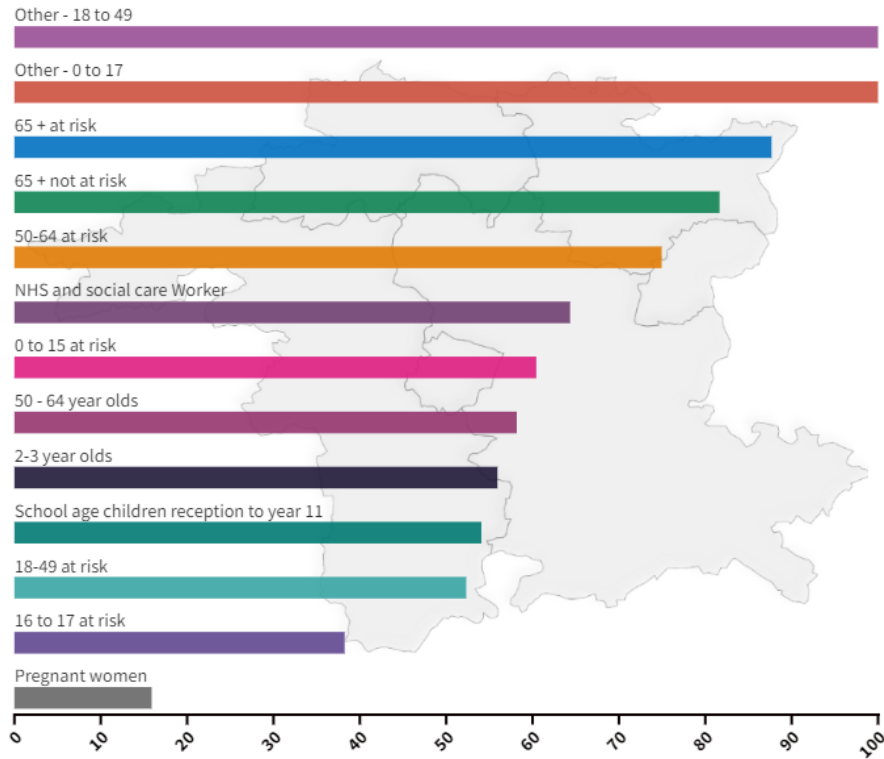
- Over 13% of people aged 5-plus in Worcestershire are unvaccinated – this compares to less than 7% nationally.
- Over 78% are fully vaccinated with both doses.
- Unvaccinated proportion is less than 0.5% among those aged 65-plus
- Unvaccinated proportions are highest in Redditch (over 25%) and Worcester (over 21%)
- Unvaccinated proportions are notably higher in more deprived areas – over 30 in most deprived quintiles are unvaccinated, compared to less than 14% in least deprived areas
- Unvaccinated proportions are higher among non-White British ethnicities



# Health and Social Care

## Influenza vaccination

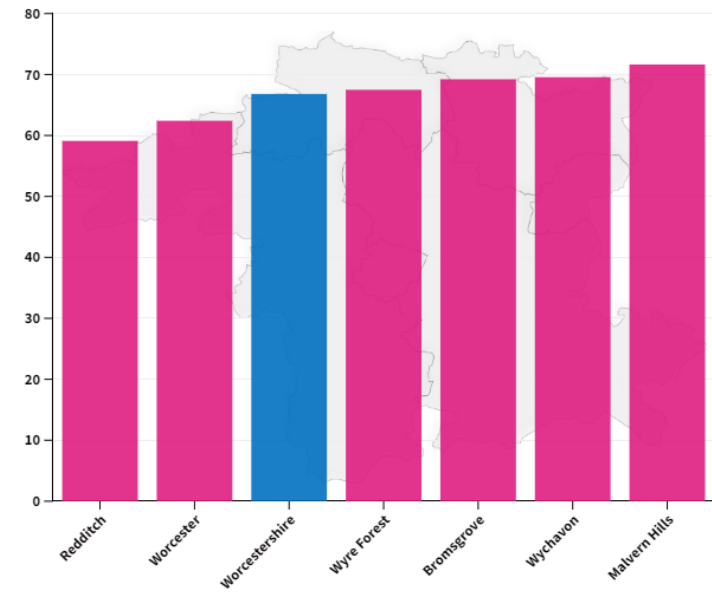
% Vaccinated/Individuals Influenza Vaccine 2021/22



66.8%  
of all  
eligible  
people

## Influenza Vaccine uptake: Worcestershire 2021/22

% Vaccinated/Eligible Influenza vaccine



Rate of uptake notably low in Redditch (59%) and in pregnant women.

Variety in uptake between age groups. Uptake among the 65+ at risk group is almost 88% and 50-64 at risk group is almost 75%.

Uptake is low among 16-17 at risk group at just over 38% and in the 18-49 at risk group, just over 52%.

# Health and Social Care

## Smoking Prevalence and Drugs & Alcohol

### Drugs and Alcohol

Age-standardised mortality rate from drug misuse in Worcestershire for 2018-20 was 4.2 per 100,000 population, similar to the national average. The rate is notably higher among males (6.2 per 100,000) than females (2.3 per 100,000)

Admissions to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions in Worcestershire stand at 473 per 100,000, lower than the national average of 587 per 100,000. Admissions are higher in Redditch (609 per 100,000) and Wyre Forest (570 per 100,000) than other Worcestershire districts.

Age-standardised mortality rate from drug misuse per 100,000 population in Worcestershire is 4.2 per 100,000, similar to the national average of 5.0 per 100,000. The rate among males (6.2 per 100,000) is notably higher than the rate among females (2.3 per 100,000).

### Smoking Prevalence

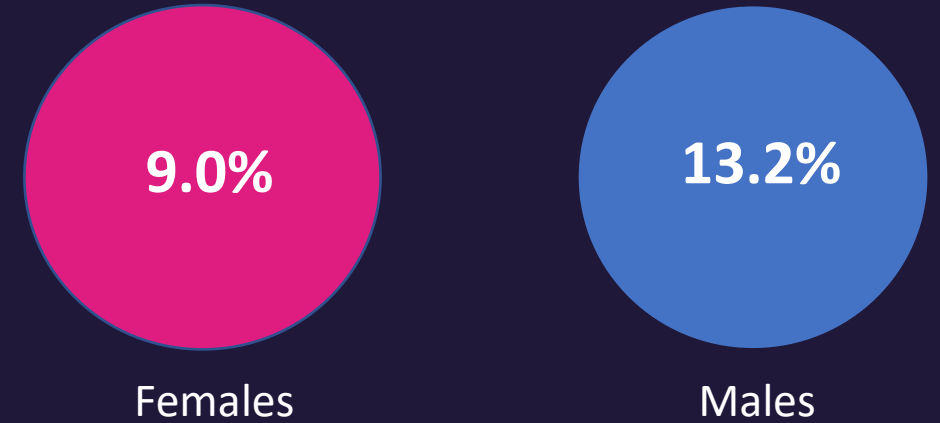
According to the Annual Population Survey smoking prevalence in Worcestershire is 11.1% in 2020. This compares to the national average of 12.1%.

Smoking levels are particularly high among those in routine and manual occupation, at 18%, as well as those who have never worked or a long-term unemployed, at over 16%.

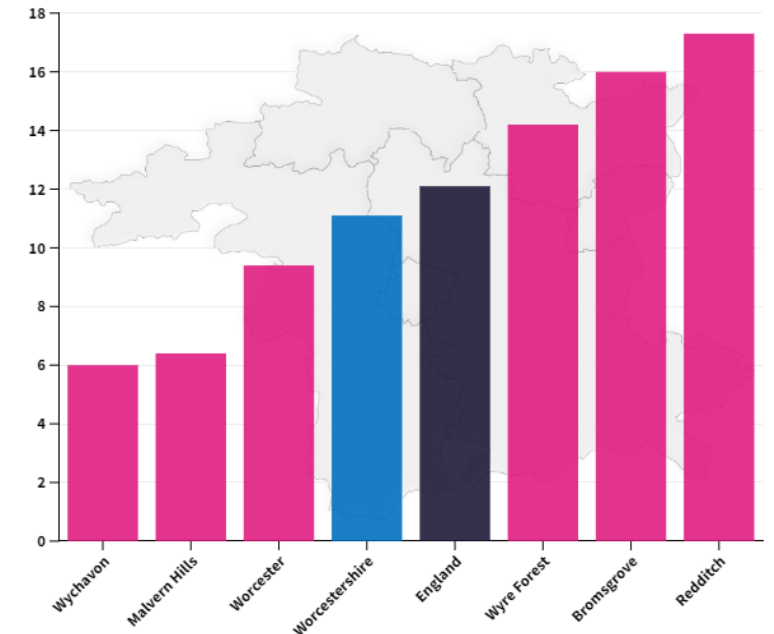
The proportion of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery is 11.5% in Worcestershire, significantly worse than the national average of 9.6%, and higher than the estimated overall prevalence in Worcestershire.

Smoking attributable hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking is 1,426 per 100,000 in Worcestershire, similar to the national average.

## Smoking Prevalence



Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers





## Health and Social Care

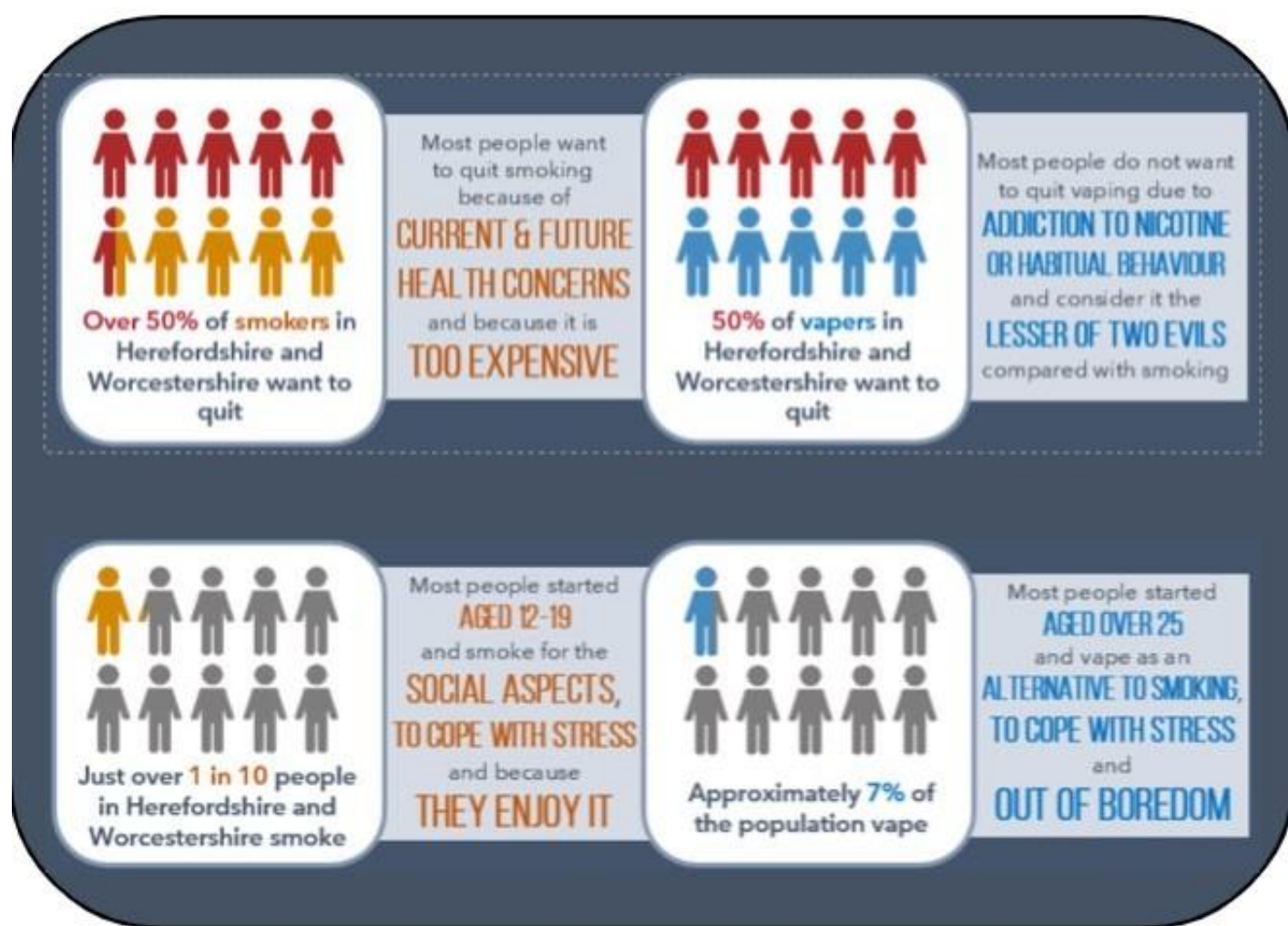
### Smoking and Vaping in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

Smoking prevalence rates for both counties are similar to the national average and following national trend of declining.

However, smoking prevalence in 15-year-olds in Worcestershire (9.5%) was higher than the national average and four of its five top-ranked CIPFA nearest neighbours.

In Worcestershire 2021 97% of boys and 98% of girls in Year 8 reported never having smoked before, by year 10 this reduces to 87% of boys and 85% of girls.

Limited regional data on current vaping in adults in Worcestershire. For year 8 students: 91% never vaped. For year 10 students: 77% boys and 73% girls never vaped.



## Health and Social Care

### Smoking and Vaping in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

POSSIBLE GROUPS TO TARGET TO REDUCE SMOKING AND VAPING:

YOUNG PEOPLE (15-YEAR-OLDS)

ADULTS WITH LONG TERM MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

ADULTS ADMITTED FOR SUBSTANCE MISUSE-NON-OPIATES

PREGNANT WOMEN – SMOKERS IN EARLY PREGNANCY



" I gave up alcohol and drugs. Smoking keeps me from self-harming or worse and helps me keep on the level. Semi-acceptable addiction compared with drugs or self-harming "

# Health and Social Care

## Adult Obesity and Physical Activity

Physically Active Adults are the proportion of respondents aged 19 and over doing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days.

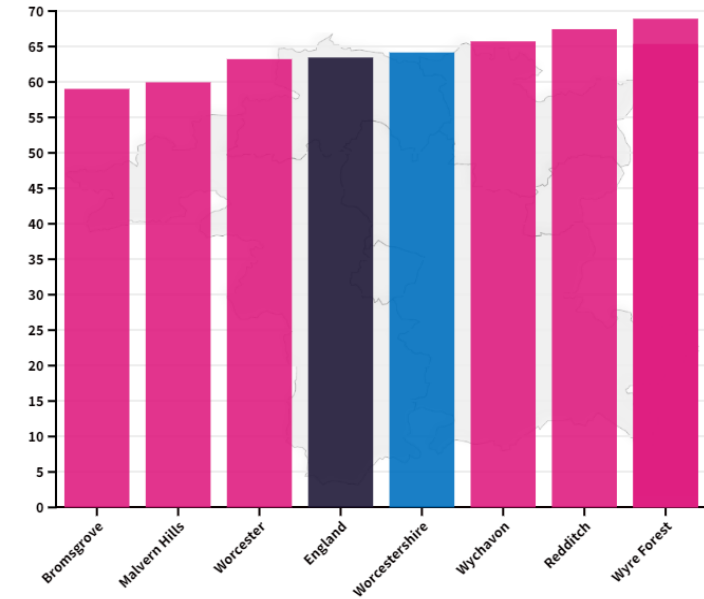
In Worcestershire 67.2% of adults are physically active, similar to the national average of 65.9%

Proportions of physically active adults are significantly better than the national average in Bromsgrove, but significantly worse than the national average in Redditch.

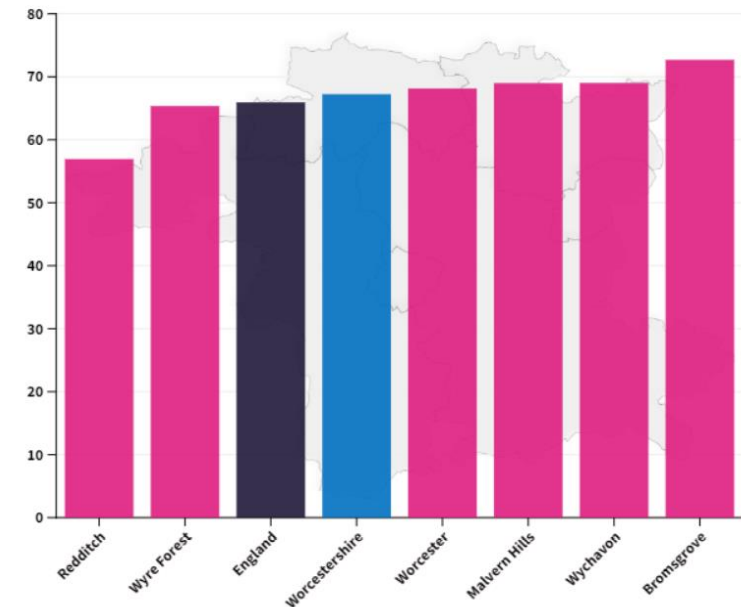
Over 64% of adults in Worcestershire are classified as overweight or obese, similar to the national average of 63.5%.

Proportion of overweight or obese adults are particularly high in Redditch, at almost 69%. The other within Worcestershire have a similar proportion of overweight or obese adults as the national average.

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese



Percentage of physically active adults

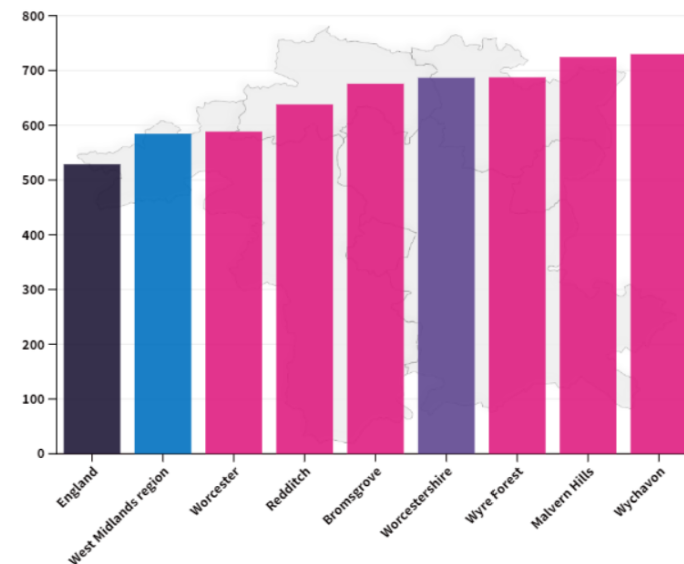


# Health and Social Care

## Hip fractures

Area	Value	Recent Trend	Comparison to England
Worcestershire	686.7	Increasing and getting worse	Worse
Bromsgrove	675.9	No significant change	Worse
Malvern Hills	724.6	Increasing and getting worse	Worse
Redditch	638.0	No significant change	Similar
Worcester	588.3	No significant change	Similar
Wychavon	729.9	Increasing and getting worse	Worse
Wyre Forest	687.5	No significant change	Worse

Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

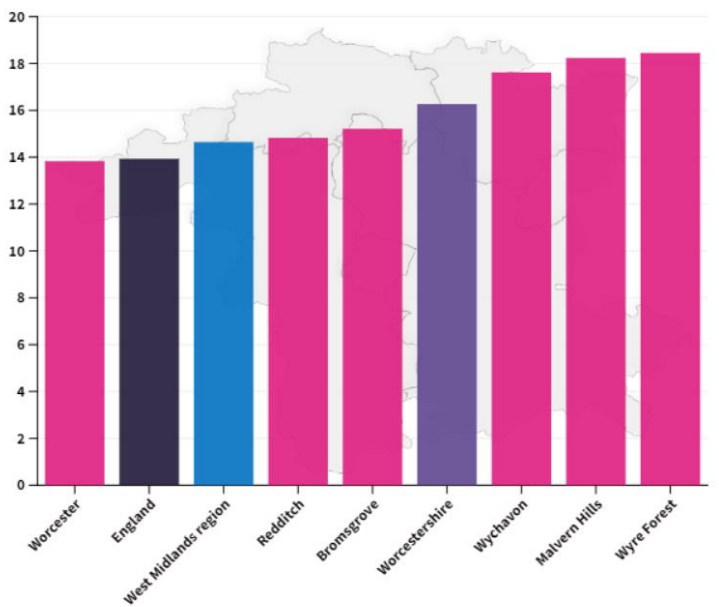


Emergency hospital admissions rate is 687 per 100,000 population aged 65-plus. Compares to 529 per 100,000 nationally.

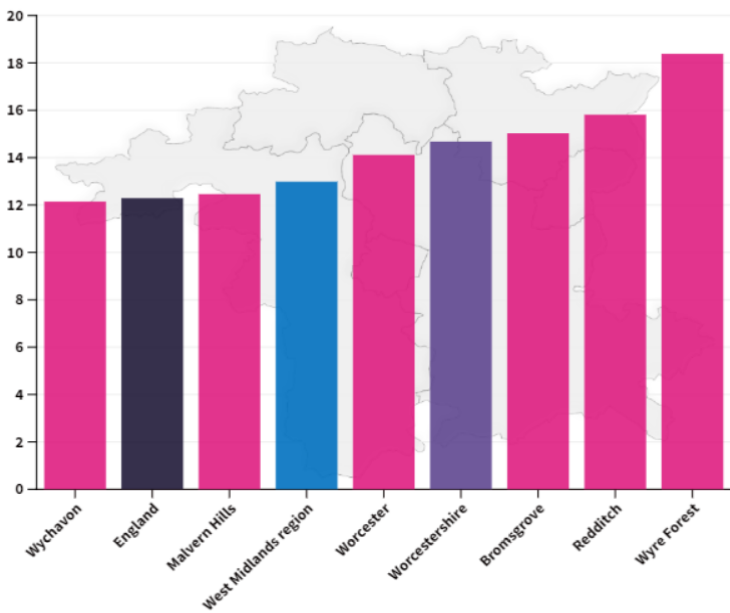
At a district level, emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures are particularly high in all districts except Redditch and Worcester, and are increasing in Malvern Hills and Wychavon

# Health and Social Care Long Term Conditions

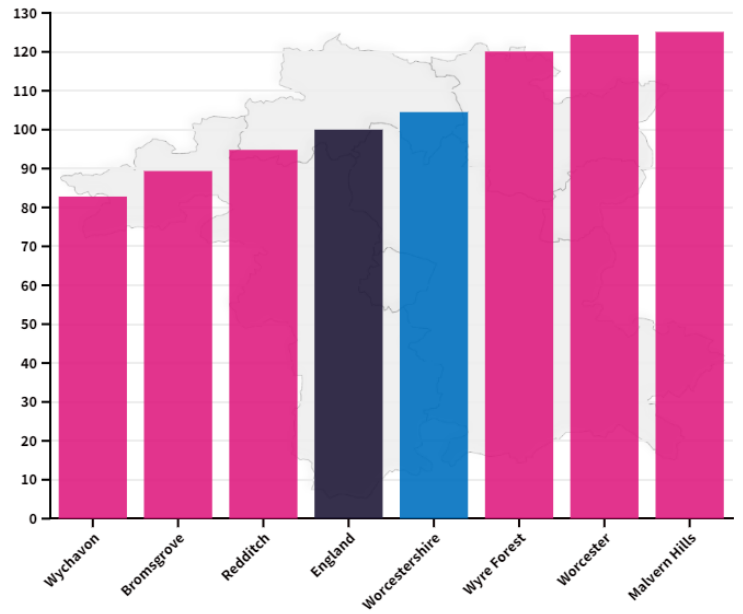
Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages)



Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)



Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio



The percentage of patients with hypertension in Worcestershire GPs is 16.3%. This proportion is increasing and compares to 13.9% nationally. At a district level levels of hypertension are particularly high in Wyre Forest and Malvern Hills, at over 18%.

The standardised mortality ratio of deaths from stroke for all ages in Worcestershire is 104.5 per 100 over the period 2016–20. This is similar to the national average of 100. Deaths due to stroke are higher than the national average in Malvern Hills, Worcester and Wyre Forest.

The recorded prevalence of depression in Worcestershire among people aged 18-plus is 14.7%. This is significantly higher than the national average of 12.3%. The proportion with depression in Worcestershire is increasing. Proportions with depression are particularly high in Wyre Forest, at over 18%, Redditch at almost 16%, and Bromsgrove at 15%.

17.9% of people in Worcestershire reported having a long-term illness or disability in the 2011 Census. This is significantly higher than the national average of 17.6%. Proportions with a long-term illness or disability were particularly high in Wyre Forest and Malvern Hills, at almost 20%. An update to these figures will be available from the 2021 Census.

# Health and Social Care

## Premature Mortality

Under 75 mortality rate for all causes in Worcestershire is 305.5 per 100,000 persons, significantly better than the national average.

The under 75 mortality rate is higher among males than females but rates in both sexes are significantly lower than the national average.

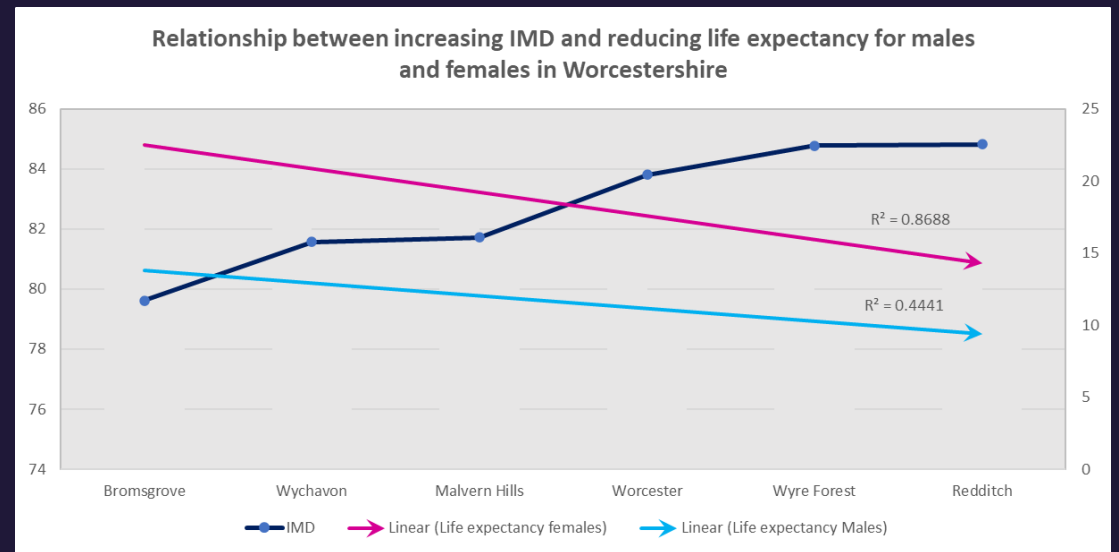
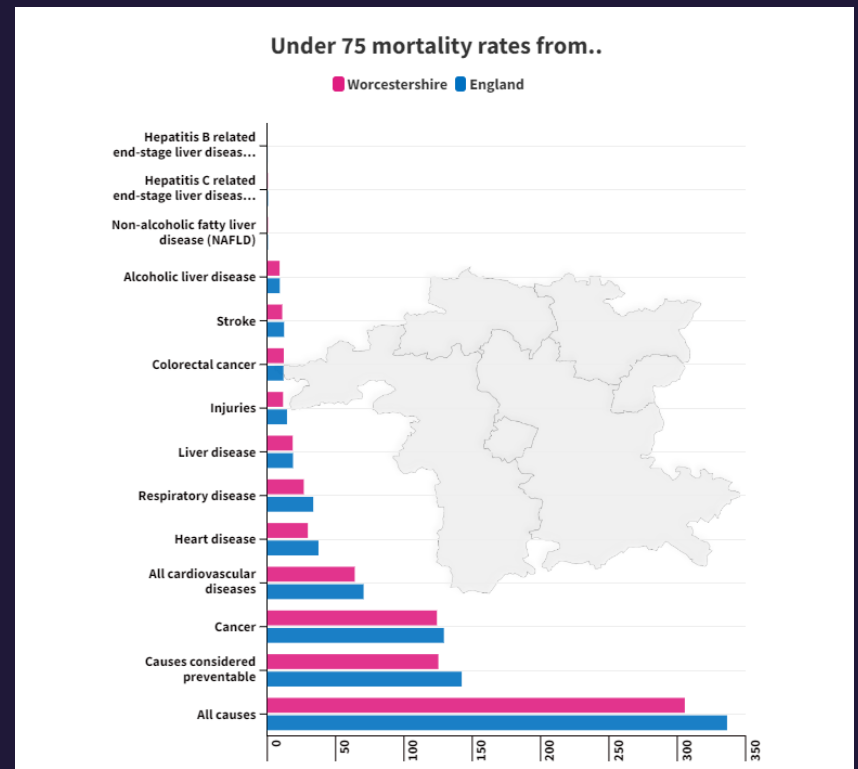
Under 75 mortality rate is highest in Redditch, the only district which is a significantly higher rate than the national average. Under 75 mortality rates in Worcestershire are lower than those seen nationally for all causes.

Premature Mortality (Under 75 mortality rate for all causes)



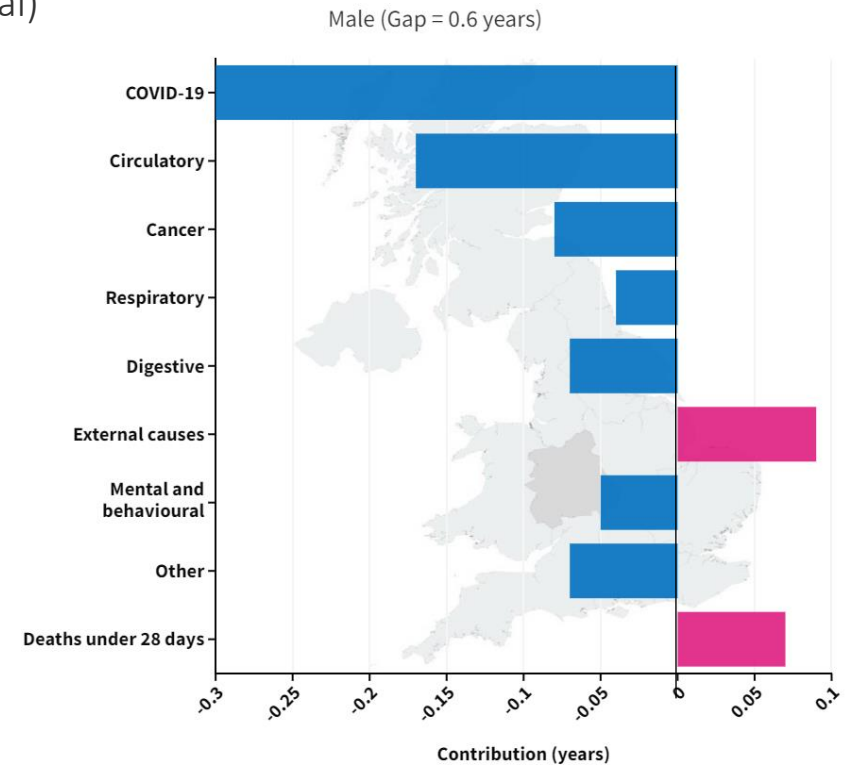
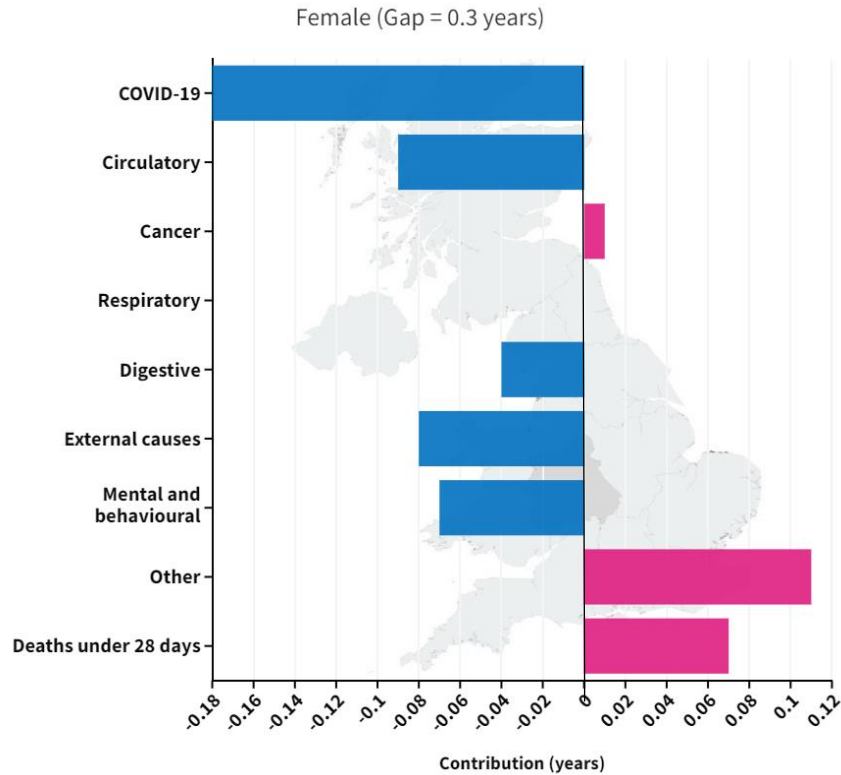
Under 75 mortality rates in Worcestershire are better or similar to the national average for all individual causes.

Among both males and females, people living in the 30% most deprived areas have significantly lower life expectancies than those in less deprived areas, and for the average across the whole of Worcestershire.



# Health and Social Care Inequalities in Premature Mortality

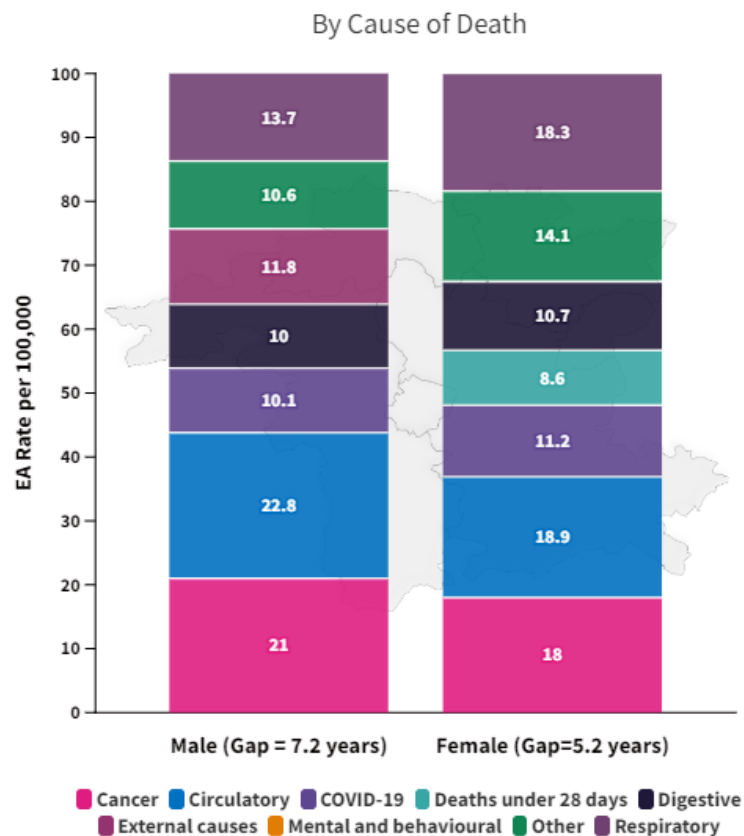
Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between England and Worcestershire by cause of death, age and gender, 2020-2021 (provisional)



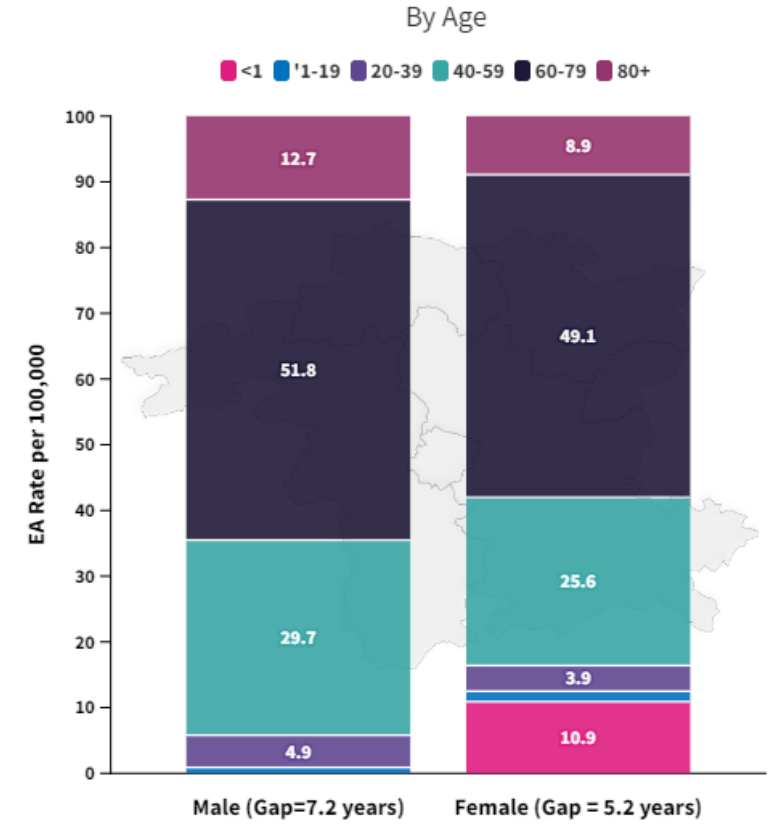
Worcestershire has a higher life expectancy than England for both males and females but has a higher mortality for certain causes of death.

Neonatal deaths, breast cancer, strokes (among females) and suicide (among males) all have a higher mortality in Worcestershire compared to the national average.

# Health and Social Care Inequalities in Premature Mortality



Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and the least deprived quintiles of Worcestershire by cause of death, 2020-2021 (provisional)



Circulatory diseases are the largest contributor to the gap in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas for both males and females, with cancer the second largest for males, and respiratory disease the second largest for females. Covid-19 contributed between 10% and 11% to the gap. Neonatal deaths contribute almost 9% to the gap among females.

About a half of the life expectancy gap between most and least deprived areas are due to deaths in the 60-79 age group, whilst a quarter of the gap is because of deaths among those aged 40-59. Among females, the contribution to the gap due to infant mortality is especially notable, at almost 11%.

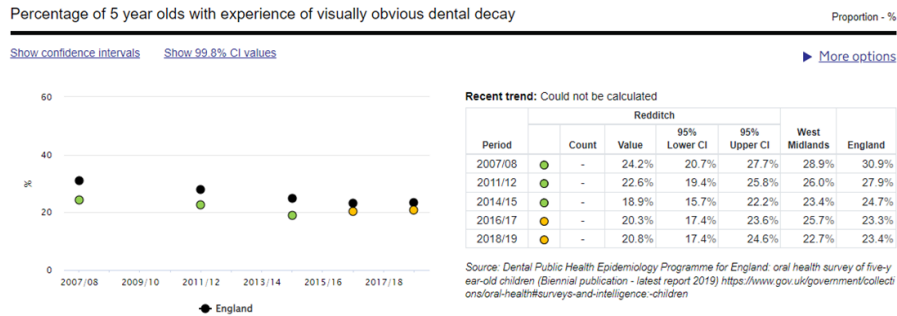


# Health and Social Care

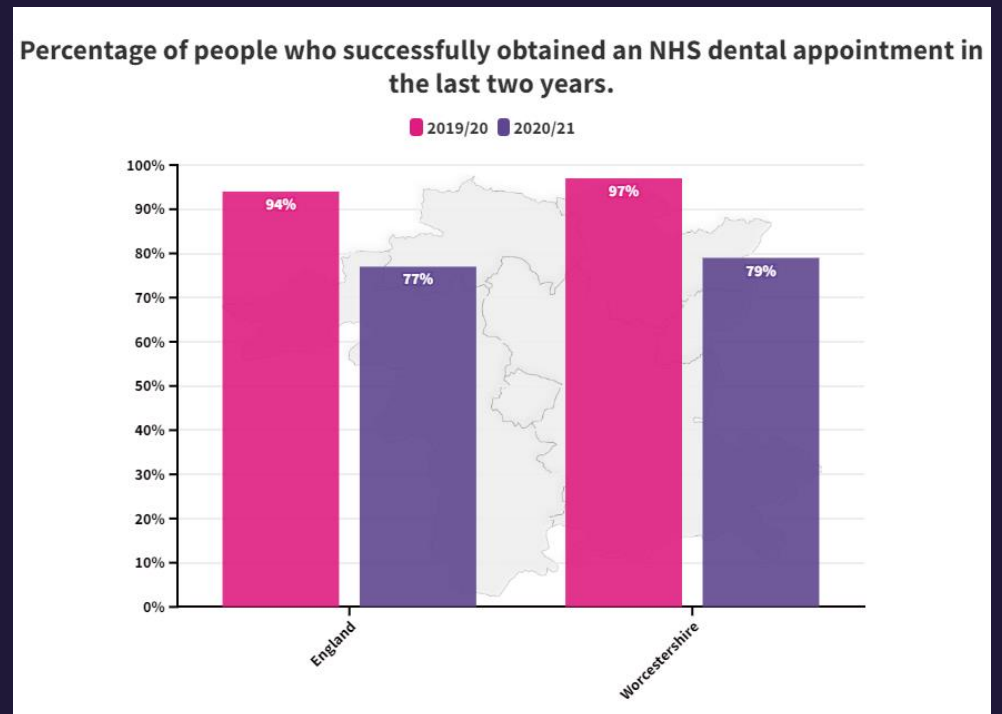
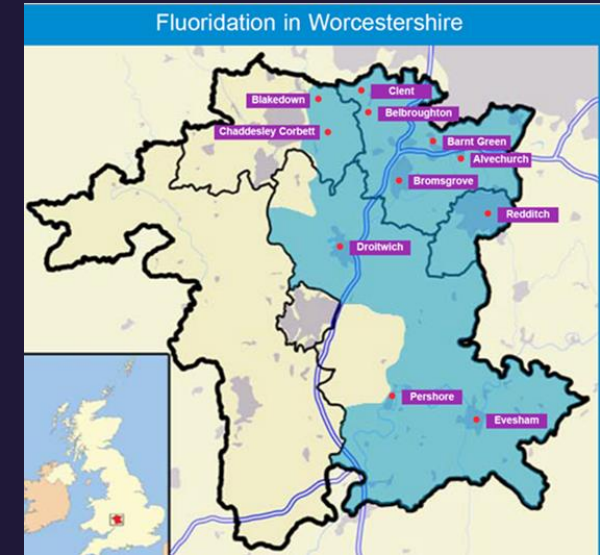
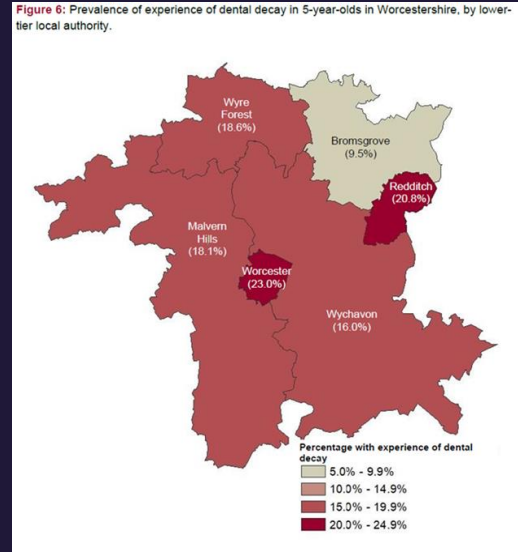
## Oral Health

Oral health is at varying levels across the county. Data for five year olds in Worcestershire from the dental epidemiological survey 2019 shows that non-white ethnic groups along with residents in more deprived areas (higher IMD score) and residents living in non-fluoridated areas have significantly worse oral health. Fluoridation of the county is partial, covering around 40% of population.

Worcester and Redditch have the highest experience of dental decay. Bromsgrove has the lowest. Redditch may be surprising as the water supply is fluoridated. Evidence shows some relative deterioration in Redditch figures is apparent over time.



An annual survey conducted for the NHS (January-March) reports the percentage of people who successfully obtained an NHS dental appointment in the last two years, Worcestershire had a slightly better rate than England. However, there was a marked decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.



# Health and Social Care

## Dementia Diagnosis Rate

This indicator measures the rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a percentage.

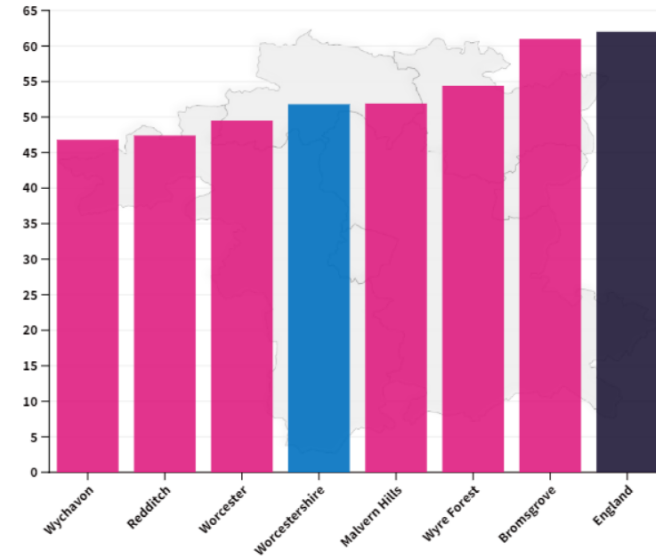
The NHS 2014-15 mandate which set a target of increasing the Estimated Dementia Diagnosis Rate by two-thirds by March 2015 and to sustain this throughout 2015/16

The estimated dementia diagnosis rate in Worcestershire in 2022 stands at 51.8%. This is below the national average of 62.0% and significantly below the recommended benchmark of 66.7%.

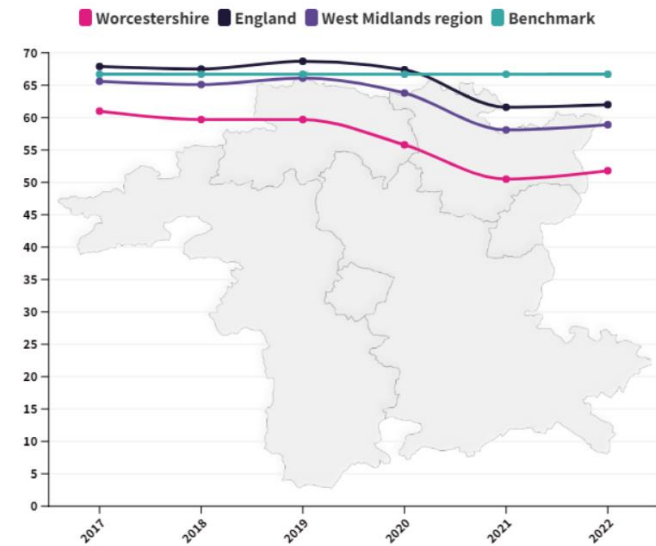
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate is significantly below the benchmark in all Worcestershire districts with the exception of Bromsgrove.

The dementia diagnosis rate in Worcestershire has declined in recent years from 61% in 2017 to less than 52% in 2022. The dementia diagnosis rate has been below the national average and below the recommended benchmark of 66.7% throughout this time period.

Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)



Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)



# Health and Social Care

## Mental Health

The suicide rate in Worcestershire is similar to the national rate, at 10.5 per 100,000

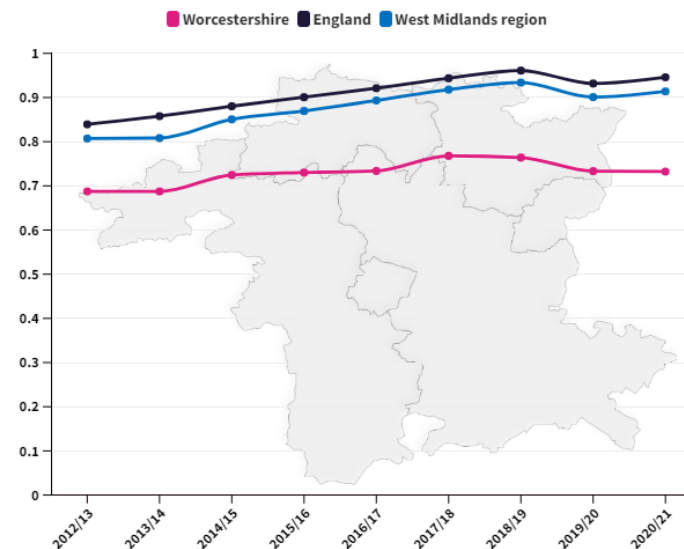
The suicide rate is similar to the national average in all Worcestershire districts with the exception of Bromsgrove, where the rate is significantly lower than both the national and the county average

The suicide rate is notably higher among males (17.2) compared to females (4.2) in Worcestershire. This is broadly in line with national figures.

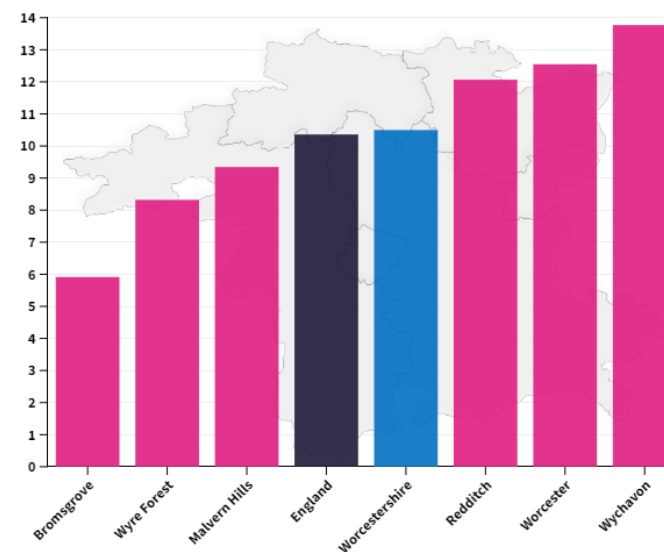
Mental Health prevalence (the percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers) is significantly lower in Worcestershire than the national and regional averages.

In 2020-21, mental health prevalence in Worcestershire was 0.73%, compared to the national average of 0.95%.

The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers.



Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population



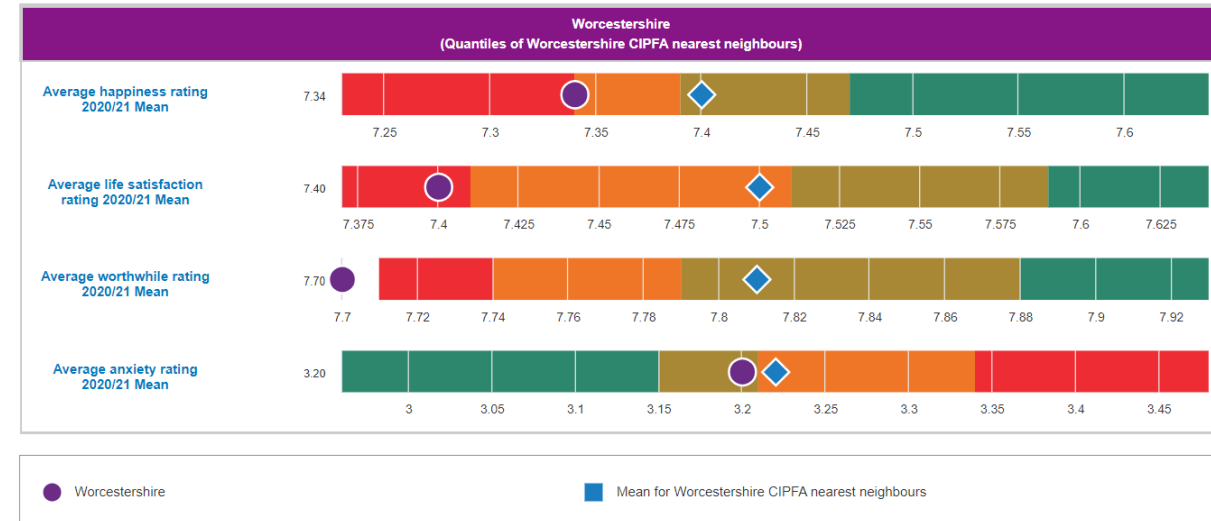
# Health and Social Care

## Mental Health

Average self-reported wellbeing over time for Worcestershire & Worcestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours



Average self-reported wellbeing in Worcestershire & Worcestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours



Data from the ONS Annual Population Survey provides an overview of the four key measures of self-reported personal wellbeing.

These are: Happiness, Anxiety, Life Satisfaction and Worthwhile.

# Health and Social Care

## Inequalities in Acute Health Care

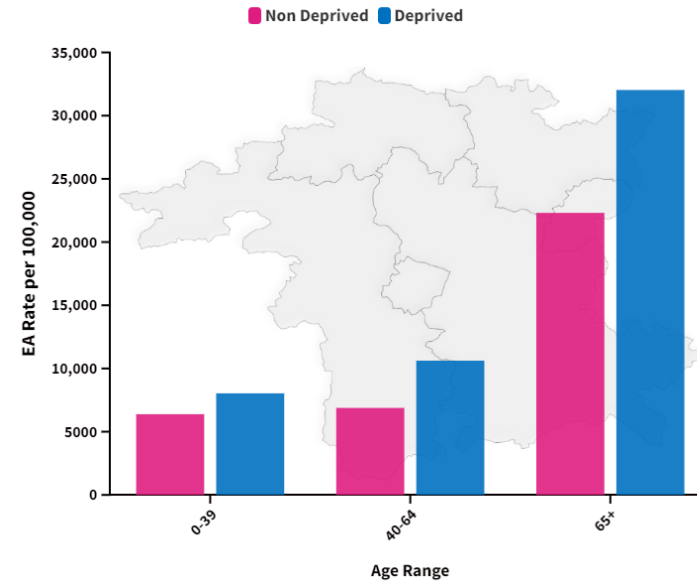
People living in deprived areas of Worcestershire are more likely to require emergency hospital treatment than non-deprived areas (across all age ranges) but are less likely to receive elective (planned) care.

This is partly due to adverse differences in prevention and lifestyle in deprived areas. It is also of concern because of the high costs and pressures of emergency admissions and the disruption that they may cause for elective care.

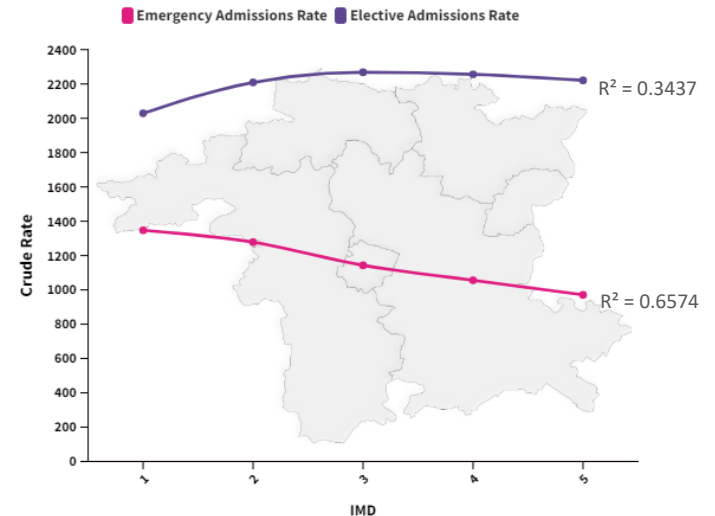
The elective admission rate is 4% lower for areas in the 40% most deprived nationally than other areas, while the emergency admission rate is 24% higher. These differences are particularly marked for respiratory and circulatory conditions.

Emergency Admissions Rate per 100,000 population

All causes



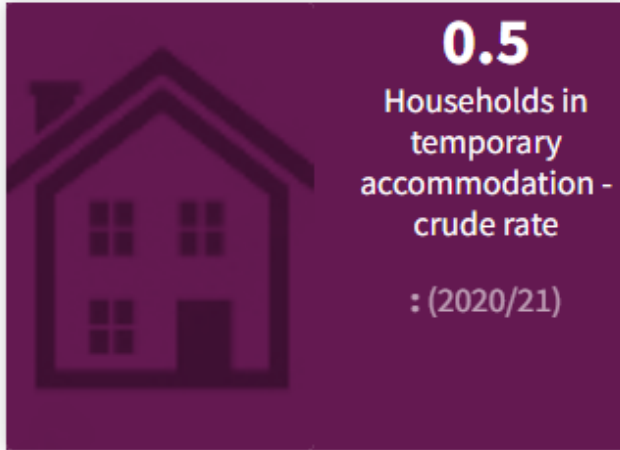
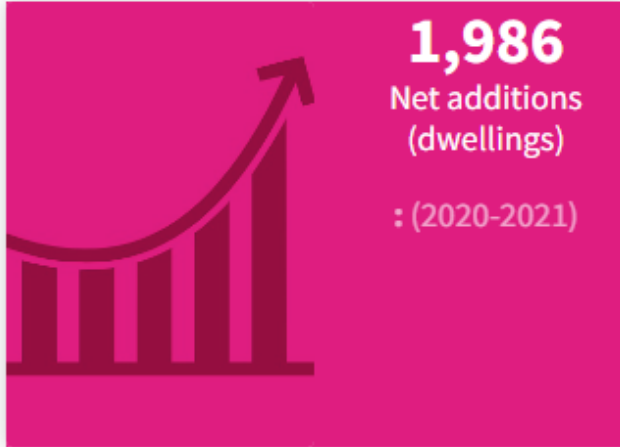
Crude rate emergency admission and elective admission rates per 100,000 population, Worcestershire, 2019



# Chapter 4 Housing

Worcestershire Insights: Housing report

- Household projections
- Homelessness and Affordability



# Housing

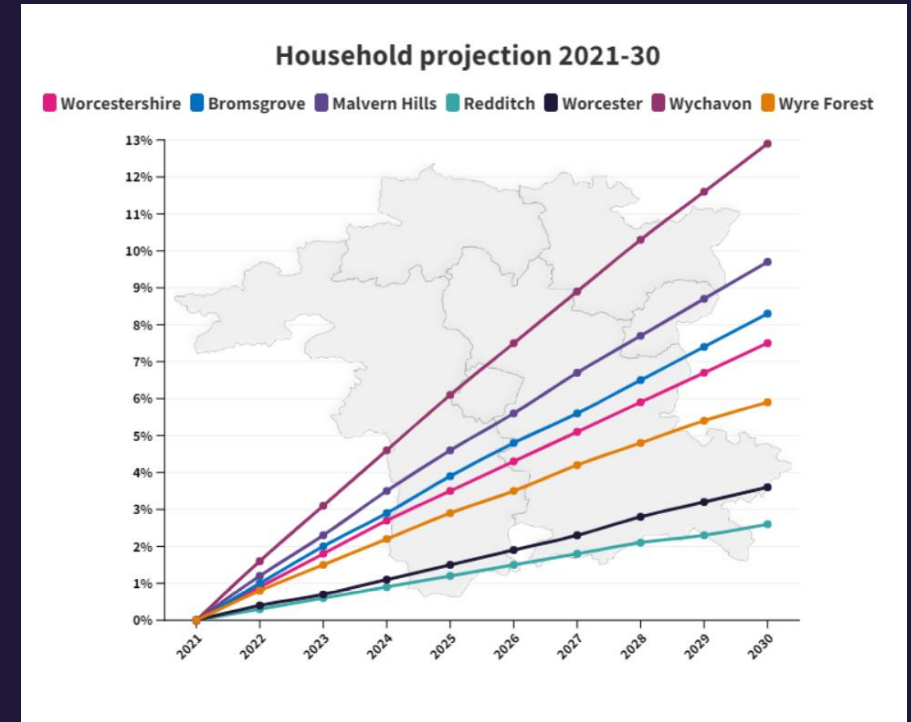
## Numbers and projections

Census 2021 data indicated that there are 259,900 houses with at least one resident in Worcestershire. This is an increase of 20,200 (8.4%) since 2011.

Wychavon has the highest number of houses and the highest increase since the 2011 census, of 7,900 households (16%).

By 2030 there are projected to be over 279,000 households in Worcestershire, an increase of 7.5% on 2021 levels. Projected increases are particularly high in Wychavon at almost 13%, and Malvern Hills at almost 10%

Area name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Worcestershire	259,796	262,158	264,452	266,765	268,921	271,025	273,147	275,237	277,290	279,252
Bromsgrove	41,868	42,279	42,685	43,101	43,480	43,859	44,233	44,594	44,960	45,325
Malvern Hills	35,615	36,033	36,451	36,857	37,240	37,616	37,987	38,358	38,725	39,077
Redditch	35,345	35,457	35,557	35,677	35,777	35,876	35,977	36,073	36,165	36,247
Worcester	44,260	44,423	44,586	44,759	44,936	45,109	45,291	45,488	45,684	45,870
Wychavon	56,490	57,388	58,260	59,116	59,939	60,733	61,520	62,299	63,050	63,771
Wyre Forest	46,217	46,578	46,913	47,255	47,550	47,833	48,139	48,423	48,708	48,962



# Housing

## Homelessness and Affordability

The affordability ratio is a measure of the house price to income ratio in an area. It can be used to compare affordability over time and geographies. A larger number reflects a less affordable area. By using a ratio a comparison over time can be made without the need to adjust for inflation.

The ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings in Worcestershire currently stands at 8.87. This is slightly lower than the national average of 8.96.

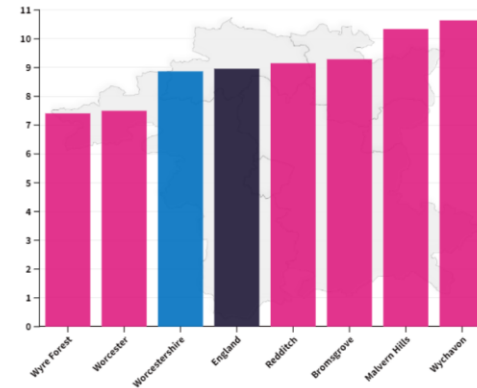
The affordability ratio comparing median house prices to median earnings in Worcestershire has increased from 5.28 in 2002 and from 7.66 in 2019.

The ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual residence-based earnings in Worcestershire is 8.96, higher than the national average of 7.96.

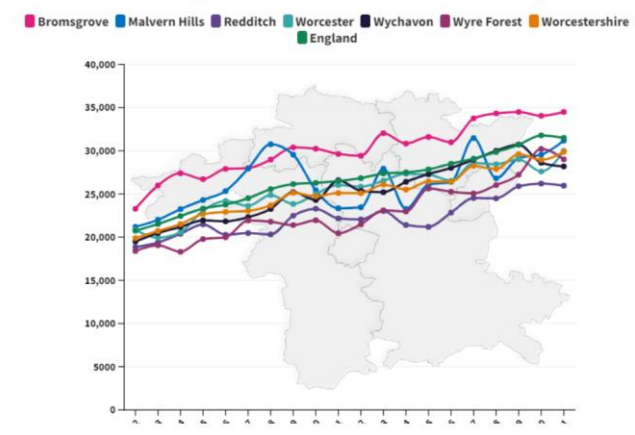
Affordability ratios are particularly high in Wychavon and Malvern Hills for both the median and lower quartile ratios.

In the financial year 2020-21, 1,229 households in Worcestershire were assessed as homeless, 4.77 per 1,000 total households in the county. At a district level proportions are particularly high in Worcester (8.28 per 1,000 households) and Redditch (6.12 per 1,000 households)

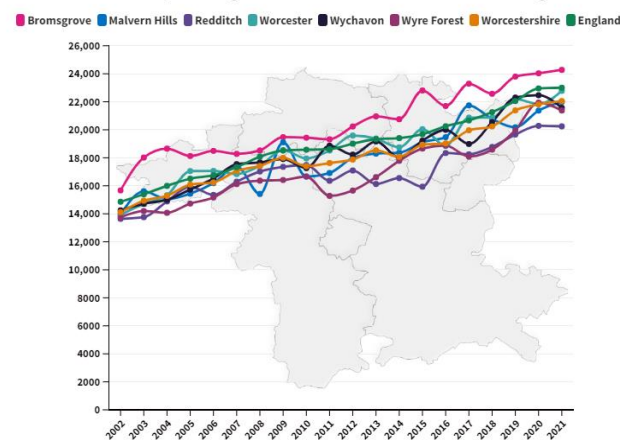
Ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings, 2021



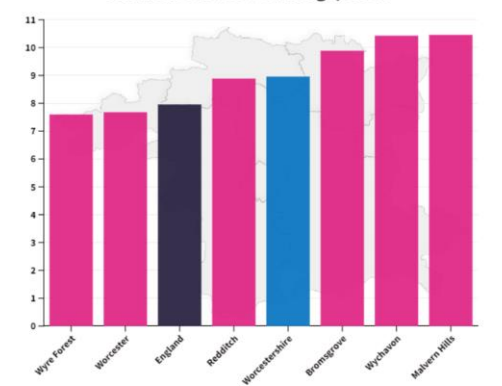
Median gross annual residence-based earning



Lower quartile gross annual residence-based earning



Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual residence-based earnings, 2021





# Chapter 5 Crime and Community Safety

Worcestershire Insights: Crime and Safety report

- Crime Rates
- Violence and sexual offences
- Anti-Social Behaviour



# Crime & Community Safety

## Rates within Worcestershire

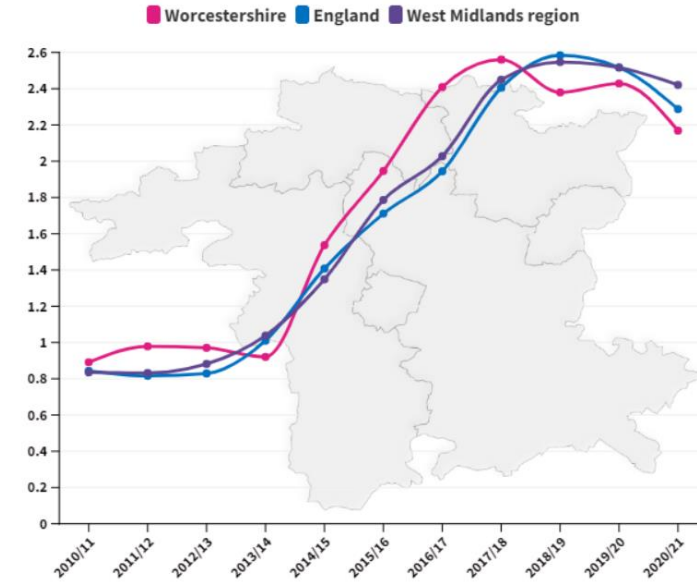
The overall crime rate in Worcestershire in 2021 was 65 crimes per 1,000 people, and the most common crimes were violence and sexual offences,

Worcestershire is among the 20 counties in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland with the lowest crime rate. However, areas within Worcestershire do have notably higher rates of crime, such as Worcester, Kidderminster and Evesham.

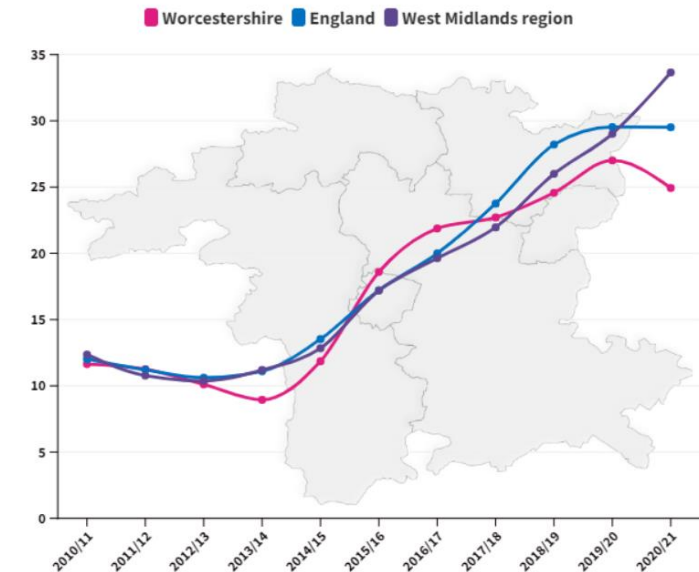
There were over 18,000 violence and sexual offenses in Worcestershire, representing a rate of about 30 per 1,000 residents. The number of violence and sexual offences in Worcestershire is increasing.

There were over 20,600 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) offences in Worcestershire, representing 34.7 per 1,000 residents.

Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population

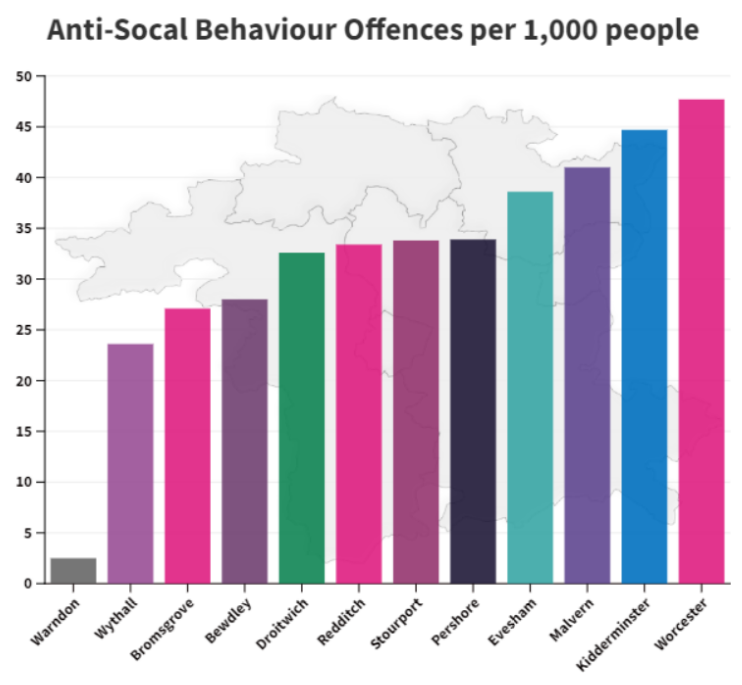
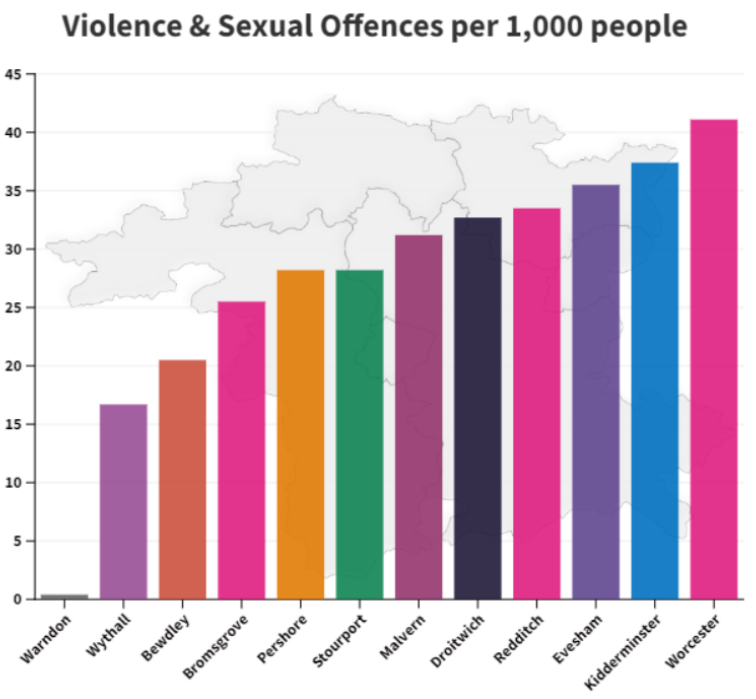


Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population



# Crime & Community Safety

## Safety



**The most common crimes in Worcestershire were violence and sexual offences, which has a rate of 30.3 per 1,000 people. The rate of Anti-Social Behaviour stands at 34.7 per 1,000 people.**

**At a more local area, Worcester City and Kidderminster have seen the highest rates for both Violence & Sexual Offences and Anti-Social Behaviour.**

# Chapter 6 Economy and Employment

[Worcestershire Insights: Economy report](#)

- [Employment Rate](#)
- [Cost of Living](#)
- [Claimant Count](#)
- [Economic Activity & Salaries](#)
- [Business Count & Job Density](#)

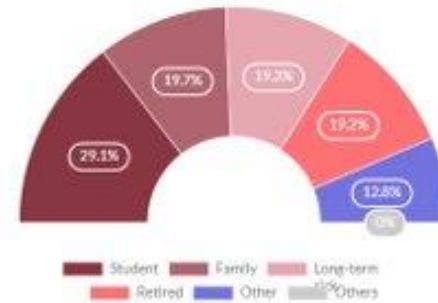


# Economy & Employment

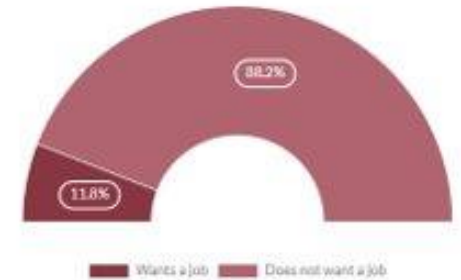
## Employment Rates

- The claimant count in Worcestershire is 3.1% of the 16-64 population.
- This compares to 4.8% regionally and 3.8% nationally
- Rates of claimant counts among 16-64 are particularly high in Redditch at 3.9% and Worcester at 3.8%.
- In Worcestershire over 65.6% of all employee jobs are full-time, slightly less than the national average of 67.9%
- The average gross weekly pay for full time workers is £574.9, lower than the national figure of £612.8.
- The claimant count in Worcestershire among 18-24-year-olds is 4.1%. Rates of claimant counts among 18-24 are particularly high in Redditch at 5.7%.

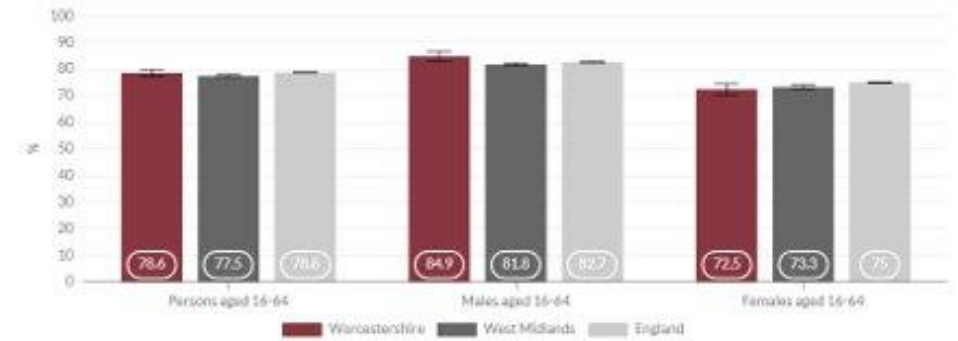
Reason for economic inactivity for Worcestershire (2022-03)



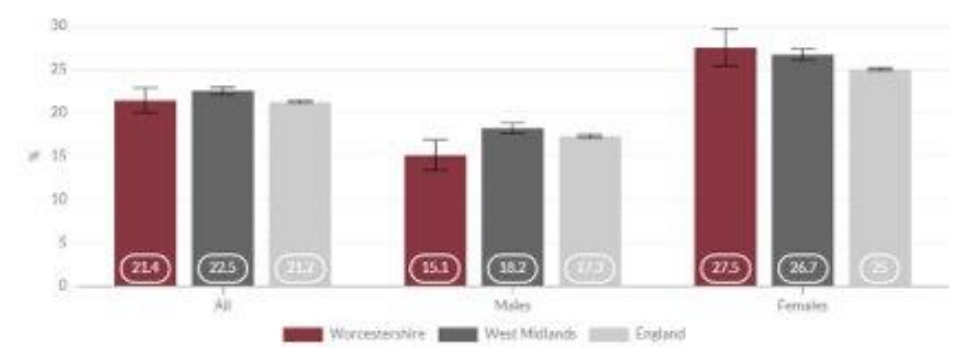
Economically inactive who want a job for Worcestershire (2022-03)



Economically active by gender (16-64) (2022-03)



Economically inactive by gender (aged 16-64) (2022-03)



# Economy & Employment

## Cost of Living

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.

Almost 37,500 households in Worcestershire are living in fuel poverty in 2020, representing 14.5% of all households.

Fuel poverty is particularly prevalent in Malvern Hills, Worcester and Wyre Forest.

The number of households on Universal Credit (UC) in Worcestershire and each of the districts have increased notably since the pandemic.

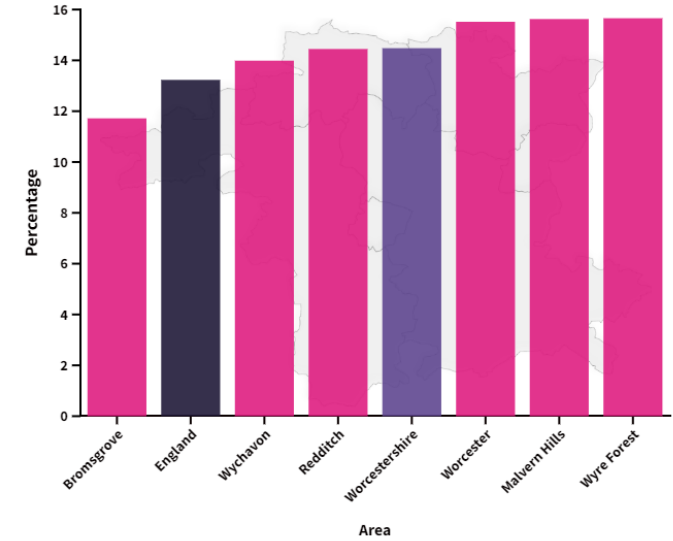
Over 30,500 households in the county were claiming UC in May 2022. This represents 11.7% of households.

Proportion of households on UC particularly high in

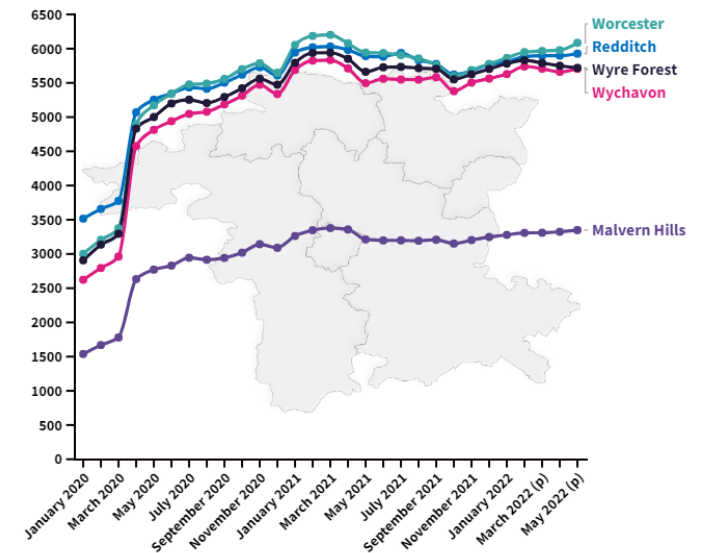
- Redditch – 16.3%
- Worcester – 13.6%
- Wyre Forest – 12.6%

Numbers of households on UC increased by almost 96% since January 2020 in Worcestershire.

The estimated percentage of households that are in fuel poverty, 2020



Households receiving Universal Credit  
Worcestershire Districts



# Economy and Employment

## Claimant count

The claimant count in Worcestershire is 11,000 claimants in July 2022. Claimant count rate is 3.1% of the 16-64 resident population (West Midlands 4.8%, England 3.8%).

Comparison with March 2020, just prior to the onset of the pandemic, indicates that the claimant count for Worcestershire has increased by 2,695 or 32%.

The number of claimants aged 18-24 increased by 45 to 1,795 in July but has increased by 200 or 13% compared to March 2020.

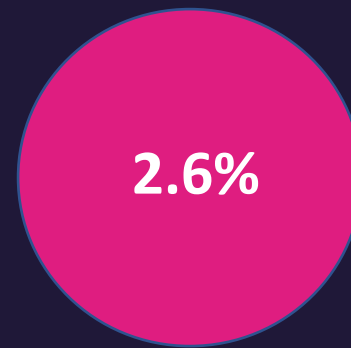
The claimant count decreased in July 2022 by 90 to 11,000 and the number of claimants aged 18-24 increased by 45 to 1,795.

Comparisons with March 2020, prior to the impact of the pandemic, show that the claimant count has increased by 2,695 or 32% and the number of claimants aged 18-24 has increased by 200 or 13%.

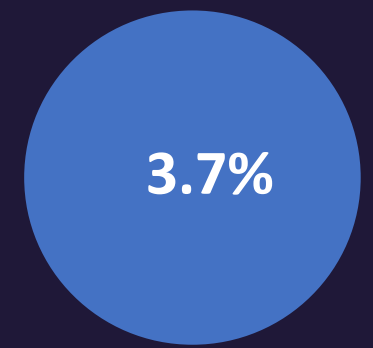
Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the COVID\_19 pandemic meant that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still in work.

Consequently, changes in the Claimant Count from April 2020 until October 2021 would not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who were not in work.

Area	Claimant Count 16-64	Rate	change on last month	change since March 2020	% change since March 2020
Bromsgrove	1,555	2.6%	30	390	33%
Malvern Hills	1,175	2.6%	-5	250	27%
Redditch	2,015	3.9%	0	480	31%
Worcester	2,315	3.6%	-50	535	30%
Wychavon	2,030	2.7%	-55	710	54%
Wyre Forest	1,915	3.3%	-5	335	21%
Worcestershire	11,000	3.1%	-90	2,695	32%
West Midlands	177,925	4.8%	-320	33,575	23%
England	1,328,175	3.8%	-7,585	264,670	25%



Females



Males

Area	Claimant Count 18-24	Rate	change on last month	change since March 2020	% change since March 2020
Bromsgrove	240	4.0%	15	25	12%
Malvern Hills	190	4.3%	-5	10	6%
Redditch	340	5.7%	0	30	10%
Worcester	380	3.7%	10	60	19%
Wychavon	325	4.1%	5	65	25%
Wyre Forest	325	5.0%	25	15	5%
Worcestershire	1,795	4.4%	45	200	13%
West Midlands	30,195	5.7%	625	2,290	8%
England	210,945	4.5%	4,120	13,215	7%

# Economy & Employment

## Economic Activity & Salaries

There are 74,400 economically inactive people aged 16-64 in Worcestershire, representing 21.4% of the population. This is similar to the national average of economically inactive people.

Over 28% of economically inactive people are students, with around 19% looking after family/home, and a similar proportion long-term sick.

Average gross weekly pay in Worcestershire is almost £580, lower than the national and slightly lower than the regional average.

Average hourly pay for full-time workers in the county is £14,62, lower than the national average.

Average salaries in Worcestershire is lower than the national average for both males and females

### Earnings by place of residence (2021)

	Worcestershire (Pounds)	West Midlands (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
<b>Gross Weekly Pay</b>			
Full-Time Workers	576.9	581.8	613.1
Male Full-Time Workers	616.1	627.0	655.5
Female Full-Time Workers	517.6	524.9	558.1
<b>Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime</b>			
Full-Time Workers	14.62	14.62	15.65
Male Full-Time Workers	15.11	15.30	16.26
Female Full-Time Workers	13.79	13.82	14.86

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis  
Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

### Economic inactivity (Apr 2021-Mar 2022)

	Worcestershire (Level)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All People</b>				
Total	74,400	21.4	22.5	21.5
Student	21,100	28.4	29.8	27.6
Looking After Family/Home	14,300	19.2	21.5	19.6
Temporary Sick	!	!	2.2	2.2
Long-Term Sick	14,000	18.8	23.2	24.9
Discouraged	!	!	#	0.3
Retired	13,900	18.7	11.9	13.6
Other	9,300	12.5	11.1	11.9
Wants A Job	8,800	11.8	17.1	18.4
Does Not Want A Job	65,600	88.2	82.9	81.6

Source: ONS annual population survey

! Sample size too small for reliable estimate (see definitions)

# Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosure (see definitions)

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64



# Economy & Employment

## Business Counts & Job Density

There are 29,200 enterprises in Worcestershire, and over 32,700 local units.

Almost 91% of enterprises are micro-businesses with 0-9 employees.

115 enterprises in Worcestershire are large businesses with 150-plus employees. This represents a similar proportion as is seen nationally.

There are 300,000 jobs available in Worcestershire, representing a jobs density of 0.85. This is similar to the national average of 0.84

The level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

UK Business Counts (2021)

	Worcestershire (Numbers)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (Numbers)	West Midlands (%)
<b>Enterprises</b>				
Micro (0 To 9)	26,450	90.6	196,330	89.5
Small (10 To 49)	2,240	7.7	18,760	8.6
Medium (50 To 249)	410	1.4	3,365	1.5
Large (250+)	115	0.4	935	0.4
Total	29,210	-	219,395	-
<b>Local Units</b>				
Micro (0 To 9)	28,280	86.4	216,330	84.3
Small (10 To 49)	3,580	10.9	32,020	12.5
Medium (50 To 249)	760	2.3	7,100	2.8
Large (250+)	95	0.3	1,085	0.4
Total	32,715	-	256,535	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)

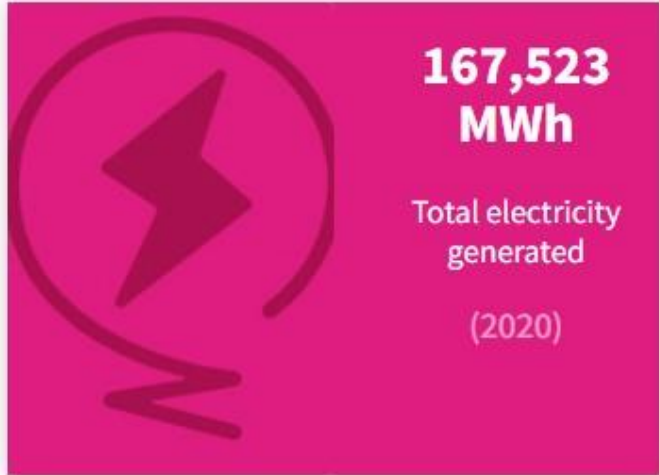
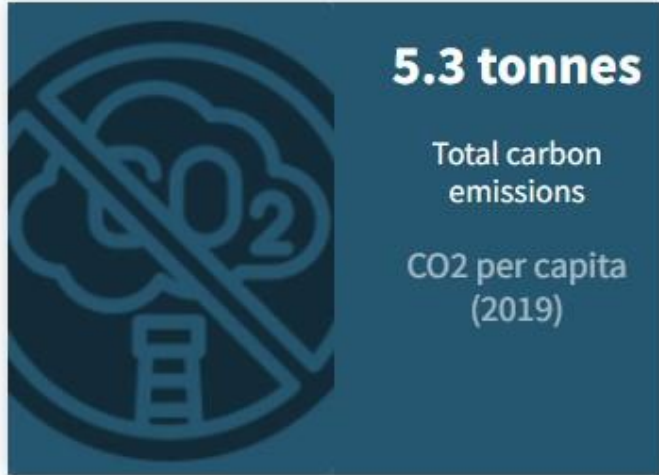
Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

The table presents analysis of businesses at both Enterprise and Local Unit level. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

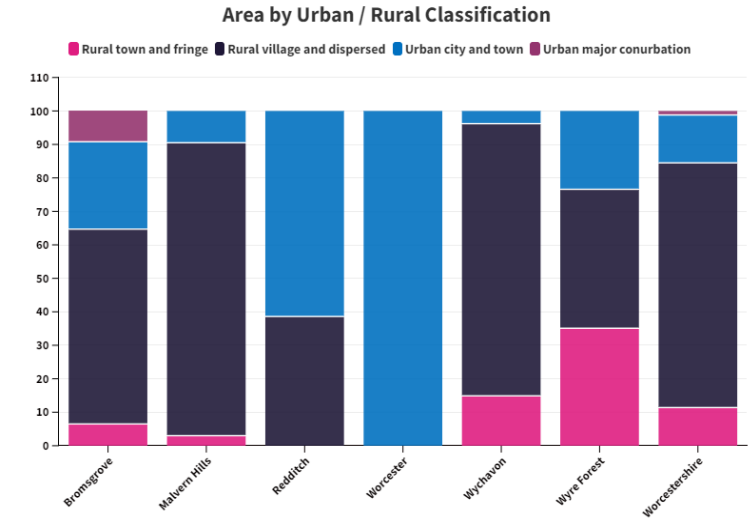
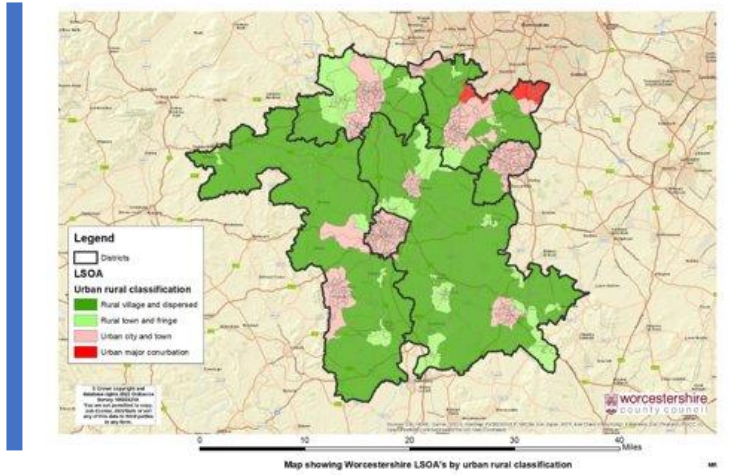
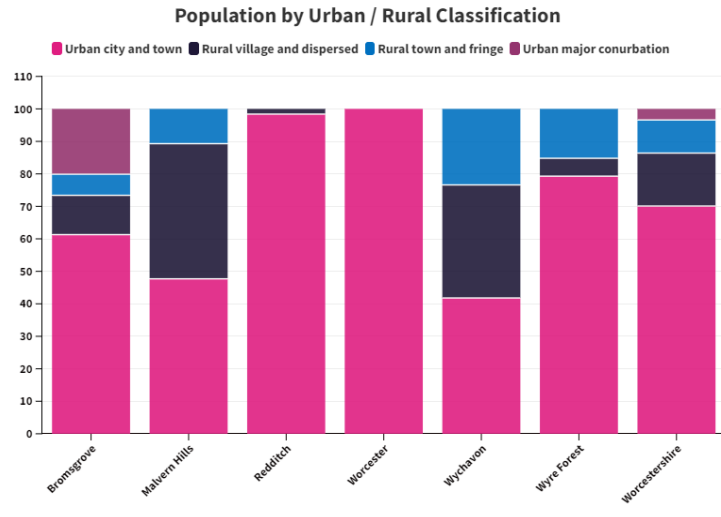
# Chapter 7 Environment

Worcestershire Insights: Environment report

- [Rural – Urban Classification](#)
- [Air Quality](#)
- [Journey time to key services](#)
- [Living environment](#)
- [Parks and Outdoor Spaces](#)
- [Inequalities](#)



# Environment Rural/Urban Classification



Worcestershire county is almost 85% rural by area. However, in terms of population over 73% of the population live in rural areas. Worcester City is 100% urban, whilst over 98% of the population in Redditch live in urban areas. In Wyre Forest, almost 80% of residents live in areas classified as urban. In contrast, almost 60% of the population of Wychavon live in rural areas, with the proportion in Malvern Hills standing at over a half. In terms of area, less than 4% of Wychavon is classified as urban, whilst the proportion is less than 10% in Malvern Hills. The areas classified as Urban Major Conurbation are in Bromsgrove on the outskirts of Birmingham.

# Environment **Air Quality**

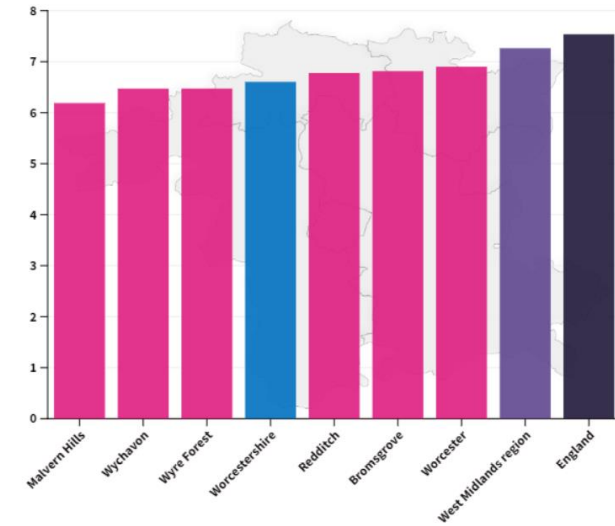
Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is strong evidence that air pollution causes the development of coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer, exacerbates asthma and has a contributory role in mortality

In Worcestershire 0.3% of the population live in areas designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where recorded levels of air pollution show that the national air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved. This compares to just less than 0.2% nationally

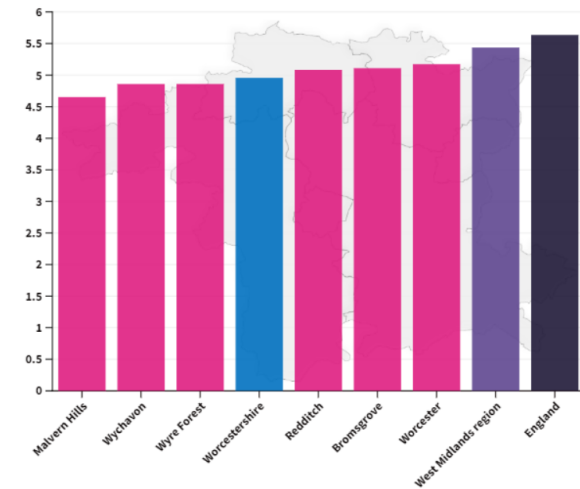
Pollution data measuring annual concentration of fine particulate matter shows that Worcestershire with a level of 6.6µg/m<sup>3</sup>, lower than regional and national averages. Concentrations are relatively high in Worcester, Redditch and Bromsgrove.

Approximately 5% of annual all-cause adult mortality is attributable to particulate air pollution, slightly lower than the national (5.6%) and regional (5.4%) averages. Percentages are slightly higher in the districts of Worcester, Redditch and Bromsgrove, consistent with the higher levels of pollution in those districts.

Air pollution: fine particulate matter (concentrations of total PM2.5)

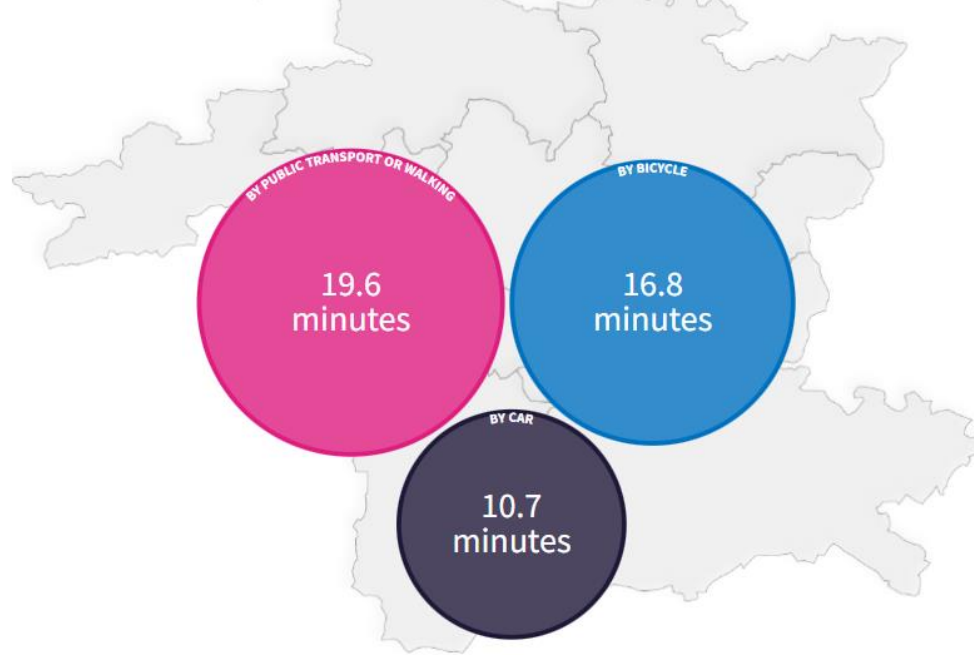


Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution

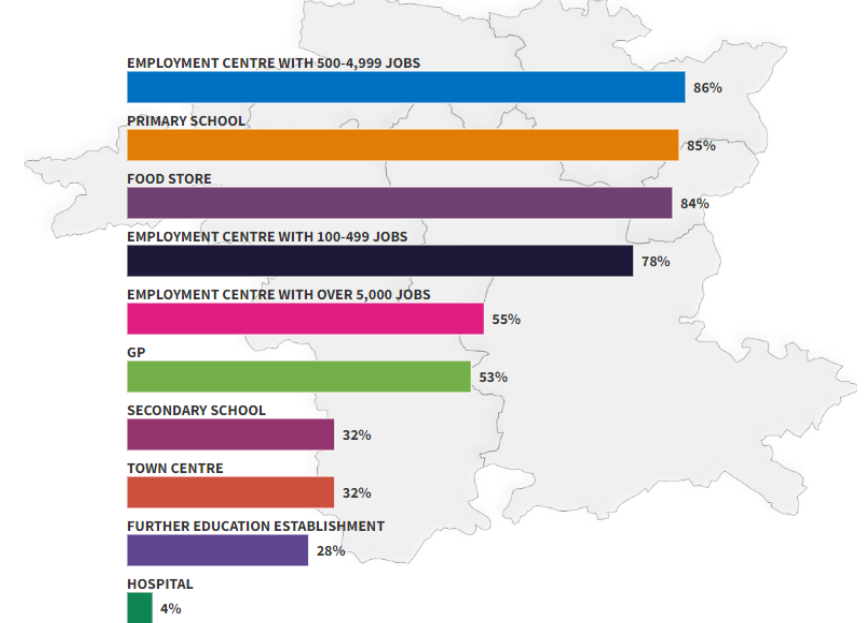


# Environment Journey time to key services

Minimum journey time to 8 key services



Service users within 15 minutes travel time by public transport or by walking to key services for Worcestershire (2019)



Minimum journey time (to 8 key services) less than 20 minutes walking, and around 10 minutes by car. Only 4% of service users within 15 minutes travel time (by public transport or by walking) to hospitals in Worcestershire.

# Environment **Living Environment**

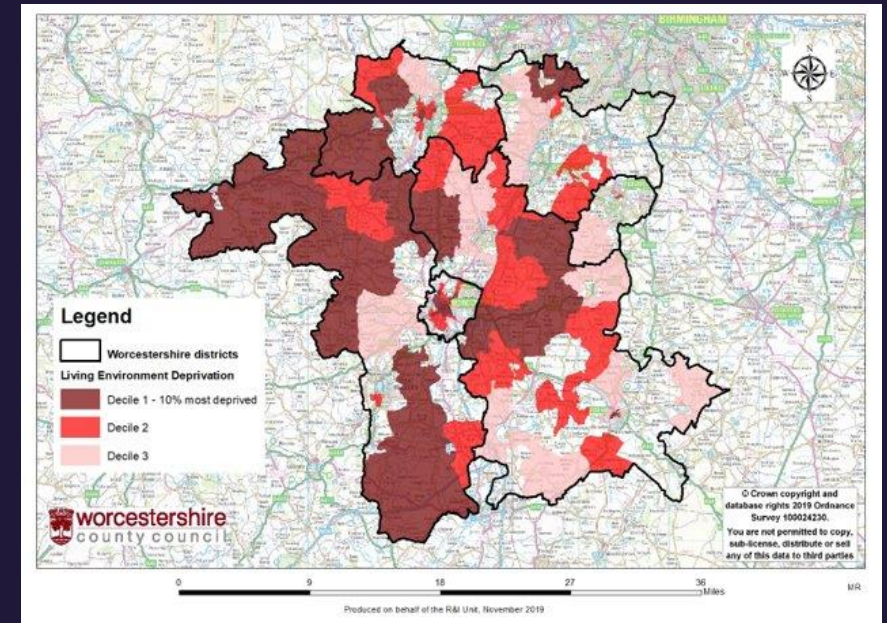
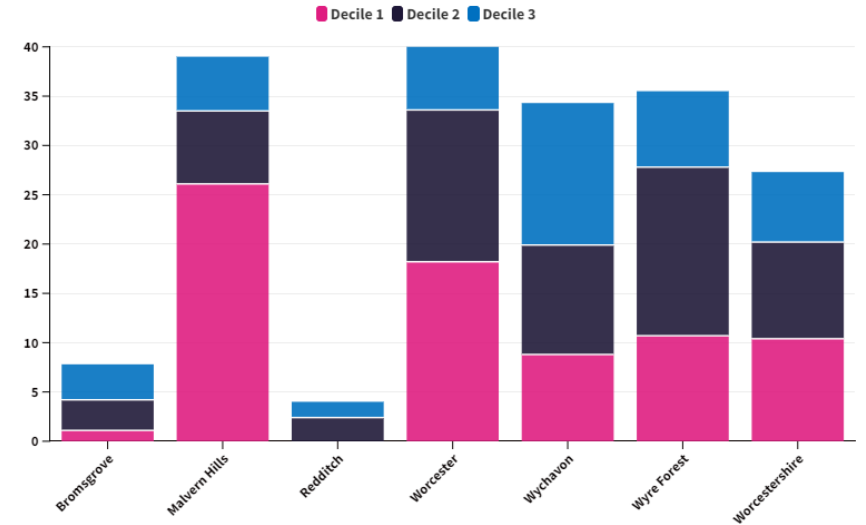
The Living Environment domain measures the quality of both the “indoor” and “outdoor” local environment. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

- Indoors living environment
  - Housing in poor condition
  - Houses without central heating
  
- Outdoors living environment
  - Air quality
  - Road traffic accidents

In Worcestershire just over 10% of the population live in the most deprived 10% of areas within the Living Environment, representing just over 62,000 residents. Just over 163,000 residents live in the most deprived 30% of areas, just over 27% of the total population.

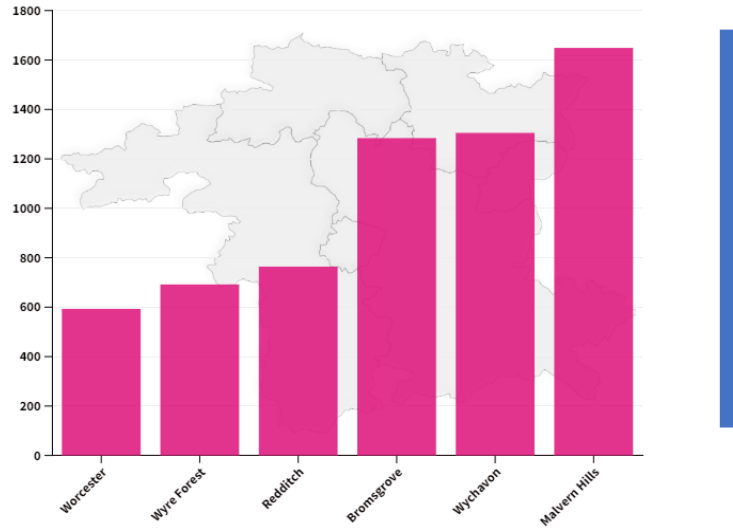
Over a quarter of residents in Malvern Hills live in the most deprived 10% of areas in the Living Environment domain, with the figure also high in Worcester at just over 18%. Between 30% and 40% of residents live in the most deprived 30% of areas in Living Environment in Worcester, Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

Proportion of population in districts by IMD Decile 1-3, Living Environment domain

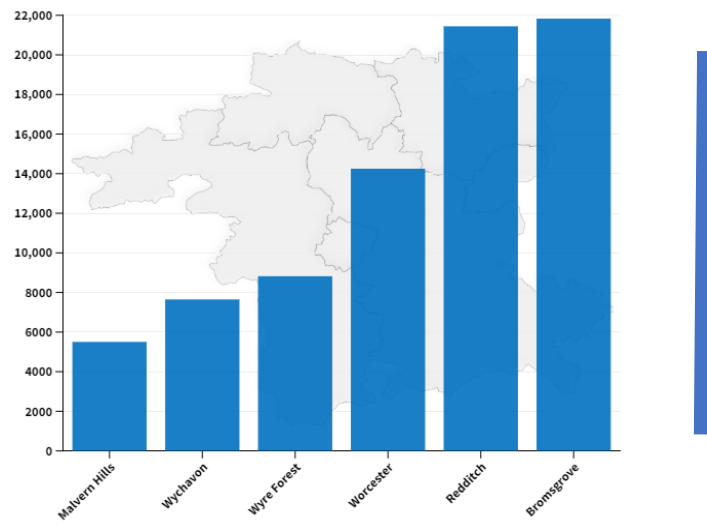


# Environment Parks and Outdoor Spaces

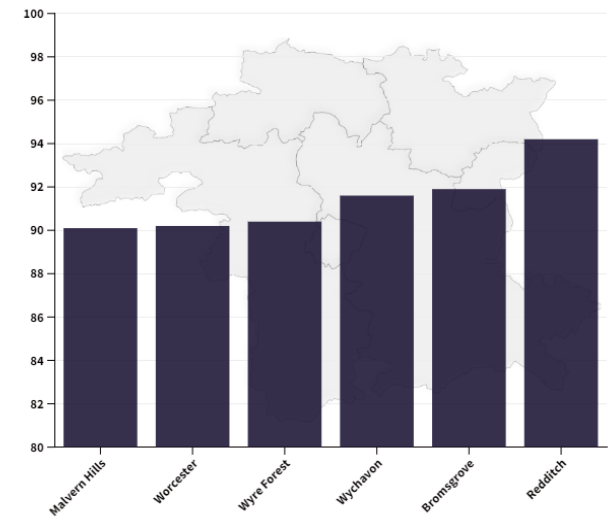
Average distance to nearest park or public garden or playing field (m)



Average population per park or public garden or playing field



Percentage of addresses with private outdoor space

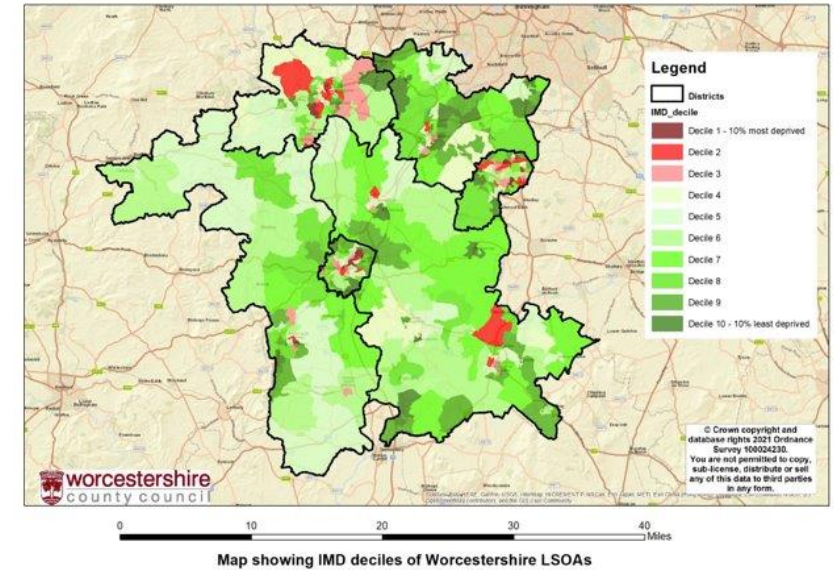


According to the 2021 Citizen's Panel, 65% of respondents have accessed parks and open spaces on six or more occasions in the past year. Just 8% had not used parks and open spaces at all in the past year. Average distance to nearest park, playing field or public garden is highest in Worcestershire in the rural districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon, with Bromsgrove also having a large average distance. Average population per park, public garden or playing field is highest in Bromsgrove and Redditch at over 21,000. Over 91% of homes in Worcestershire have access to a garden or private outdoor space. Proportions are particularly high in Redditch, at over 94%.

# Environment Inequalities

Areas within Worcestershire that are within the 10% most deprived areas in the country include:

- Areas in Warndon (including Brickfields), Gose Hill and Rainbow Hill (including Tolladine) and dines Green in St John in Worcester.
- Areas in Abbey, Batchley, Church Hill, Greenlands (including Woodrow) and Winyates in Redditch.
- Areas in Oldington & Foley Park (including Raifle Range and Birchen Coppice), Offmore, and Horsefair in Kidderminster.
- The area of The Walshes in Stourport-on-Severn,
- The Westlands area in Droitwich, and
- Sherrard's Green in Pickersleigh in Malvern
- The area of Old Warndon, east of Cranham Drive is the LSOA which is the most deprived in Worcestershire. This area is in Warndon in Worcester City and is within the 100 most deprived areas in the country.
- The Rifle Range Area (Jubilee Drive, Avon Road, Shrawley Avenue Area) within Oldington and Foley Park in Wyre Forest is within the 200 most deprived areas in the country (within the 0.5% most deprived areas). This area is ranked as the 11th most deprived LSOA in the country in the Education, Skills & Training domain



The seven domains used in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) with the relative weightings used to combine the domains to obtain the total IMD are given below:

- Income Deprivation domain – 22.5%
- Employment Deprivation domain – 22.5%
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain – 13.5%
- Health Deprivation and Disability domain – 13.5%
- Crime domain – 9.3%
- Barriers to Housing and Services domain – 9.3%
- Living Environment Deprivation domain – 9.3%

A high-level summary of IMD is given in the Population section



This report has been written by Worcestershire County Council's Public Health Team.

We welcome your comments and questions - please contact:

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