

The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Health and Wellbeing profile

Public Health 10/10/2025

Introduction

- This profile provides a summary of the health and wellbeing of the population of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM).
- It includes indicators that look across the life course of the population as well as demographic information, deprivation and health outcomes.
- Indicators have been grouped into five thematic areas: People and Place, Best Start in Life, Living Well, Healthy Ageing, and Healthy Place.
- The profile was created to support the development of RBWM Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2026-2036.



Summary (1/2)

This slide provides a summary of the indicators included in the profile compared to England for the local authority.

Compared with England or goal:

Better

Similar

Worse

Not compared

Lower

Similar

Higher

English local authority quintiles:

1 (worst)

2

3

4

5 (best)

Indicator	Timeperiod	Compared
MMR one dose (2 yrs)	2020/21	x
DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB vaccine (2 yrs)	2020/21	x
Emergency admissions (<5 yrs)	2016/17 - 20/21	Worse
Emergency admissions for injuries (<5 yrs)	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for injuries (<15 yrs)	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for injuries (15-24 yrs)	2016/17 - 20/21	Similar
Reception: Prevalence of obesity	2021/22 - 23/24	Better
Reception: Prevalence of excess weight	2021/22 - 23/24	Better
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity	2021/22 - 23/24	Better
Year 6: Prevalence of excess weight	2021/22 - 23/24	Better
QOF: Asthma	2023/24	Lower
Life expetancy (female)	2016 - 20	Better
Life expetancy (male)	2016 - 20	Better
Unemployment	2021/22	Better
Long-term unemployment	2021/22	Better
QOF: Learning disability	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Hypertension	2023/24	Lower

Indicator	Timeperiod	Compared
QOF: Epilepsy	2023/24	x
QOF: Diabetes	2023/24	Lower
QOF: COPD	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Heart failure	2023/24	Higher
QOF: Coronary heart disease	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Cancer	2023/24	x
QOF: Atrial fibrillation	2023/24	Higher
QOF: Mental health	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Depression	2023/24	Similar
QOF: Smoking	2023/24	x
QOF: Obesity	2023/24	Lower
Cervical screening (25-49 yrs)	2023/24	x
Cervical screening (50-64 yrs)	2023/24	x
% Caring responsibility	2024	x
Emergency admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for CHD	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for stroke	2016/17 - 20/21	Better

Indicator	Timeperiod	Compared
Emergency admissions for heart attack	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for COPD	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Emergency admissions for self harm	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
QOF: Stroke	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Dementia	2023/24	Higher
QOF: Chronic kidney disease	2023/24	Similar
QOF: Osteoporosis	2023/24	Lower
QOF: Rheumatoid arthritis	2023/24	Lower
Bowel cancer screening	2023/24	x
Breast cancer screening	2023/24	x
Emergency admissions for hip fracture	2016/17 - 20/21	Better
Deaths from all causes	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths under 75	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths preventable	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths from cancer	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths from cancer under 75	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths from circulatory disease	2016 - 20	Better

Summary (2/2)

This slide provides a summary of the indicators included in the profile compared to England for the local authority.

Compared with England or goal:
Better Similar Worse Not compared
Lower Similar Higher
English local authority quintiles:
1 (worst) 2 3 4 5 (best)

Indicator	Timeperiod	Compared
Deaths from circulatory disease under 75	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths from coronary heart disease	2016 - 20	Better
Deaths from stroke	2016 - 20	Similar
Deaths from respiratory disease	2016 - 20	Better
Fuel poverty	2023	5
Access to gardenspace	2020	2
Access to greenspace	2020	4
Access to secondary school	2019	Worse

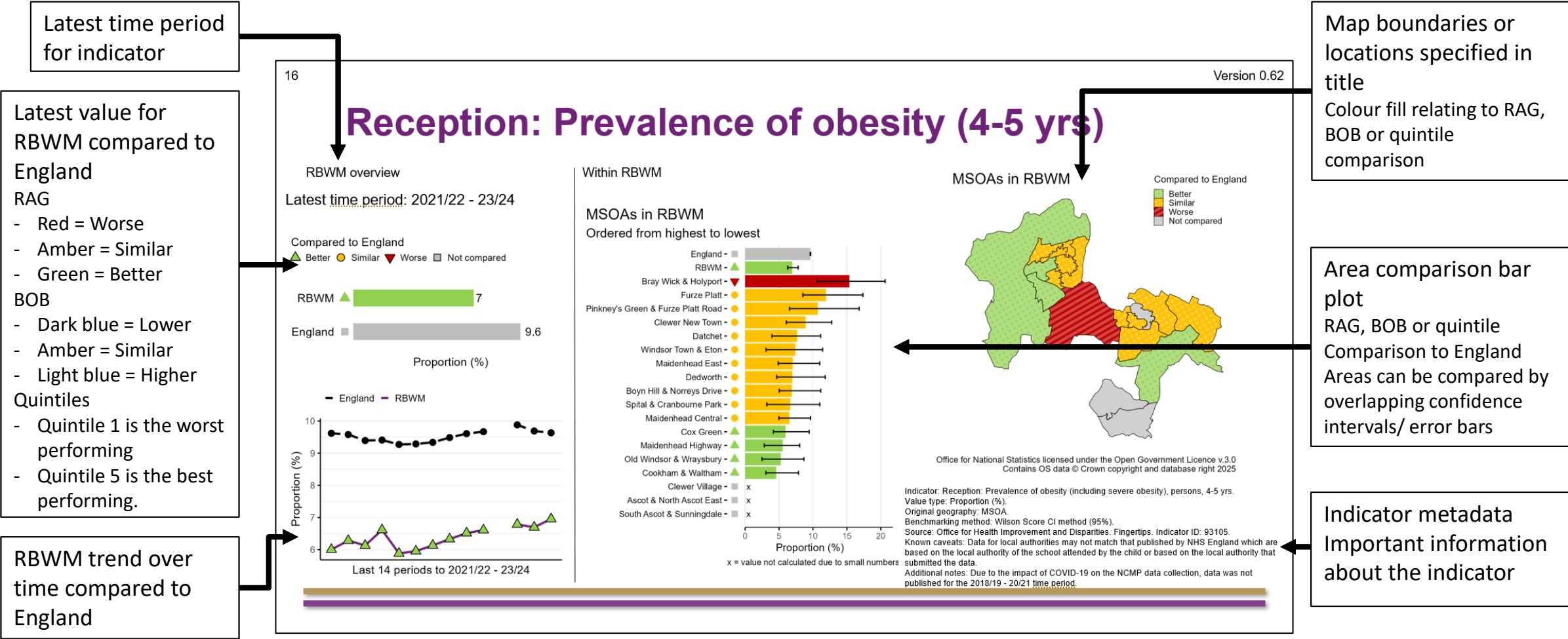


Statistical, Census and electoral geographies

Data at several small area levels are used in this profile, these include:

- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)
 - LSOAs have a population size of 1,000 to 3,000 people.
 - There are 89 2021 based LSOAs in RBWM.
- Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs)
 - MSOAs have a population size of 5,000 to 15,000 people.
 - There are 18 2021 based LSOAs in RBWM.
- Electoral Wards
 - An electoral ward is an area from which one or more councillors are elected to represent residents on the local council.
 - There are 19 wards in RBWM.
- Postcodes
 - Postcodes are used to identify specific locations within the borough.
 - There are 7190 postcodes in RBWM.
- GP practices
 - This profile shows main GP practices in the borough.
 - There are 38 GP practices in RBWM.

Indicators explained



Contact details

For questions or additional information about these profiles, please contact:

Senior Public Health Analyst

Public Health

Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

phi@rbwm.gov.uk



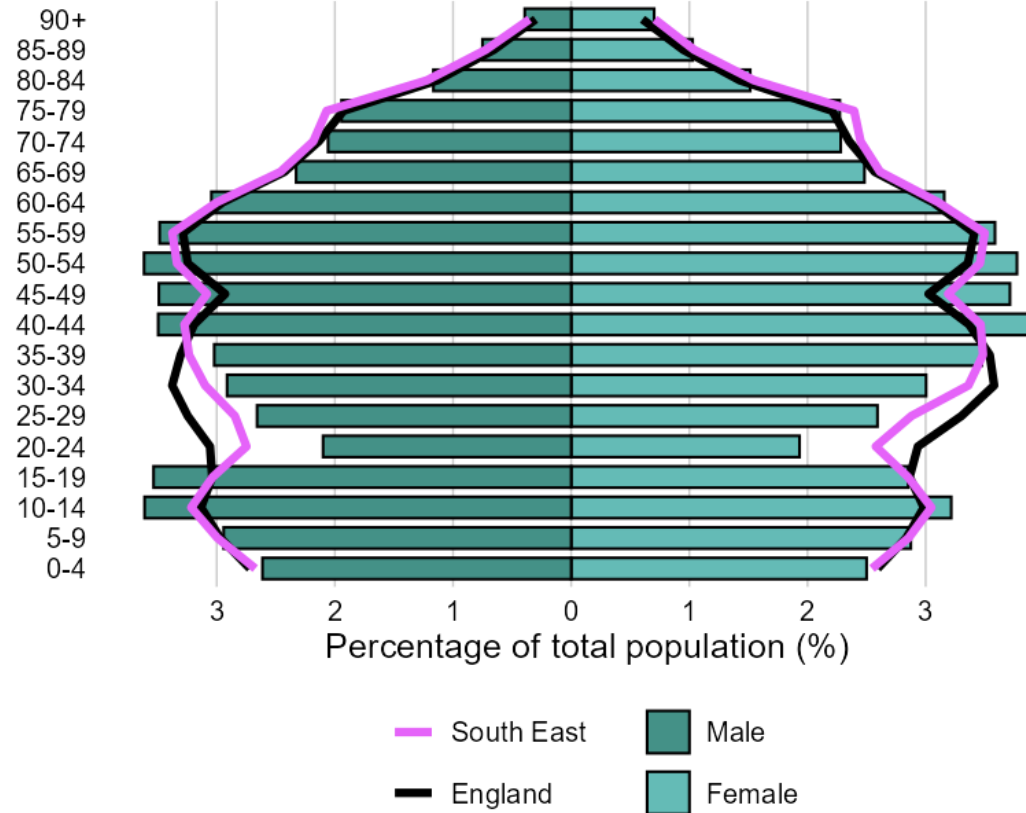
People and place



Population

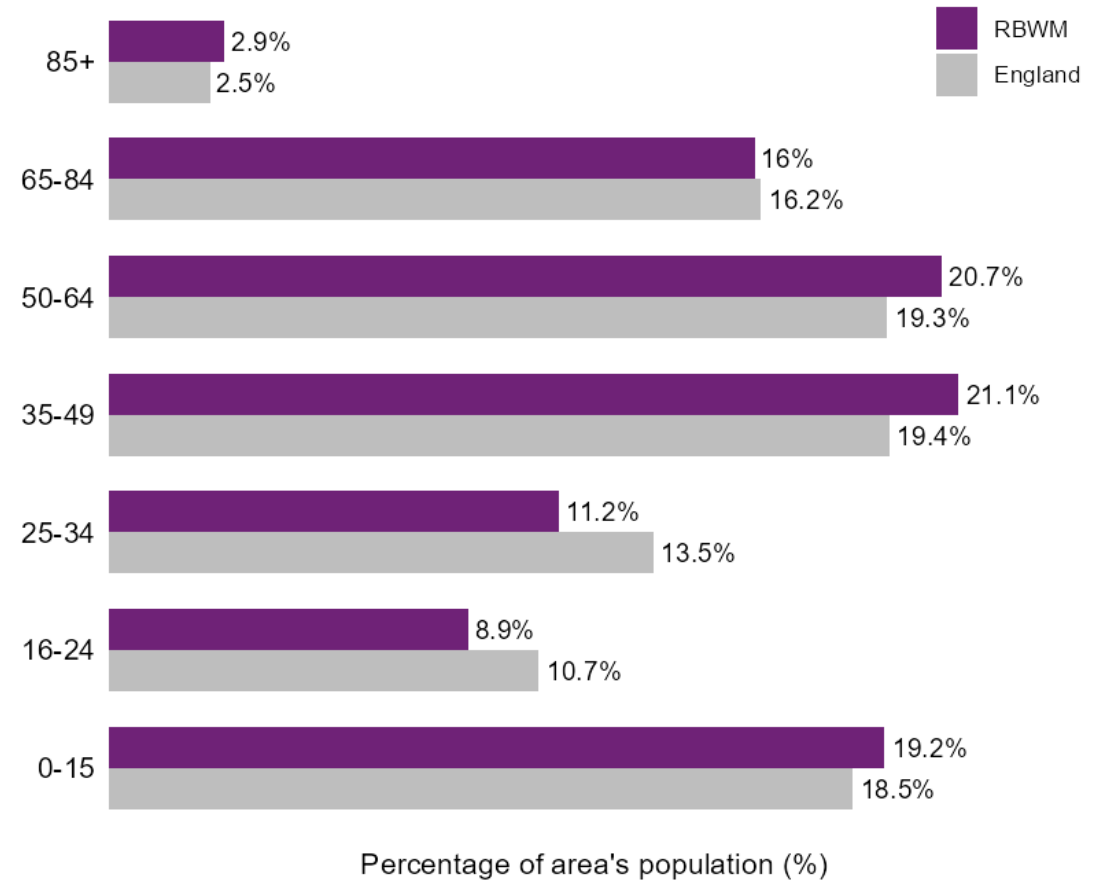
RBWM population pyramid

Total population: 155,239



Source: ONS population estimates mid-2023

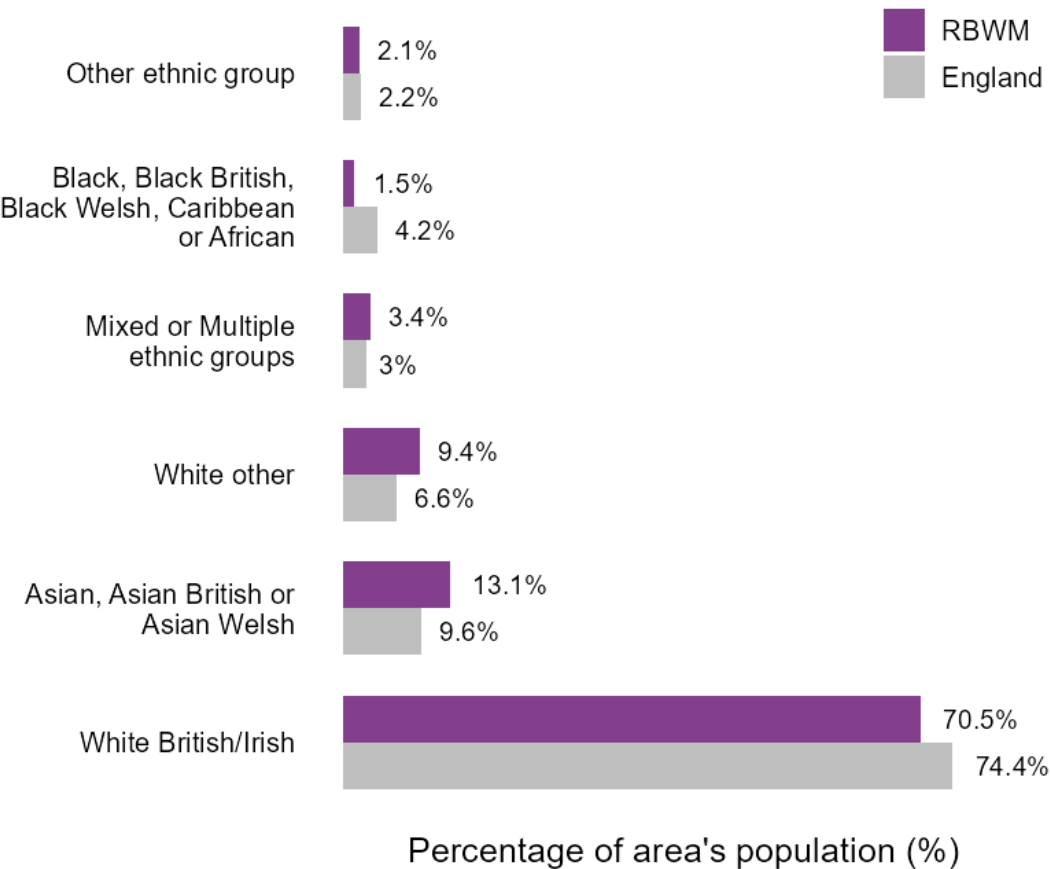
Age profile for RBWM



Source: ONS population estimates mid-2023

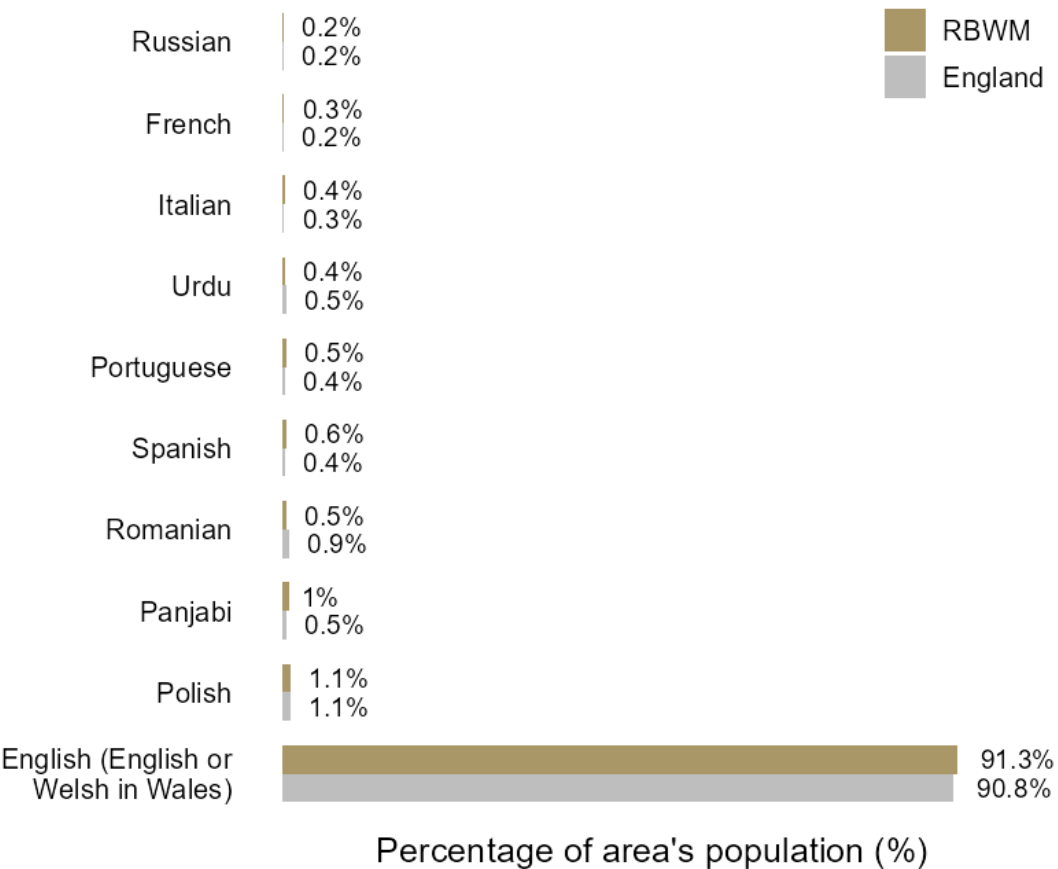
Ethnicity and main language

Ethnicity



Source: Nomis. 2021 Census.

Main language spoken

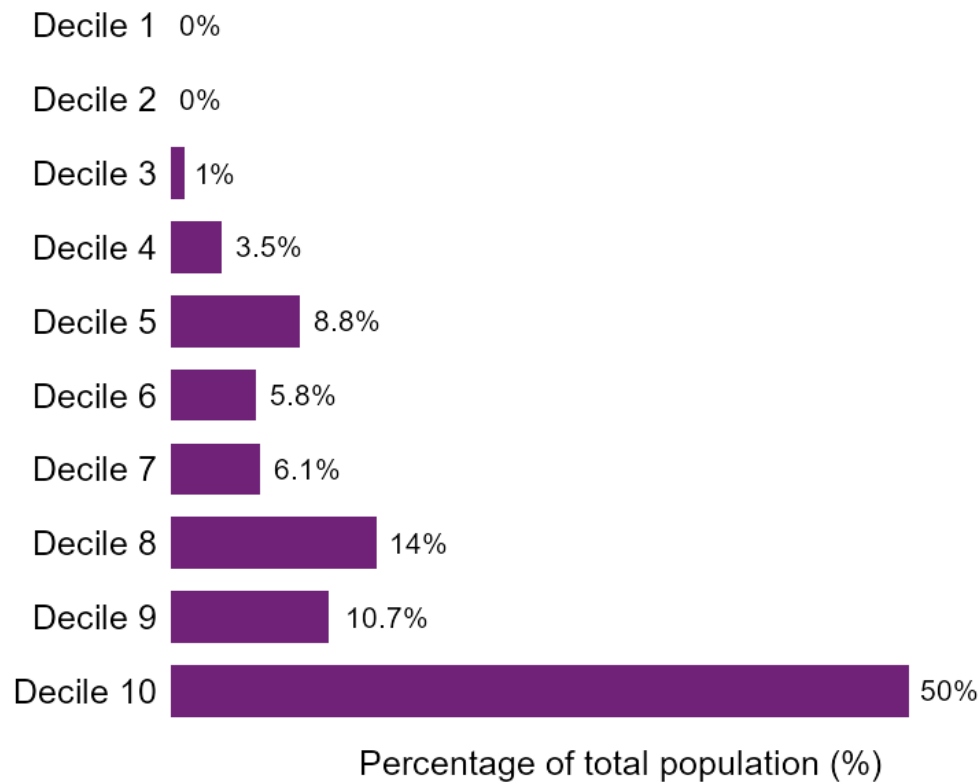


Source: Nomis. 2021 Census.



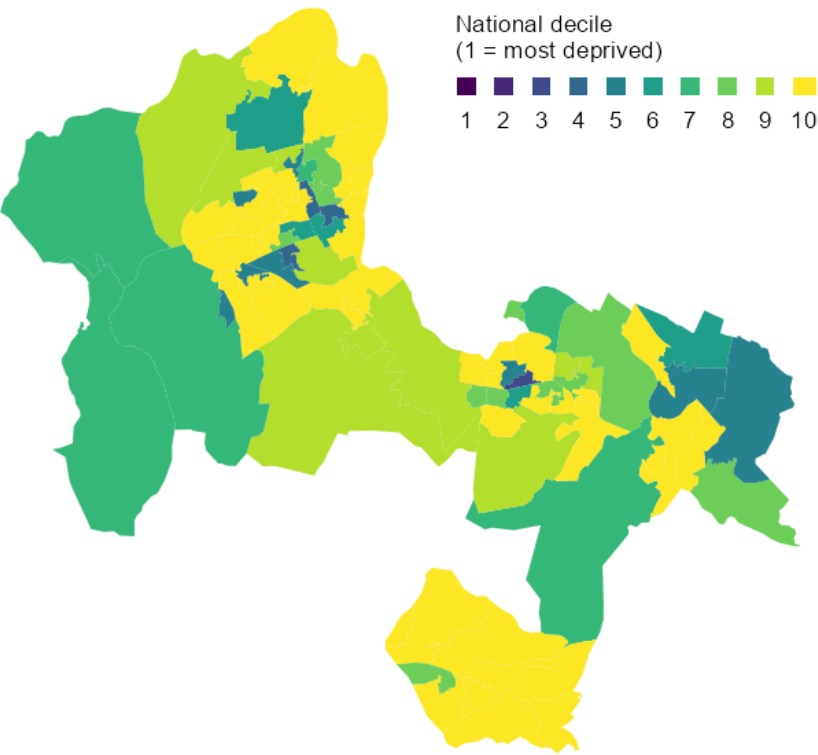
Deprivation

Percentage of population by deprivation decile for RBWM



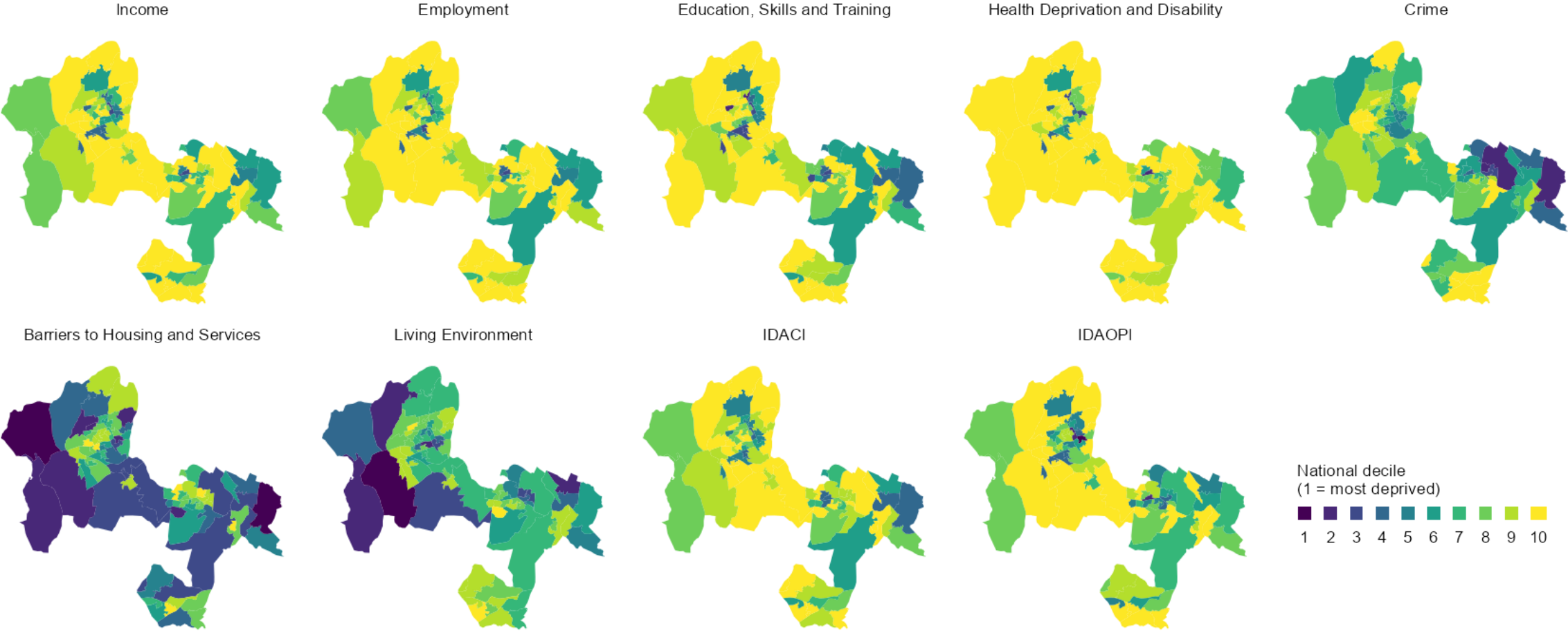
Source: ONS LSOA population estimates and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

Overall deprivation (IMD) 2019
All LSOAs in RBWM.
Darker colours indicate higher levels of deprivation



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Deprivation domains



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Best start in life



MMR vaccination for one dose (2 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2020/21

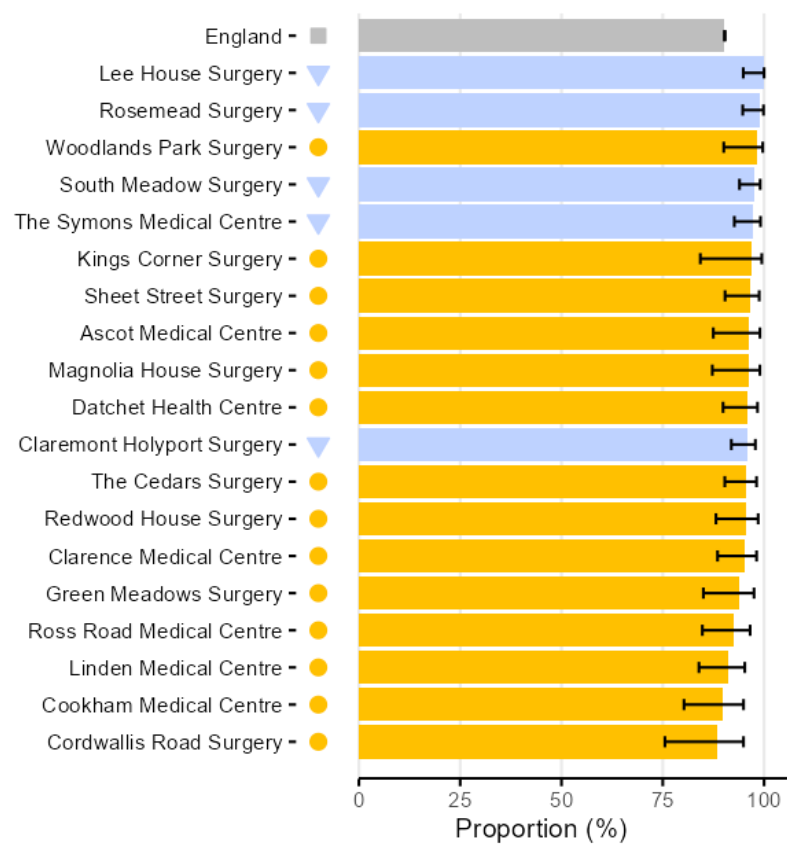
Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

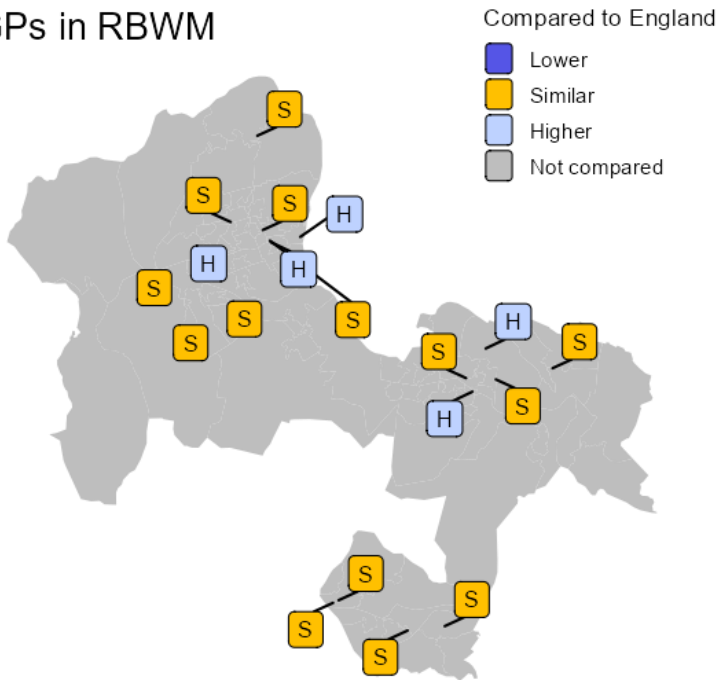
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: MMR vaccination for one dose - registered population (persons), (2 yrs).
Context: MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. The Department of Health have adopted the World Health Organisation's 95% target for vaccination coverage at national and local levels.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 92781.

Dtap/ IPV/ Hib vaccination (2 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2020/21

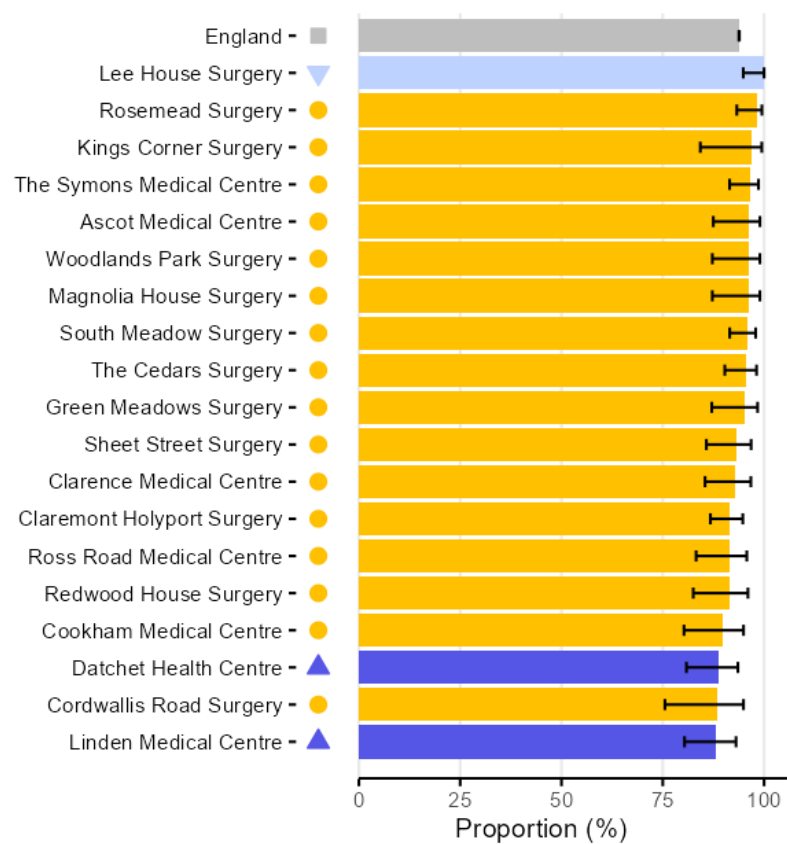
Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

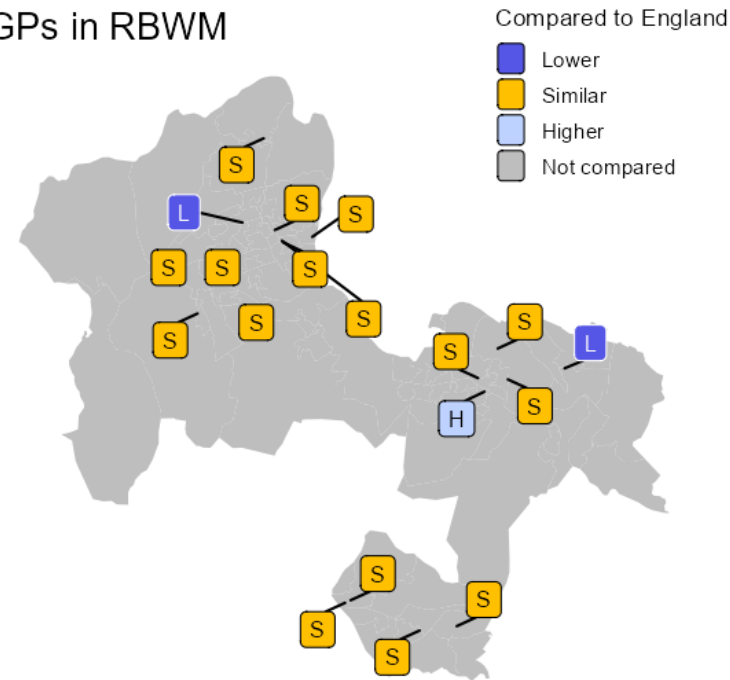
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



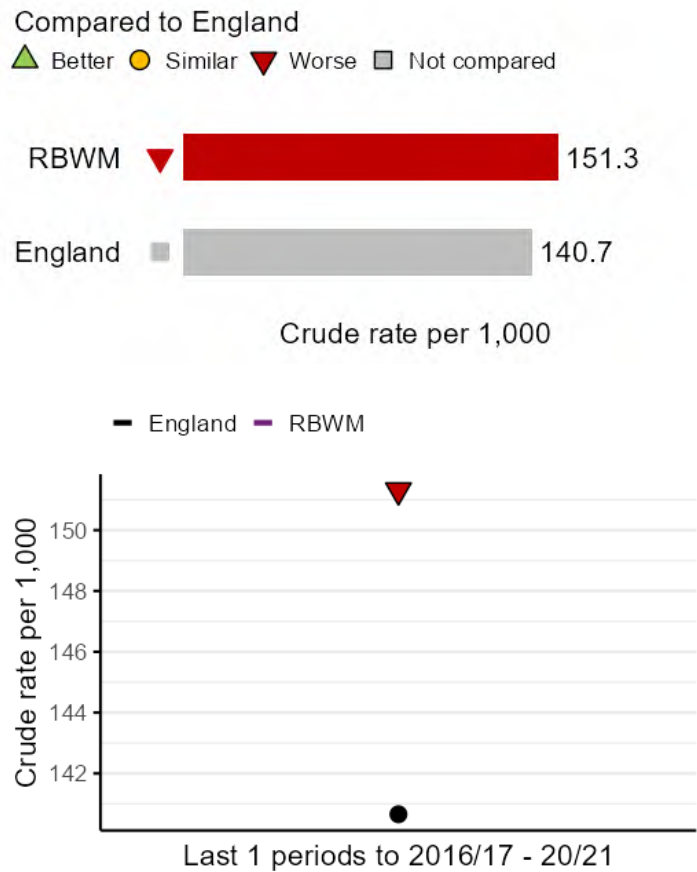
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Indicator: Dtap/ IPV/ Hib vaccination - registered population (persons), (2 yrs).
Context: The combined DTaP/IPV/Hib is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b and polio. The Department of Health have adopted the World Health Organisation's 95% target for vaccination coverage at national and local levels.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 92782.

Emergency admissions (under 5 yrs)

RBWM overview

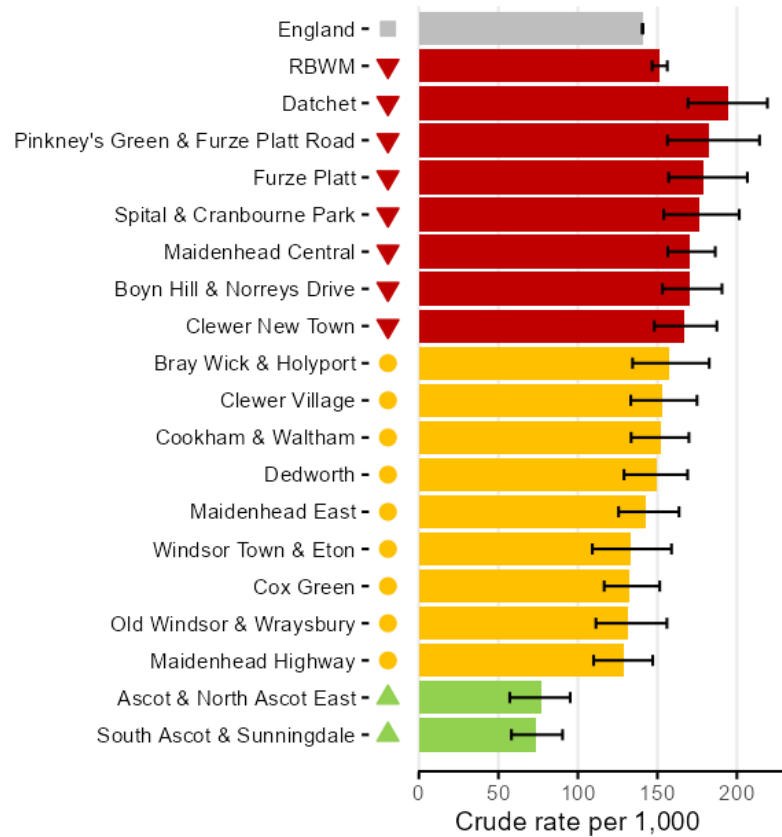
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



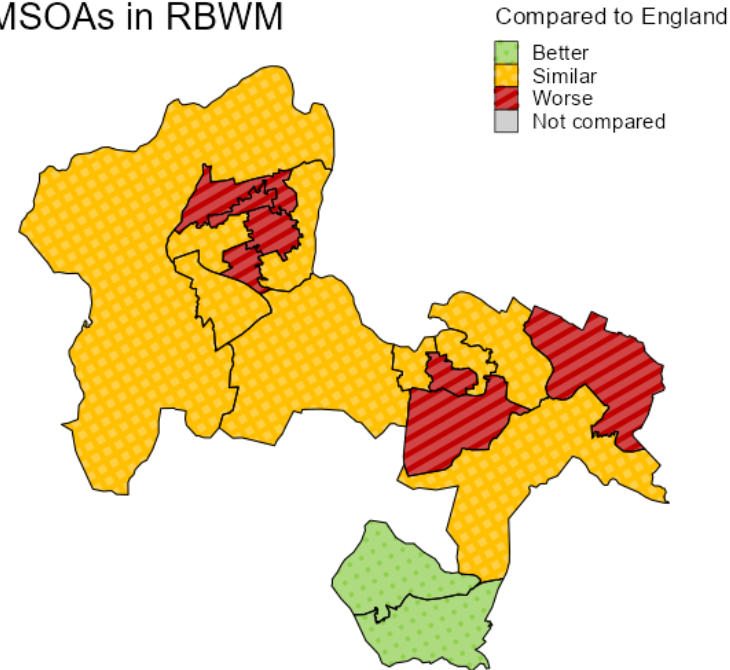
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



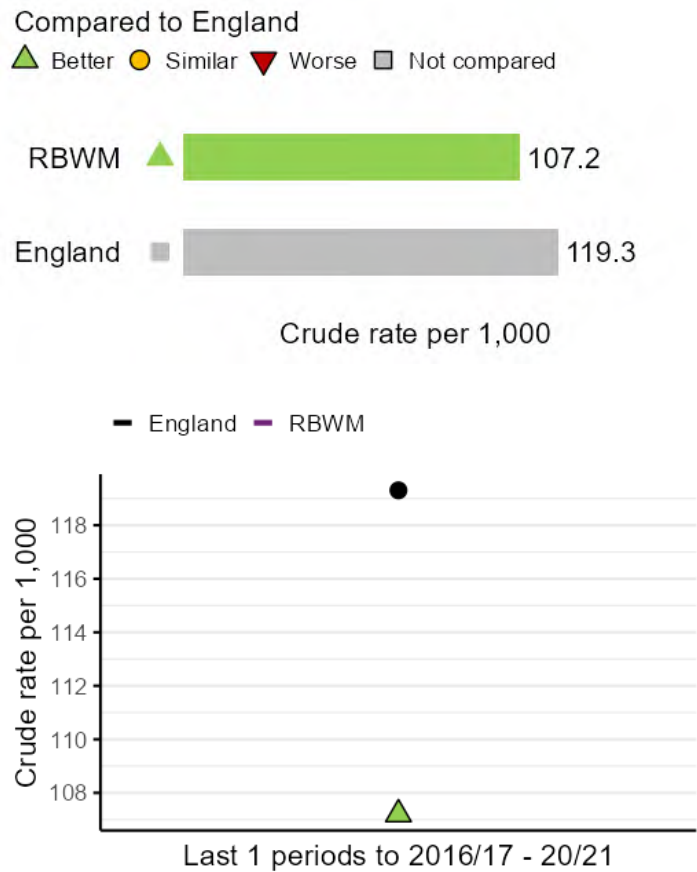
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions, persons, under 5 yrs.
Value type: Crude rate per 1,000.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93115.

Emergency admissions for injuries (under 5 yrs)

RBWM overview

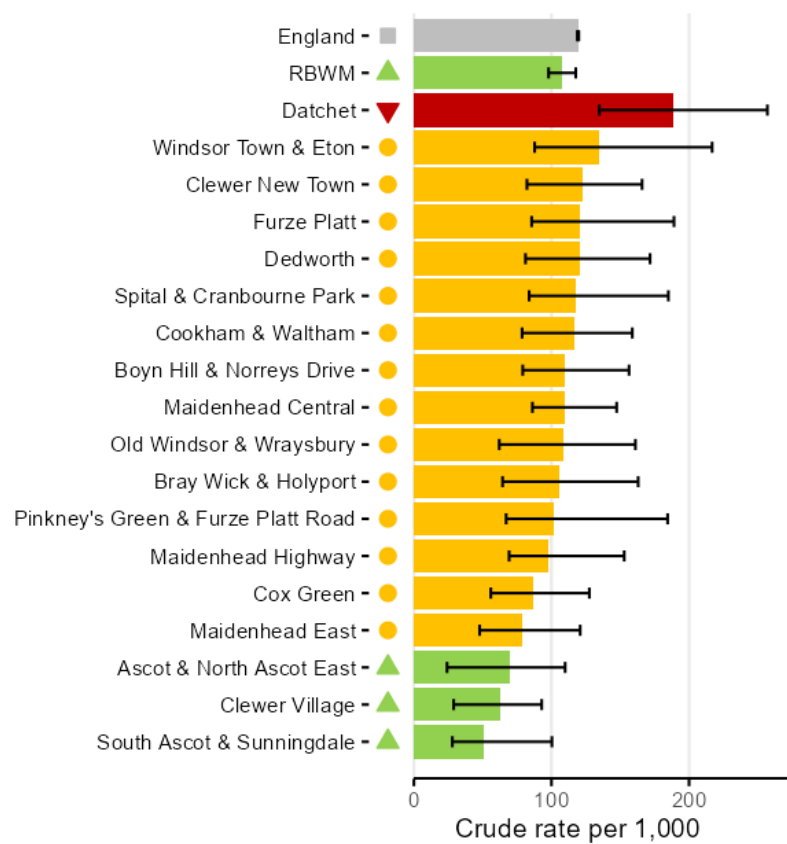
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



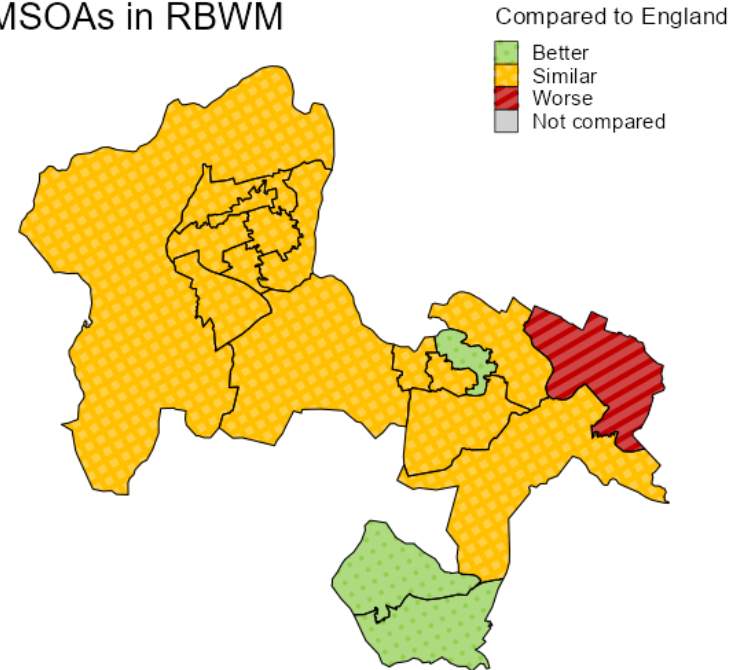
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



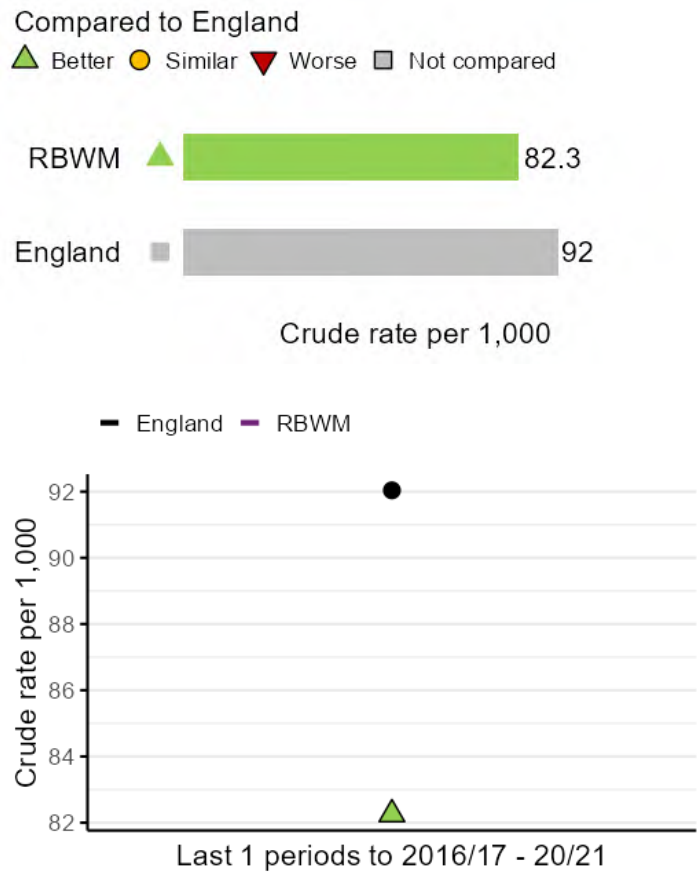
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for injuries, persons, under 5 yrs.
Value type: Crude rate per 1,000.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93114.

Emergency admissions for injuries (under 15 yrs)

RBWM overview

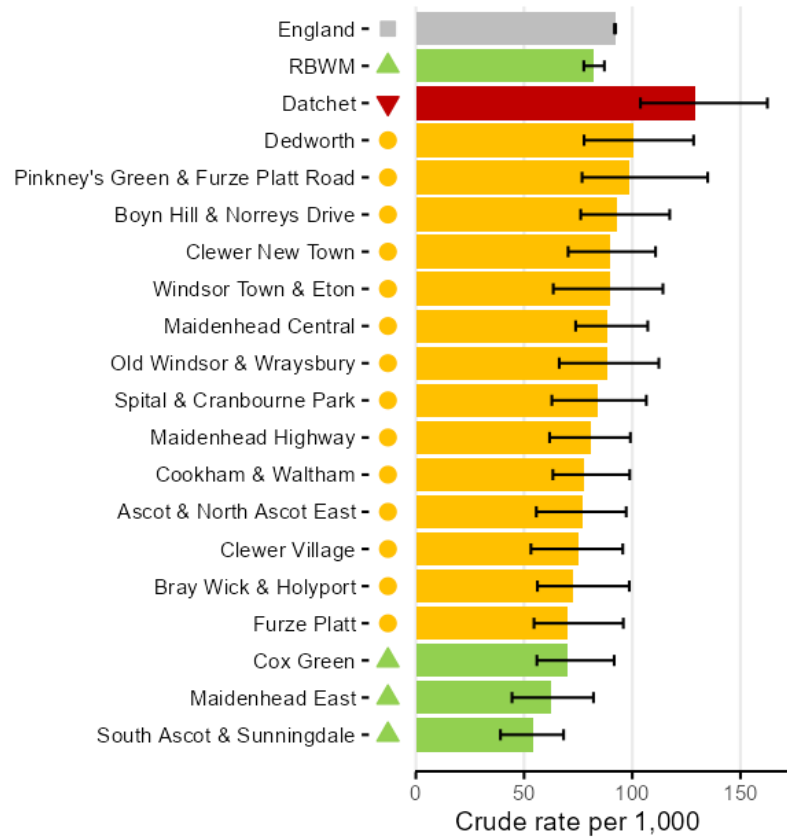
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



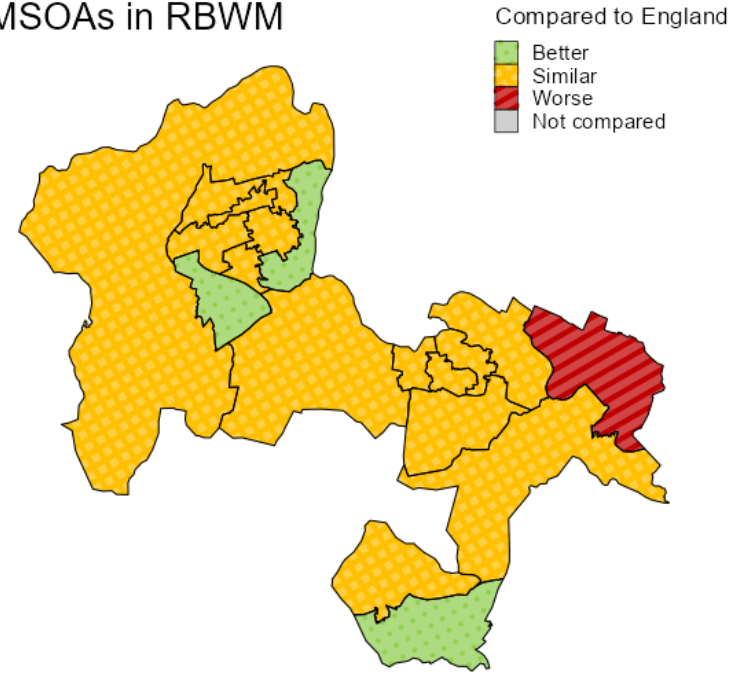
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



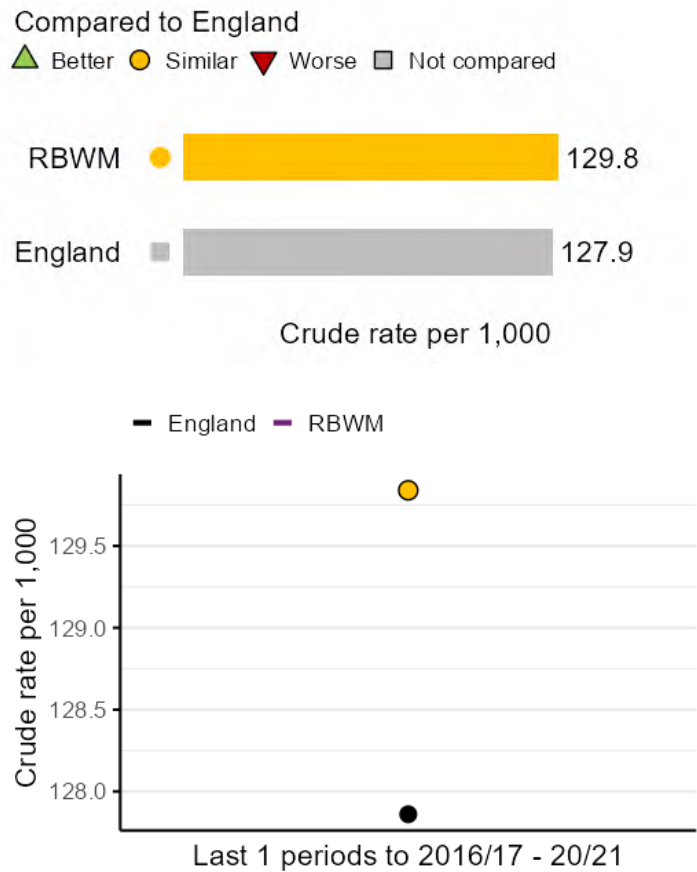
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for injuries, persons, under 15 yrs.
Value type: Crude rate per 1,000.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93219.

Emergency admissions for injuries (15 to 24 yrs)

RBWM overview

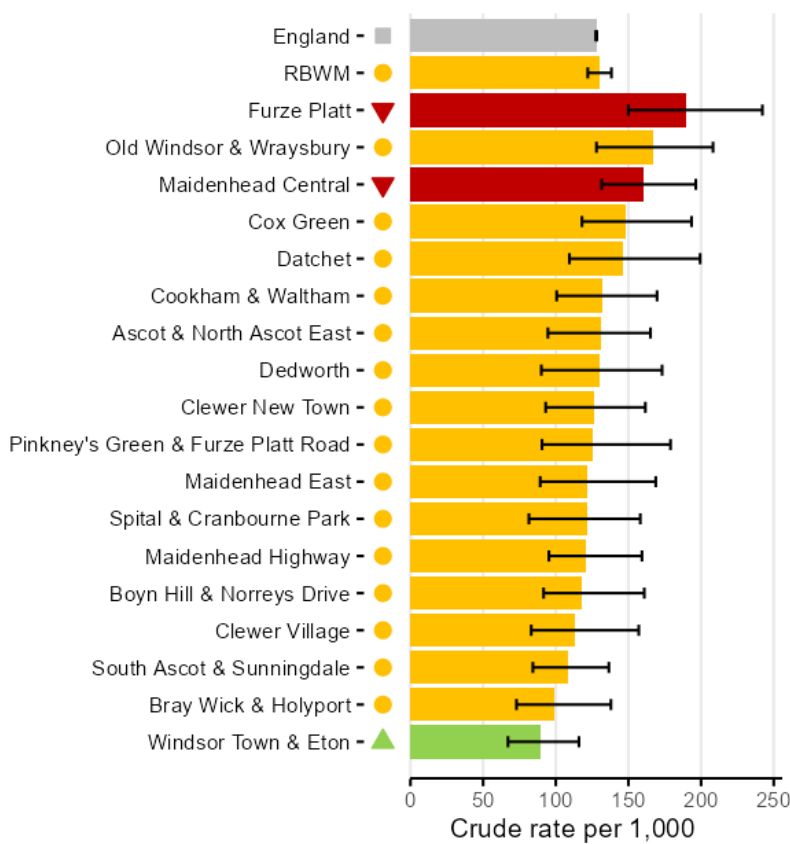
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



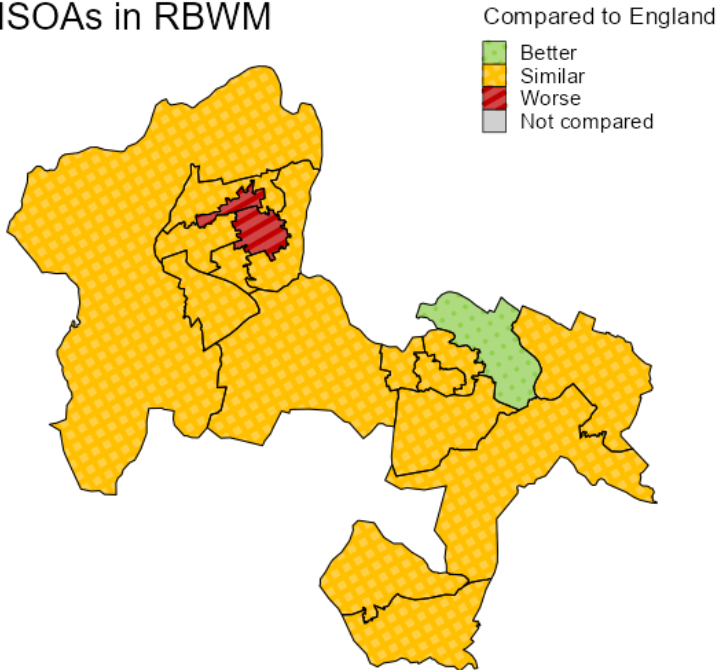
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



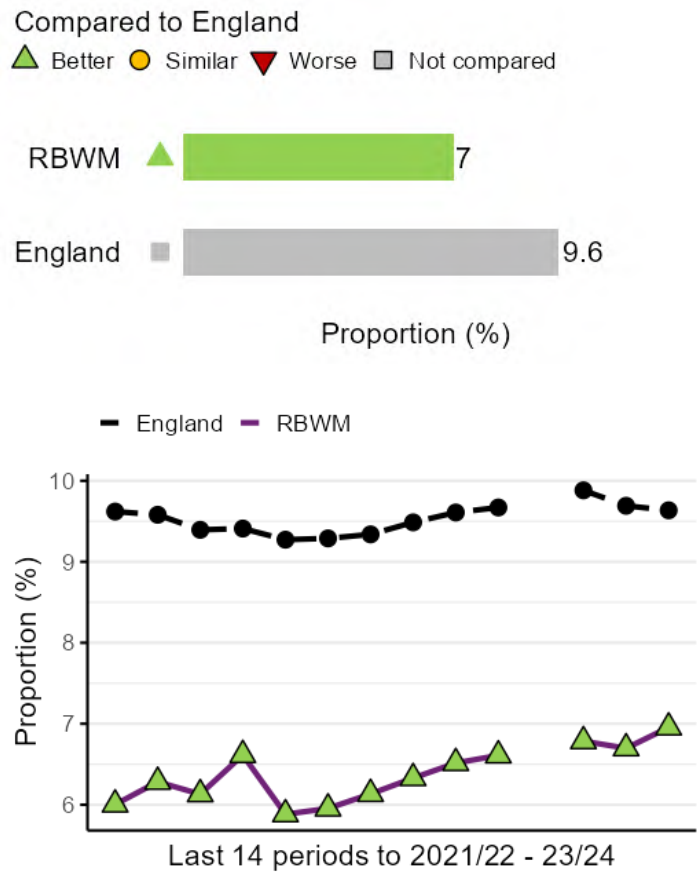
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for injuries, persons, 15 to 24 yrs.
Value type: Crude rate per 1,000.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93224.

Reception: Prevalence of obesity (4-5 yrs)

RBWM overview

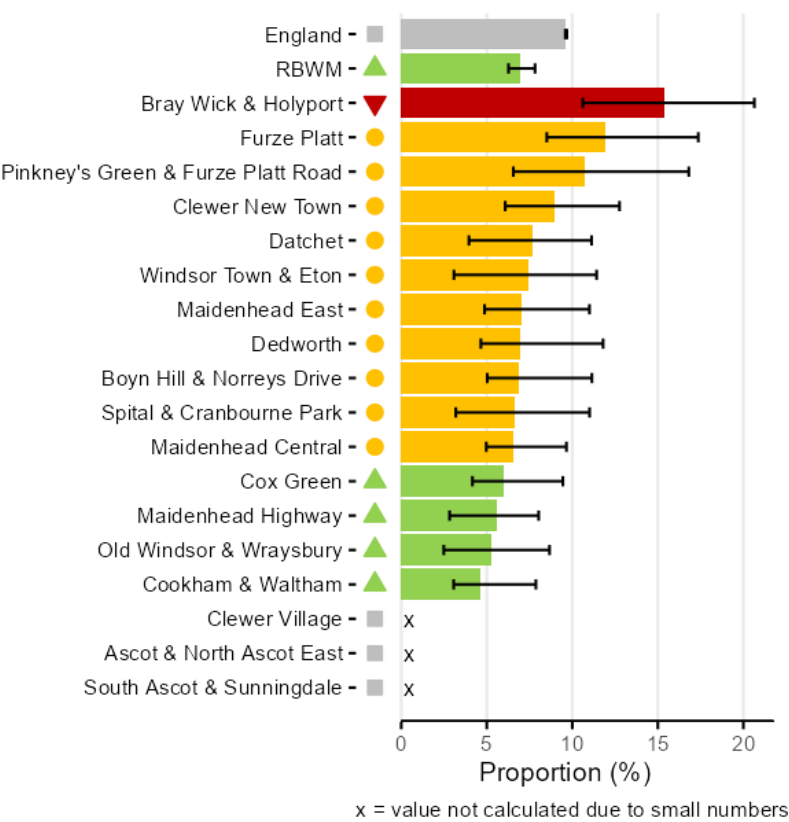
Latest time period: 2021/22 - 23/24



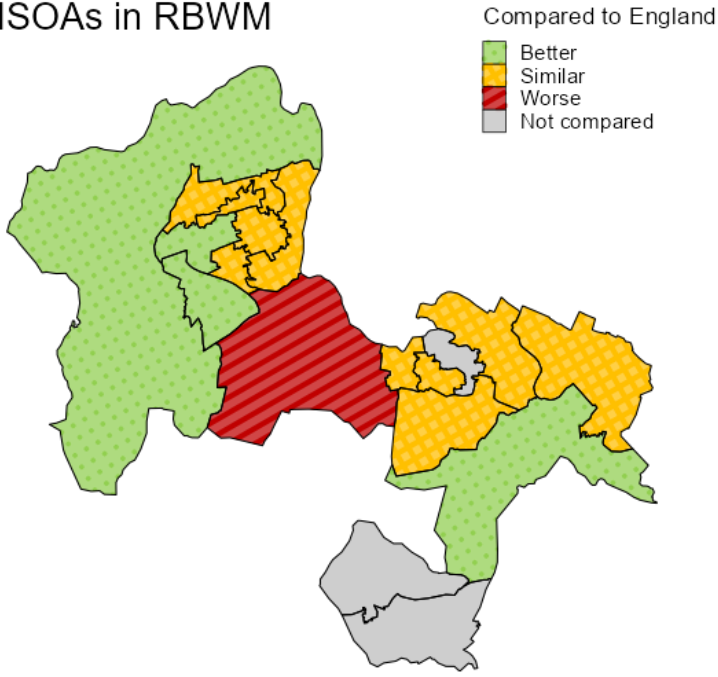
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



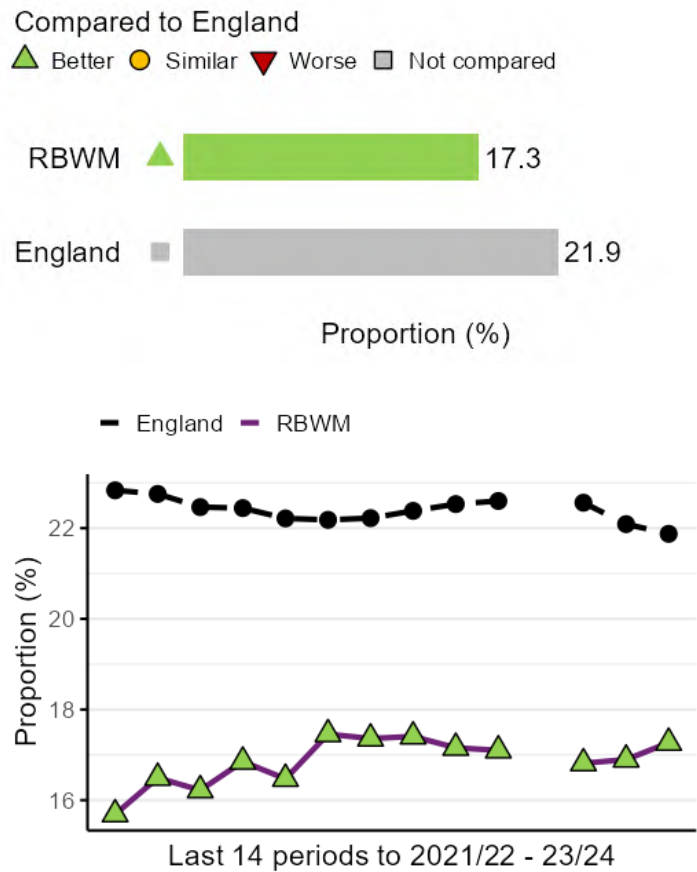
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Indicator: Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), persons, 4-5 yrs.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score CI method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93105.
Known caveats: Data for local authorities may not match that published by NHS England which are based on the local authority of the school attended by the child or based on the local authority that submitted the data.
Additional notes: Due to the impact of COVID-19 on the NCMP data collection, data was not published for the 2018/19 - 20/21 time period.

Reception: Prevalence of overweight (4-5 yrs)

RBWM overview

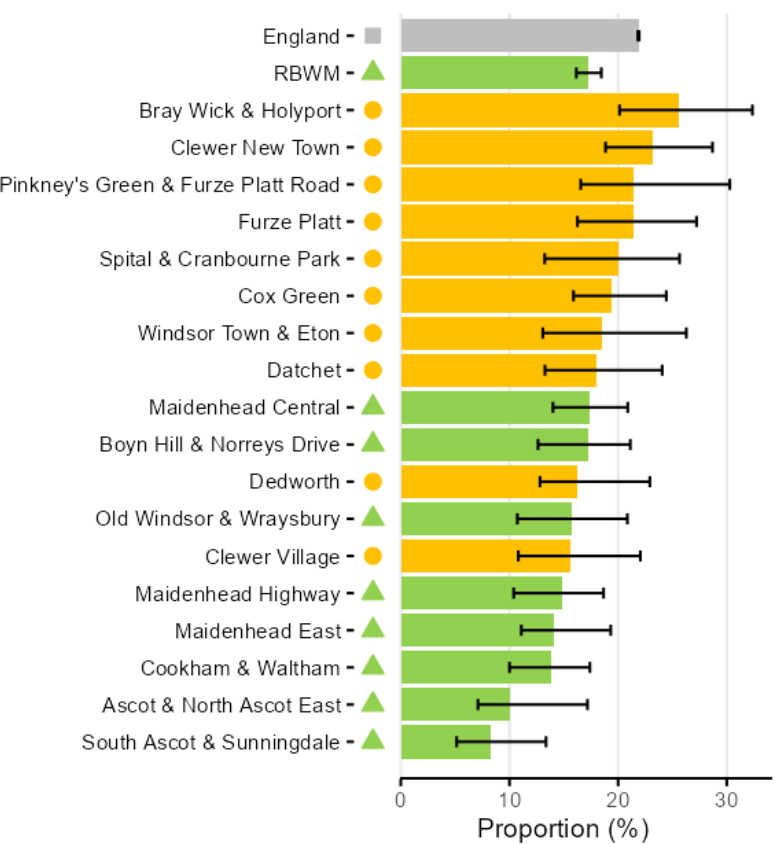
Latest time period: 2021/22 - 23/24



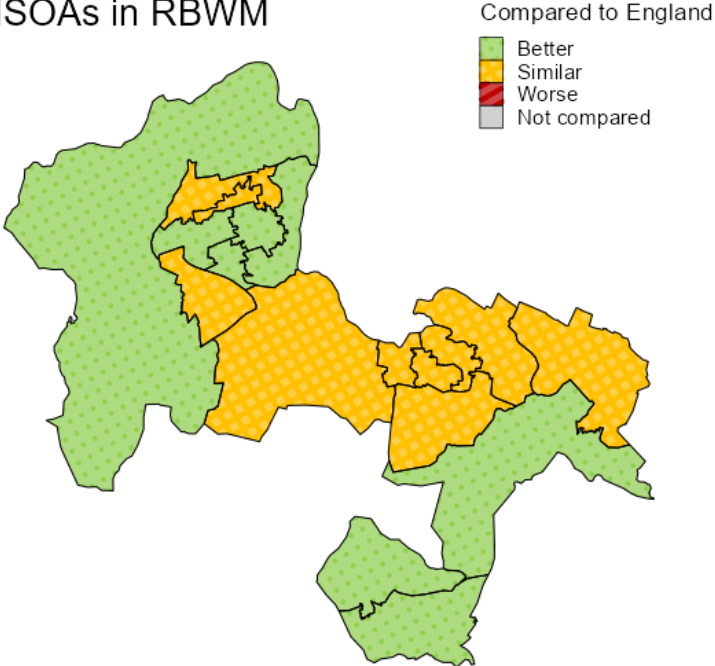
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



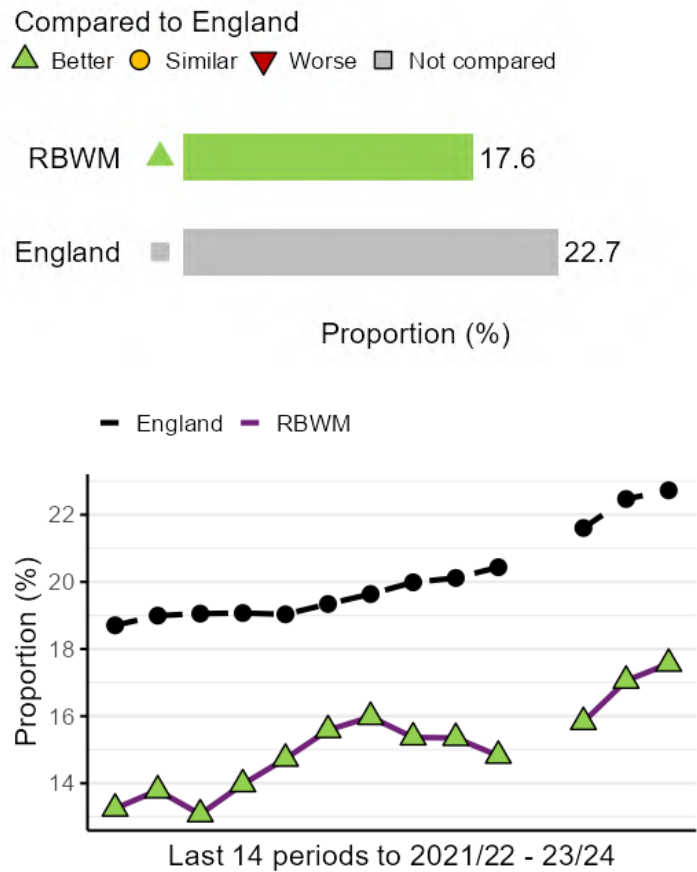
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Indicator: Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), persons, 4-5 yrs.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score CI method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93106.
Known caveats: Data for local authorities may not match that published by NHS England which are based on the local authority of the school attended by the child or based on the local authority that submitted the data.
Additional notes: Due to the impact of COVID-19 on the NCMP data collection, data was not published for the 2018/19-20/21 time period.

Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (10-11 yrs)

RBWM overview

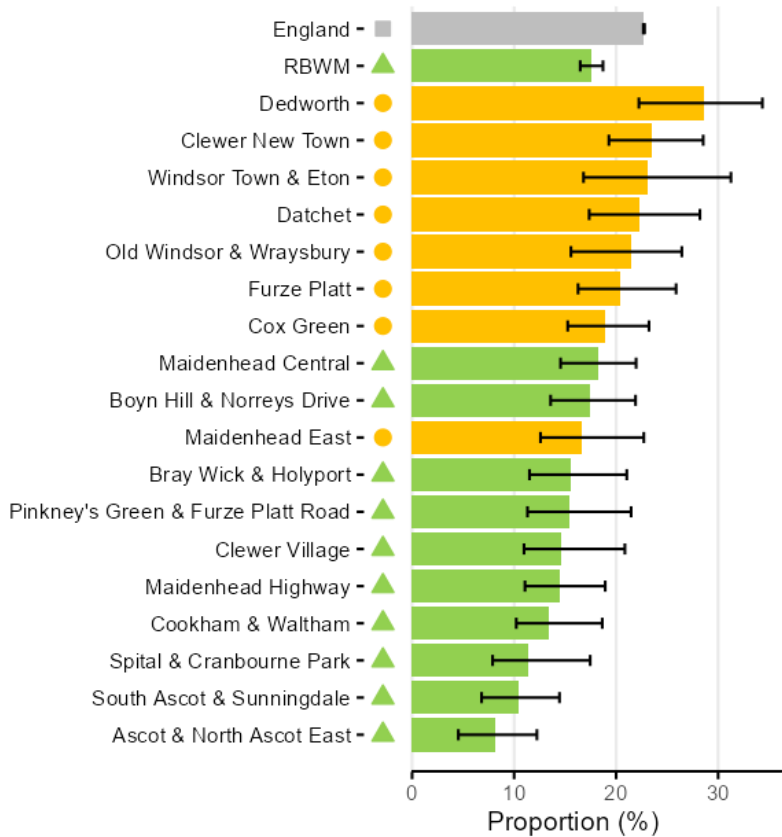
Latest time period: 2021/22 - 23/24



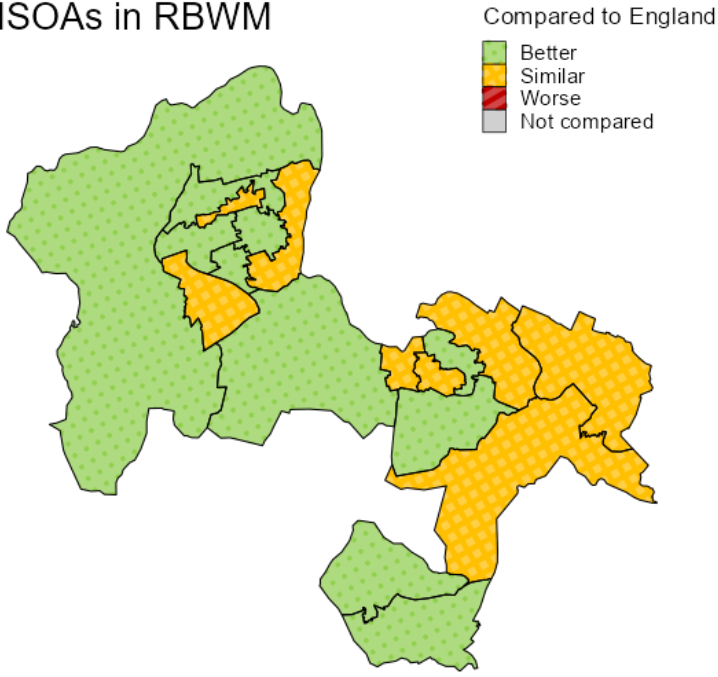
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



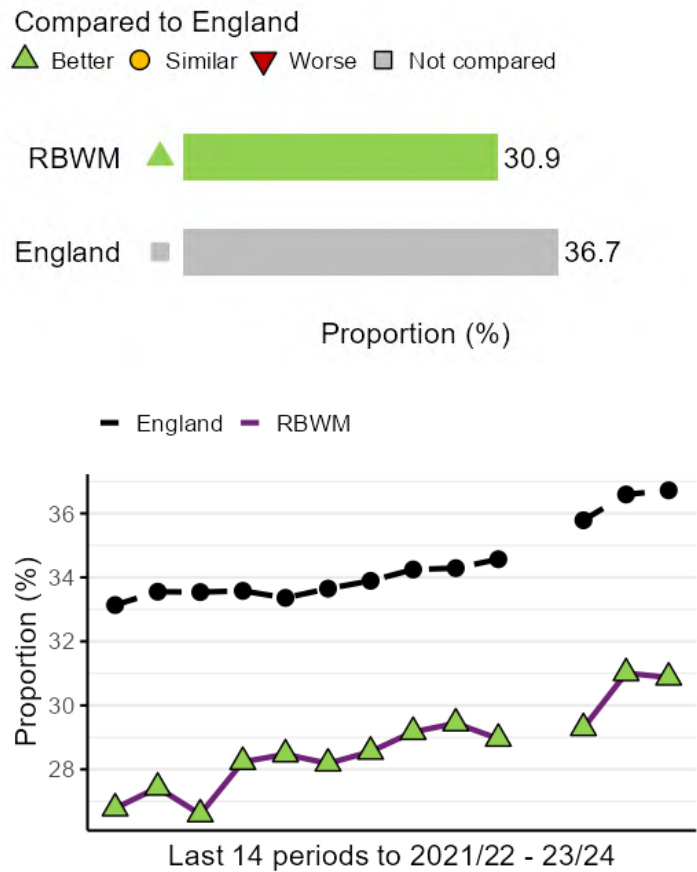
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Indicator: Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), persons, 10-11 yrs.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score CI method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93107.
Known caveats: Data for local authorities may not match that published by NHS England which are based on the local authority of the school attended by the child or based on the local authority that submitted the data.
Additional notes: Due to the impact of COVID-19 on the NCMP data collection, data was not published for the 2018/19-20/21 time period.

Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (10-11 yrs)

RBWM overview

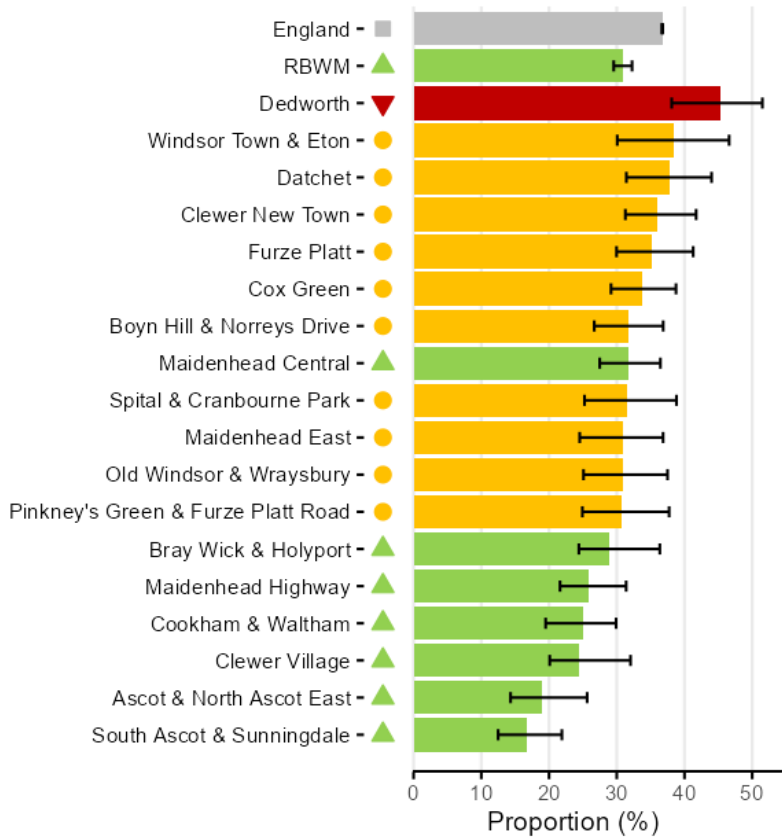
Latest time period: 2021/22 - 23/24



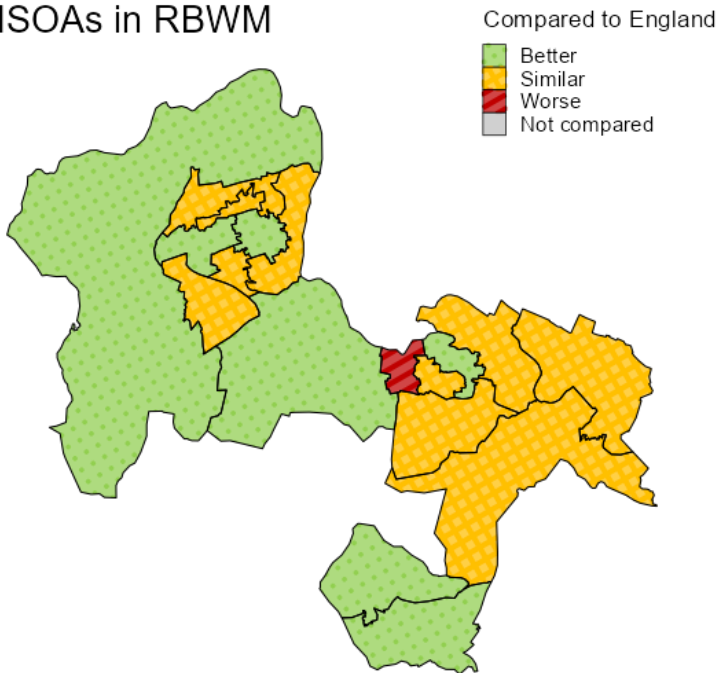
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



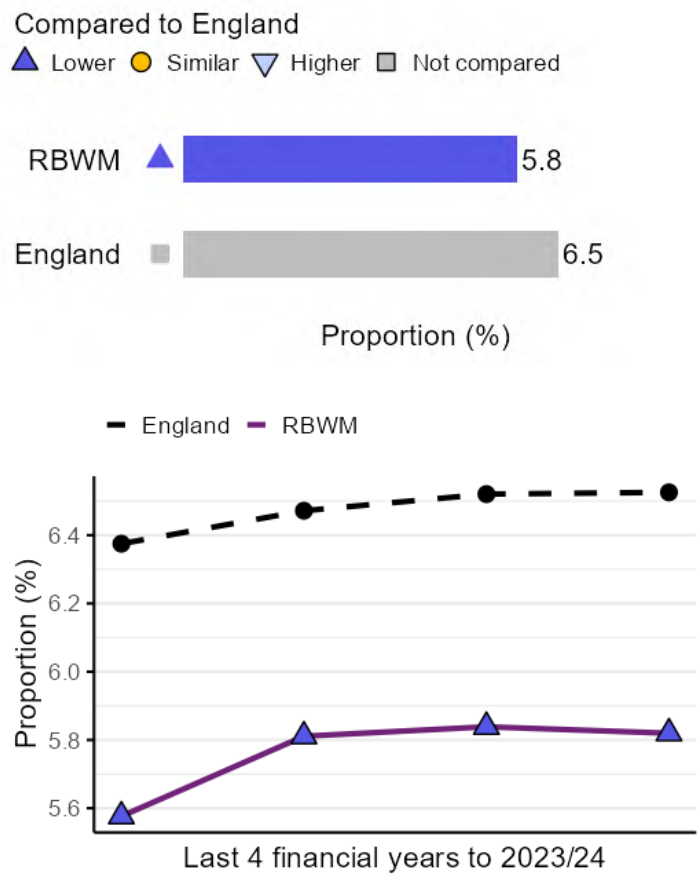
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Indicator: Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), persons, 10-11 yrs.
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score CI method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93108.
Known caveats: Data for local authorities may not match that published by NHS England which are based on the local authority of the school attended by the child or based on the local authority that submitted the data.
Additional notes: Due to the impact of COVID-19 on the NCMP data collection, data was not published for the 2018/19-20/21 time period.

Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs)

RBWM overview

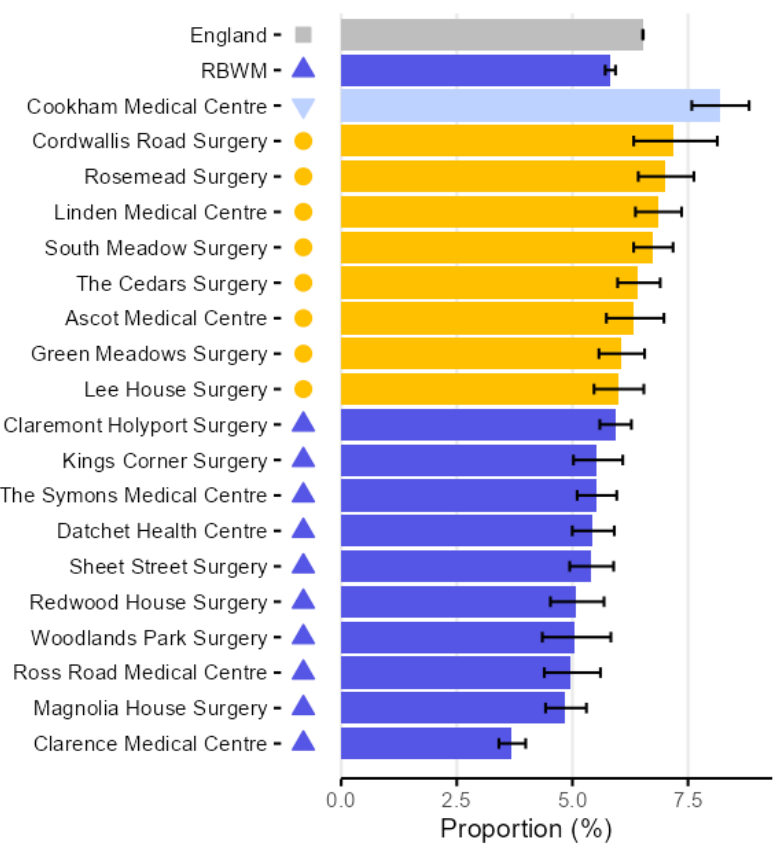
Latest time period: 2023/24



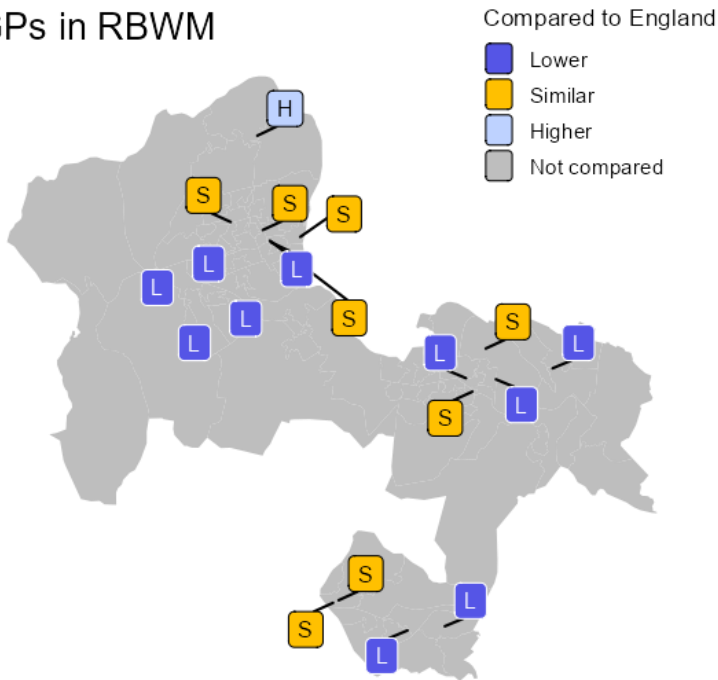
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: Asthma: QOF prevalence (persons), (6+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 90933.
Known caveats: Local authority values are calculated by assigning all patients of the GP practice to the local authority where the GP practice is located.

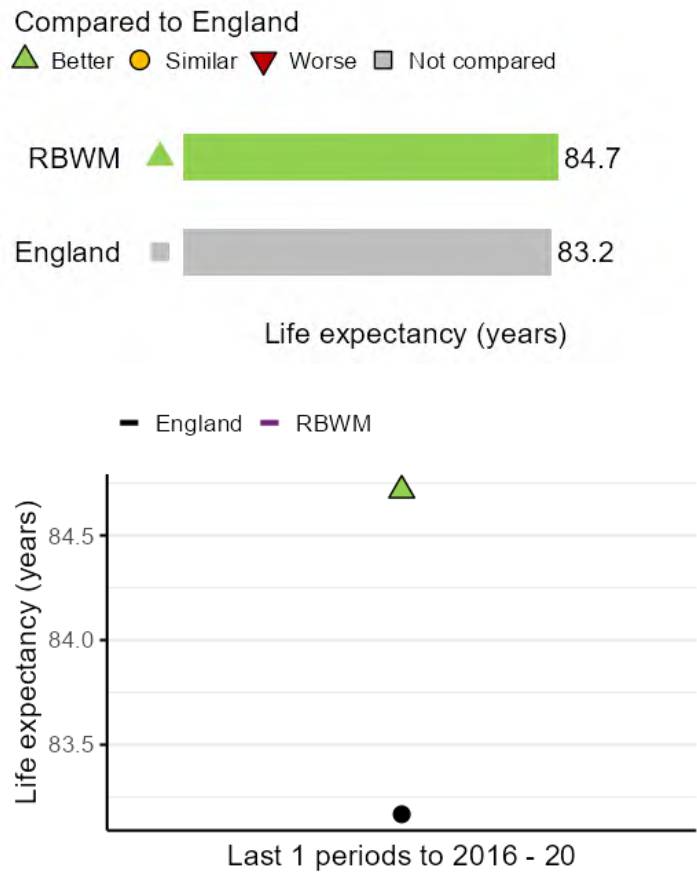
Living well



Life expectancy at birth (female)

RBWM overview

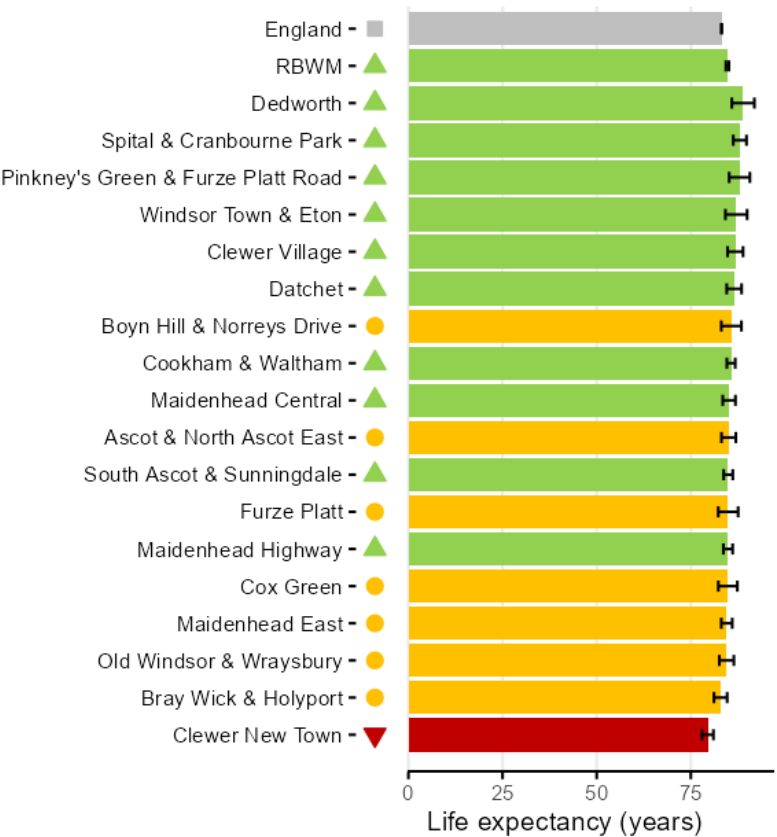
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



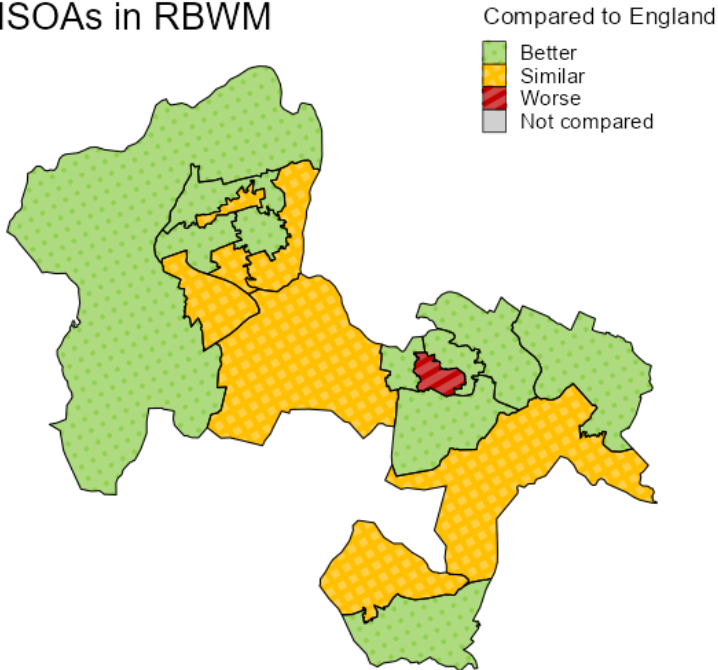
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



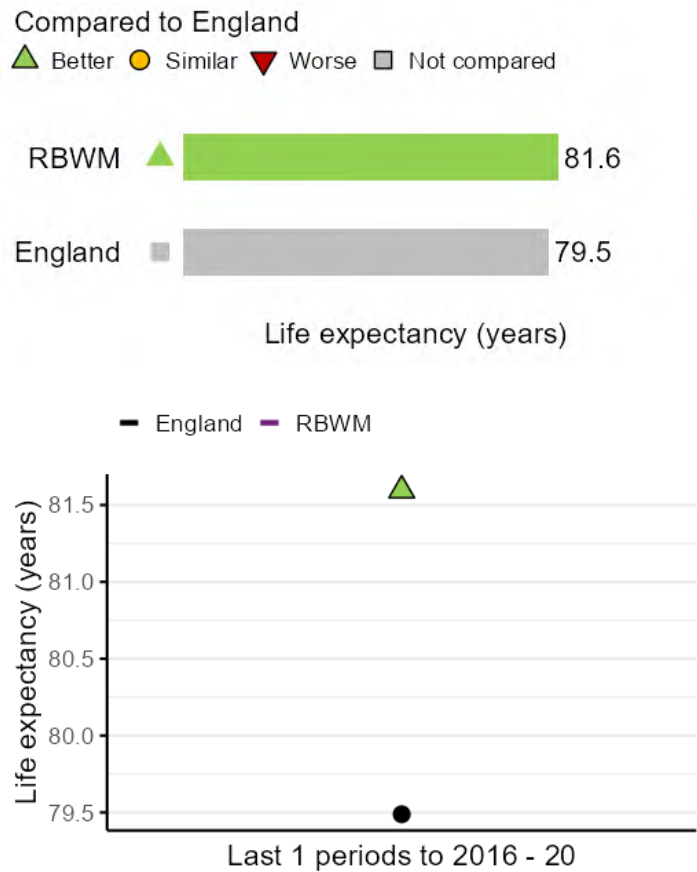
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Indicator: Life expectancy at birth, upper age band 90 and over (female).
Value type: Life expectancy (years).
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Chiang CL (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93283.

Life expectancy at birth (male)

RBWM overview

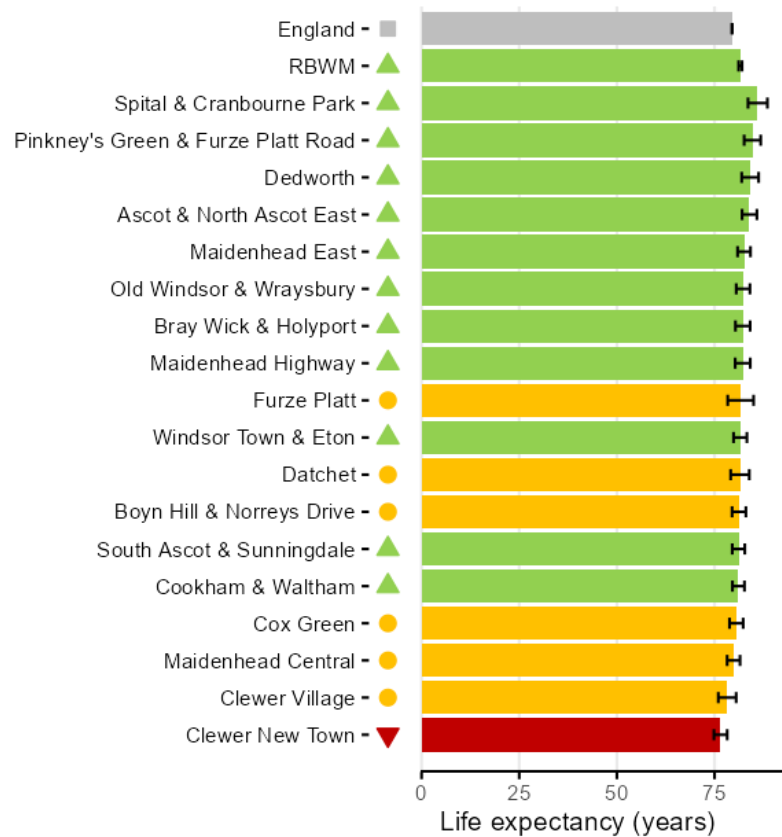
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



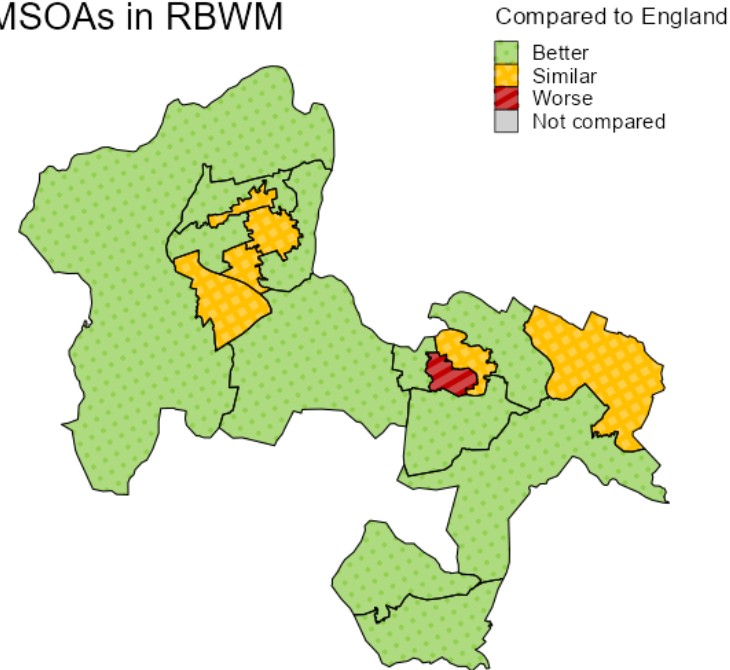
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



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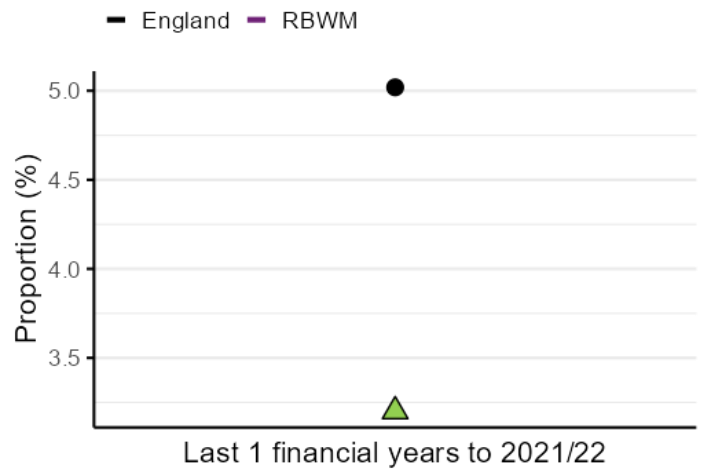
Indicator: Life expectancy at birth, upper age band 90 and over (male).
Value type: Life expectancy (years).
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Chiang CL (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93283.

Unemployment (16-64 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2021/22

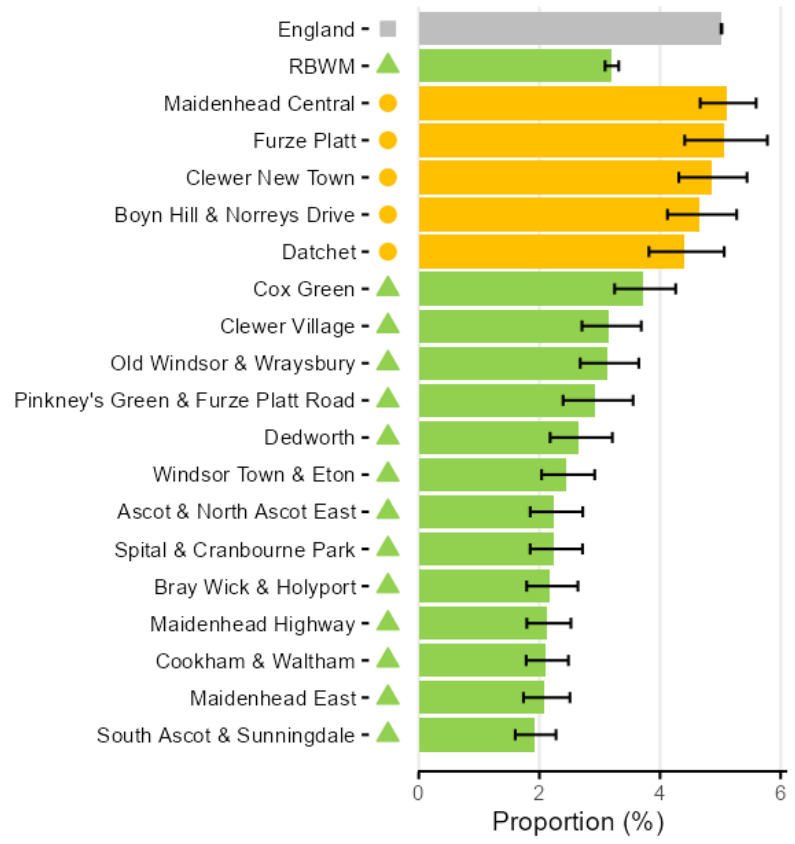
Compared to England
▲ Better ● Similar ▼ Worse ■ Not compared



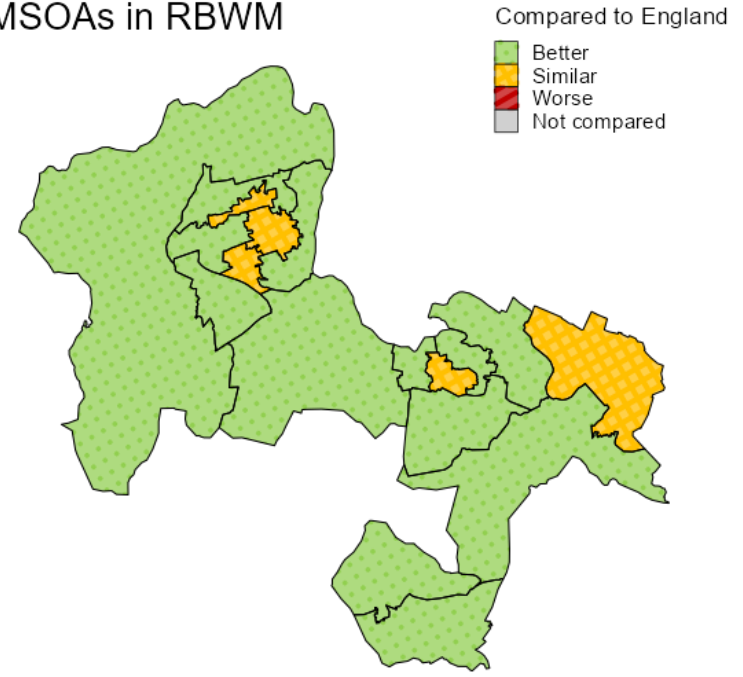
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



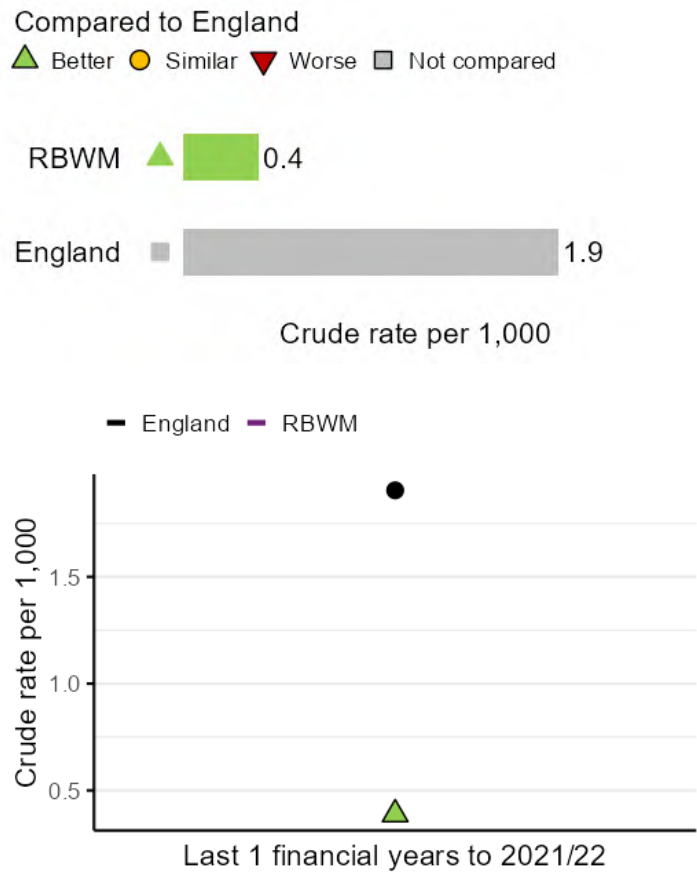
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Indicator: Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) (persons), (16-64 yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score CI method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93097.

Long-Term Unemployment (16-64 yrs)

RBWM overview

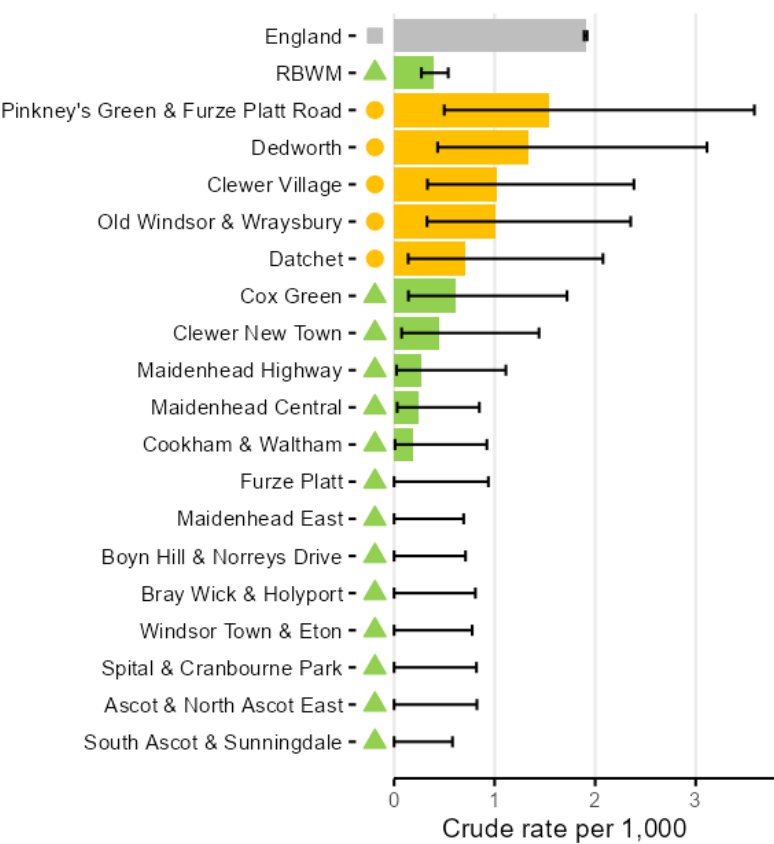
Latest time period: 2021/22



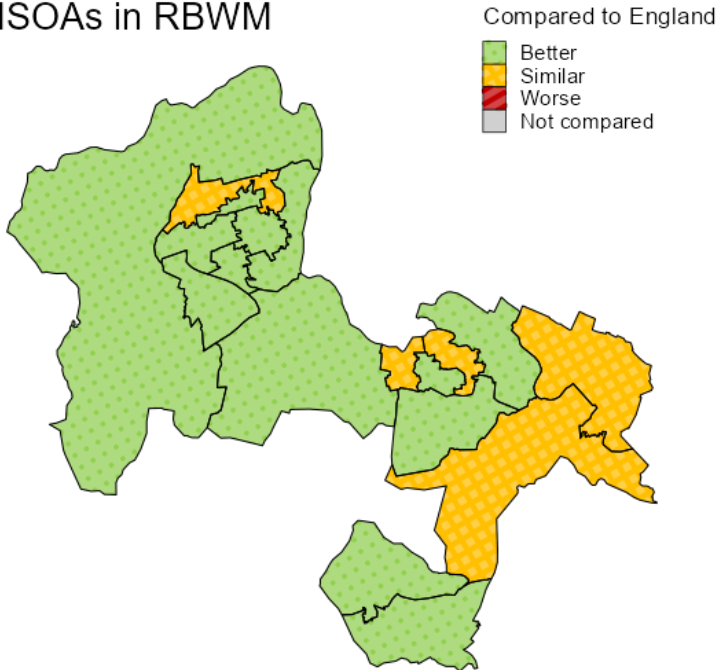
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



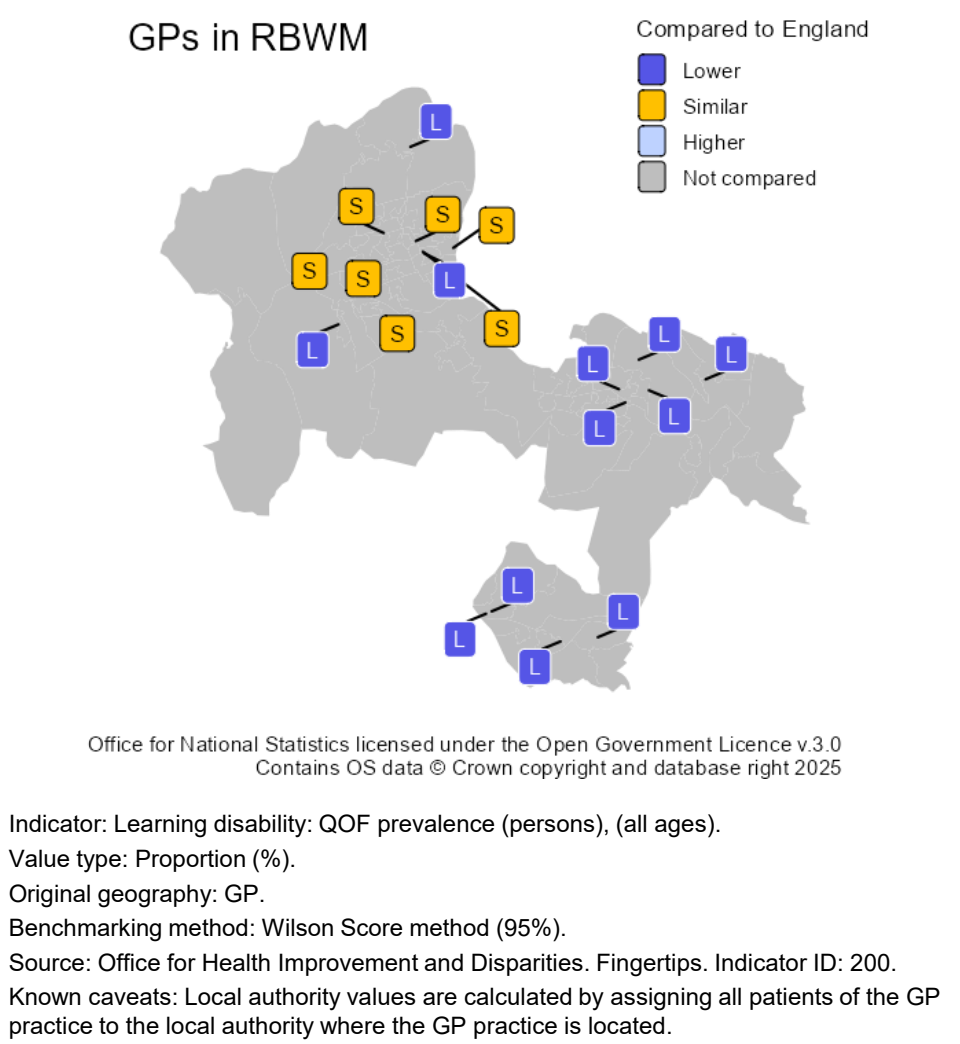
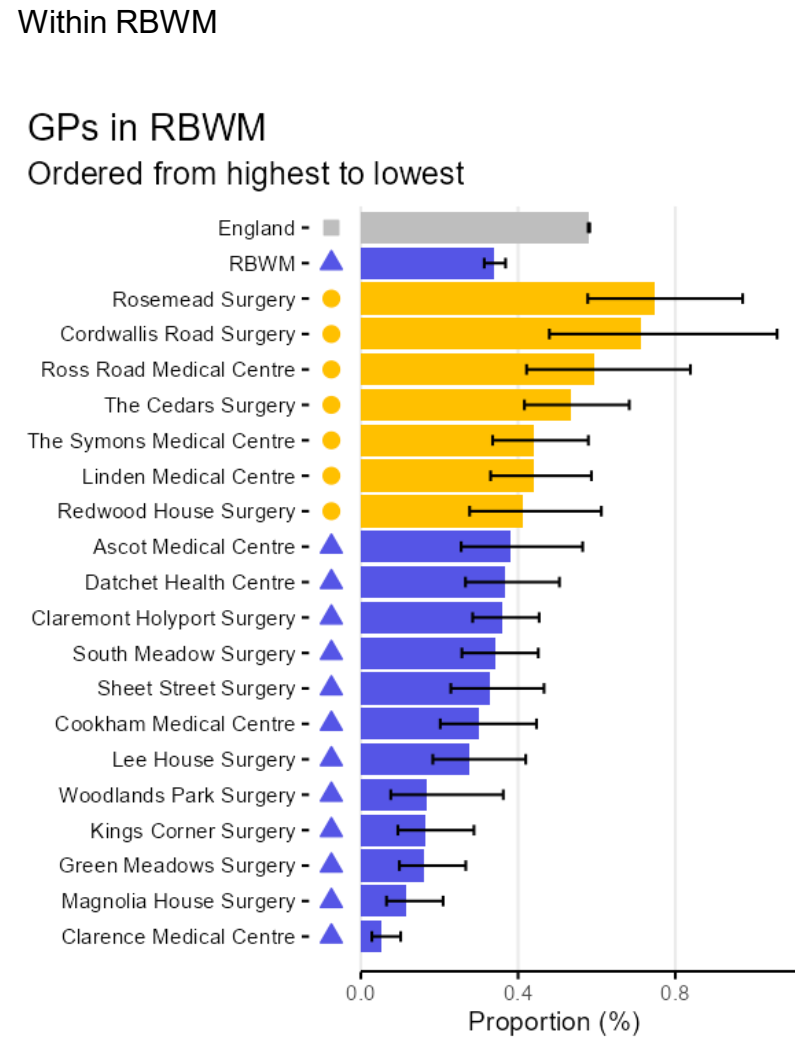
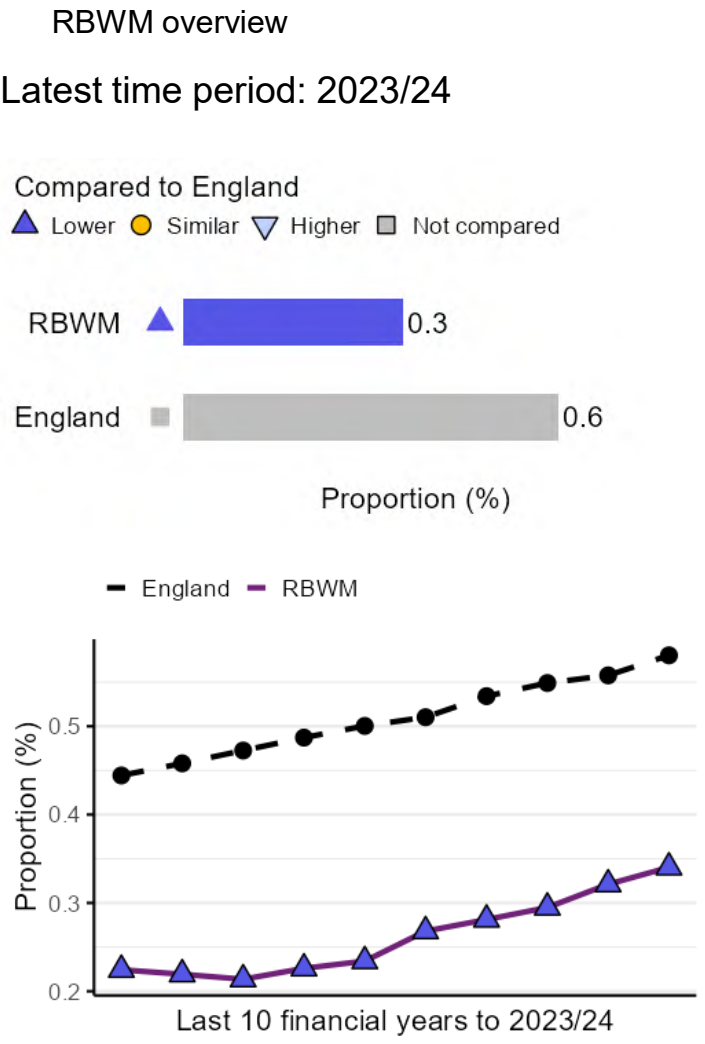
MSOAs in RBWM



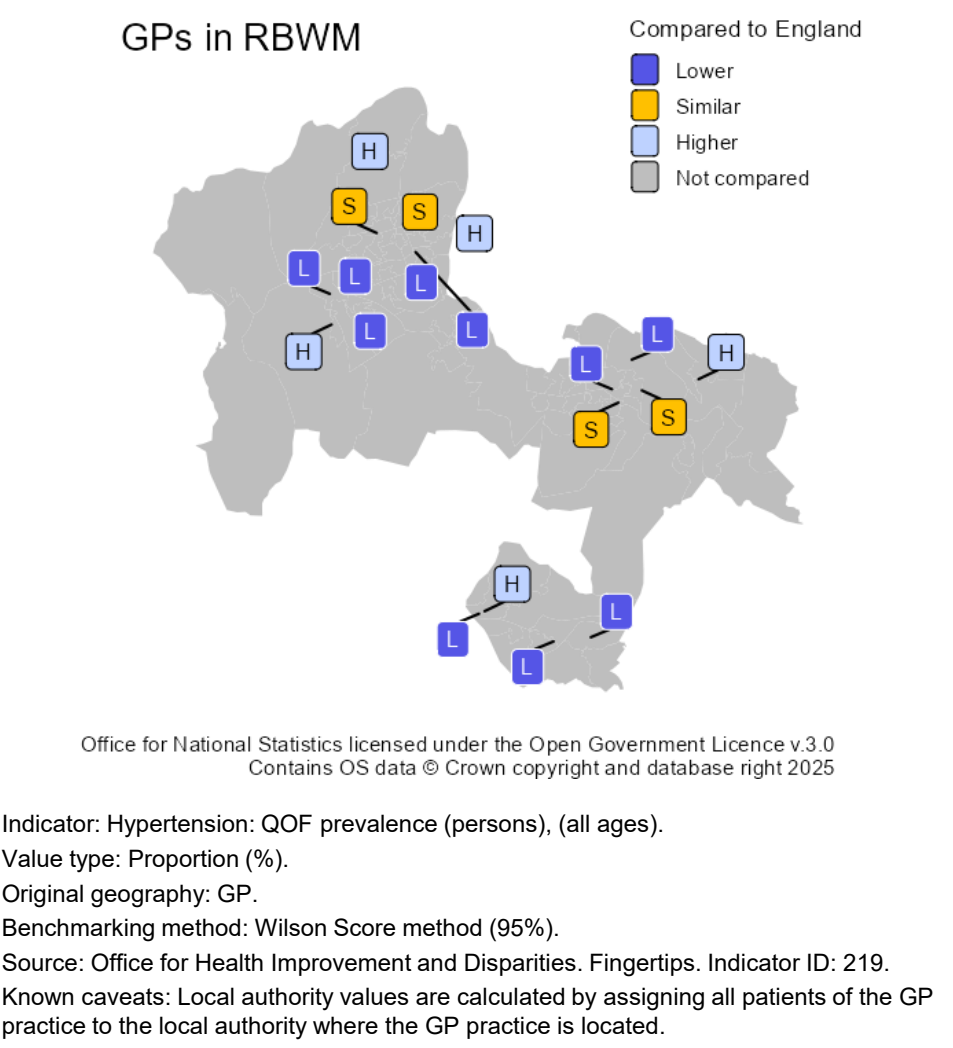
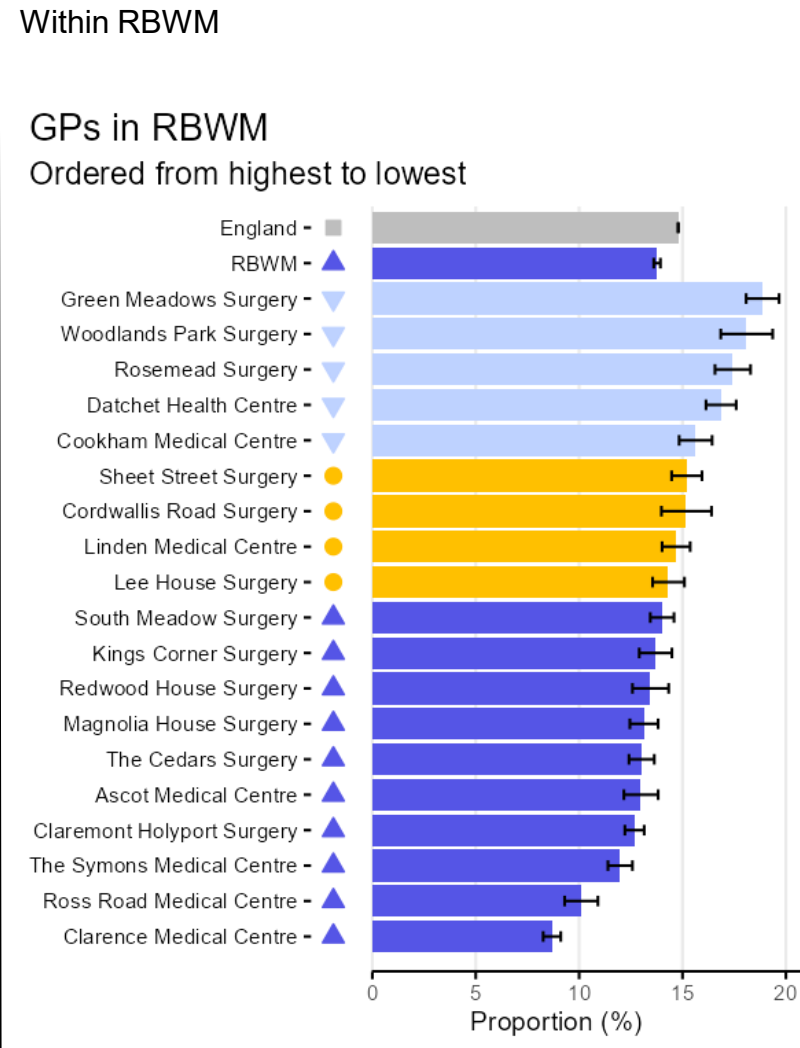
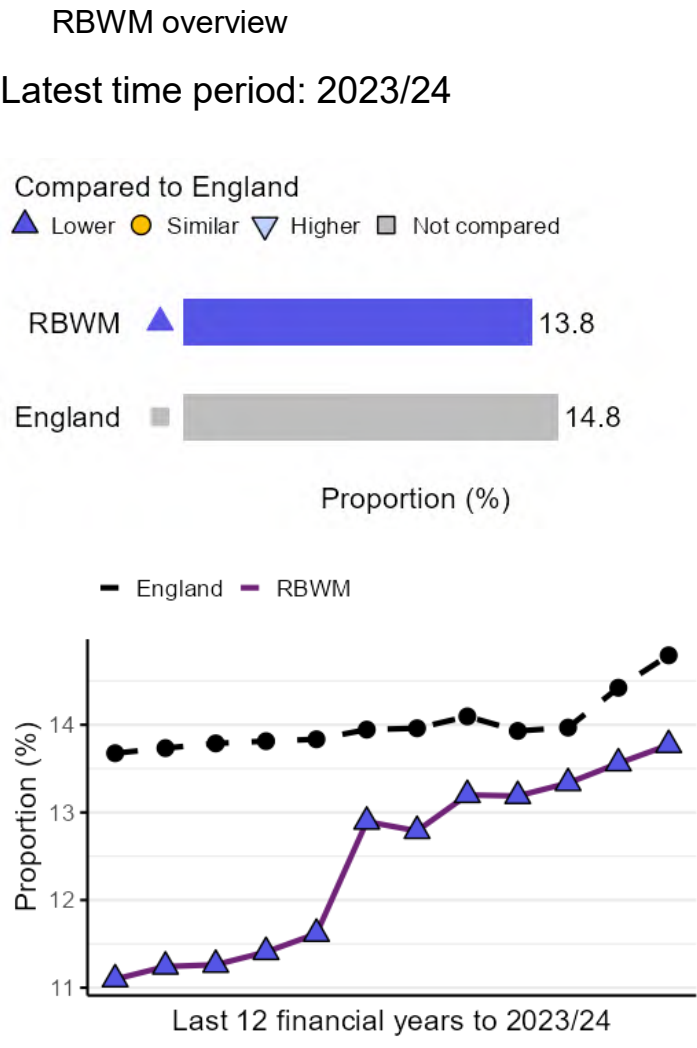
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Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2025

Indicator: Long-Term Unemployment (persons), (16-64 yrs).
Value type: Crude rate per 1,000.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93098.
Known caveats: Jobseekers Allowance datasets only cover a subset of people claiming unemployment related benefits.

Learning disability: QOF prevalence



Hypertension: QOF prevalence



Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

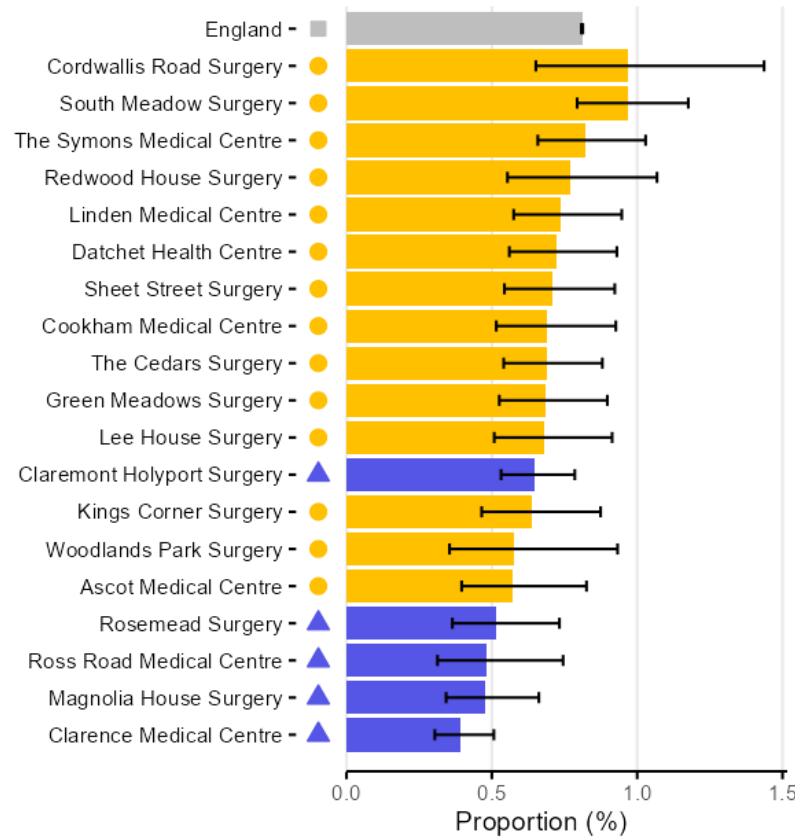
Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

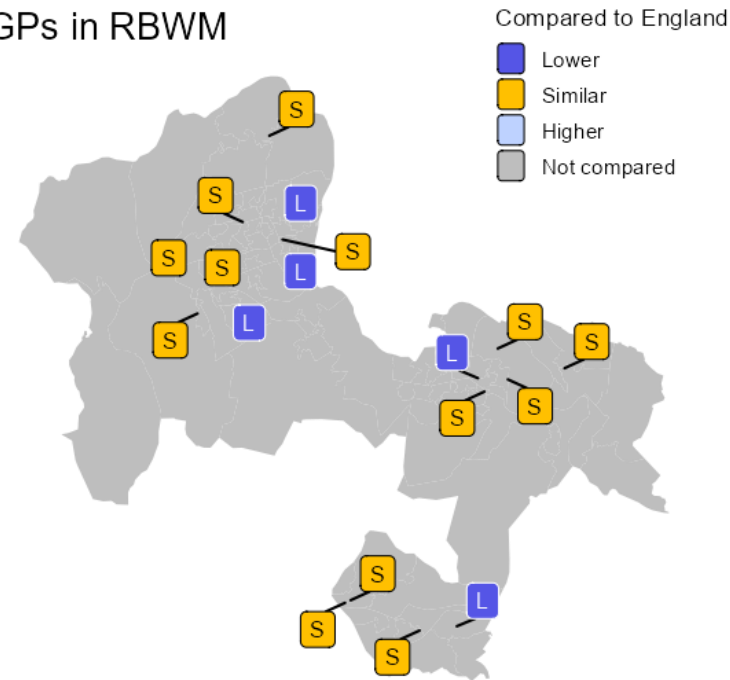
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



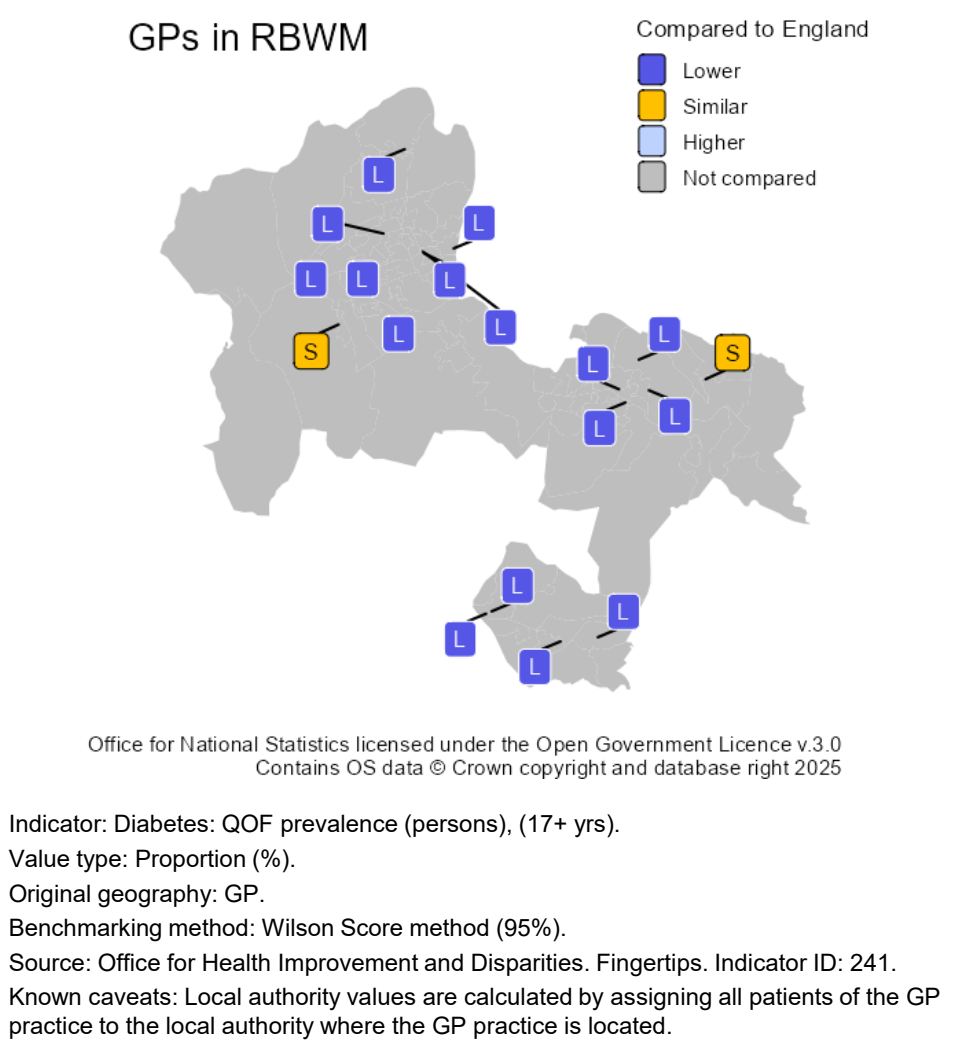
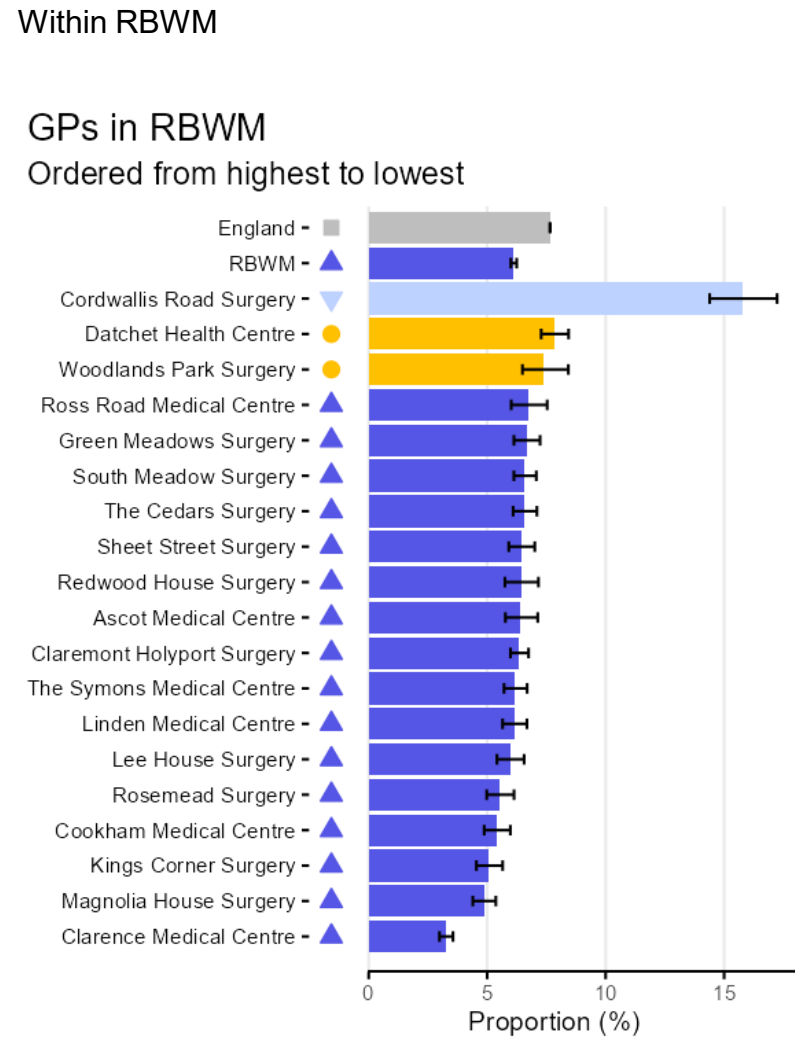
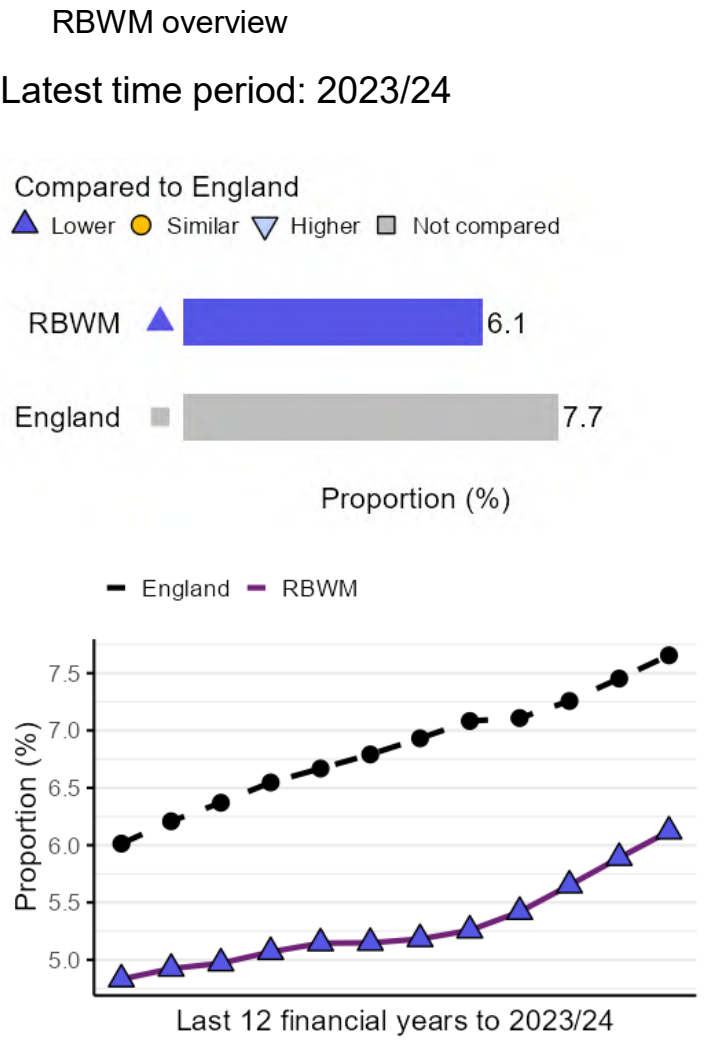
GPs in RBWM



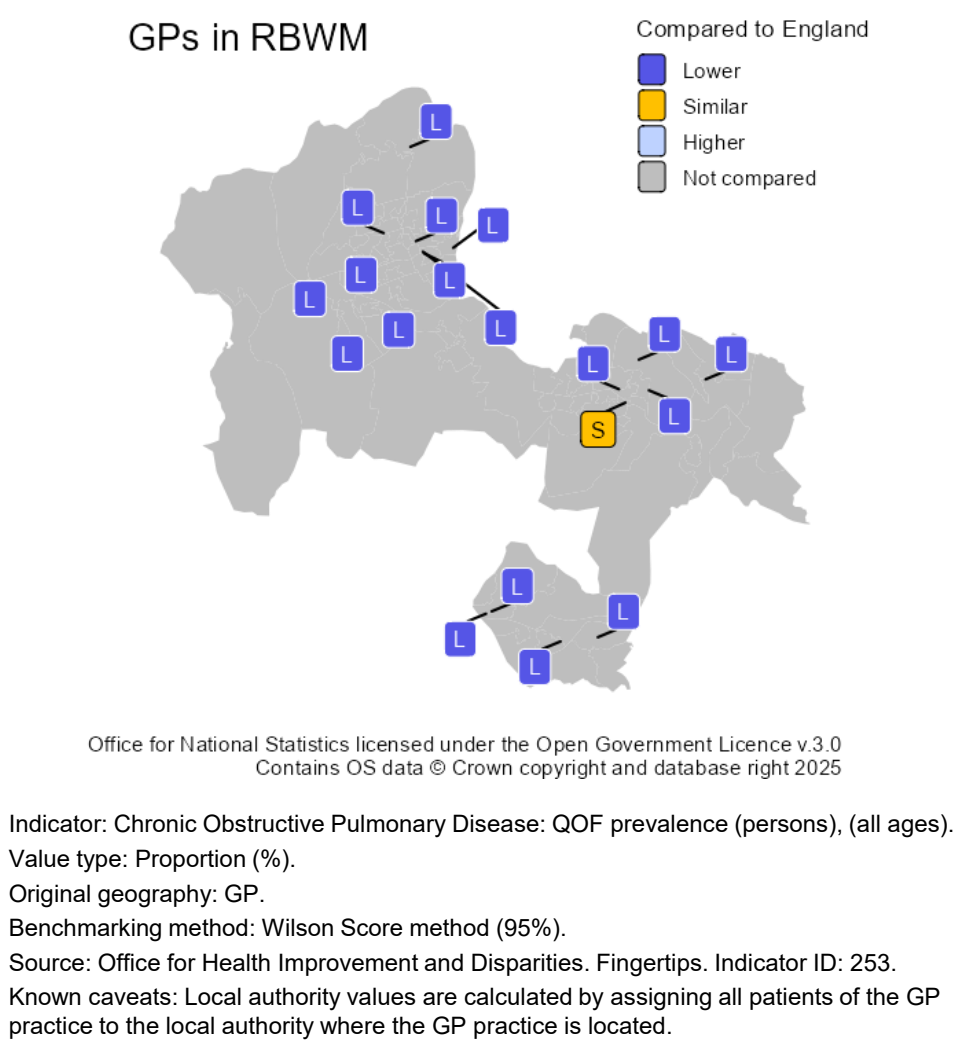
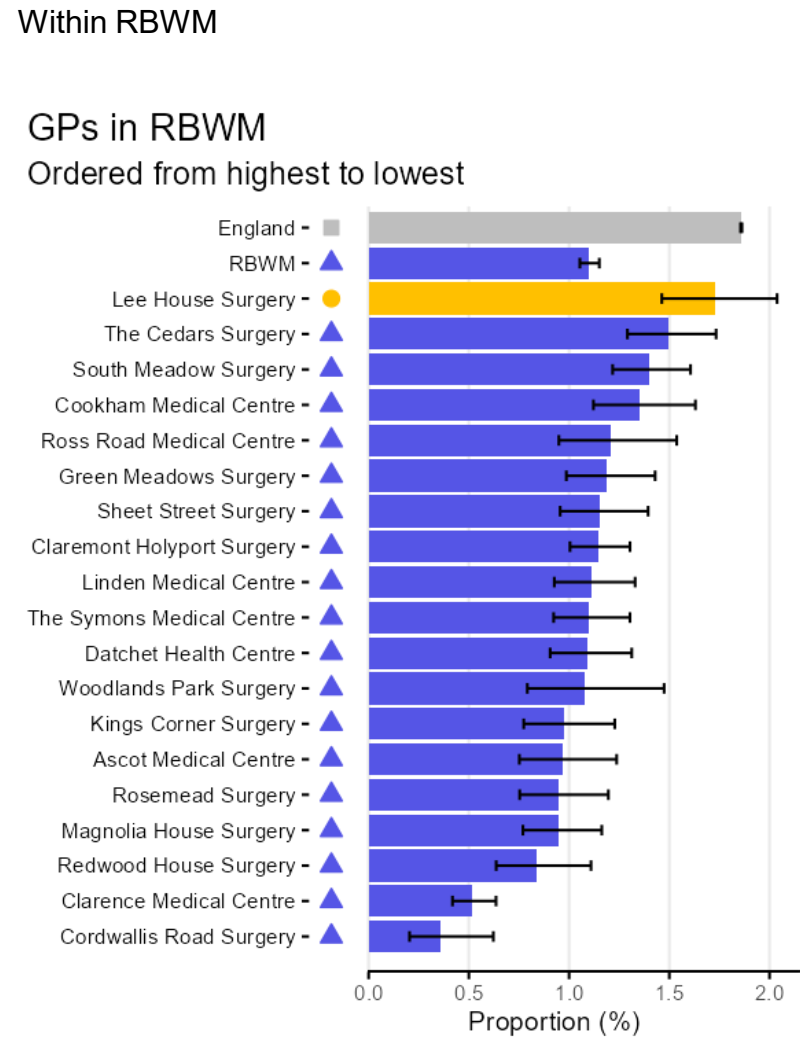
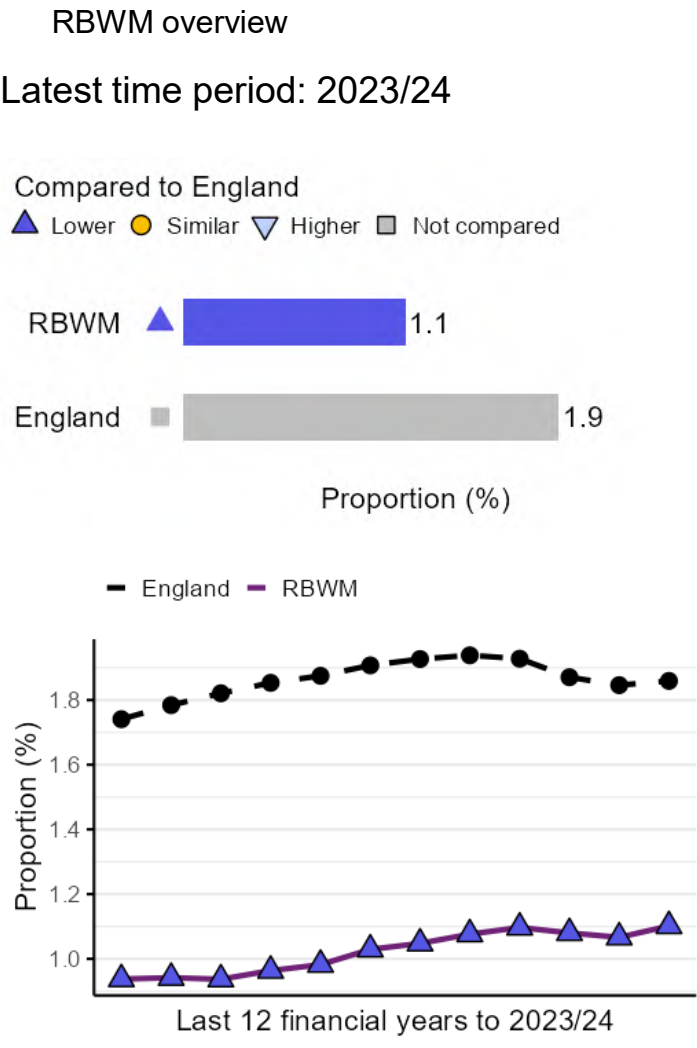
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Indicator: Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (persons), (18+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 224.

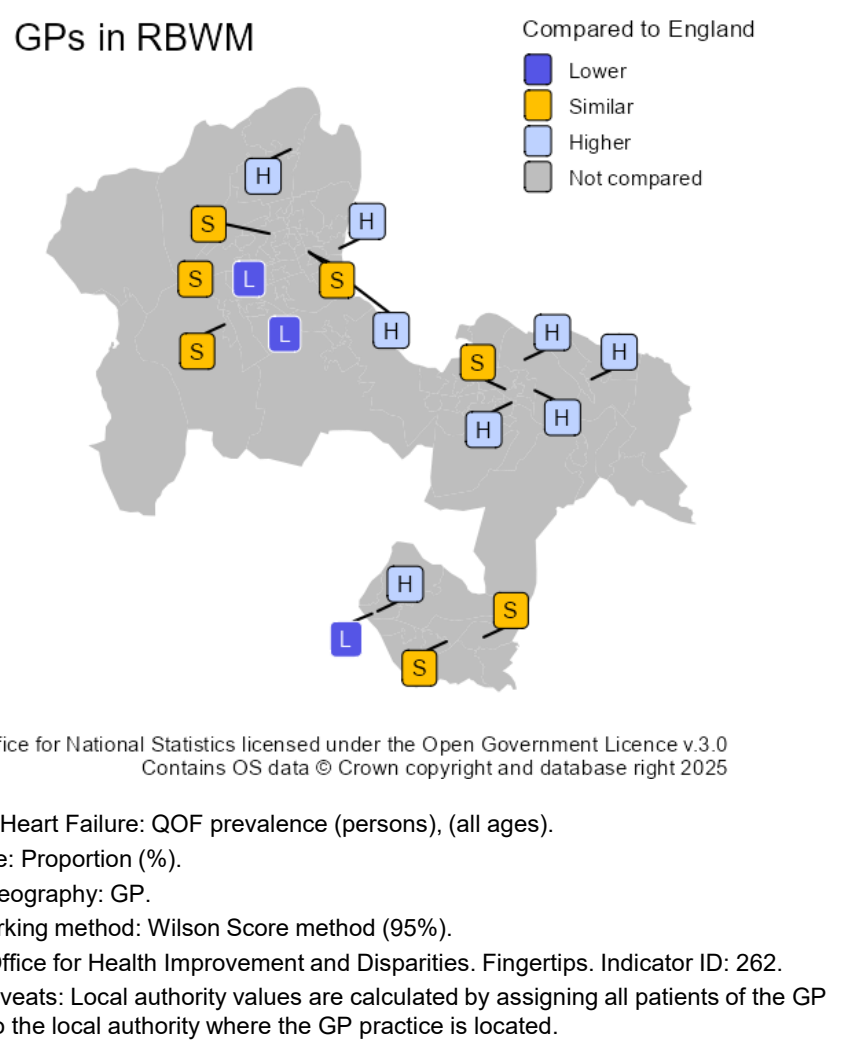
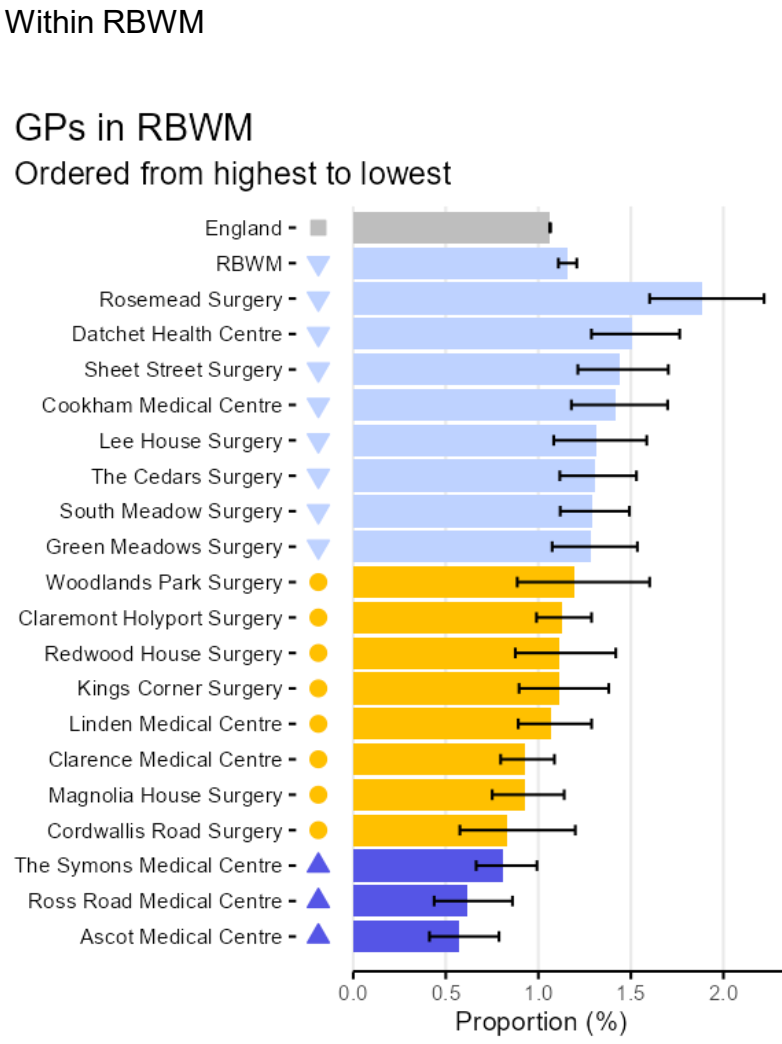
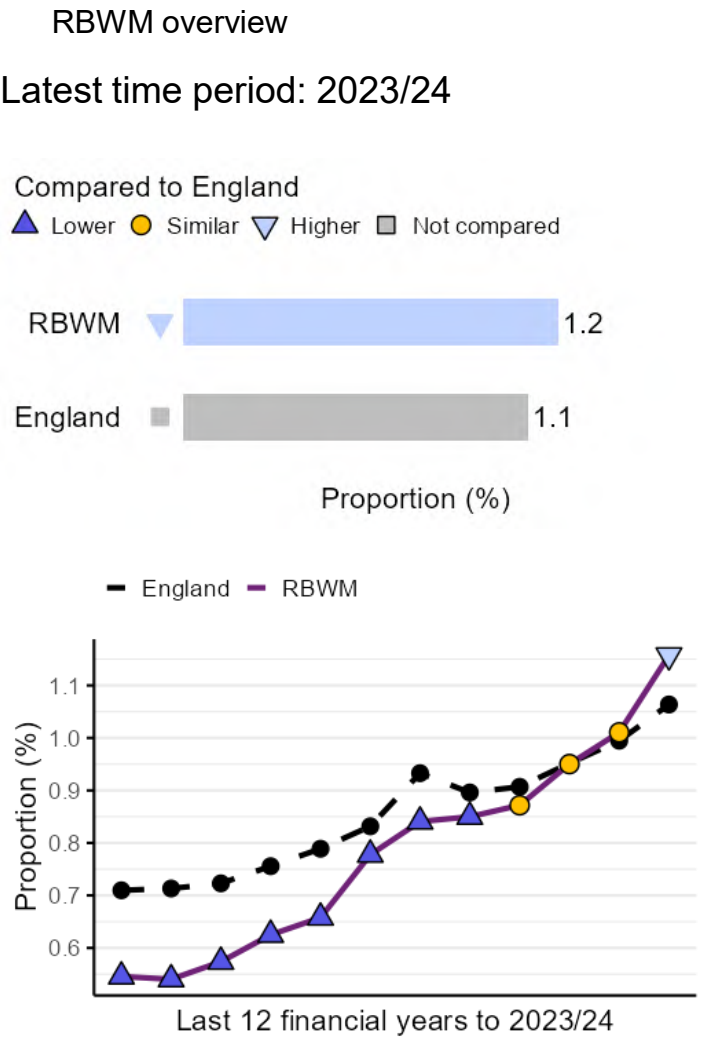
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs)



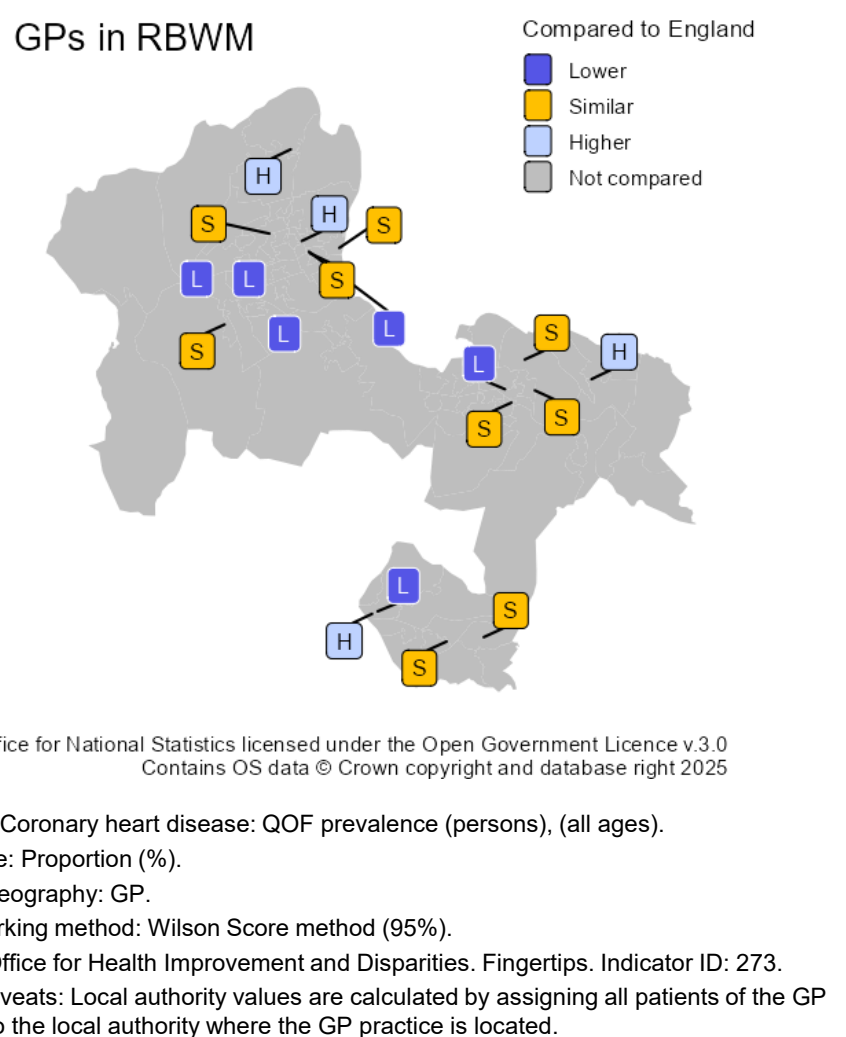
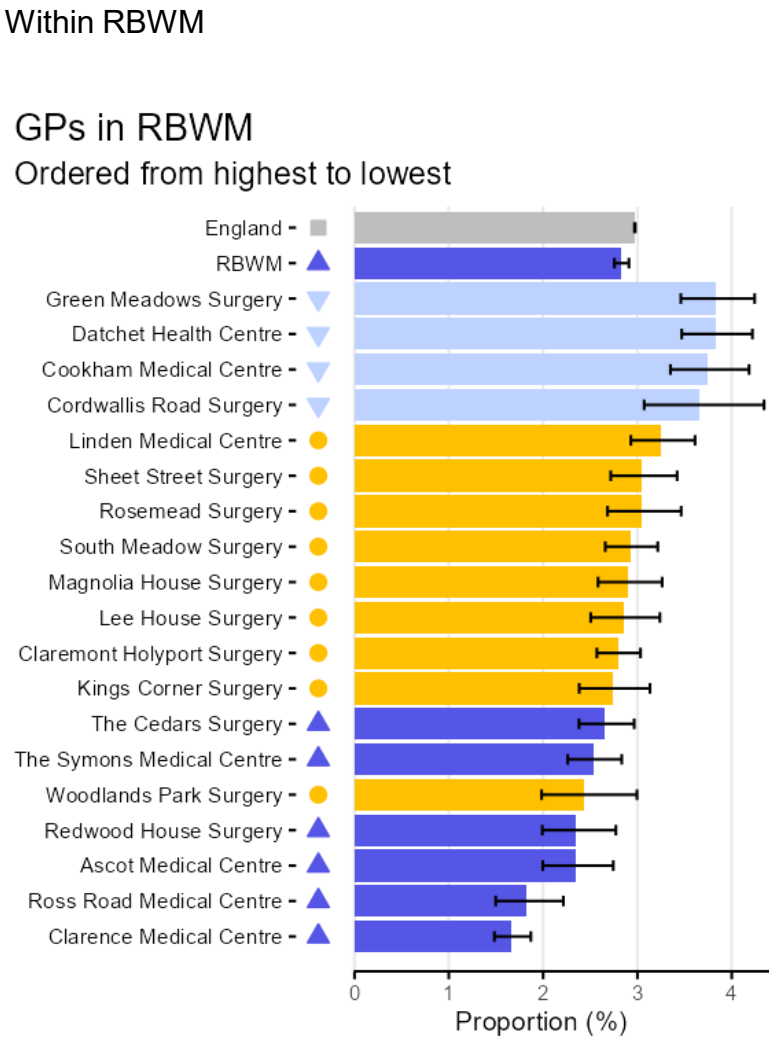
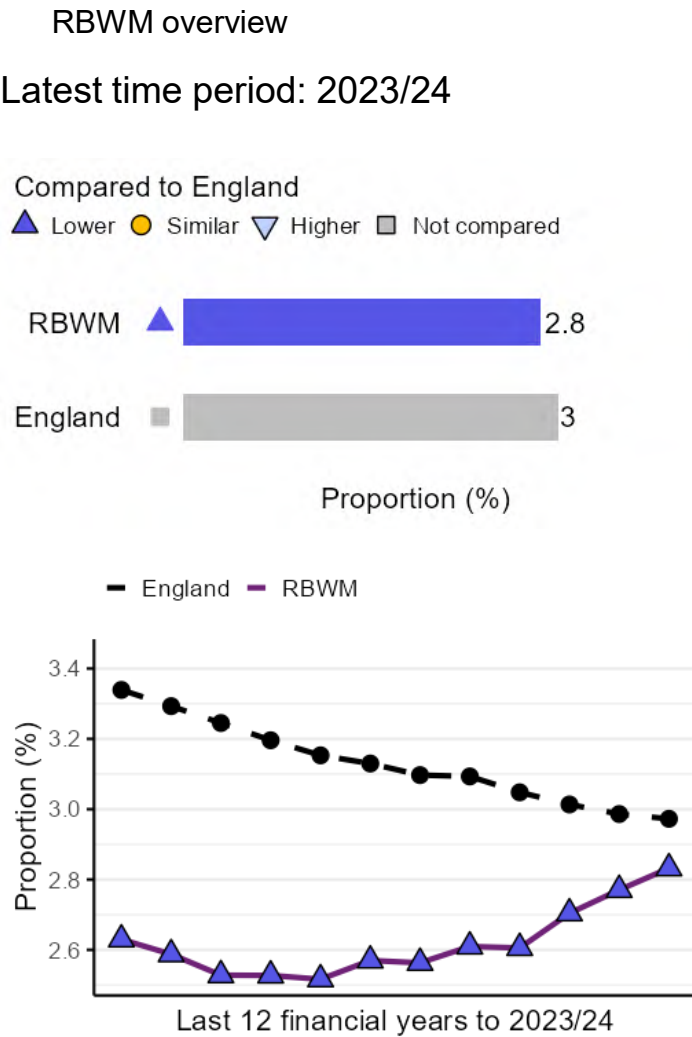
COPD: QOF prevalence



Heart Failure: QOF prevalence



CHD: QOF prevalence



Cancer: QOF prevalence

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

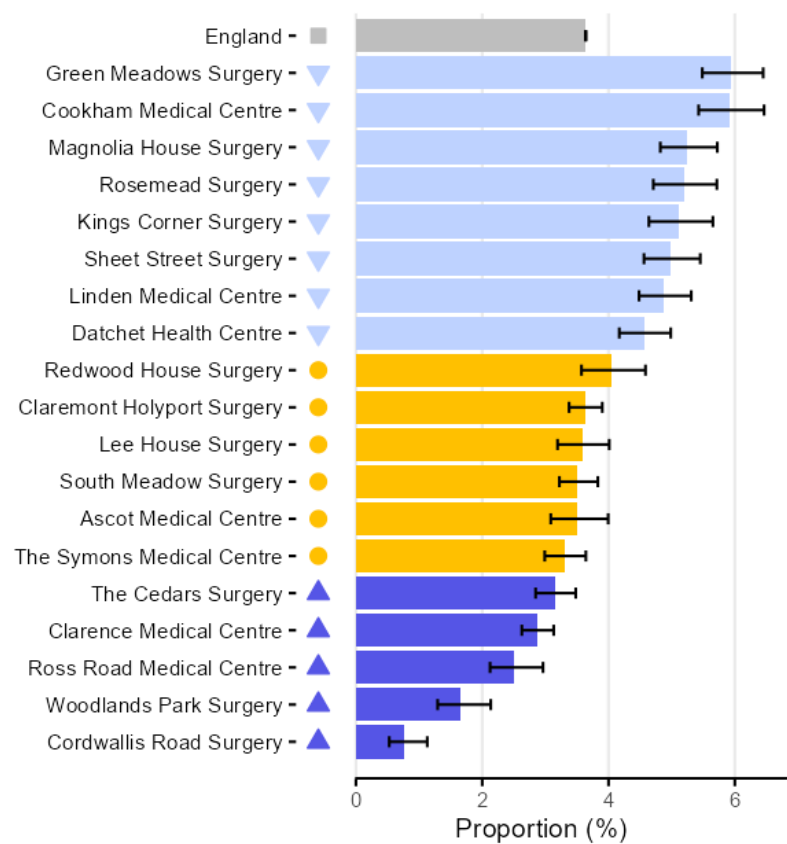
Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

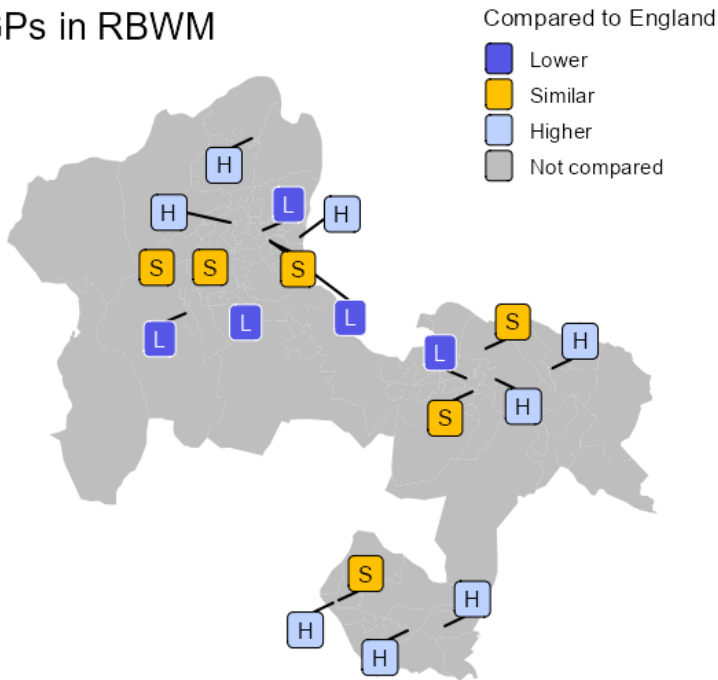
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



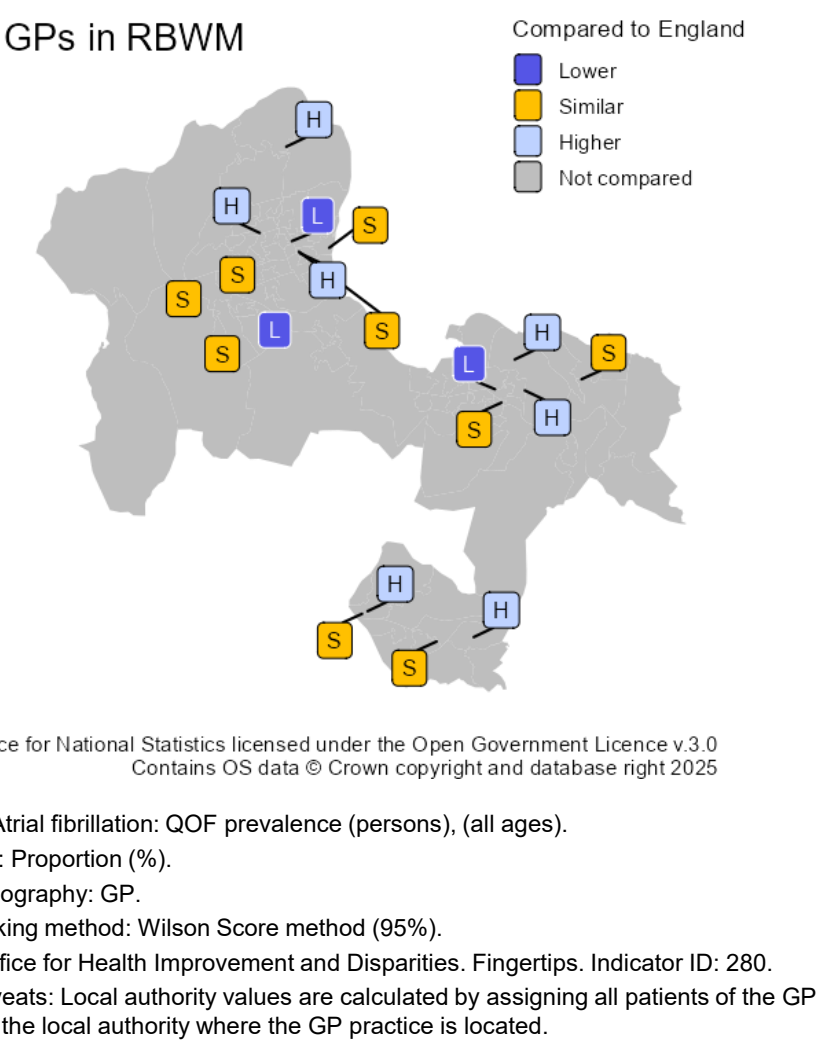
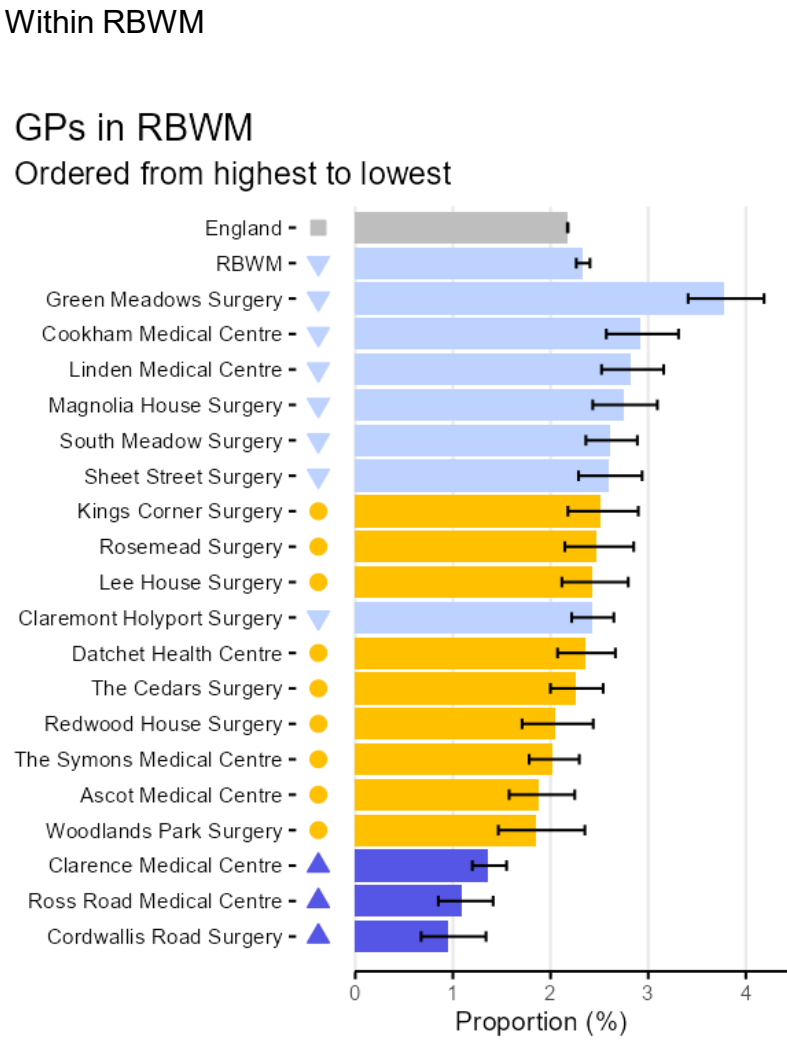
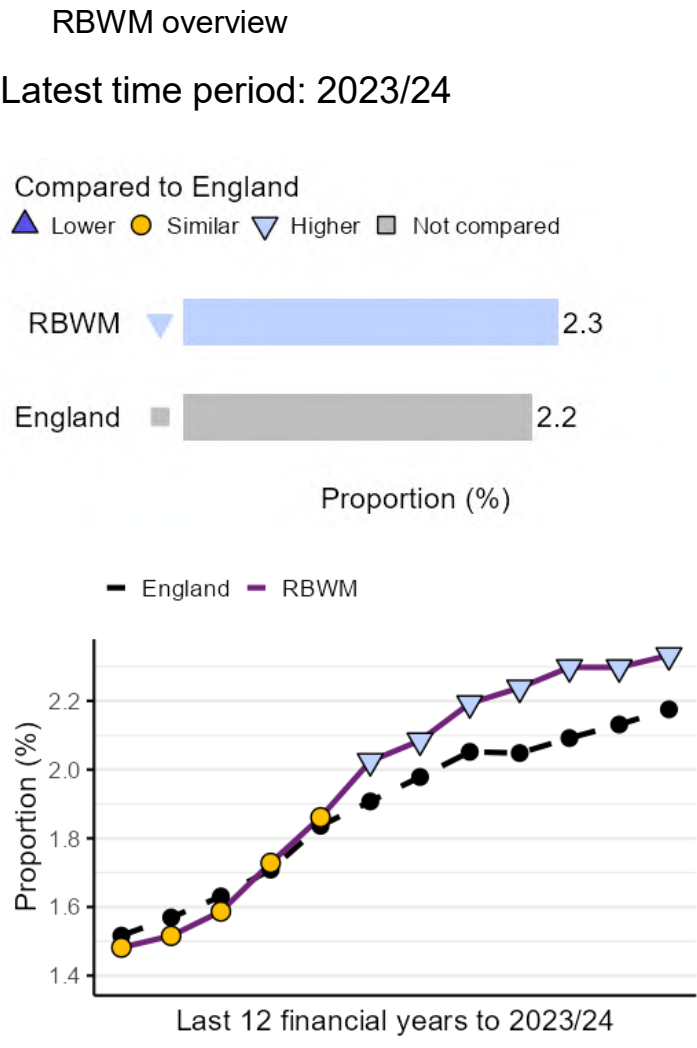
GPs in RBWM



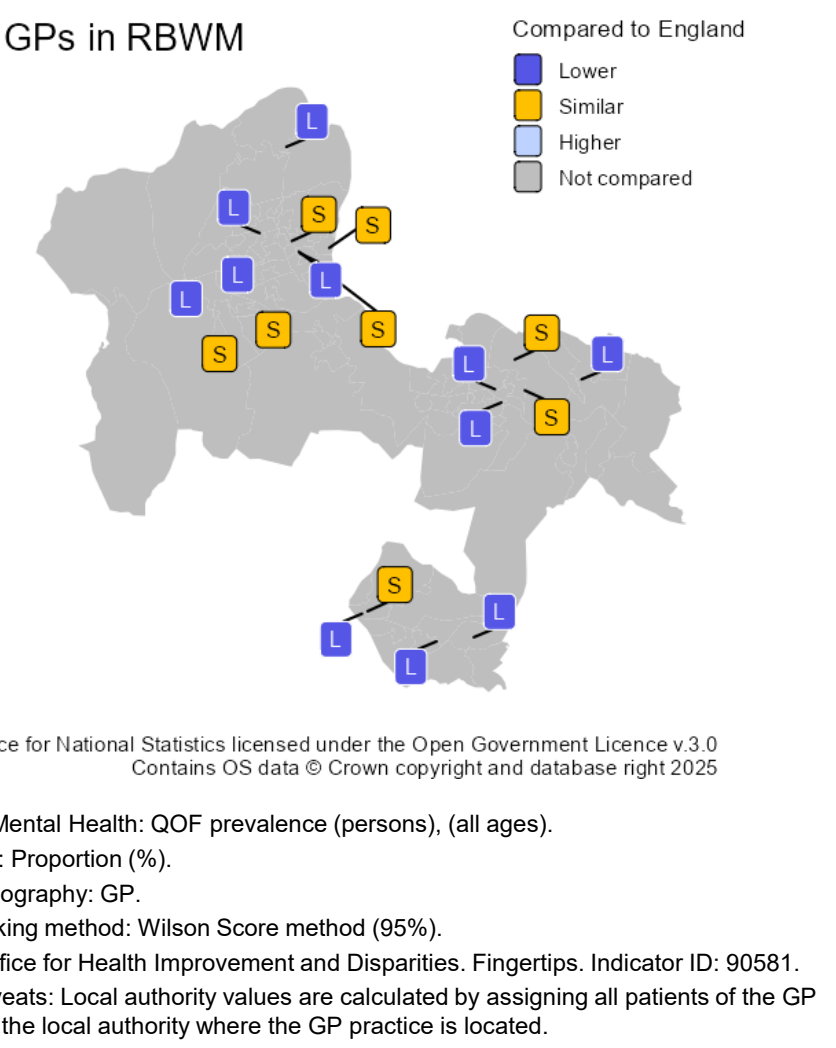
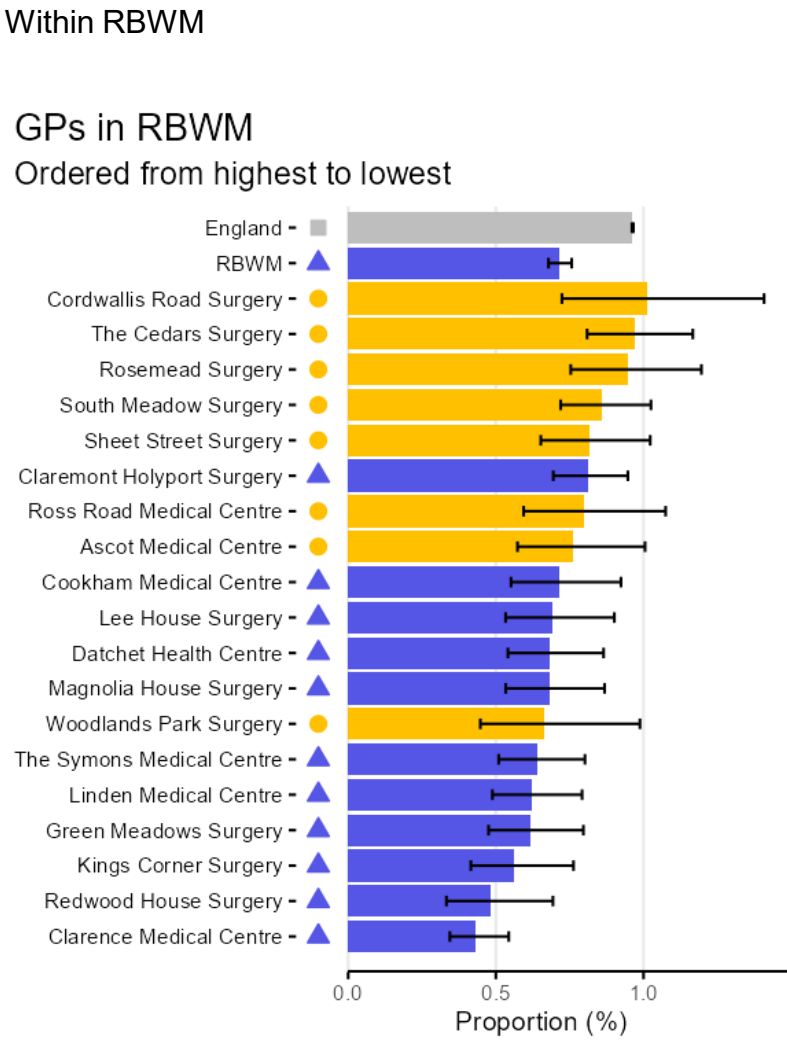
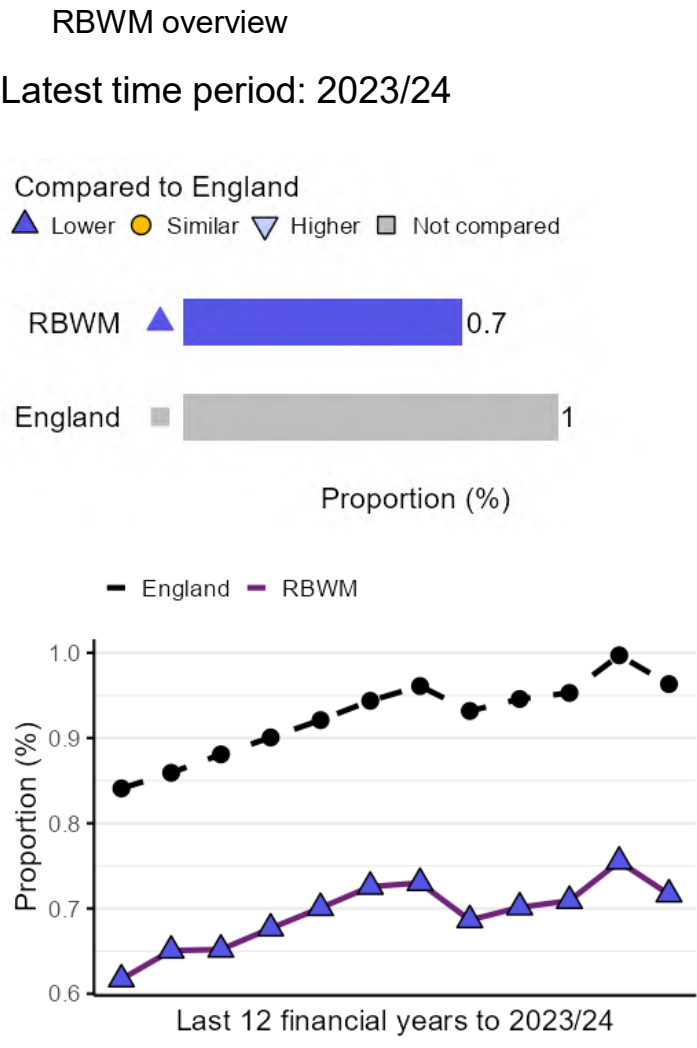
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Indicator: Cancer: QOF prevalence (persons), (all ages).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 276.

Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence



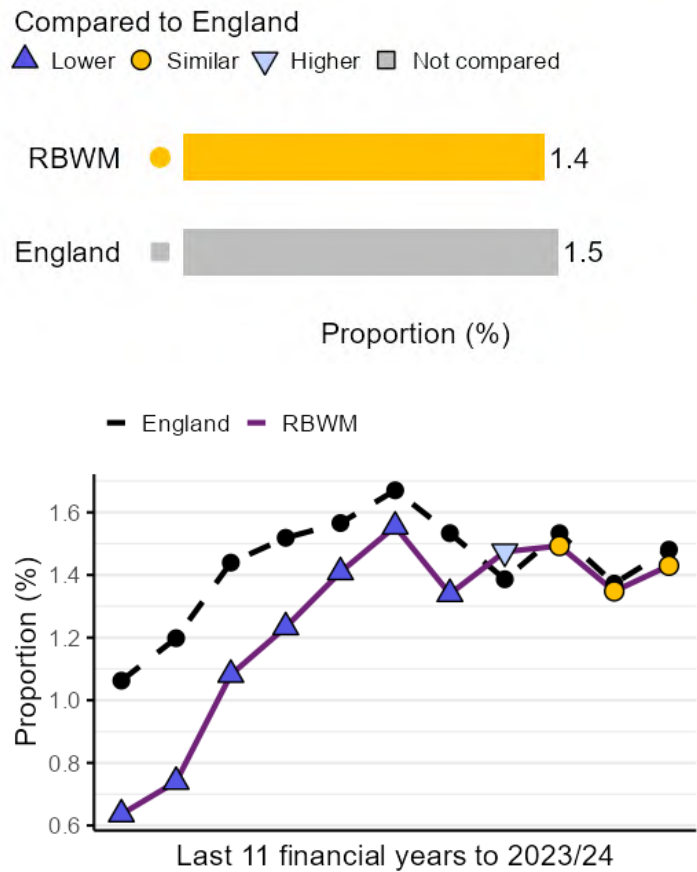
Mental Health: QOF prevalence



Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs)

RBWM overview

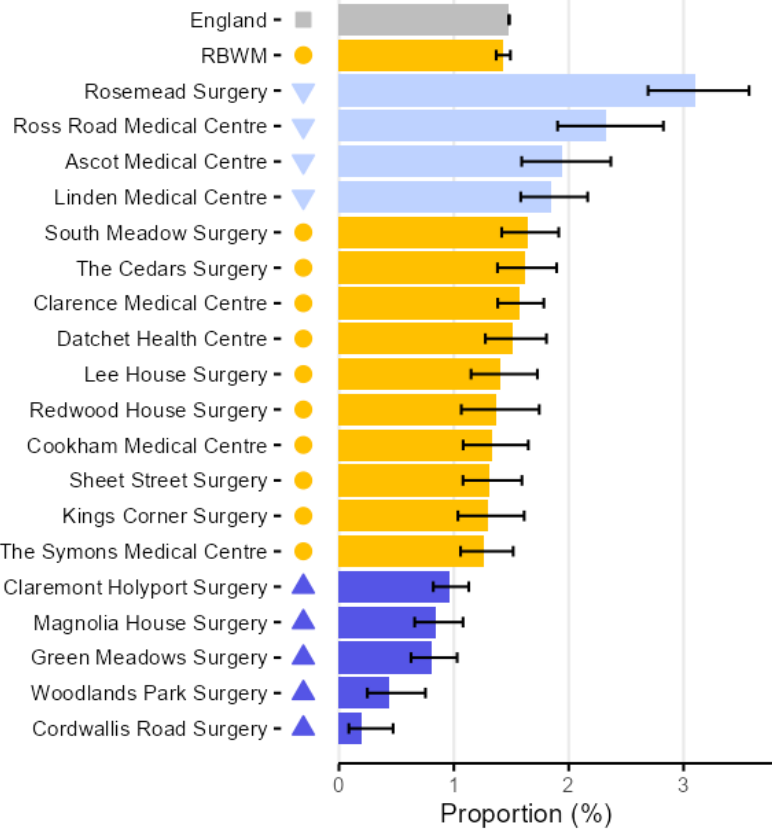
Latest time period: 2023/24



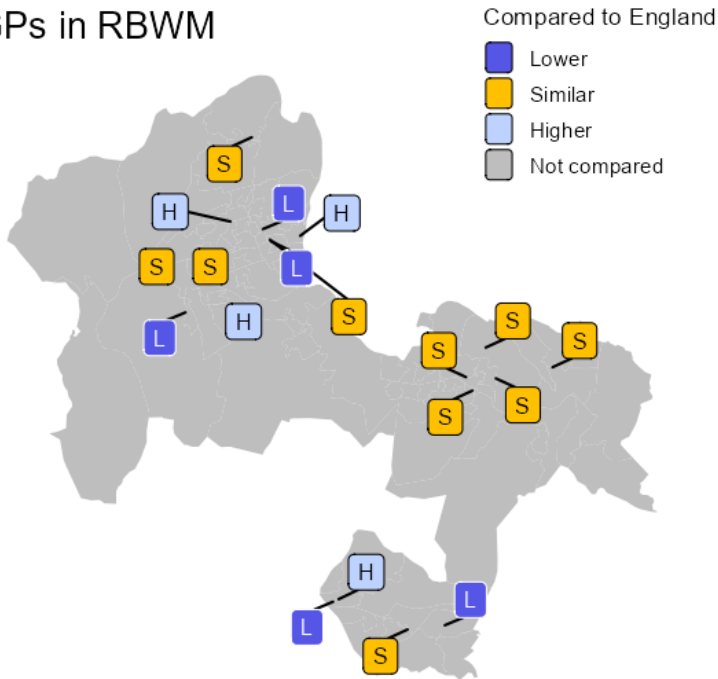
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: Depression: QOF incidence - new diagnosis (persons), (18+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 90646.
Known caveats: Local authority values are calculated by assigning all patients of the GP practice to the local authority where the GP practice is located.

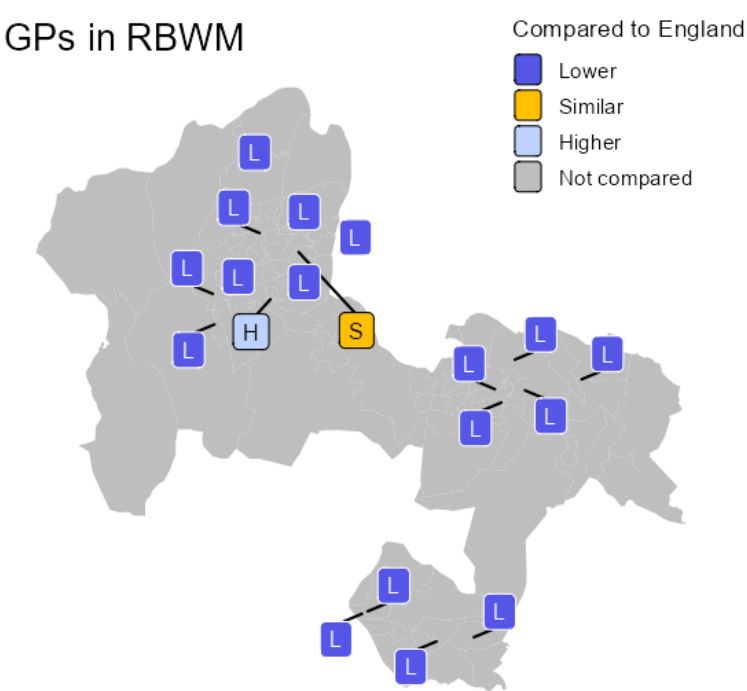
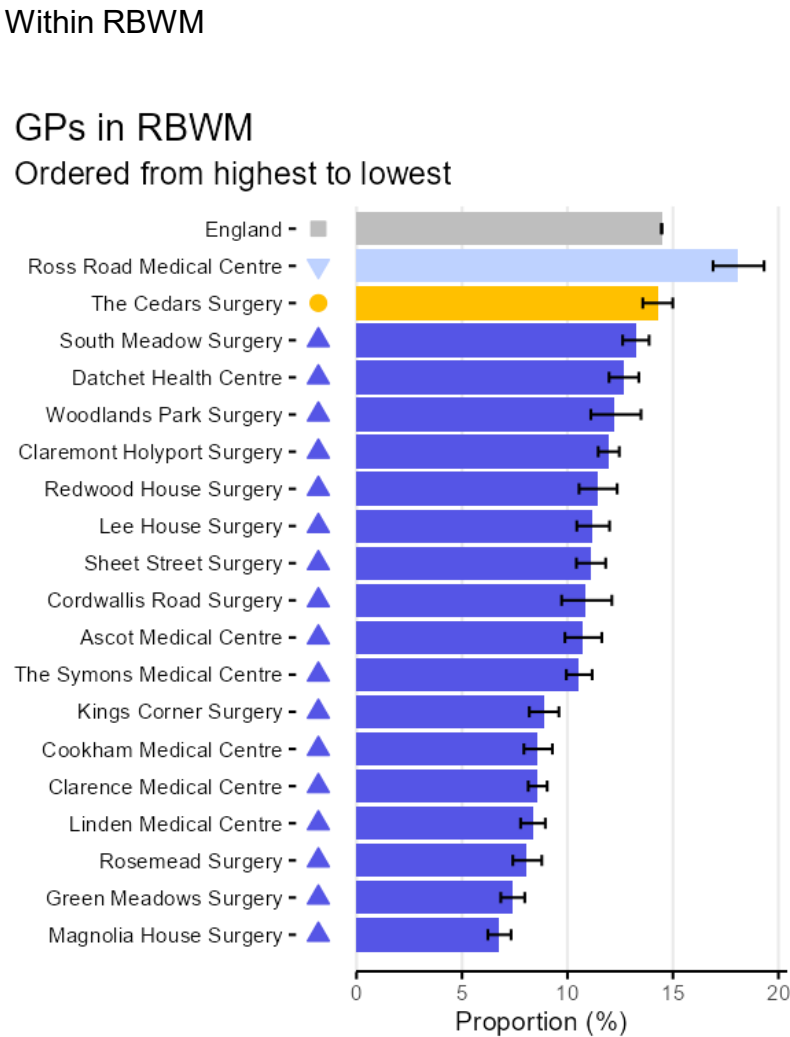
Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs



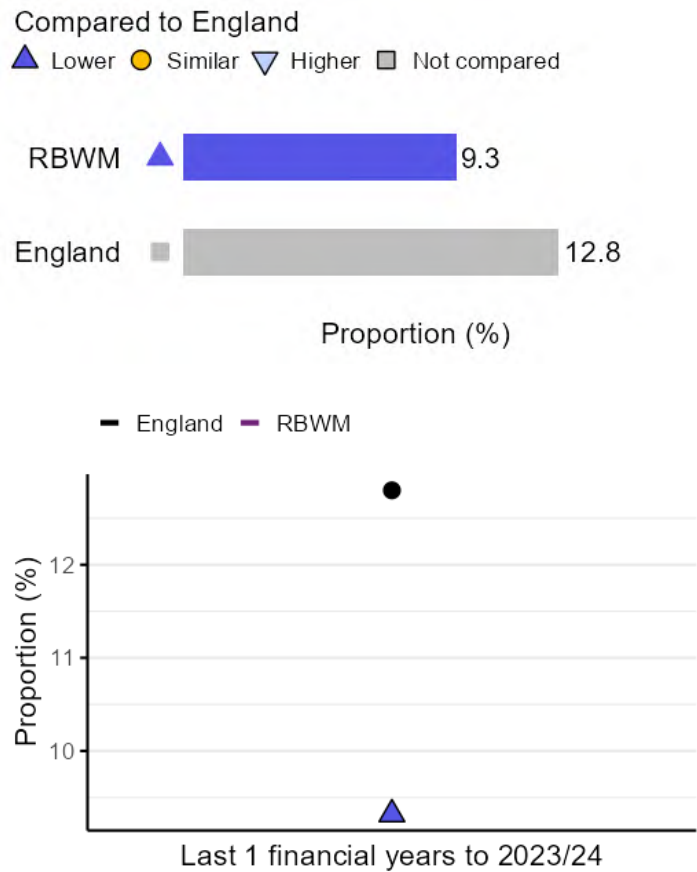
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Indicator: Smoking: QOF prevalence (persons), (15+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 91280.

Obesity: QOF prevalence

RBWM overview

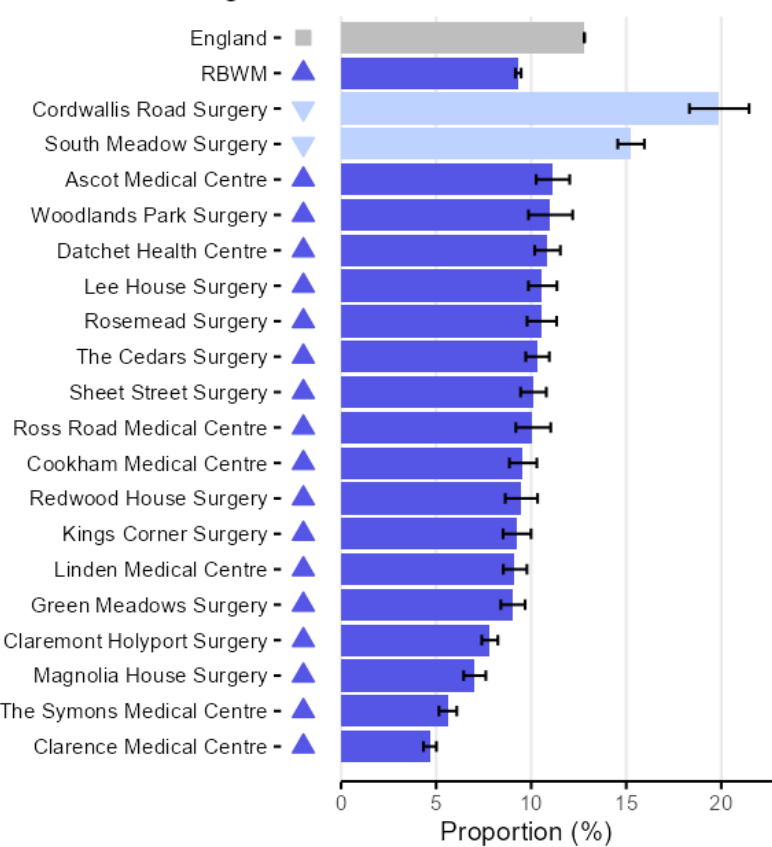
Latest time period: 2023/24



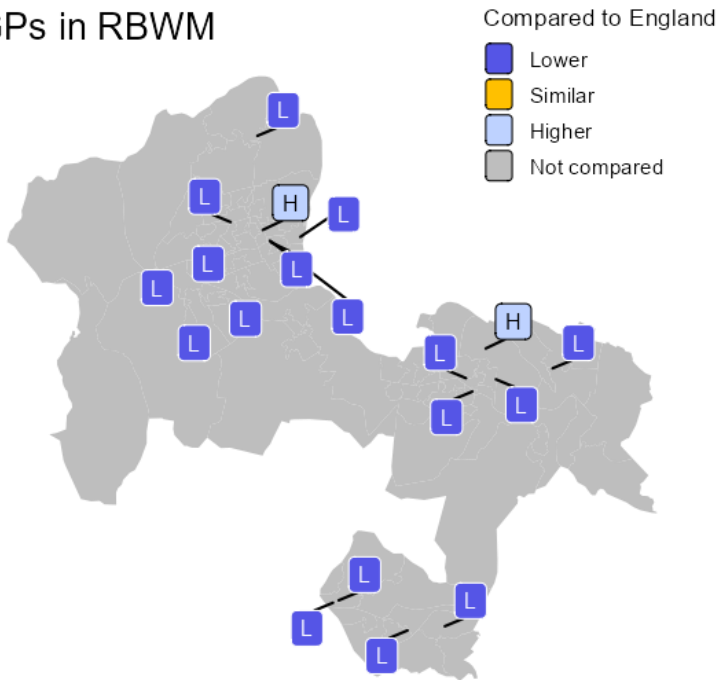
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: Obesity: QOF prevalence (persons), (18+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 94136.
Known caveats: Local authority values are calculated by assigning all patients of the GP practice to the local authority where the GP practice is located.

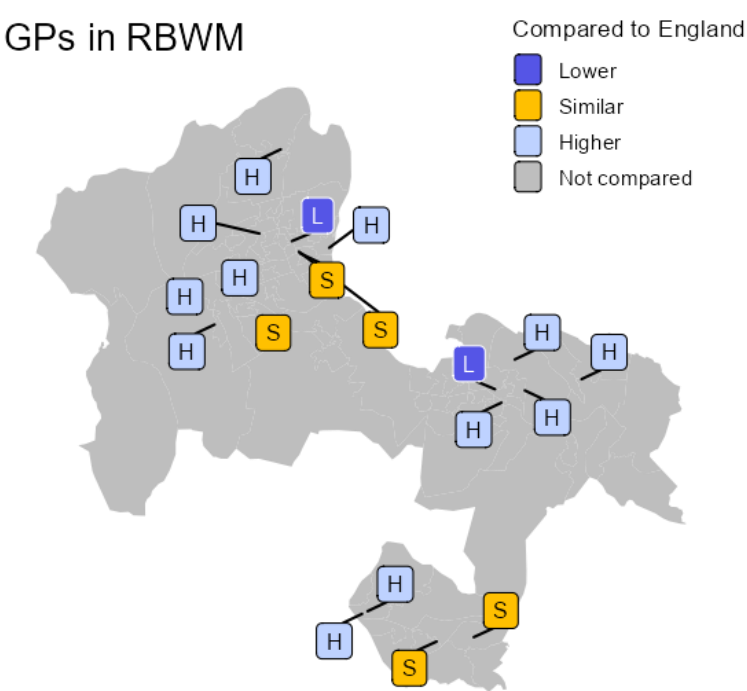
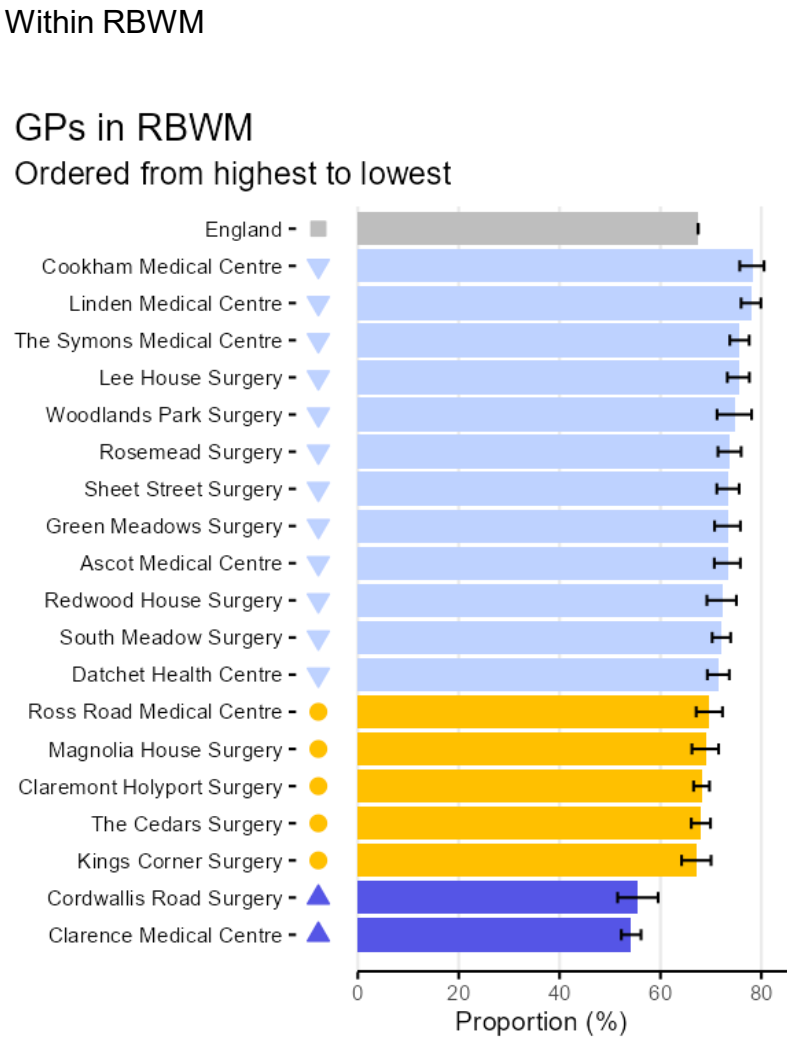
Cervical screening coverage (female) (25-49 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs



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Indicator: Cervical screening coverage (female), (25-49 yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93725.

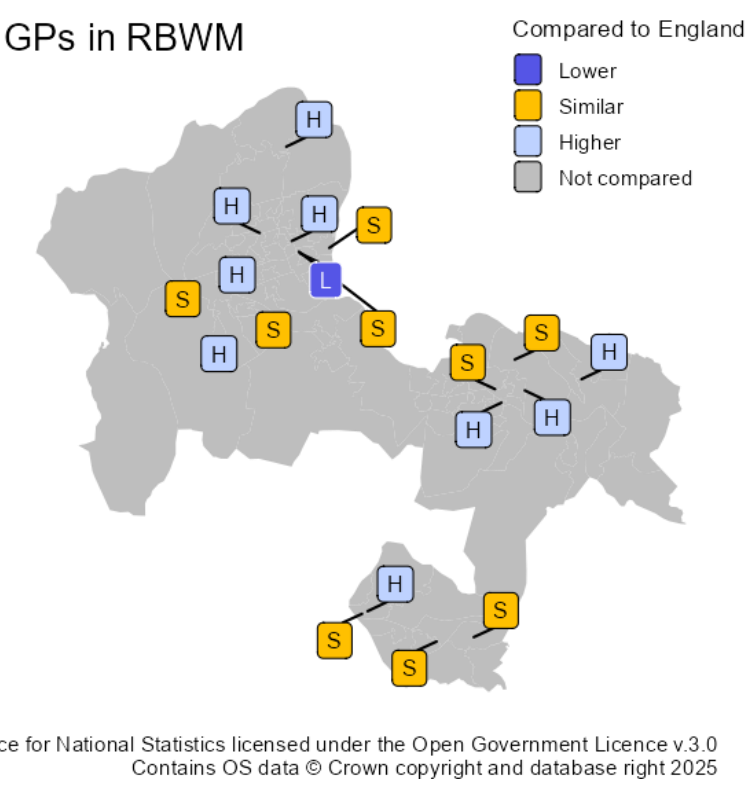
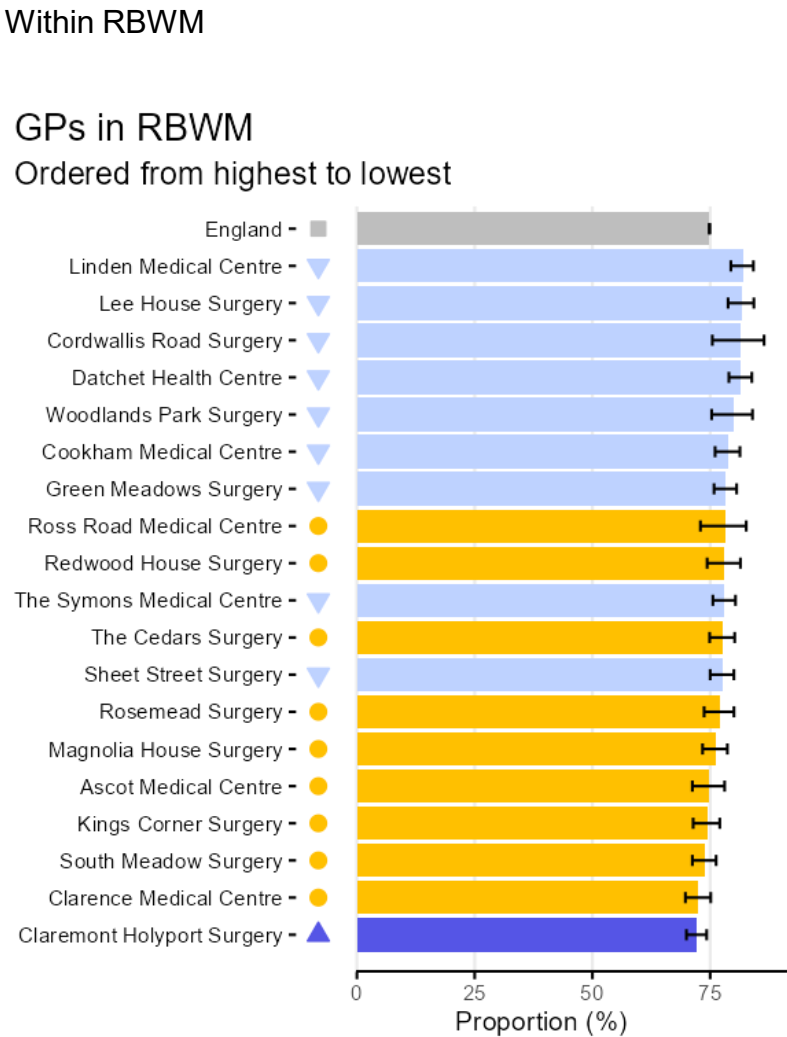
Cervical screening coverage (female) (50-64 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs



Indicator: Cervical screening coverage (female), (50-64 yrs).

Value type: Proportion (%).

Original geography: GP.

Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).

Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93726.

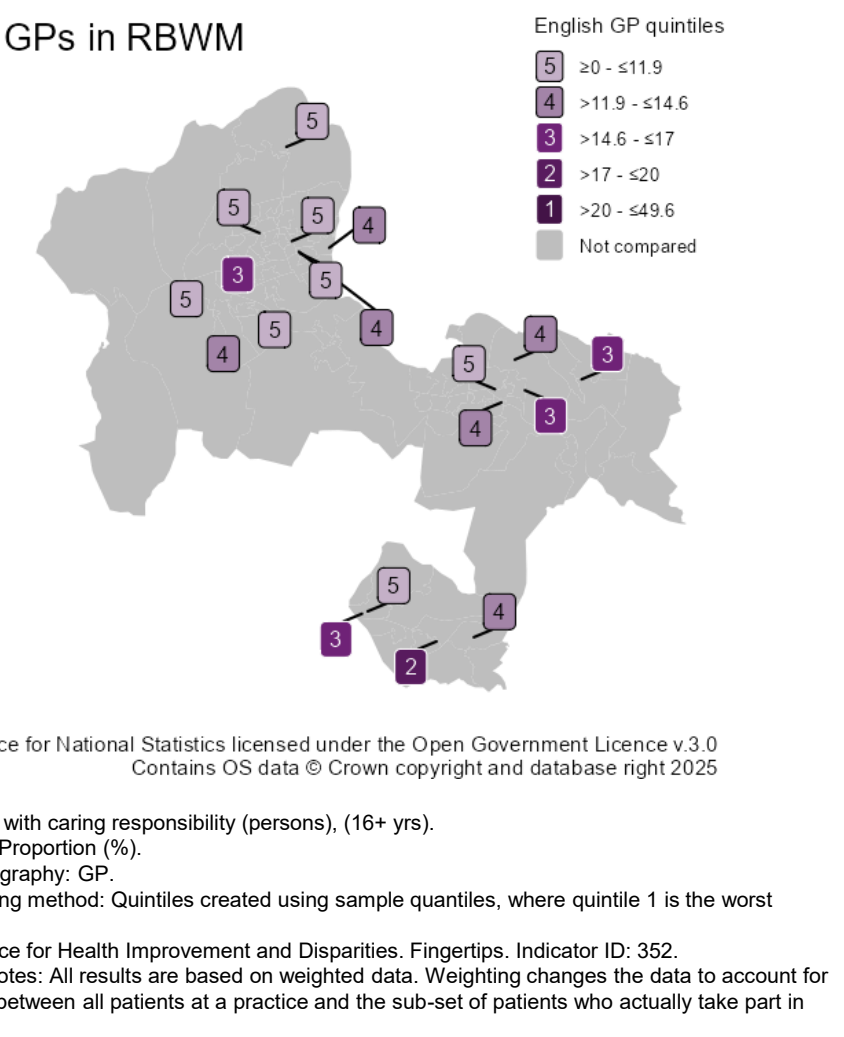
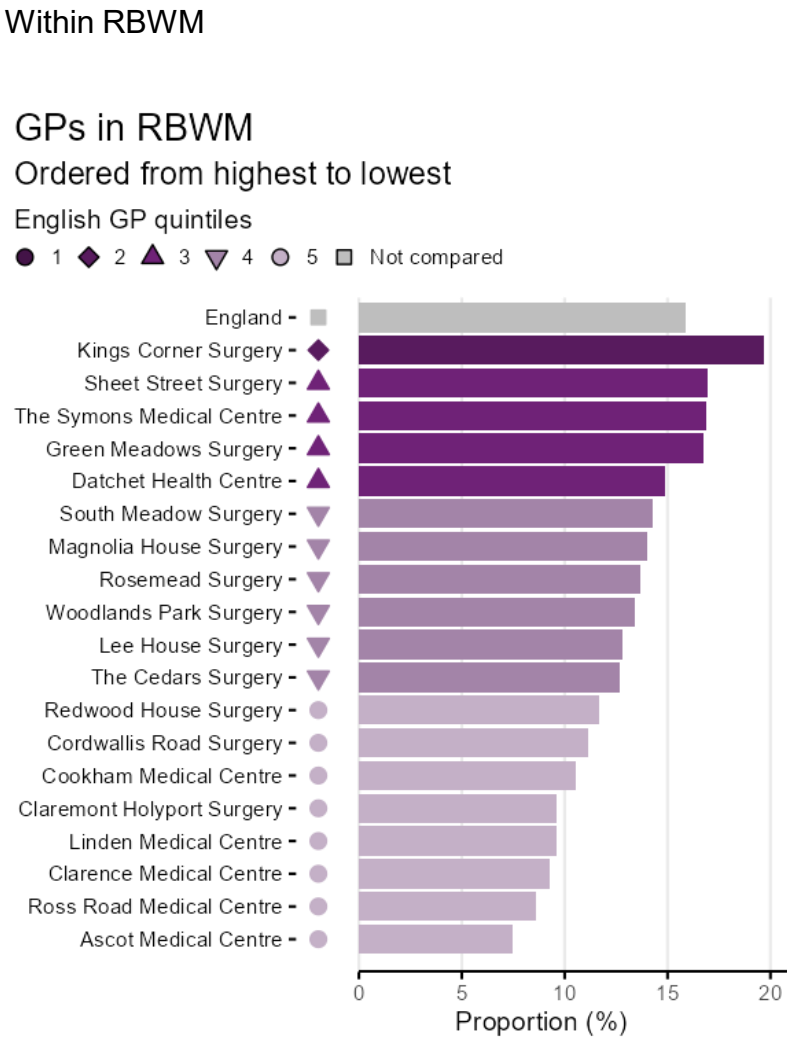
% with caring responsibility (16+ yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2024

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

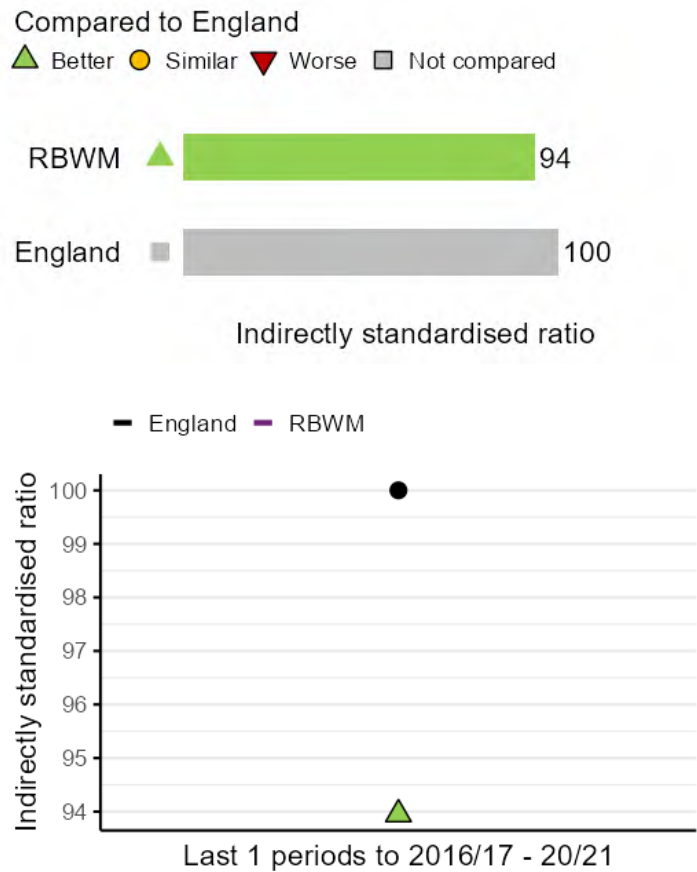
Data unavailable for counties & UAs



Emergency admissions for all causes

RBWM overview

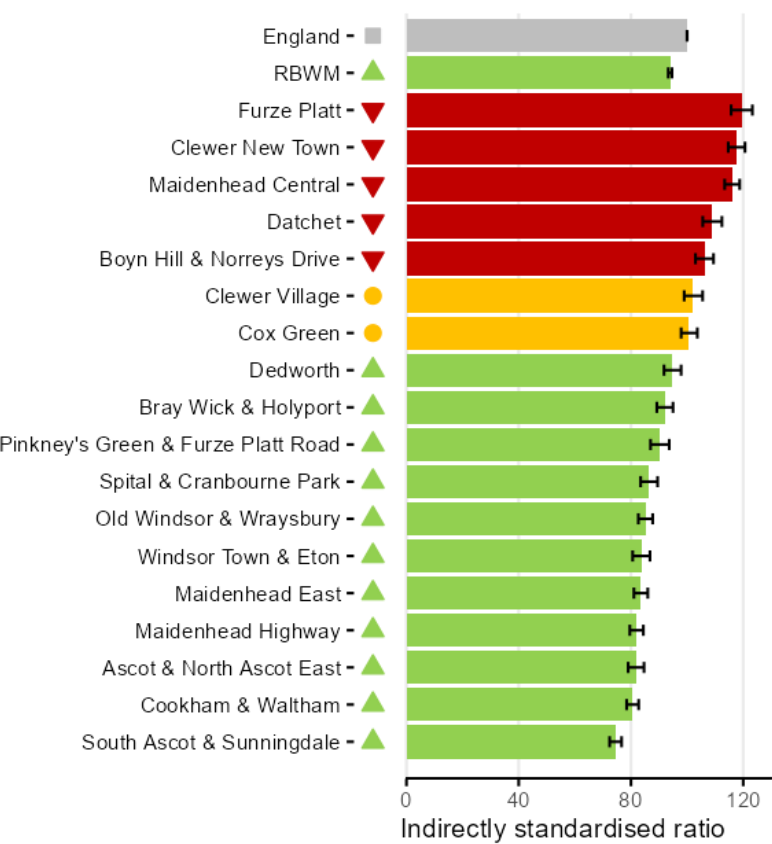
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



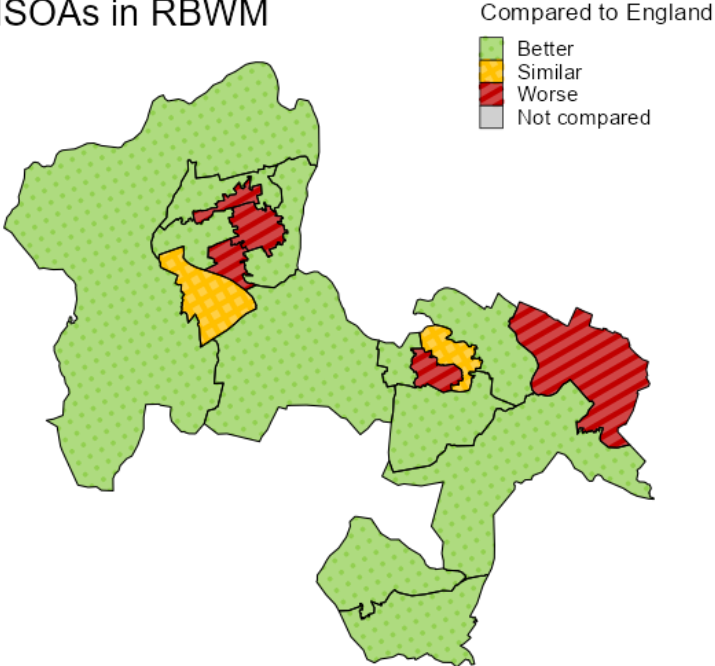
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



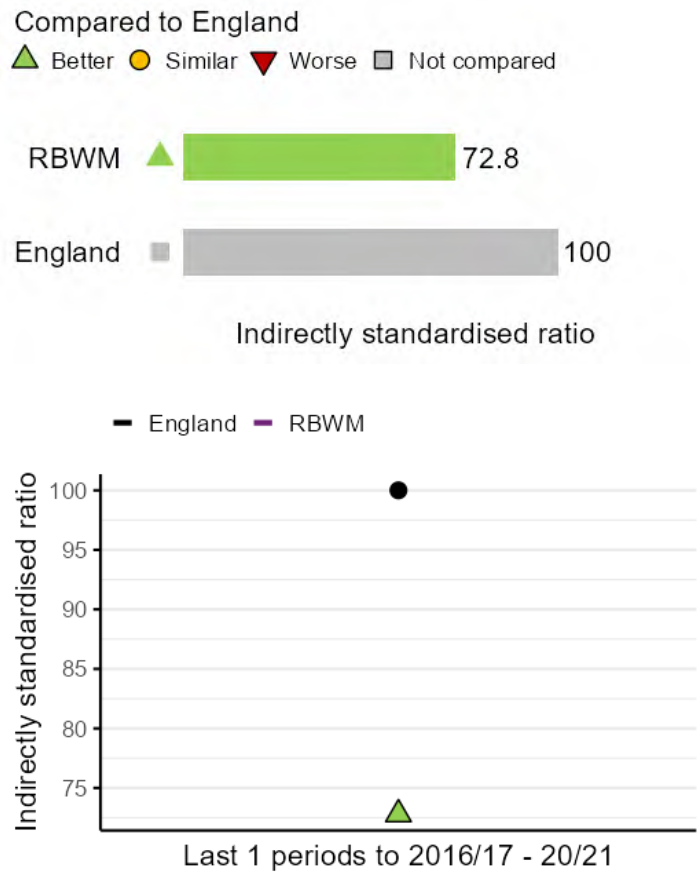
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93227.

Emergency admissions for CHD

RBWM overview

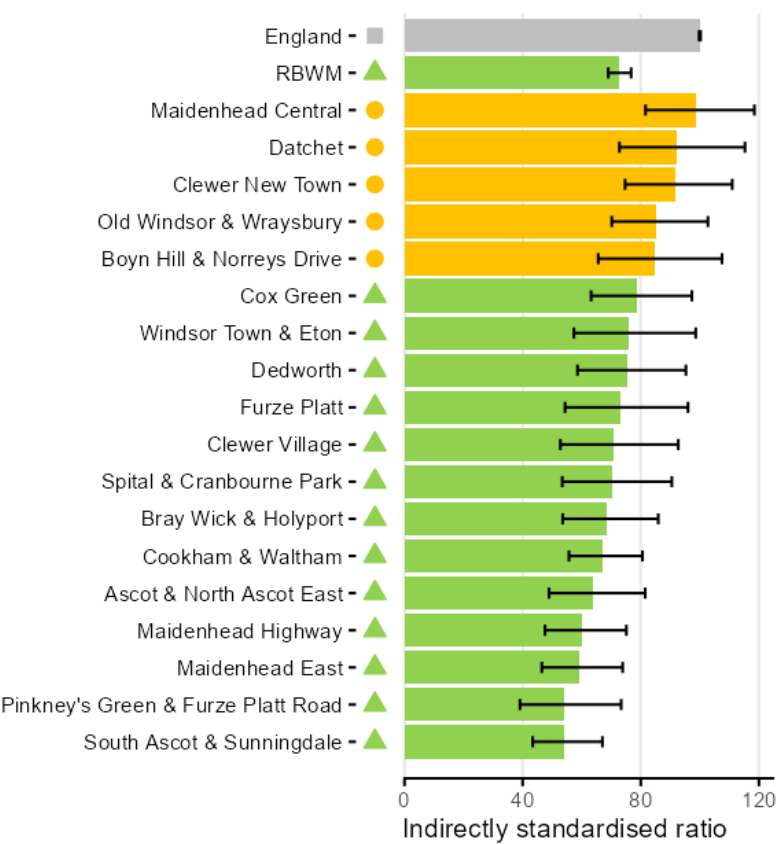
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



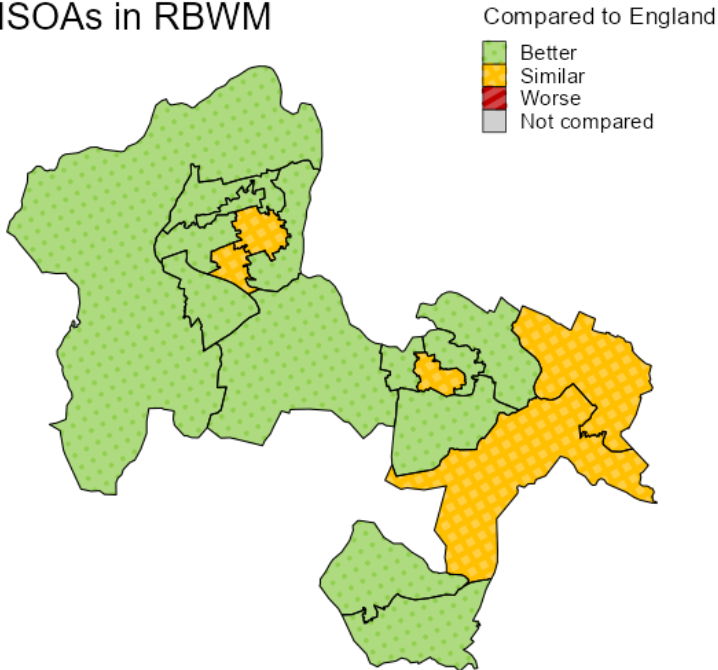
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



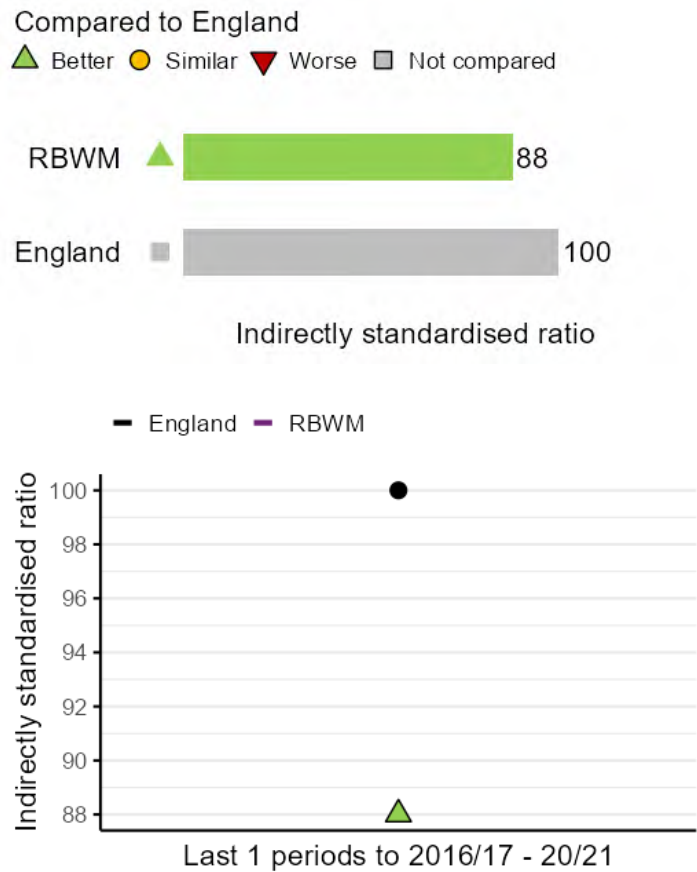
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Indicator: EEmergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93229.

Emergency admissions for stroke

RBWM overview

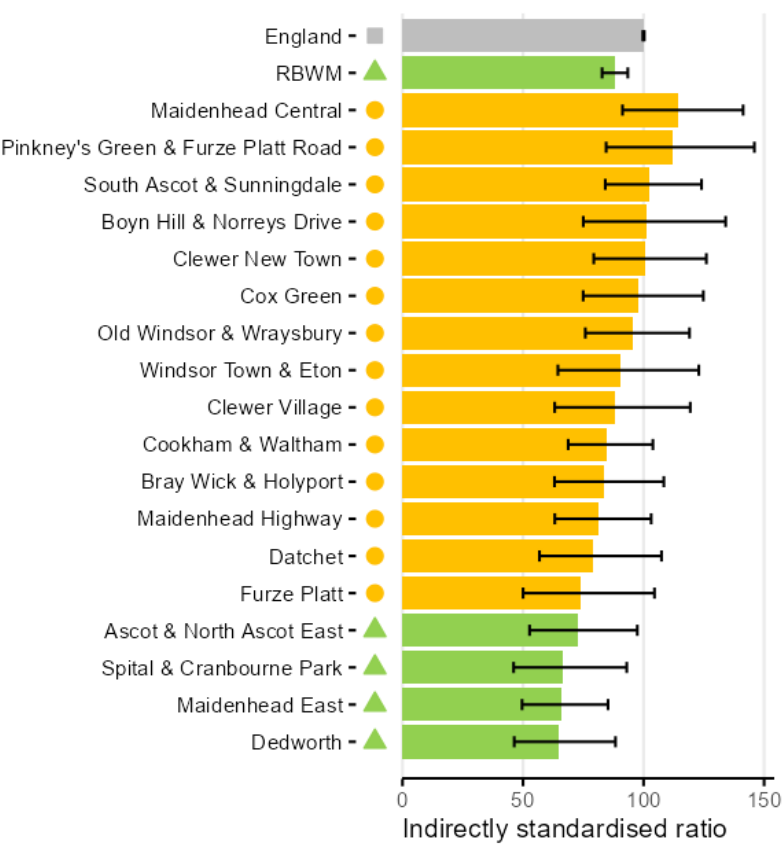
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



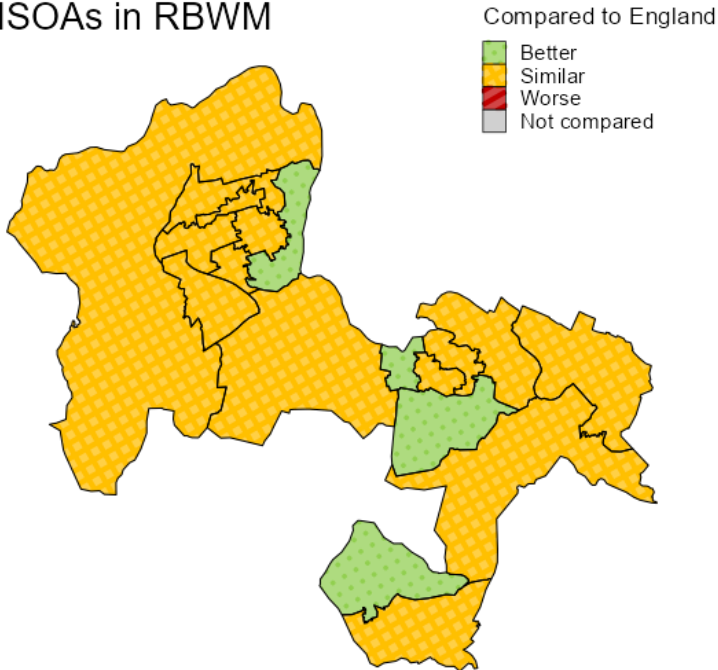
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



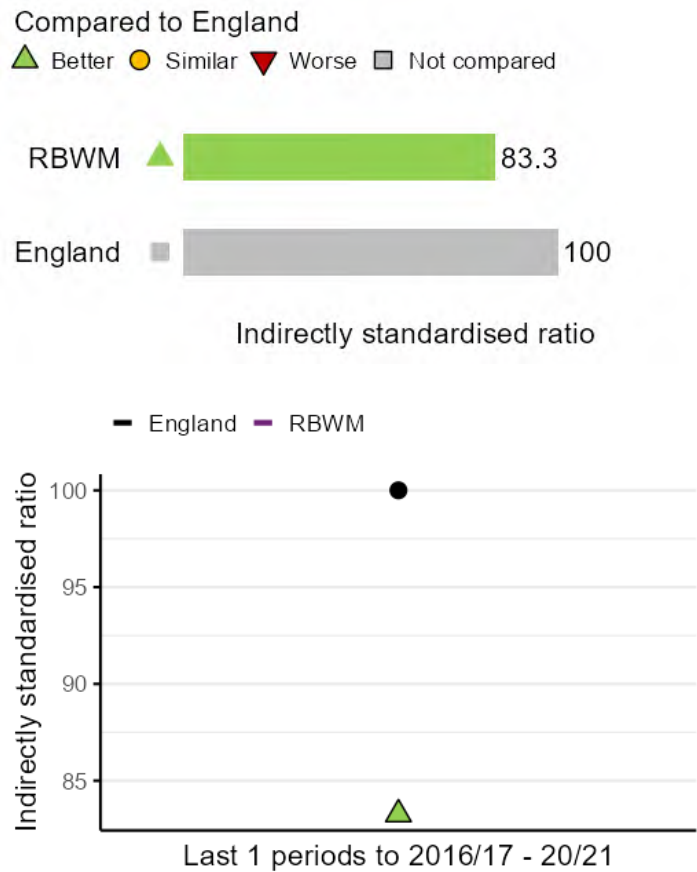
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93231.

Emergency admissions for heart attack

RBWM overview

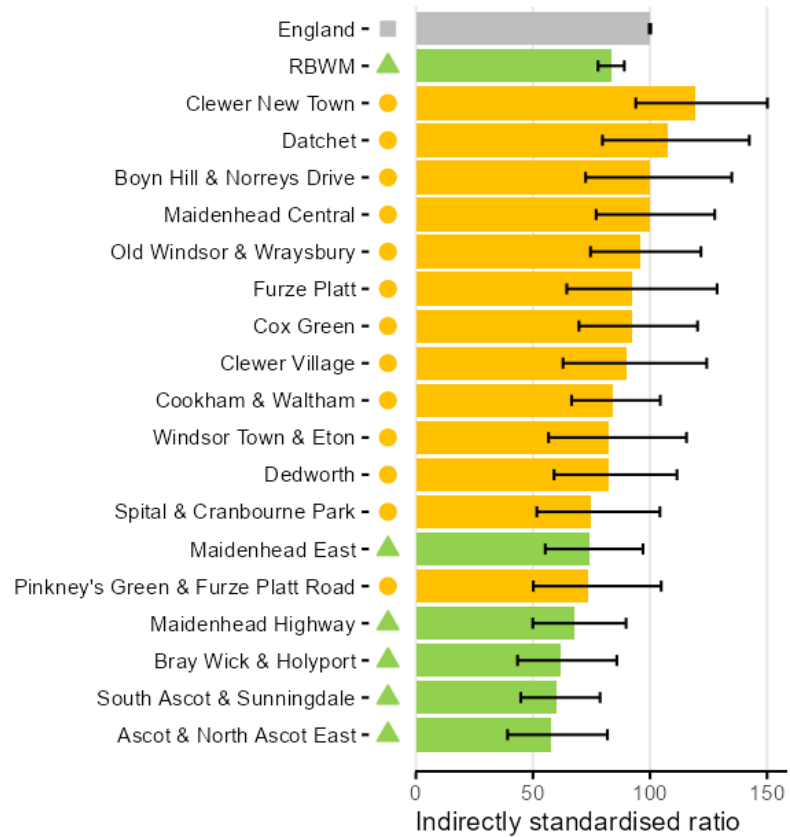
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



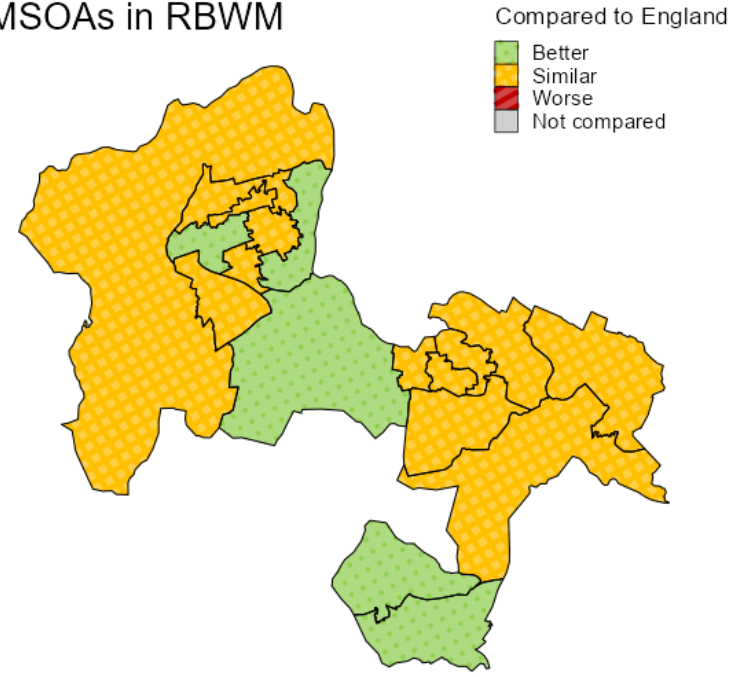
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM

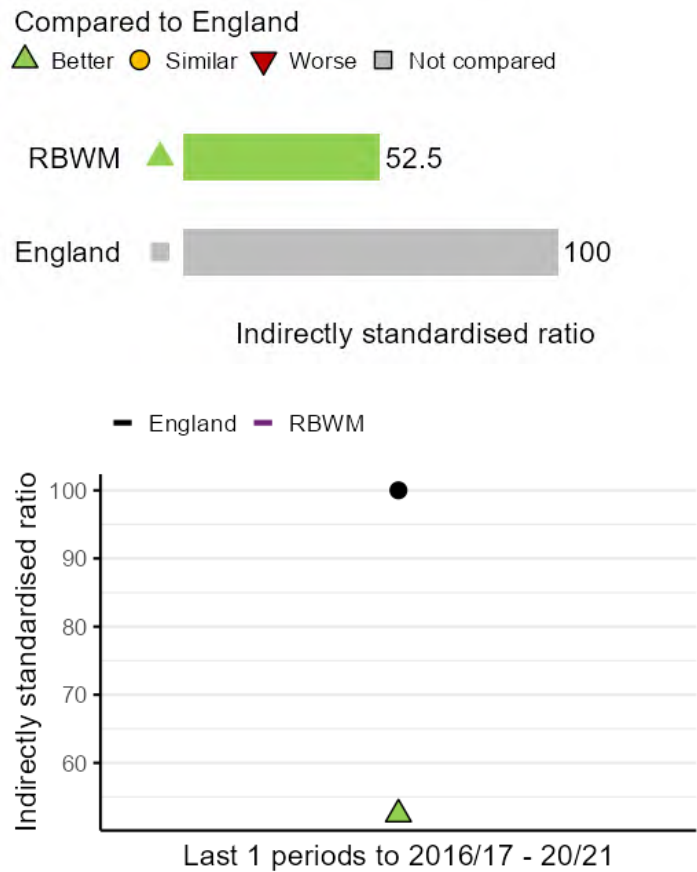


Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for myocardial infarction (heart attack), persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93232.

Emergency admissions for COPD

RBWM overview

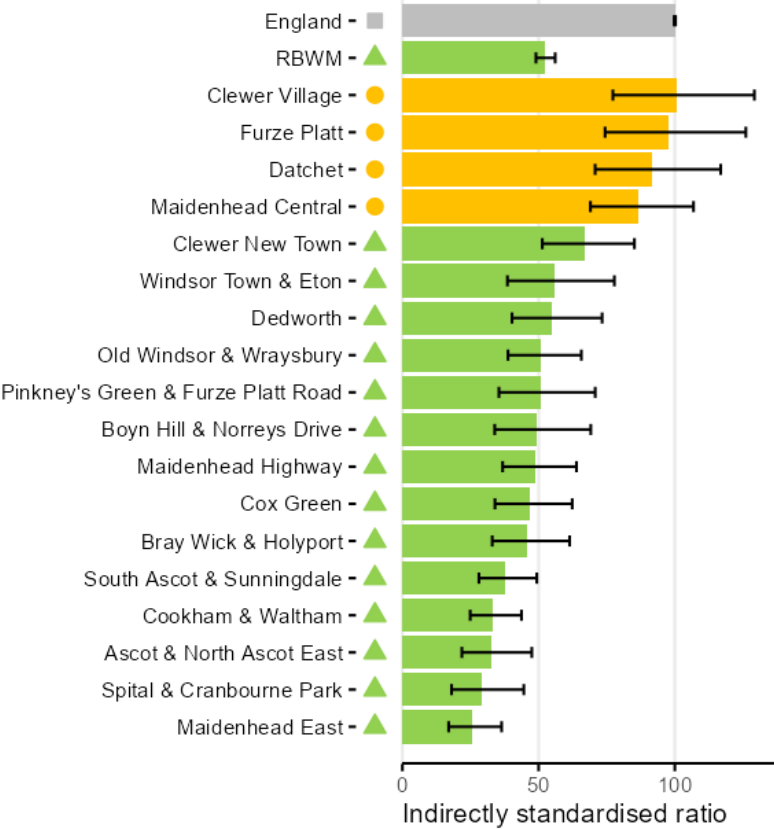
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



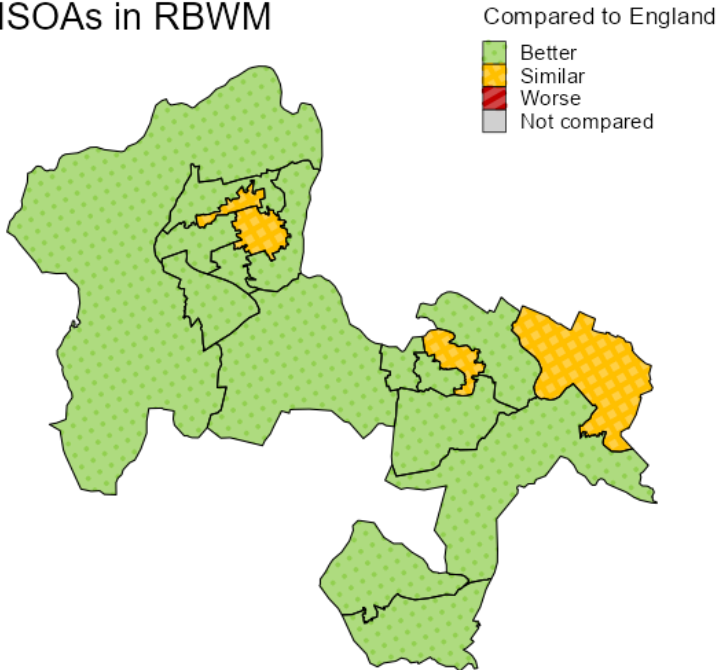
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



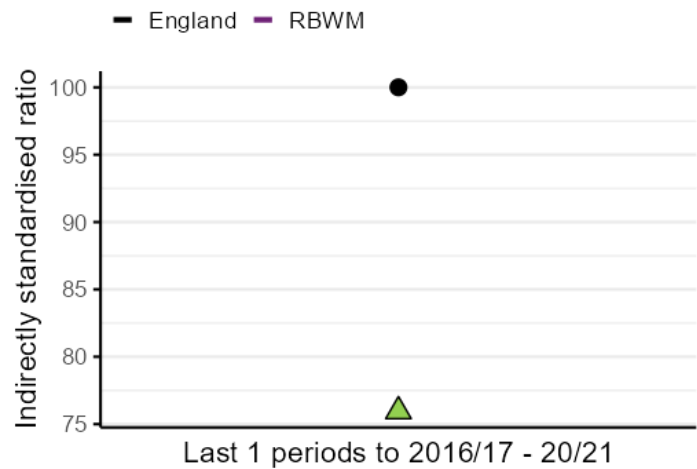
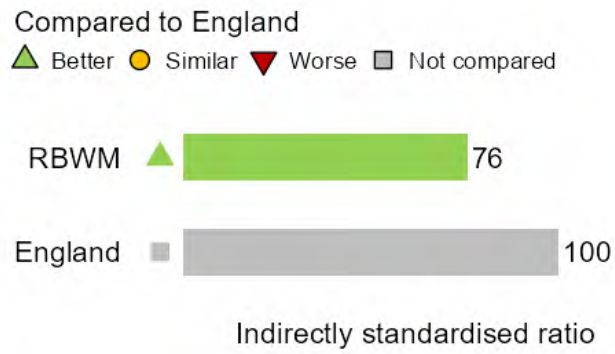
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93233.

Emergency admissions for self harm

RBWM overview

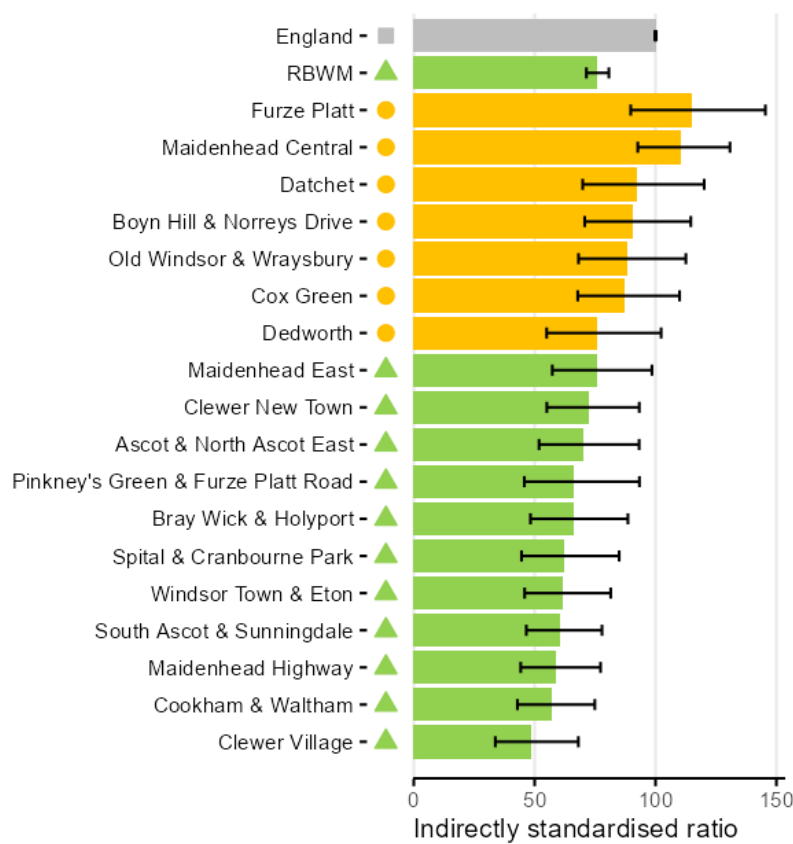
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



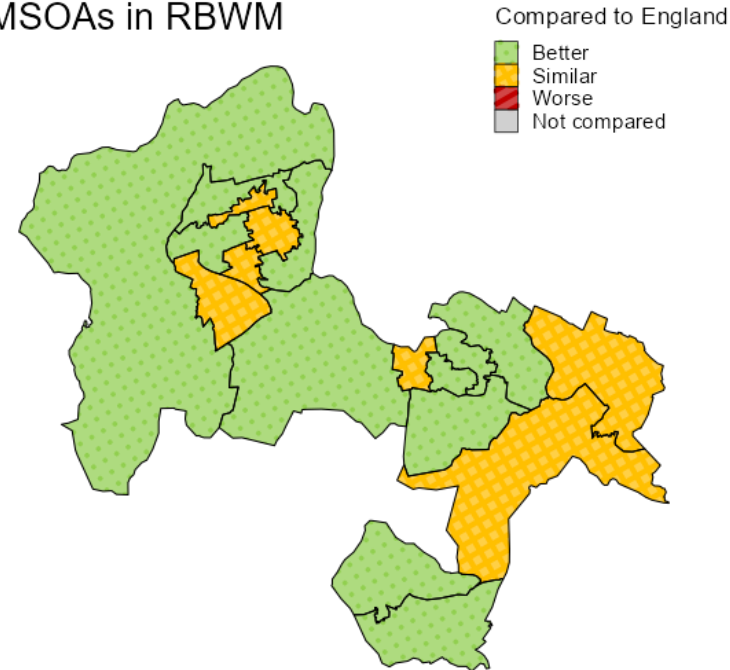
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



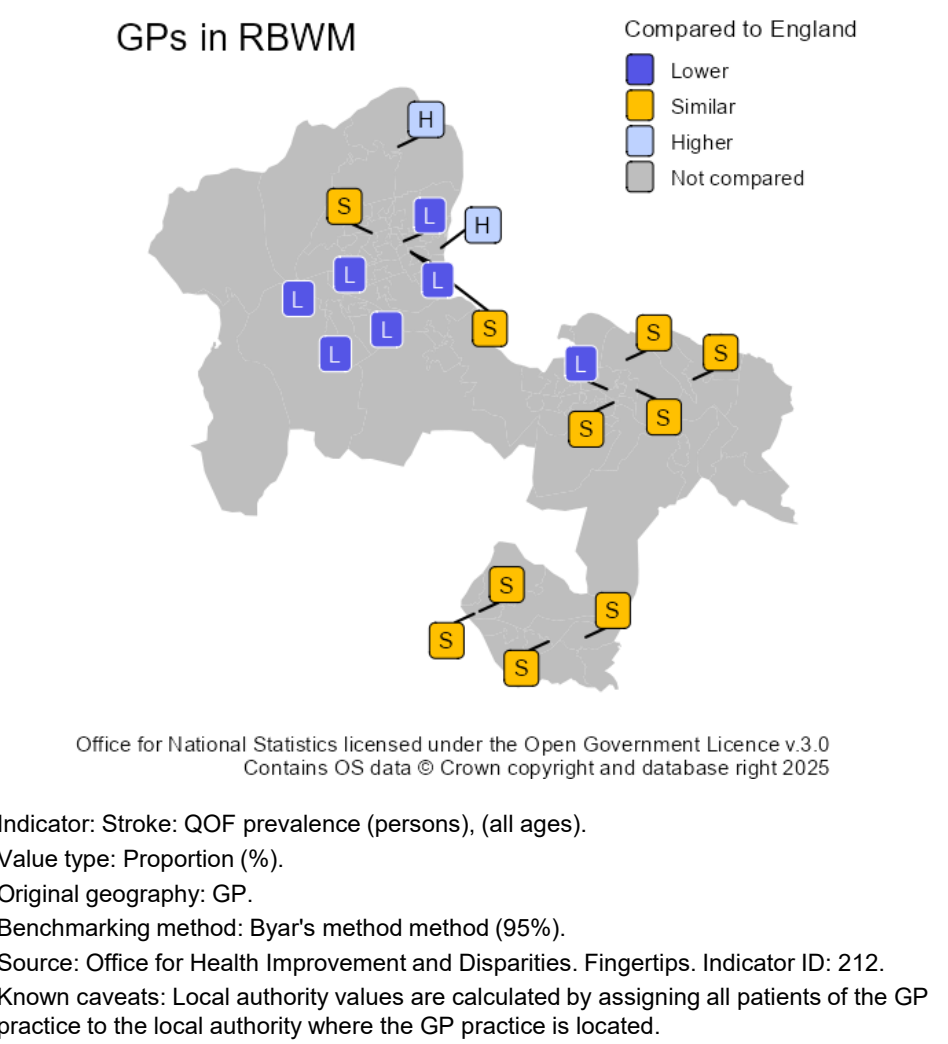
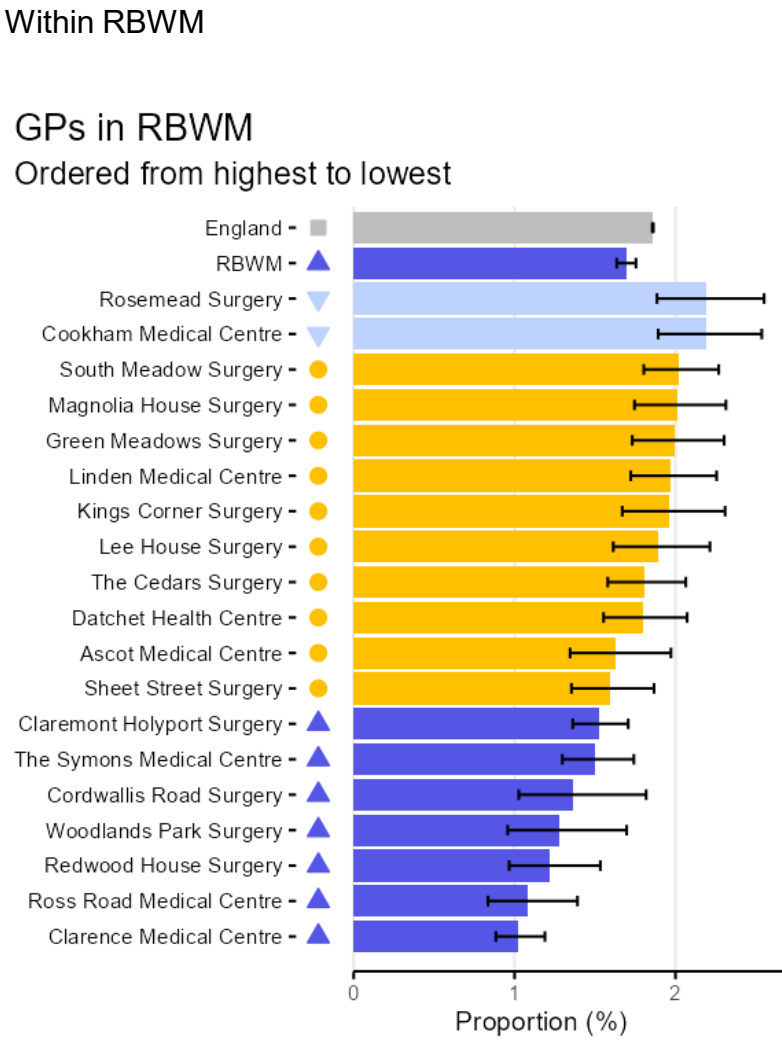
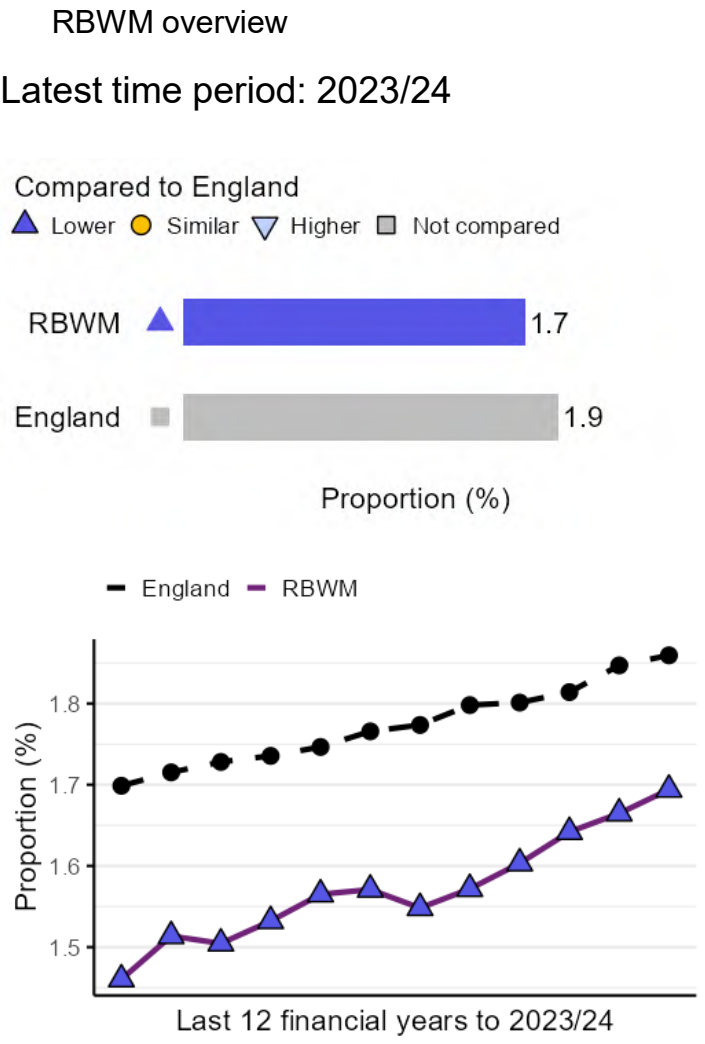
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93239.

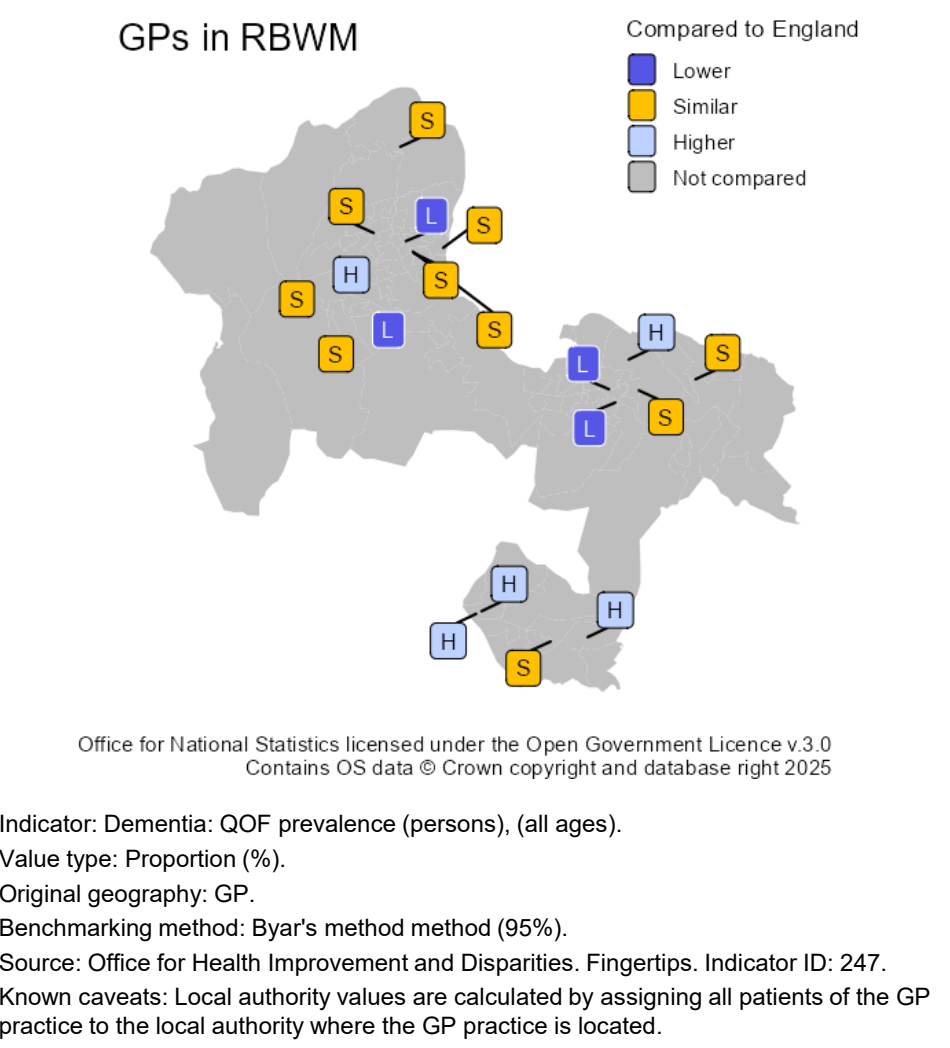
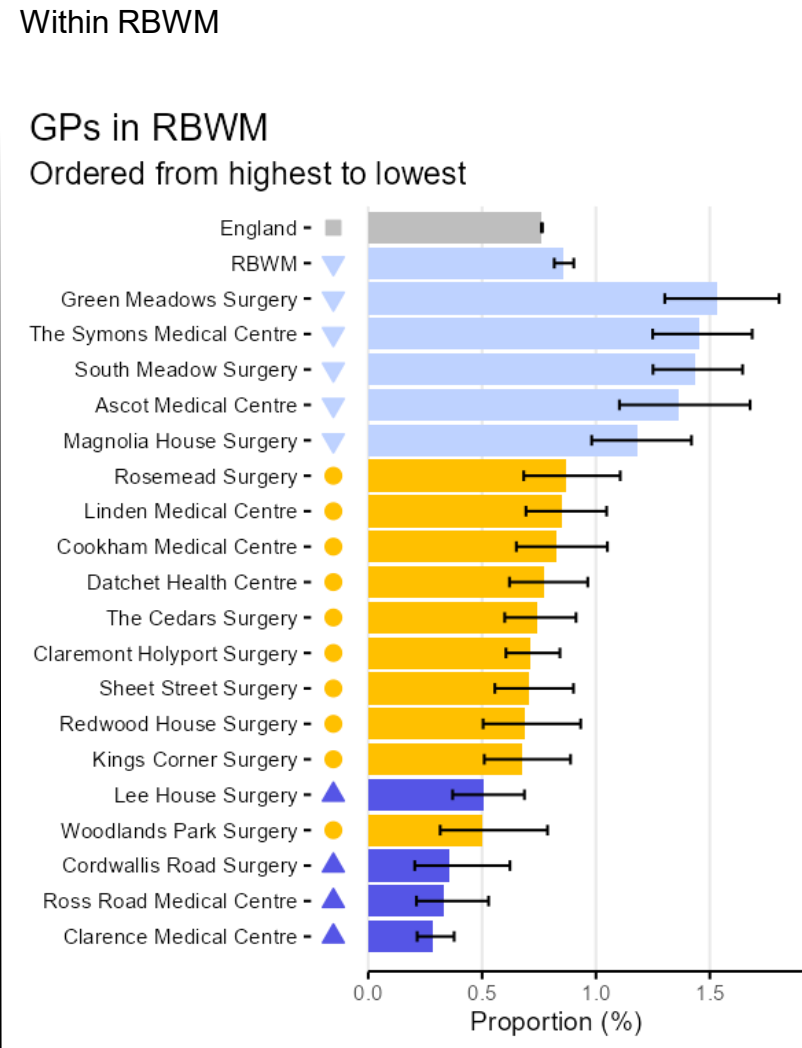
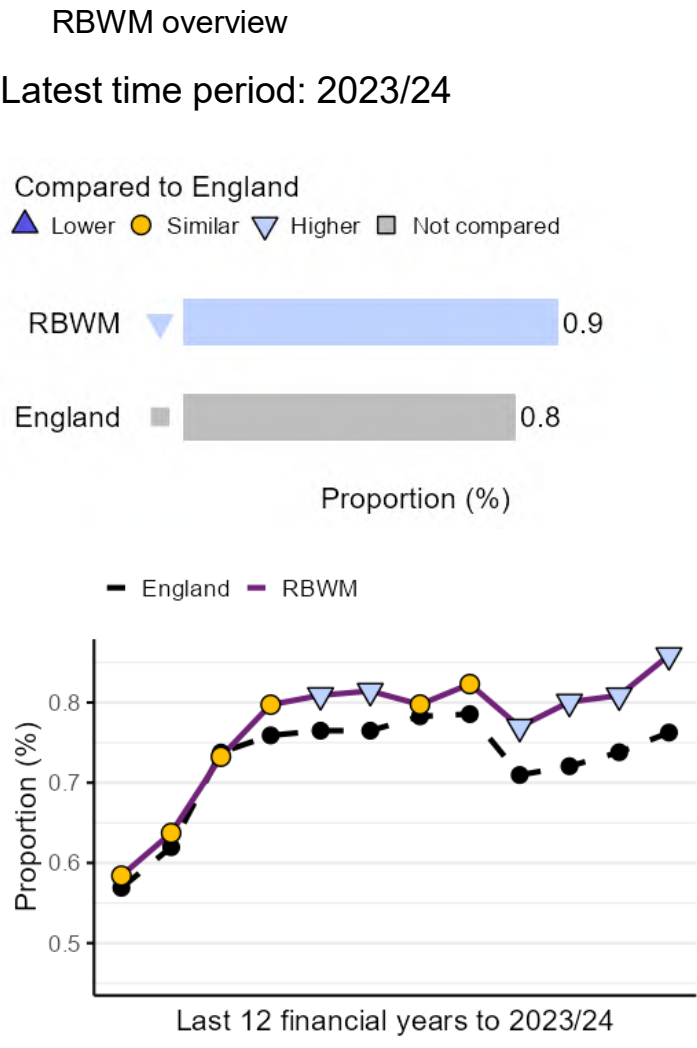
Healthy ageing



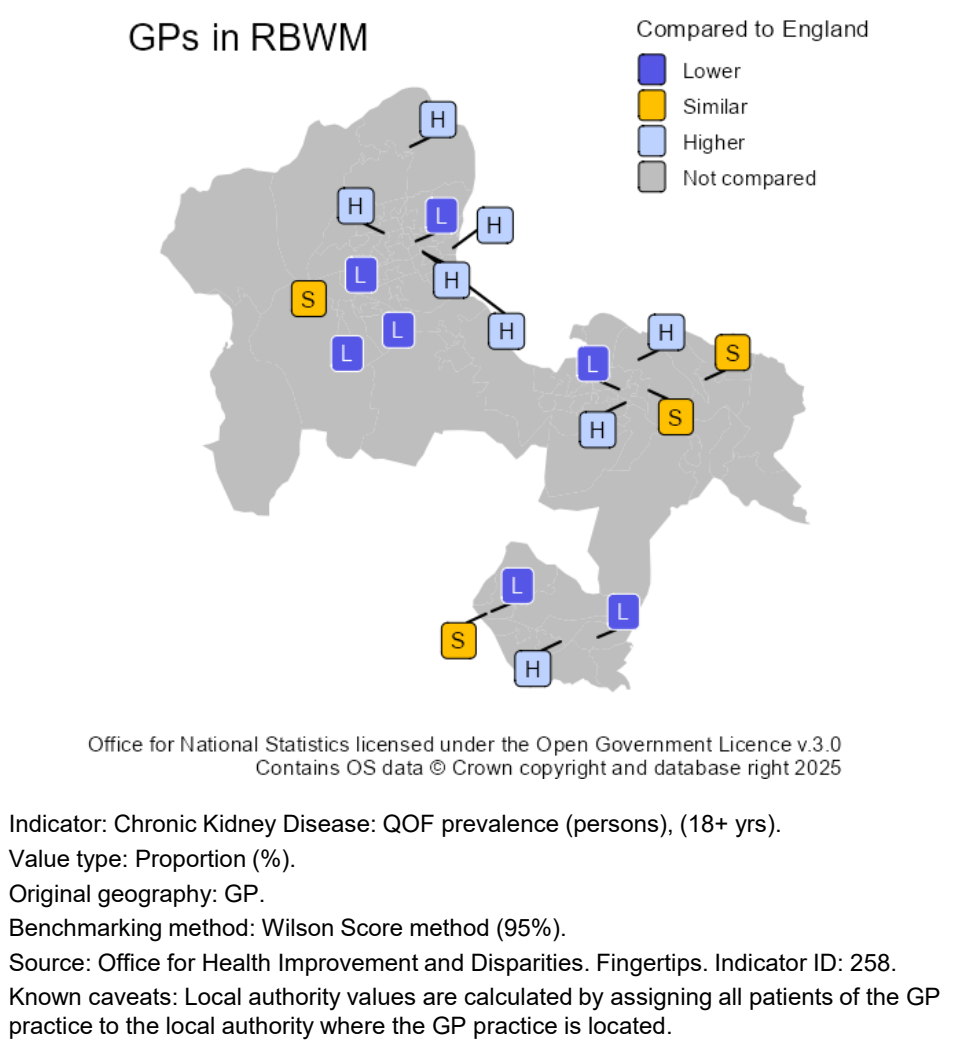
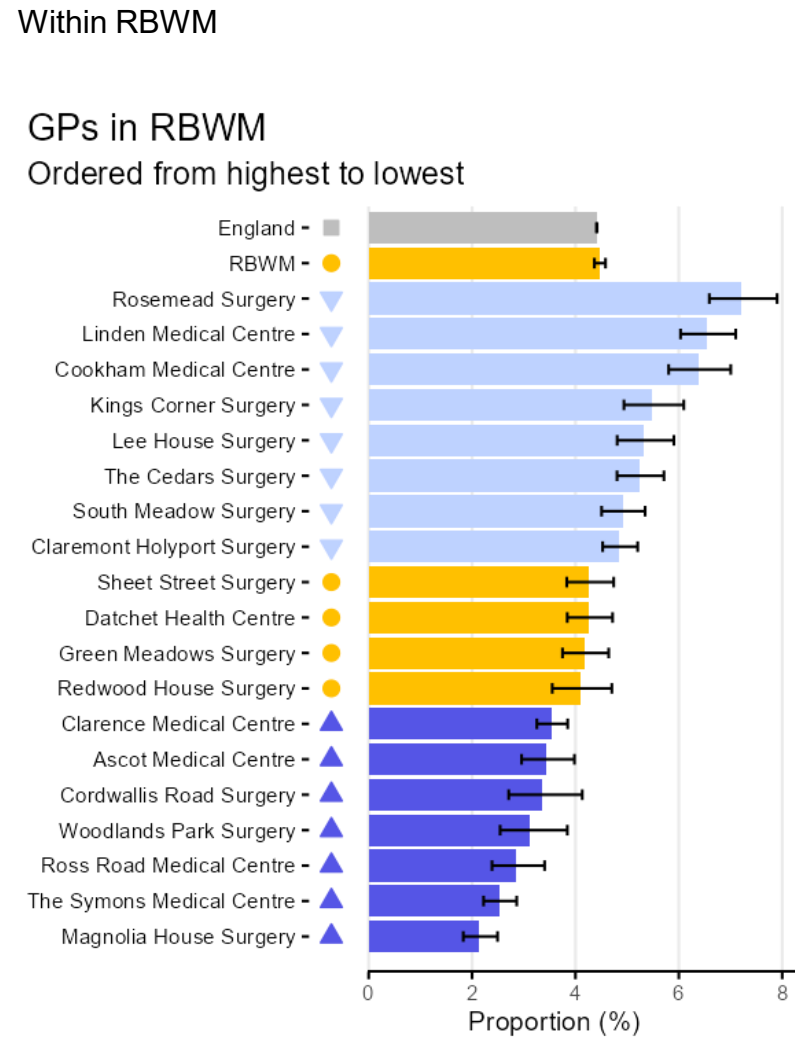
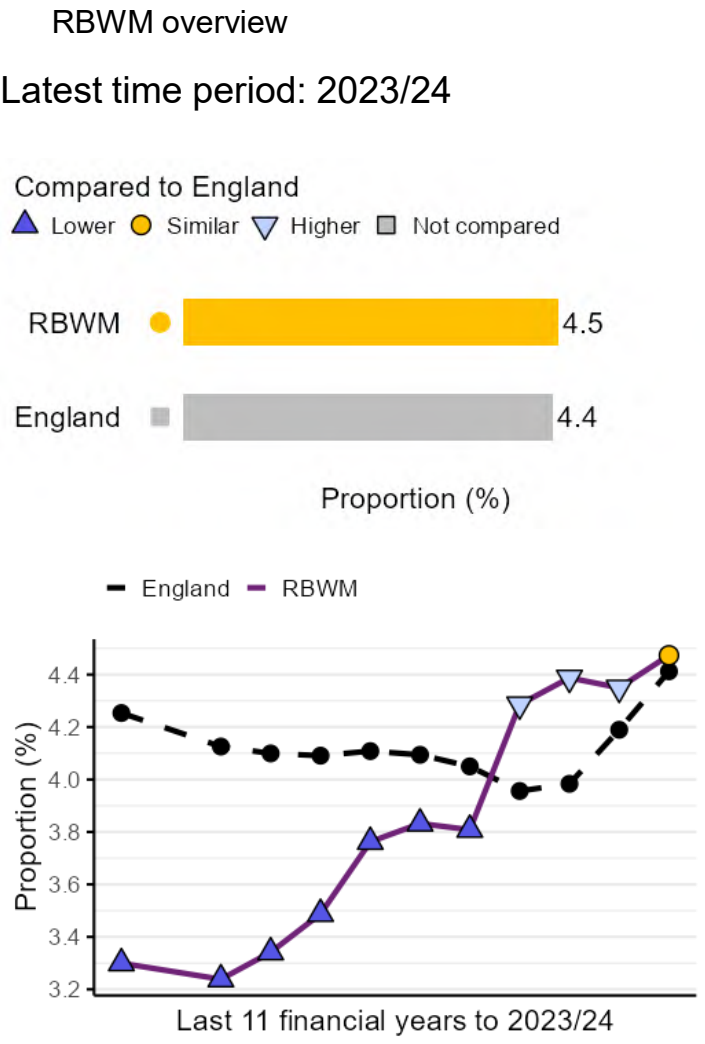
Stroke: QOF prevalence



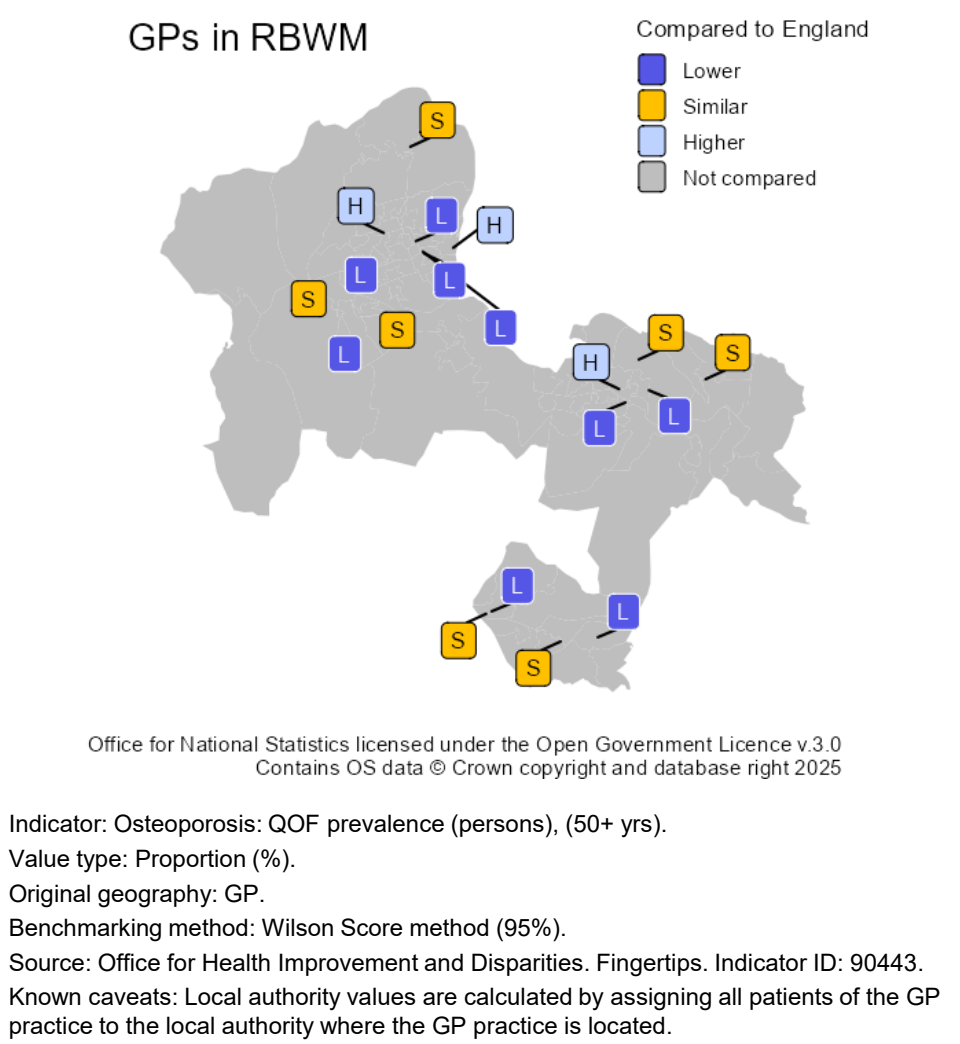
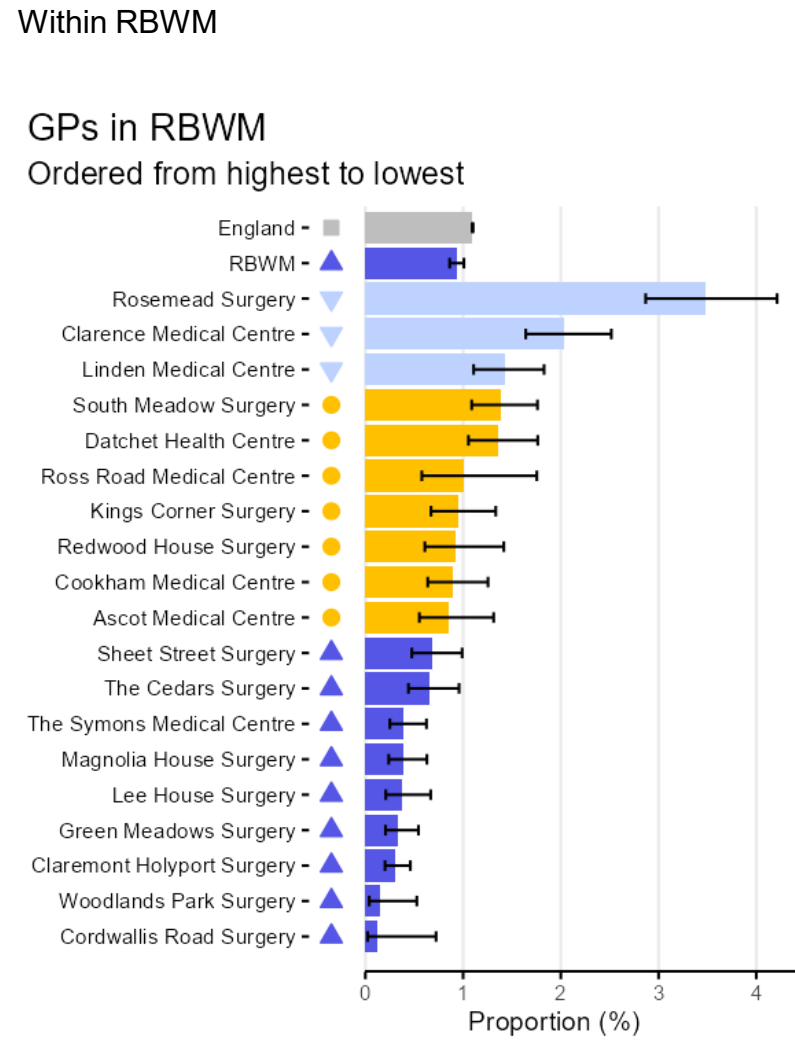
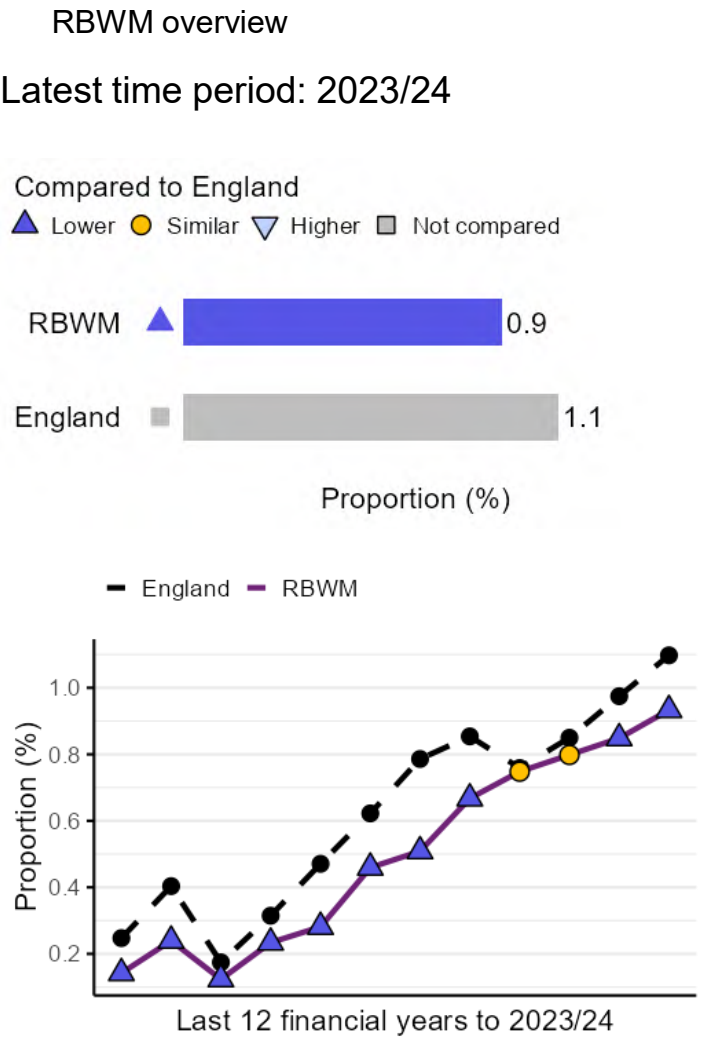
Dementia: QOF prevalence



CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs)



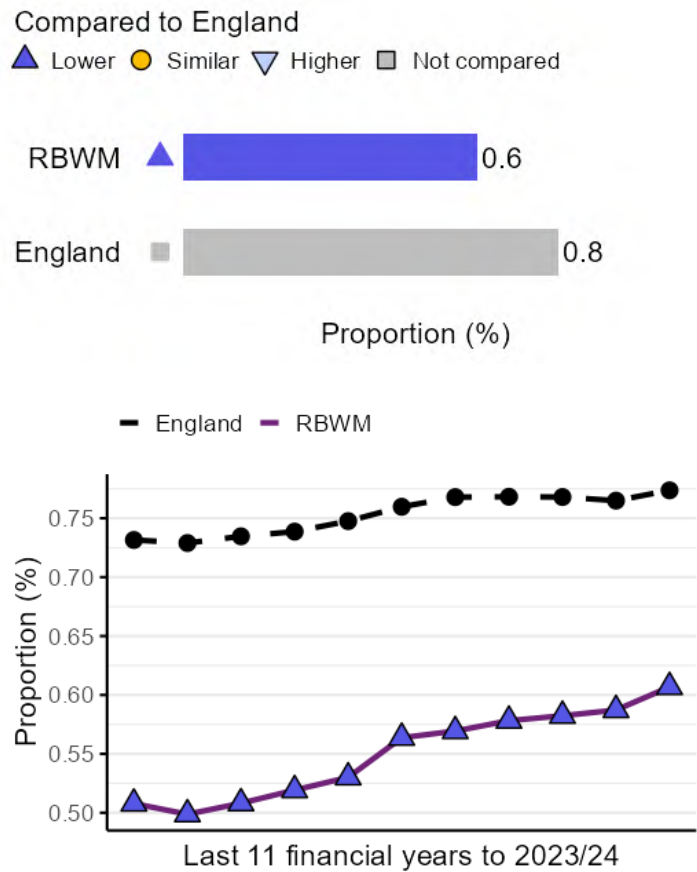
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs)



Rheumatoid arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs)

RBWM overview

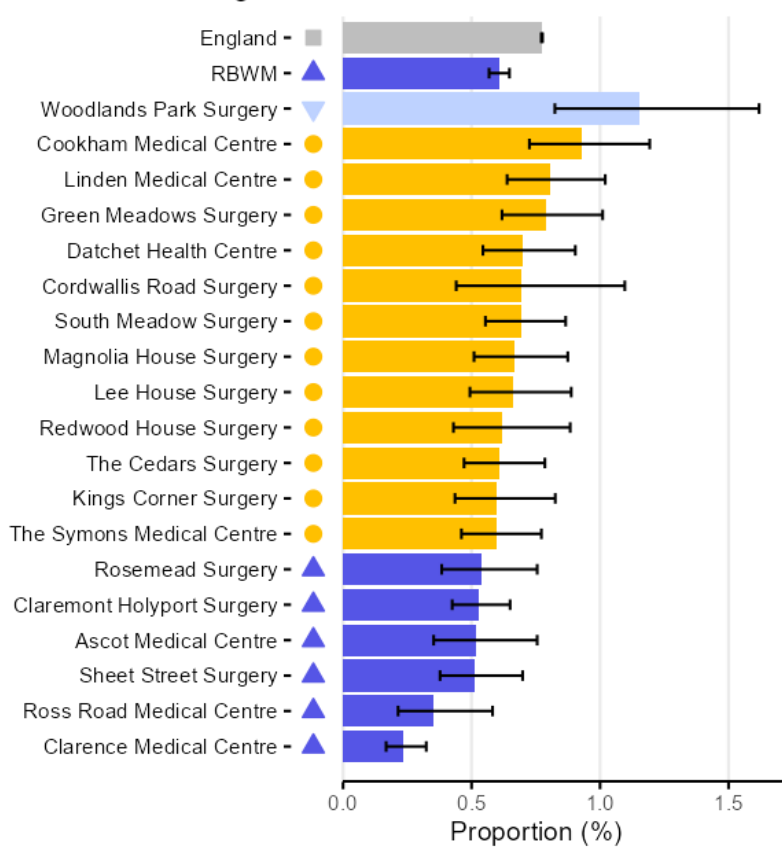
Latest time period: 2023/24



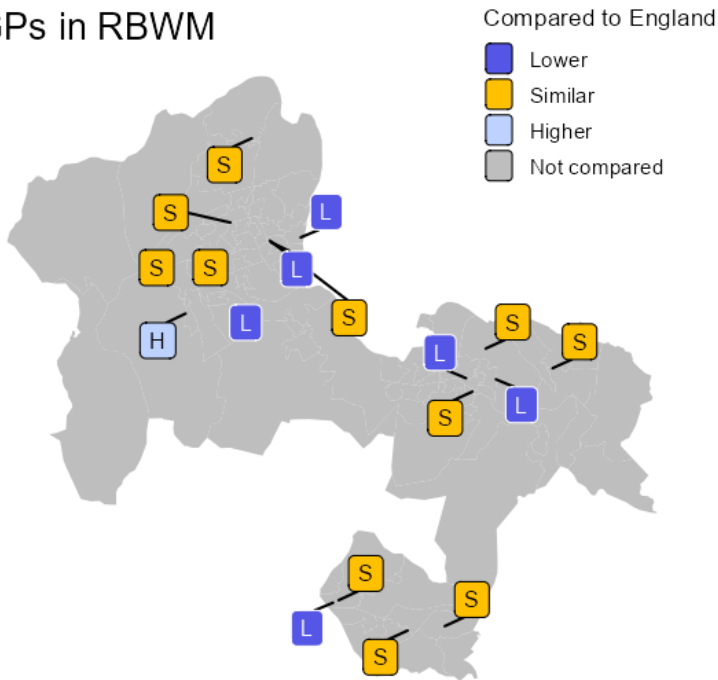
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: Rheumatoid arthritis: QOF prevalence (persons), (16+ yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 91269.
Known caveats: Local authority values are calculated by assigning all patients of the GP practice to the local authority where the GP practice is located.

Bowel cancer screening (60-74 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

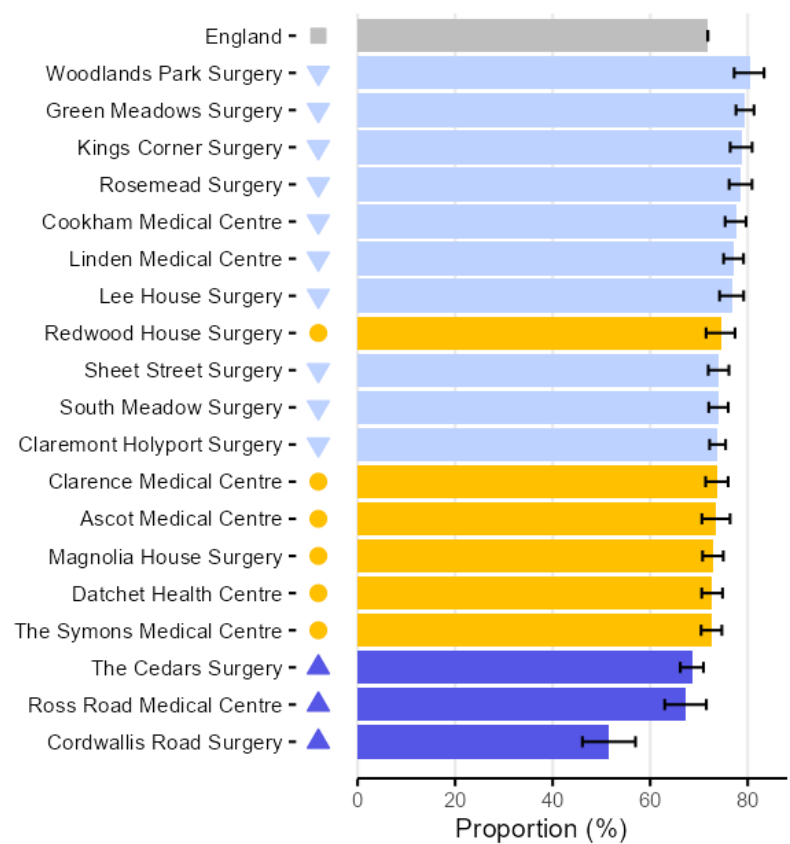
Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

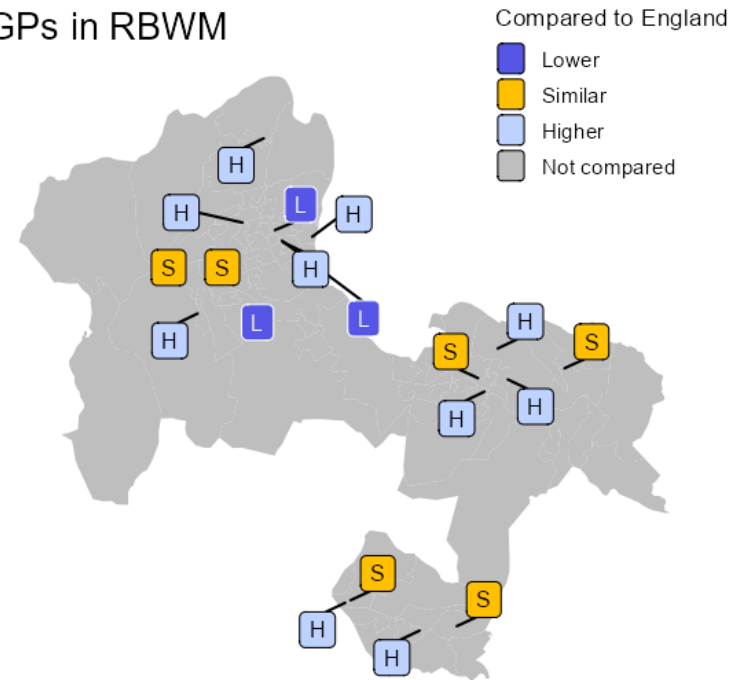
Within RBWM

GPs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



GPs in RBWM



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Indicator: Bowel cancer screening coverage (persons), (60-74 yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 92600.

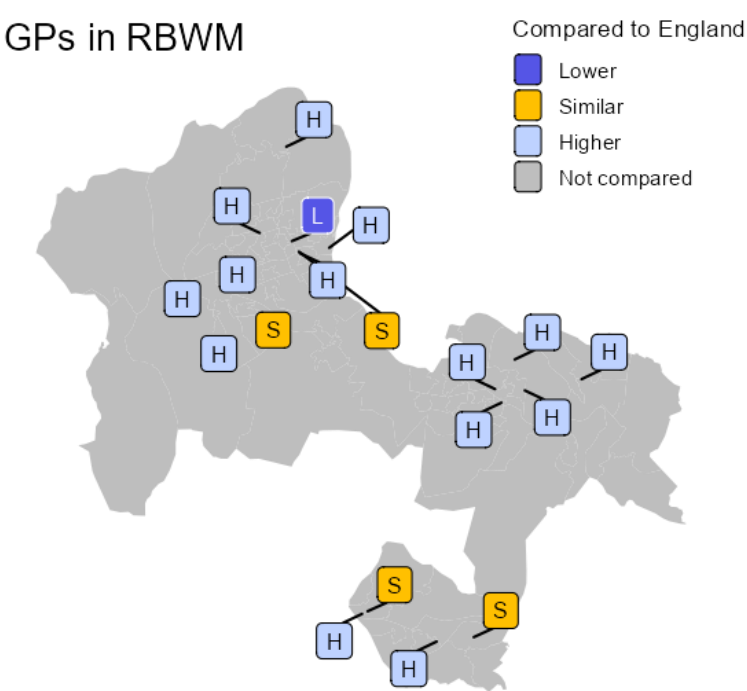
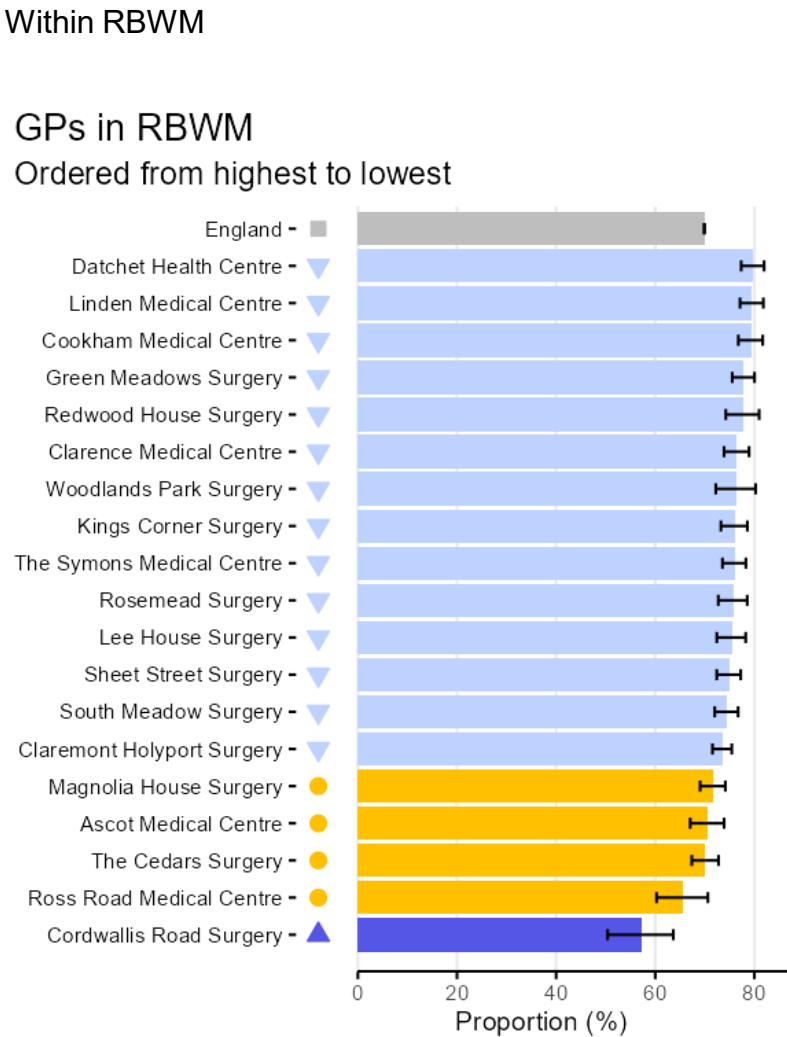
Breast screening (53-70 yrs)

RBWM overview

Latest time period: 2023/24

Data unavailable for counties & UAs

Data unavailable for counties & UAs



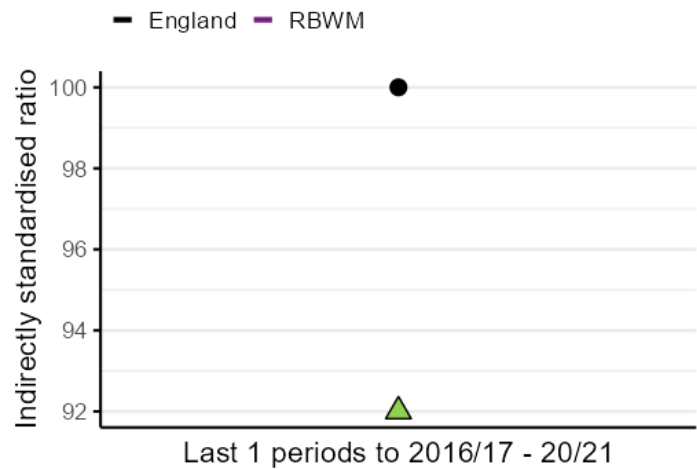
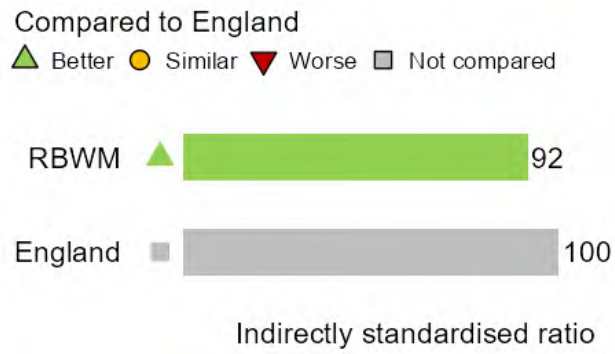
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Indicator: Breast screening coverage (persons), (53-70 yrs).
Value type: Proportion (%).
Original geography: GP.
Benchmarking method: Wilson Score method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 94063.

Emergency admissions for hip fracture (65 yrs+)

RBWM overview

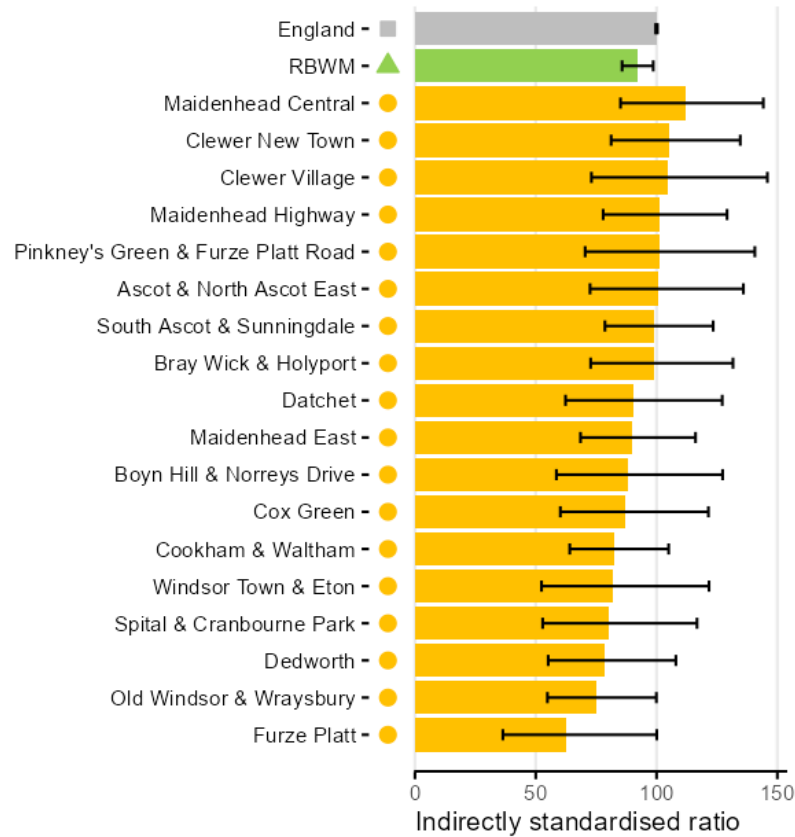
Latest time period: 2016/17 - 20/21



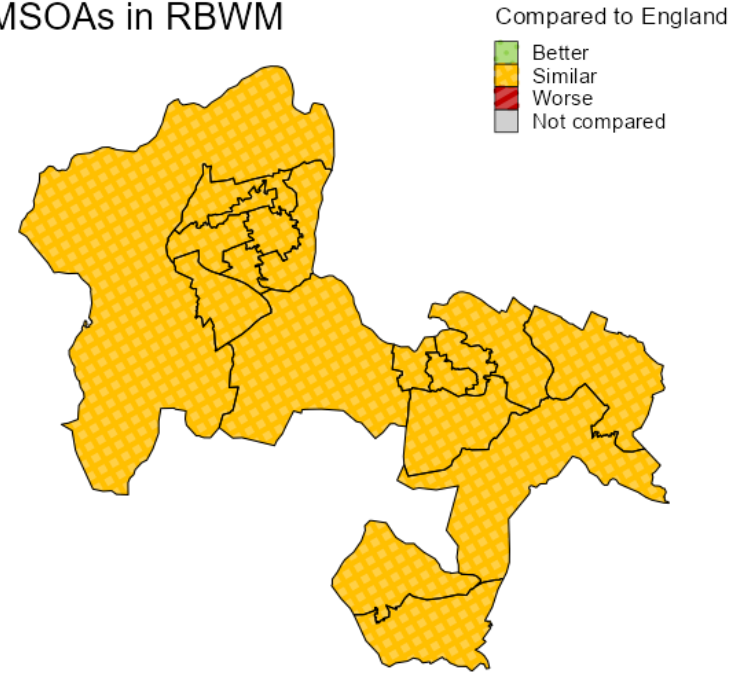
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



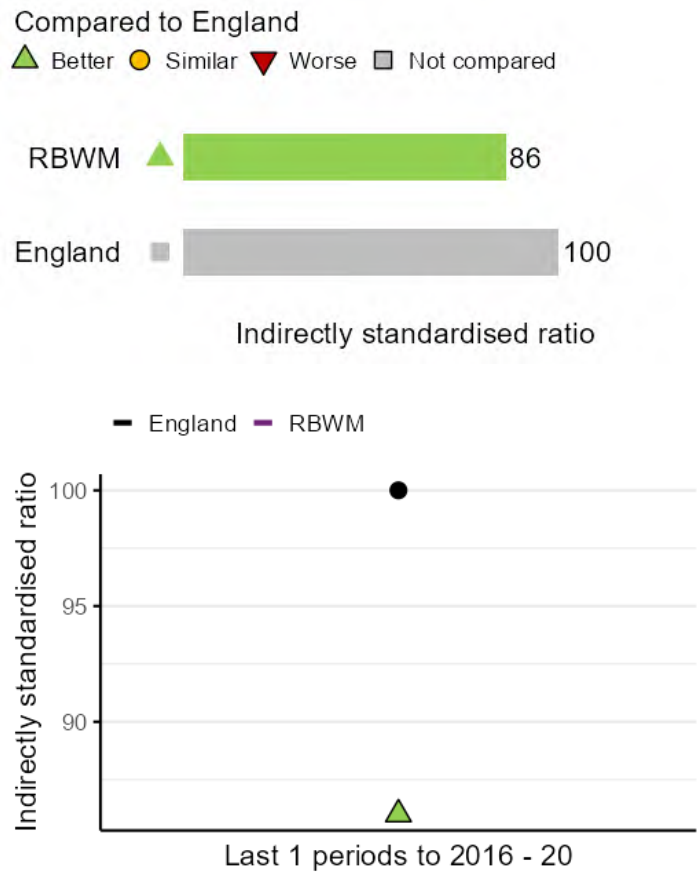
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Indicator: Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, persons, 65 yrs+.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93241.

Deaths from all causes

RBWM overview

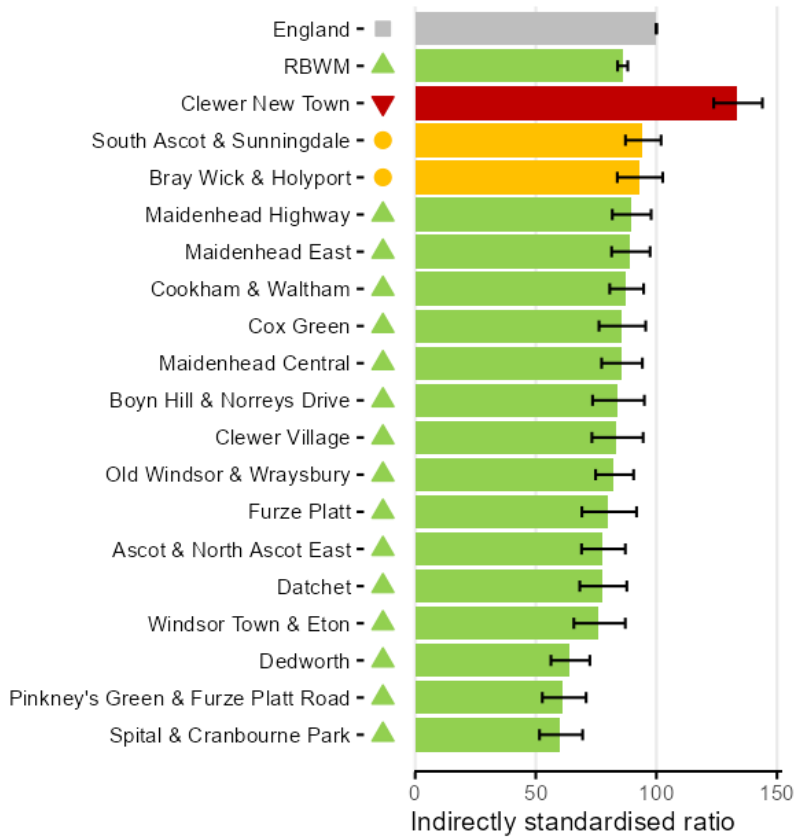
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



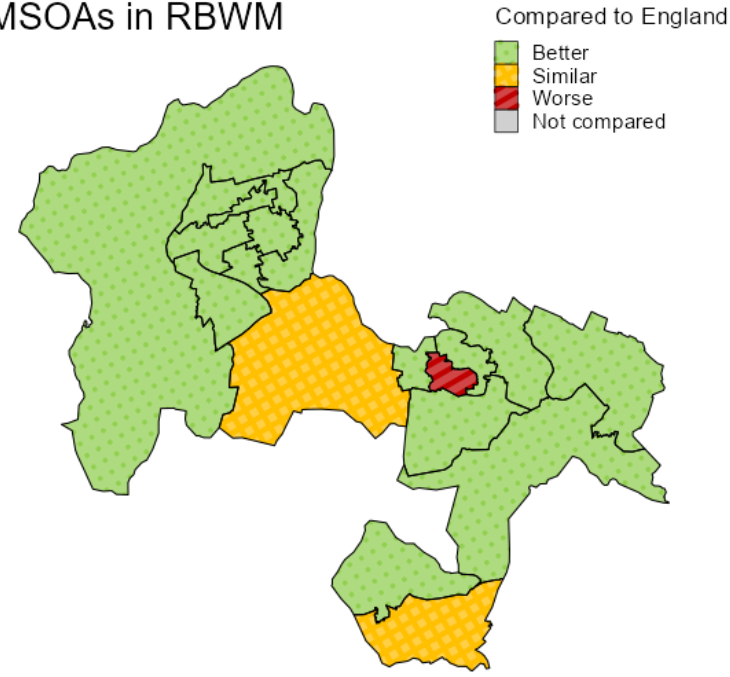
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



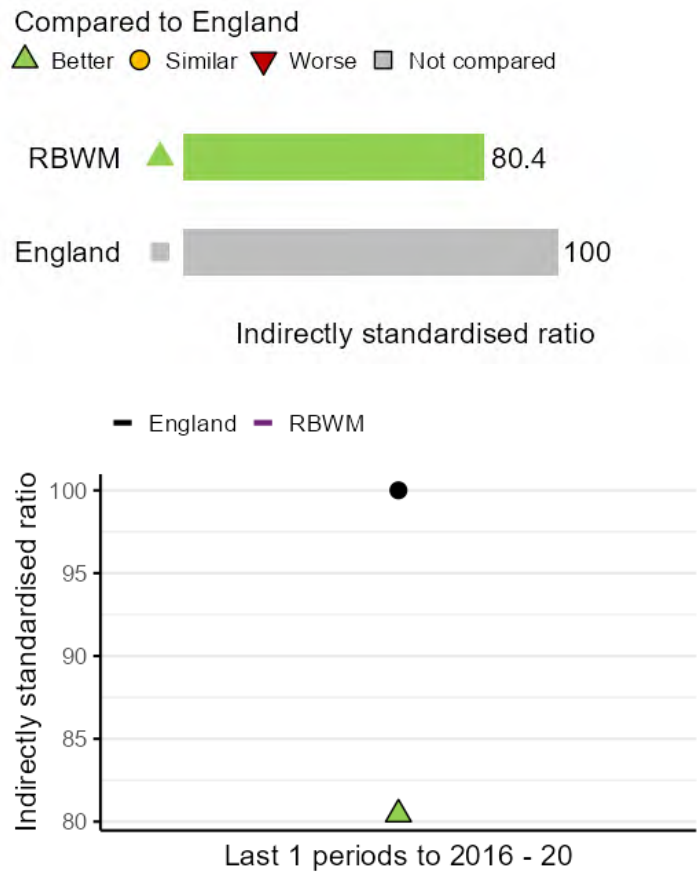
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Indicator: Deaths from all causes, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93250.

Deaths from all causes (under 75 yrs)

RBWM overview

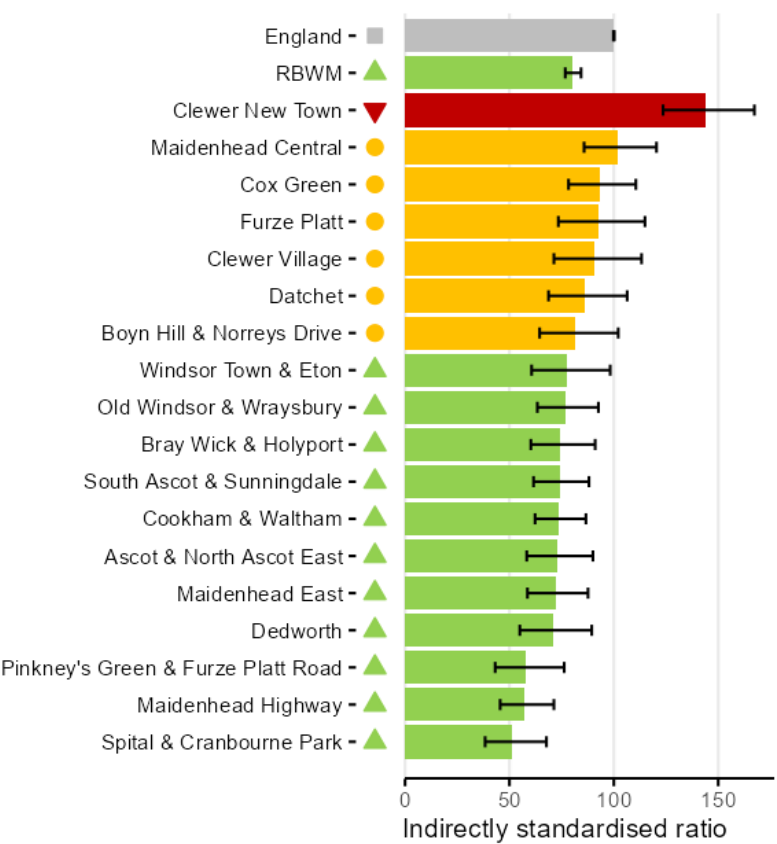
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



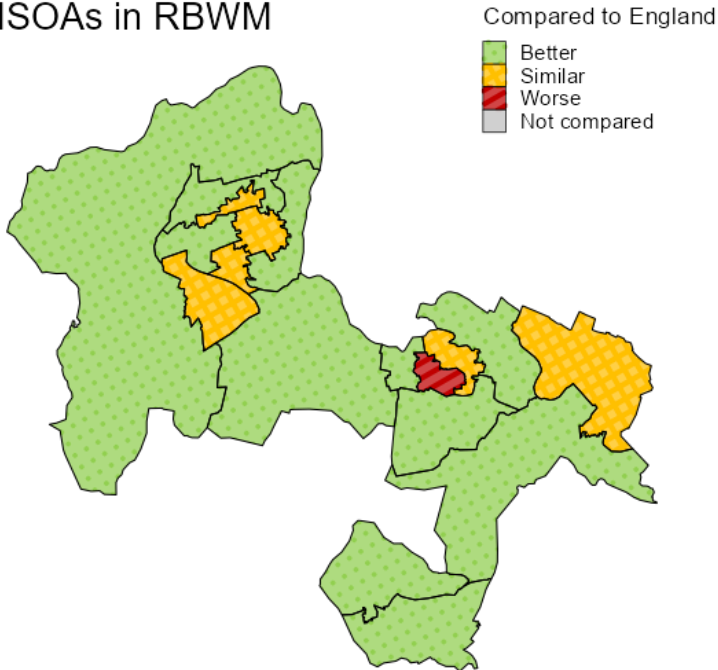
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



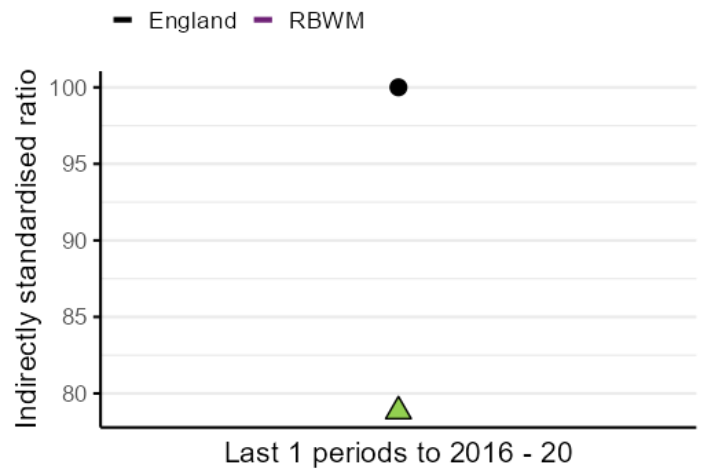
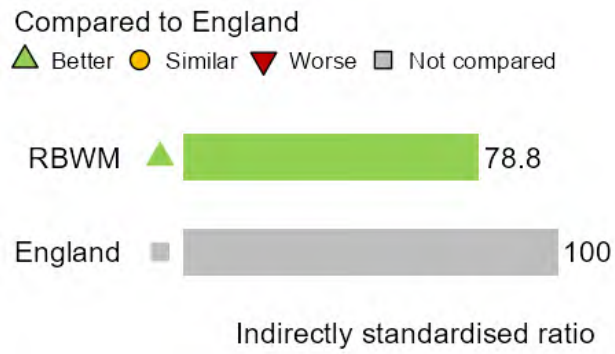
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Indicator: Deaths from all causes, persons, under 75 yrs.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93252.

Deaths from preventable causes (under 75 yrs)

RBWM overview

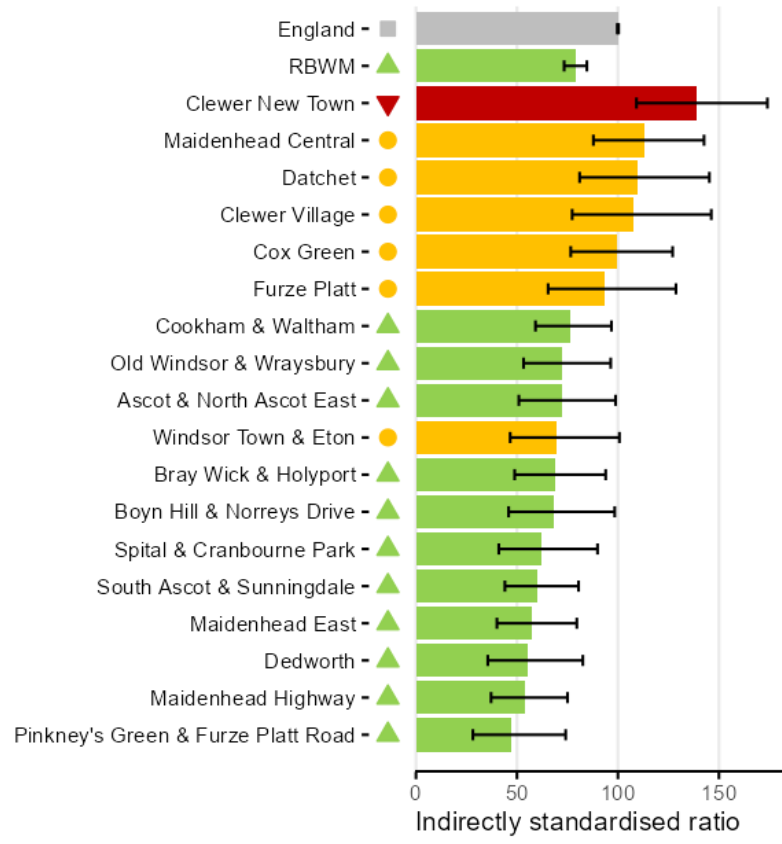
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



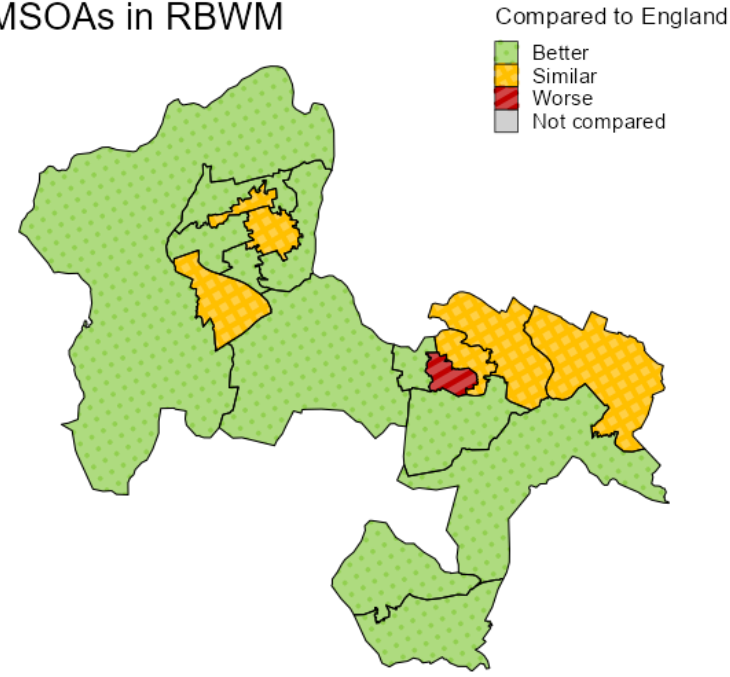
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



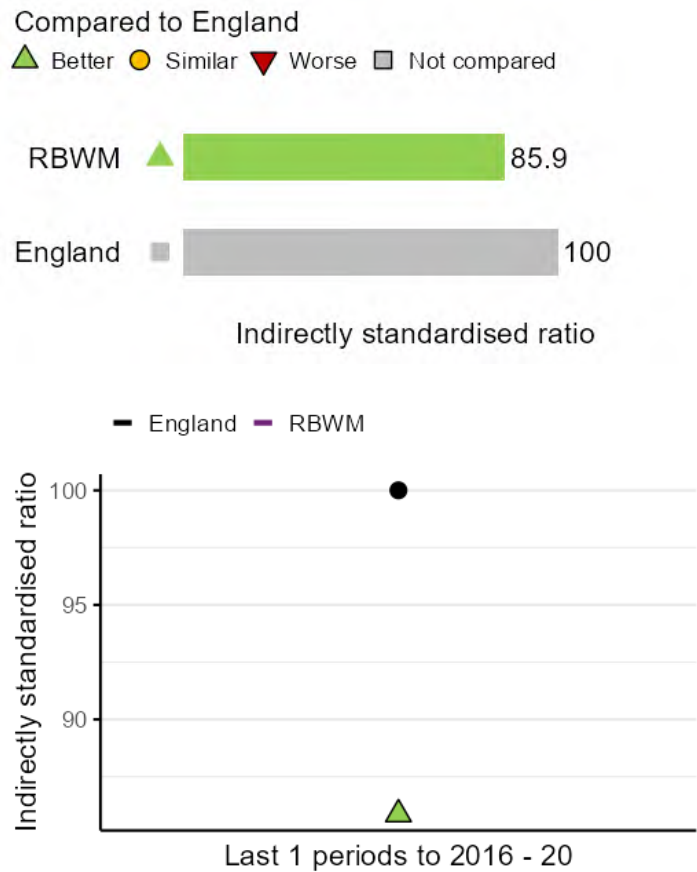
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Indicator: Deaths from causes considered preventable, persons, under 75 yrs.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93480.

Deaths from all cancer

RBWM overview

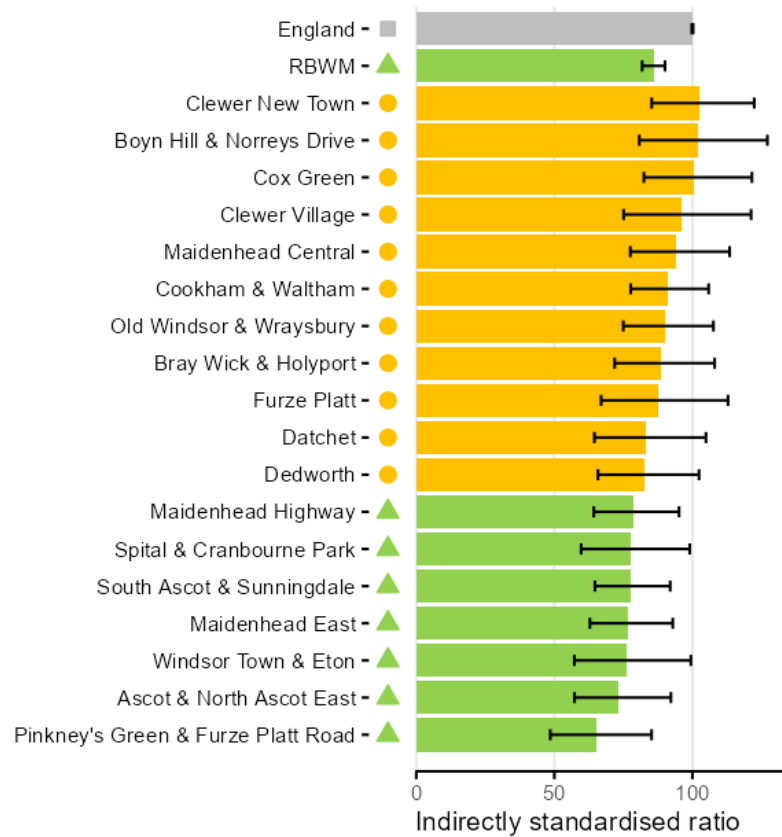
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



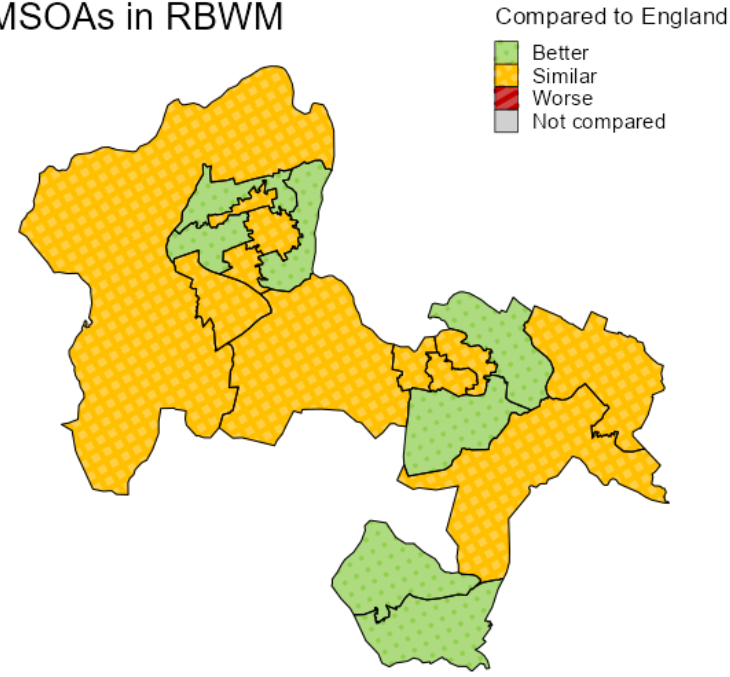
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



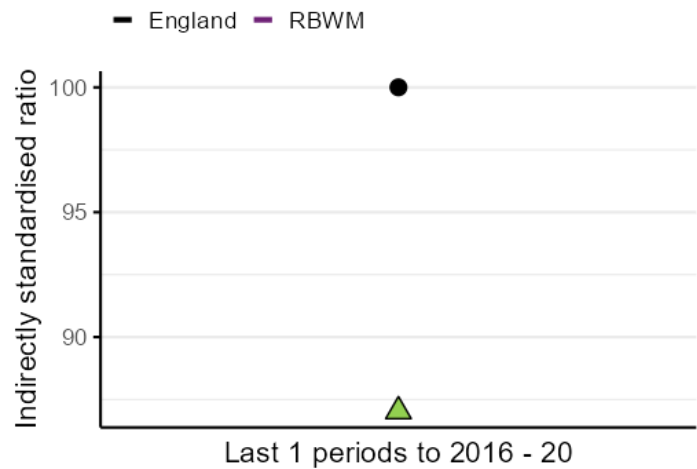
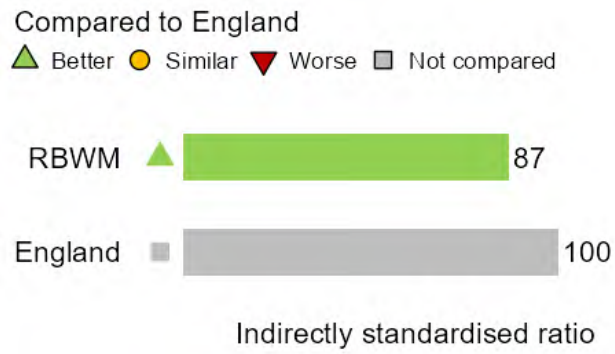
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Indicator: Deaths from all cancer, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93253.

Deaths from all cancer (under 75 yrs)

RBWM overview

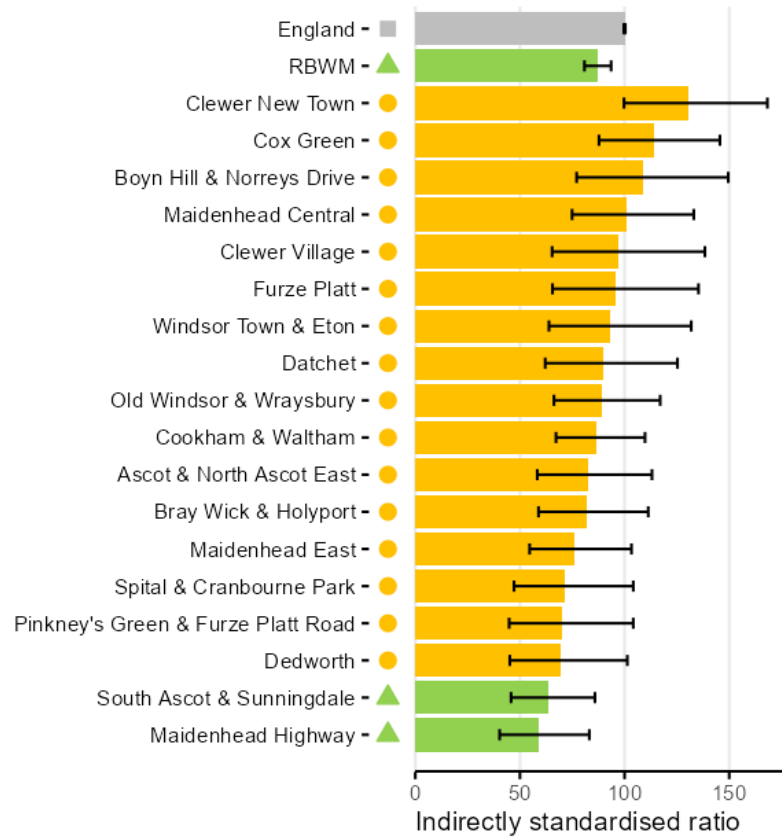
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



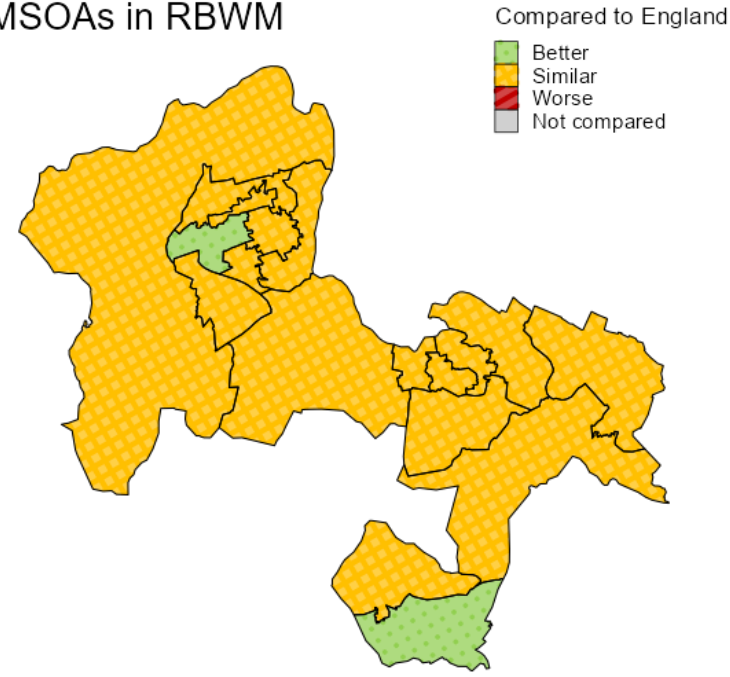
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



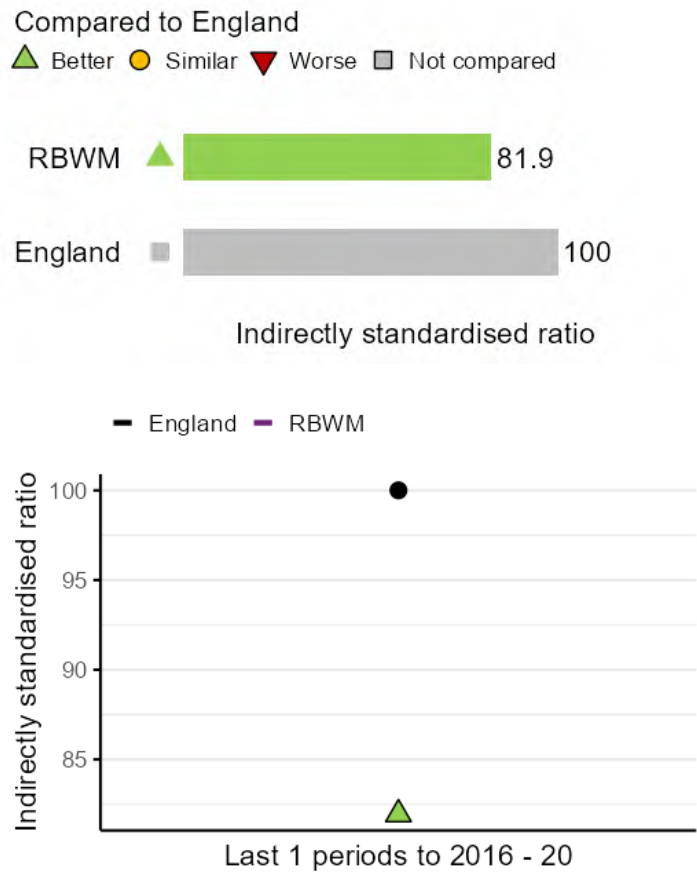
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Indicator: Deaths from all cancer, persons, under 75 yrs.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93254.

Deaths from circulatory disease

RBWM overview

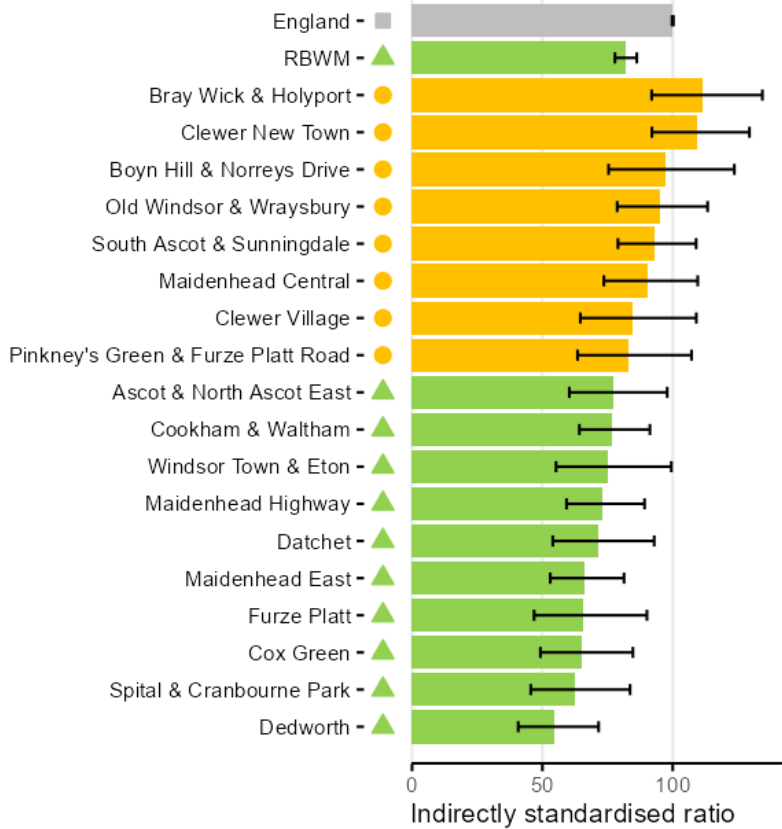
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



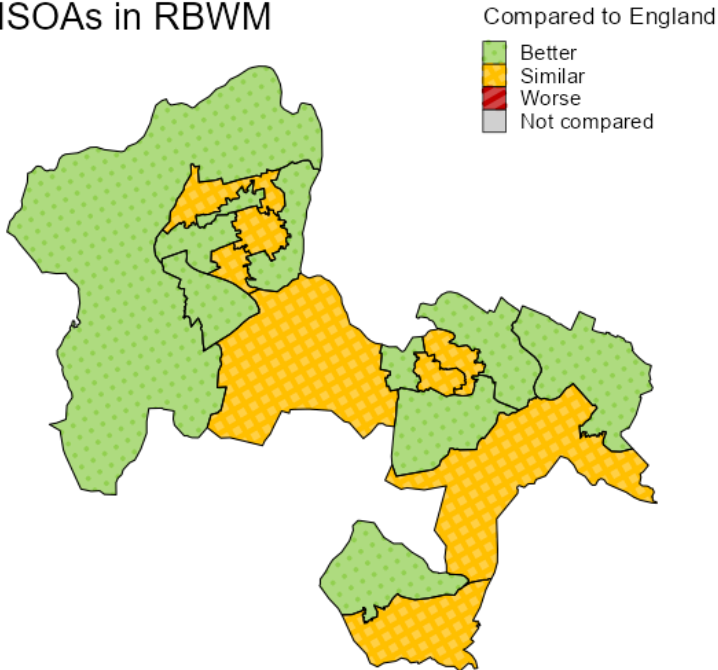
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



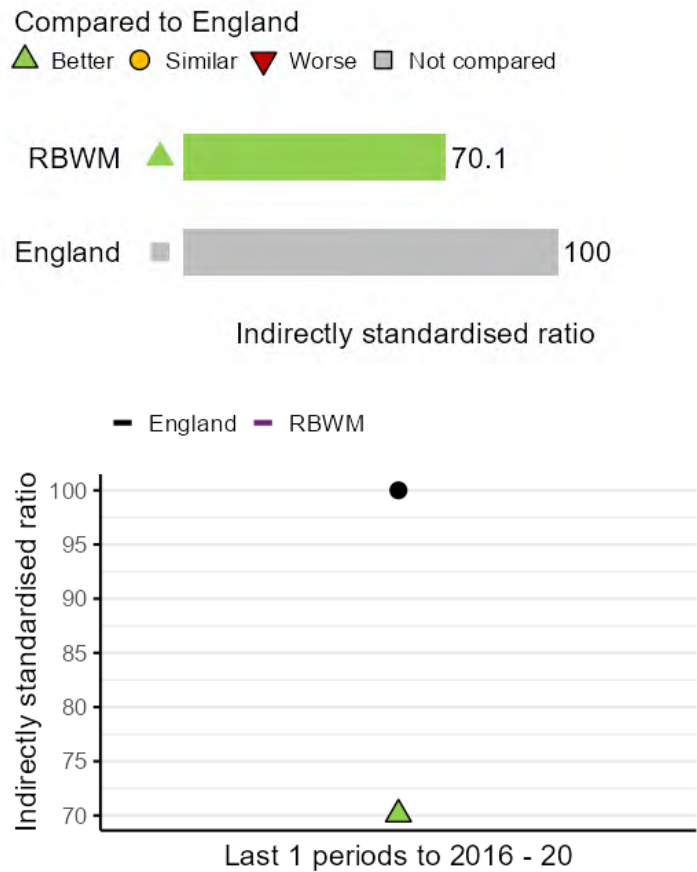
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Indicator: Deaths from circulatory disease, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93255.

Deaths from circulatory disease (under 75 yrs)

RBWM overview

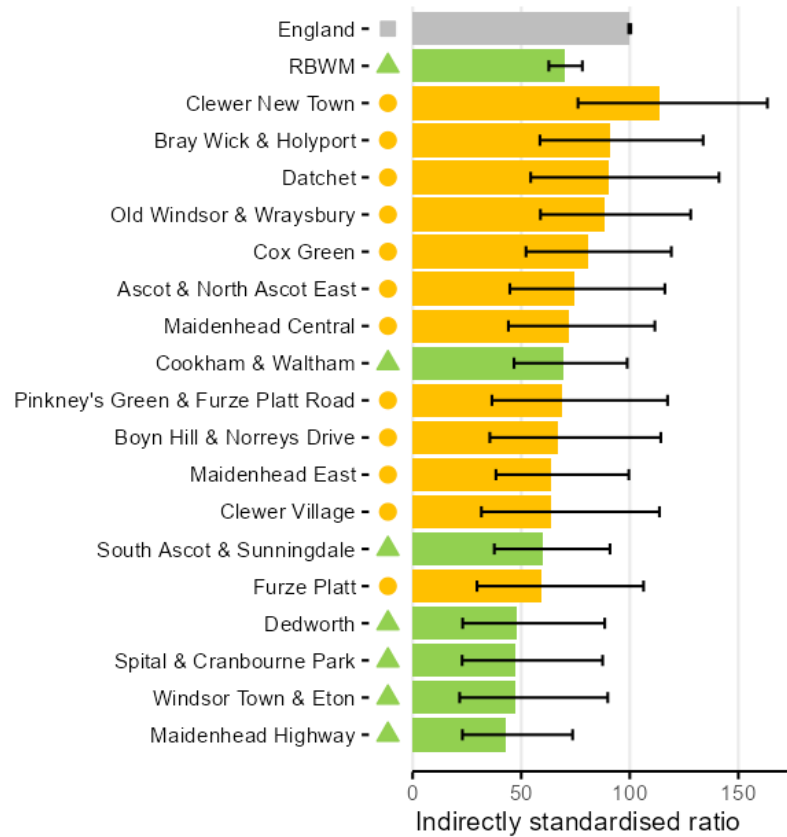
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



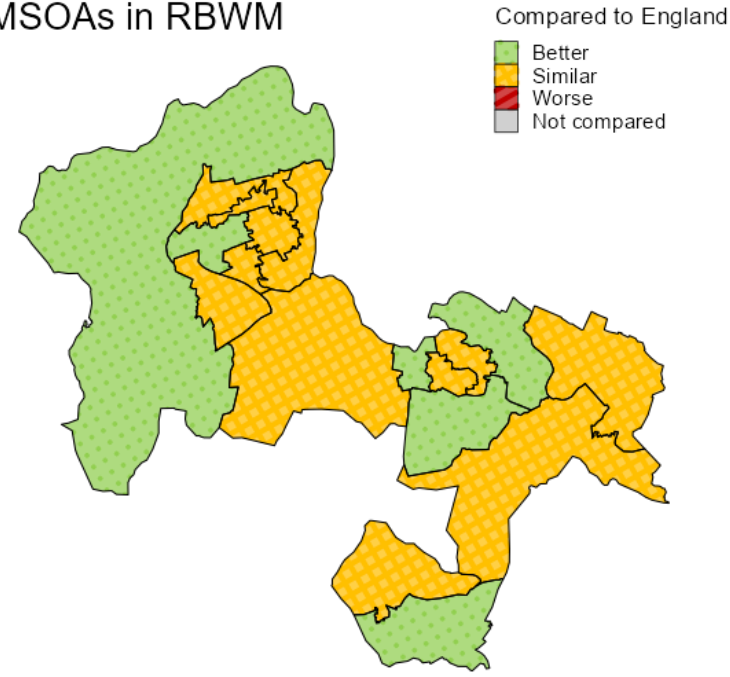
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



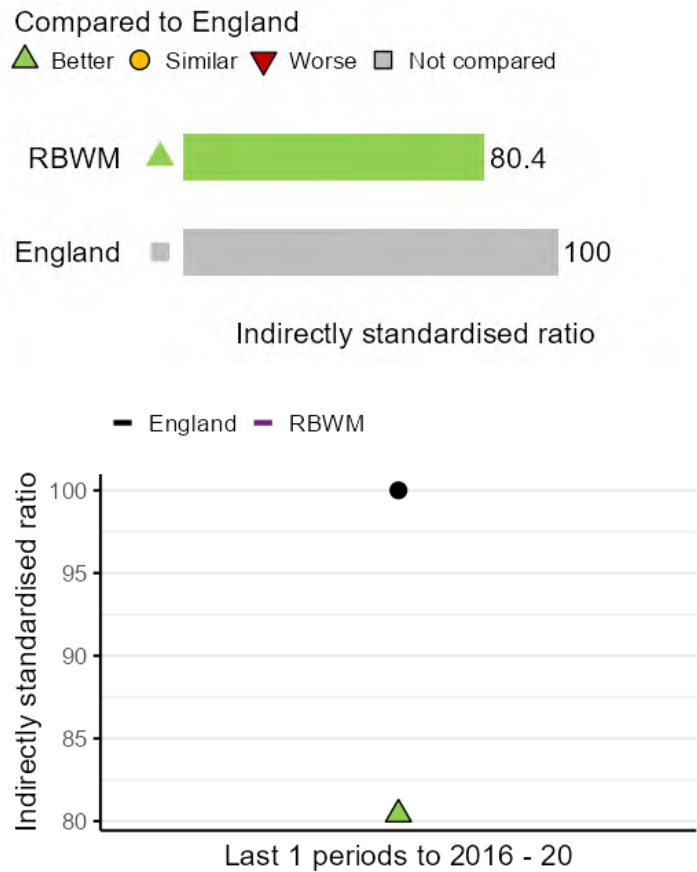
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Indicator: Deaths from circulatory disease, persons, under 75 yrs.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93256.

Deaths from CHD

RBWM overview

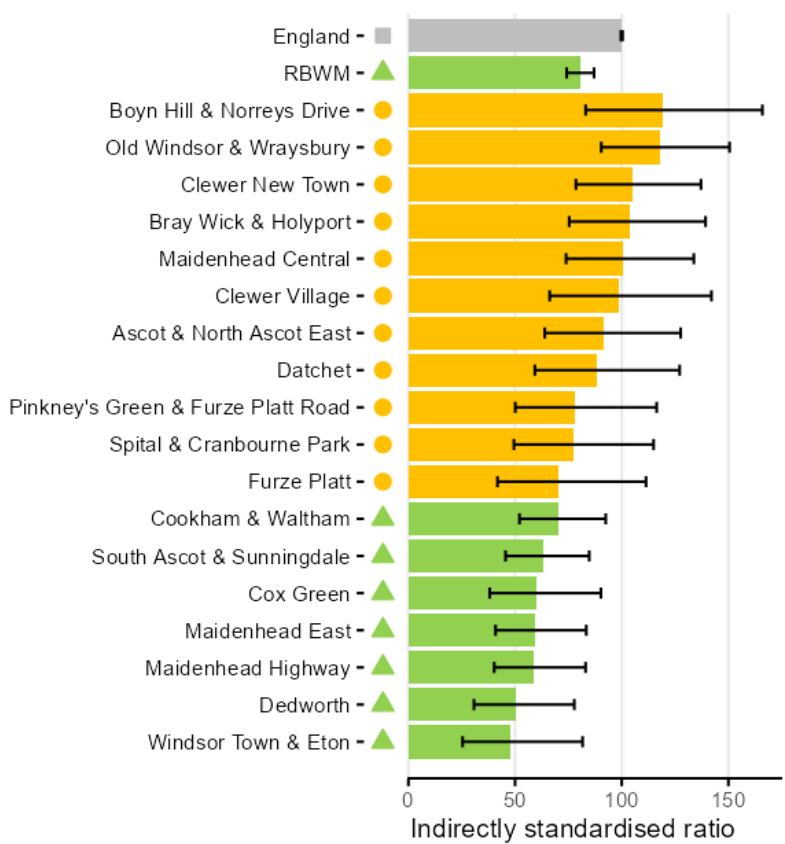
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



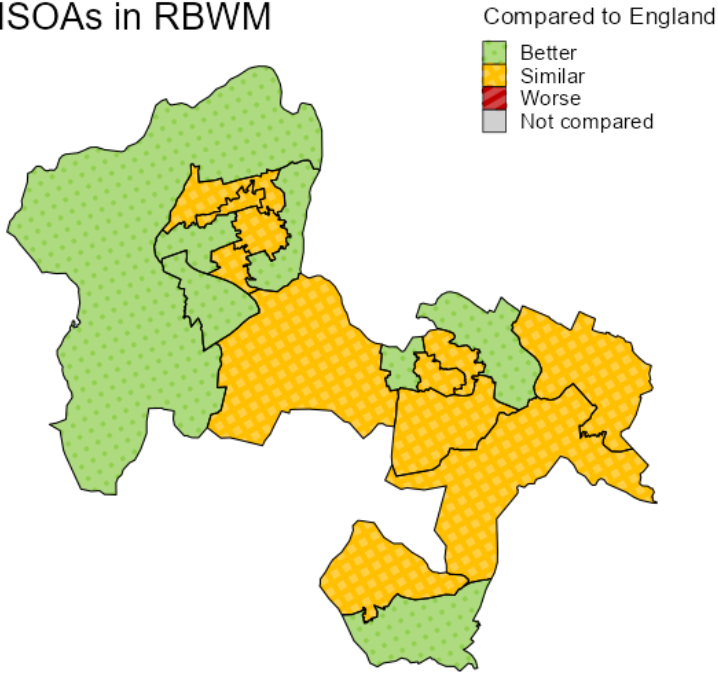
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



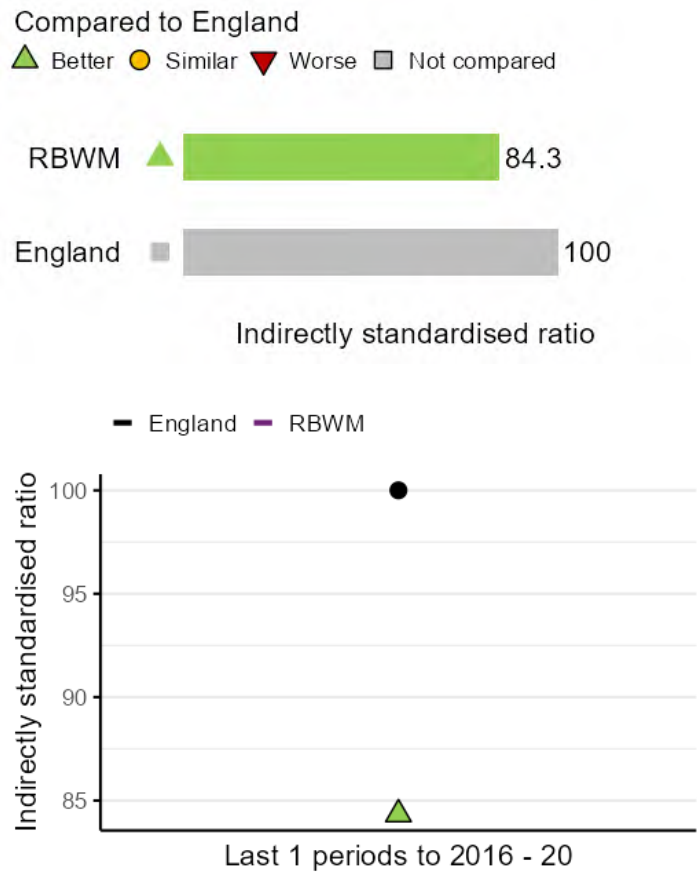
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Indicator: Deaths from coronary heart disease, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93257.

Deaths from respiratory diseases

RBWM overview

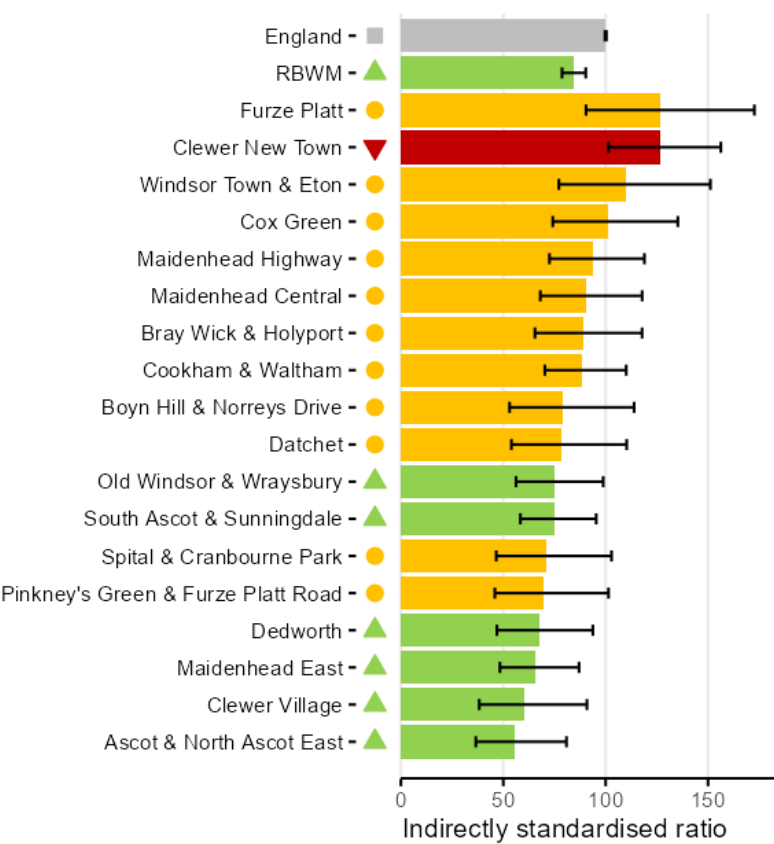
Latest time period: 2016 - 20



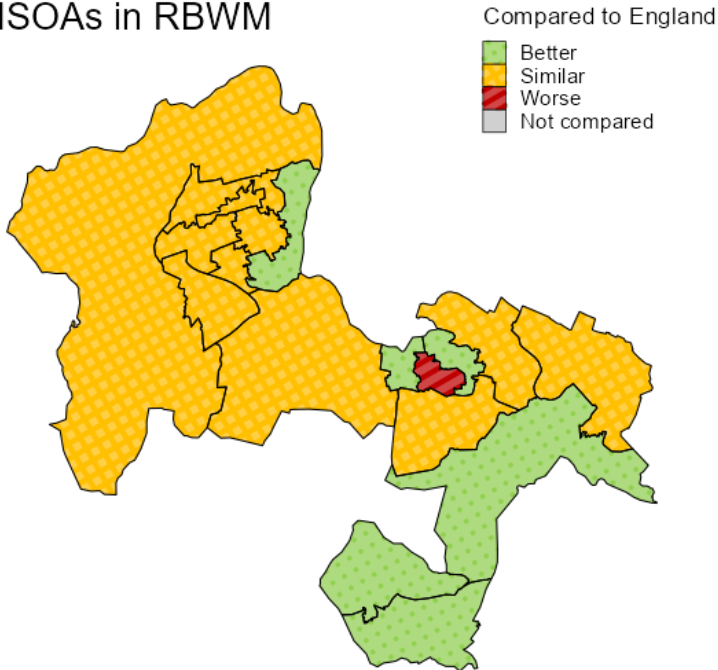
Within RBWM

MSOAs in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest



MSOAs in RBWM



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Indicator: Deaths from respiratory diseases, persons, all ages.
Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio.
Original geography: MSOA.
Benchmarking method: Byar's method method (95%).
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93260.

Healthy place



Healthy place indicator signpost

[English Housing Survey. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.](#)

[Energy efficiency of housing. Nomis.](#)

[Housing Census maps. ONS.](#)

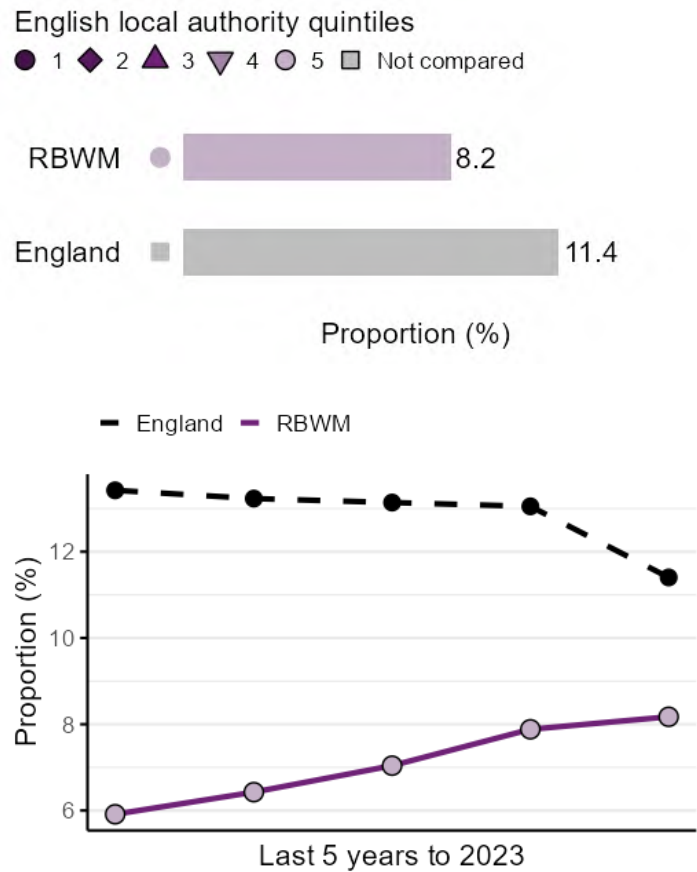
[Work Census maps. ONS.](#)



Fuel poverty

RBWM overview

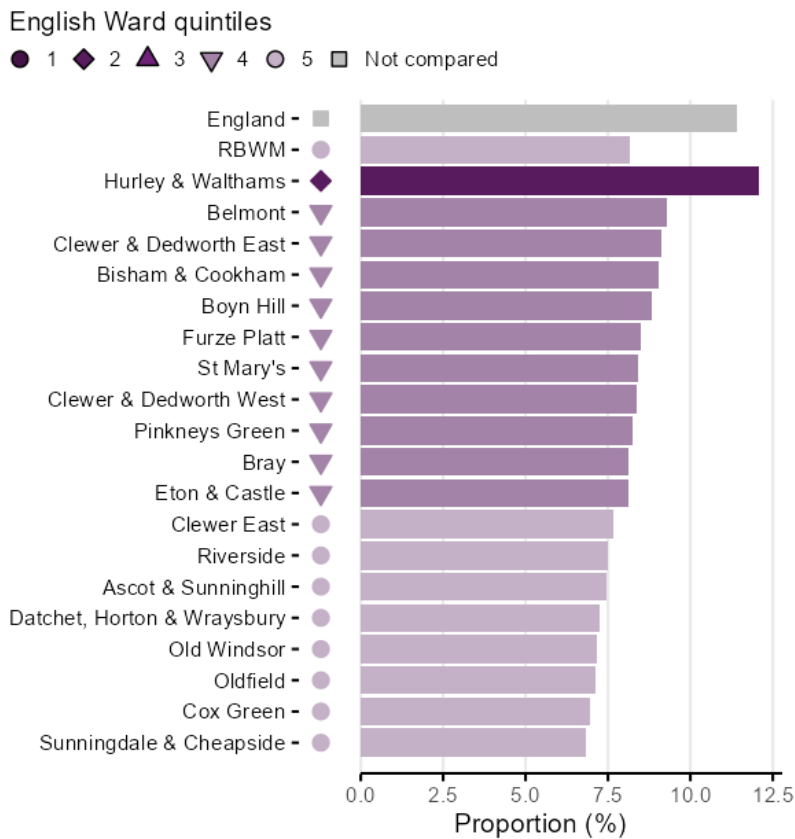
Latest time period: 2023



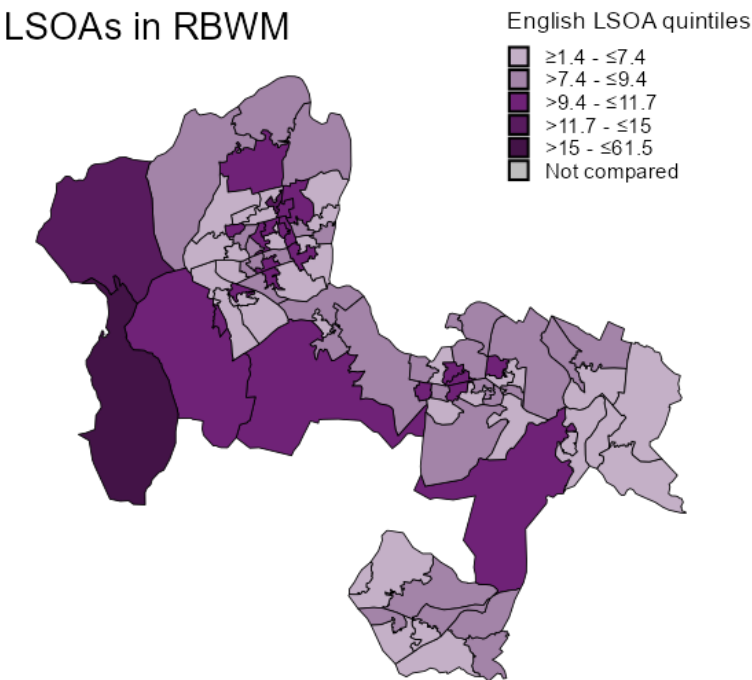
Within RBWM

Wards in RBWM

Ordered from highest to lowest

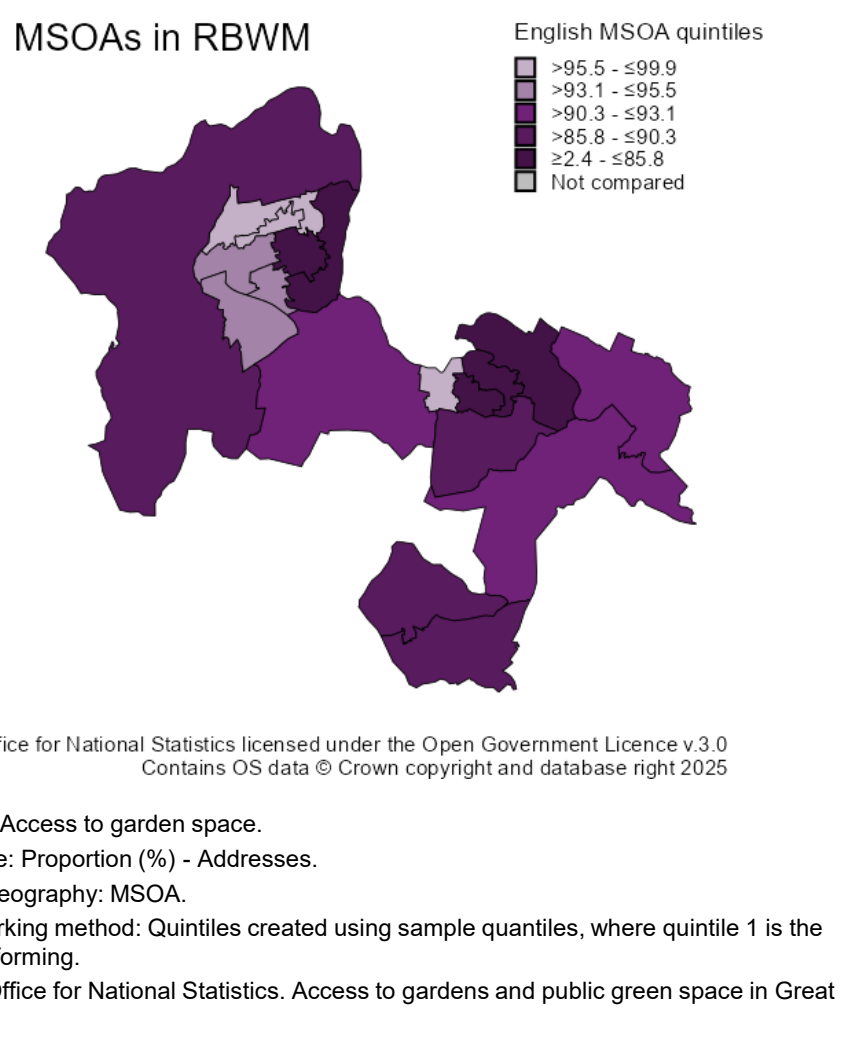
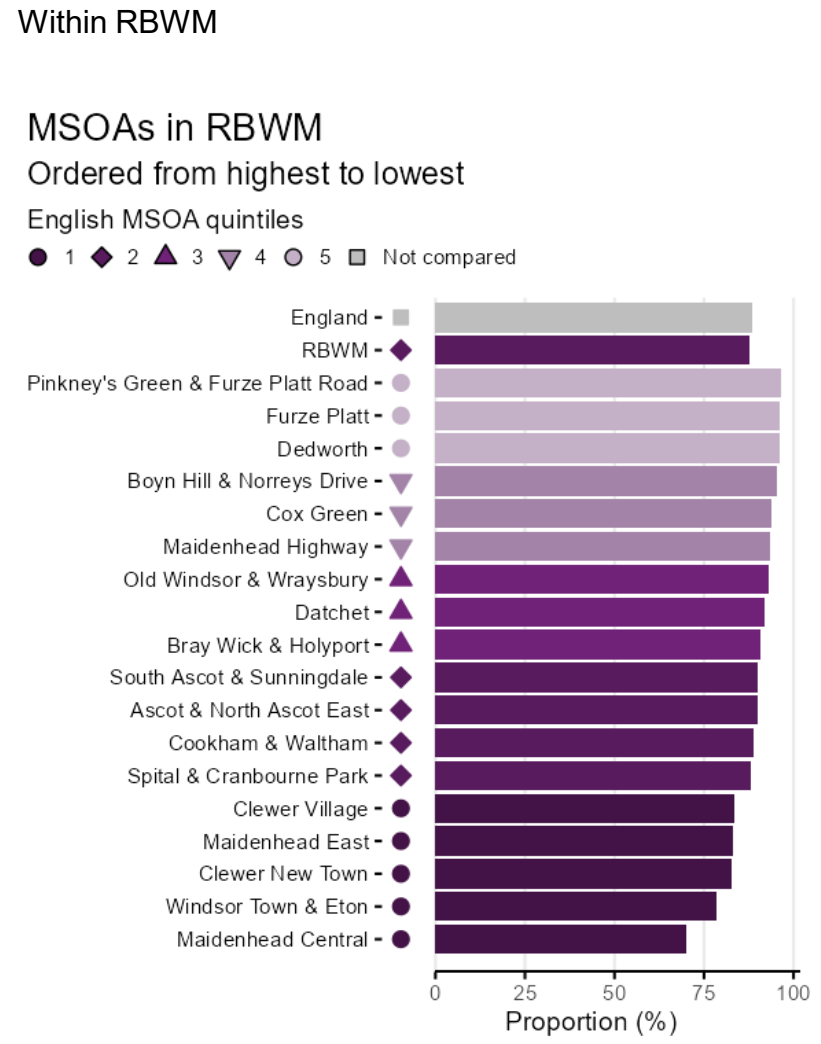
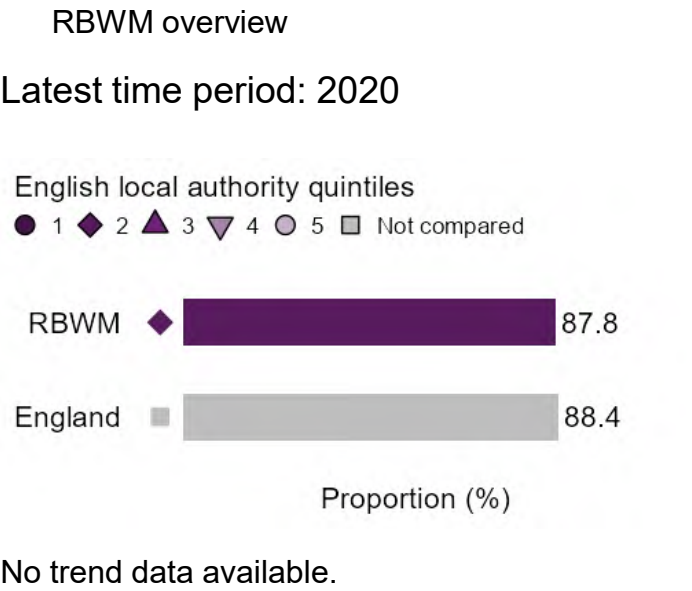


LSOAs in RBWM

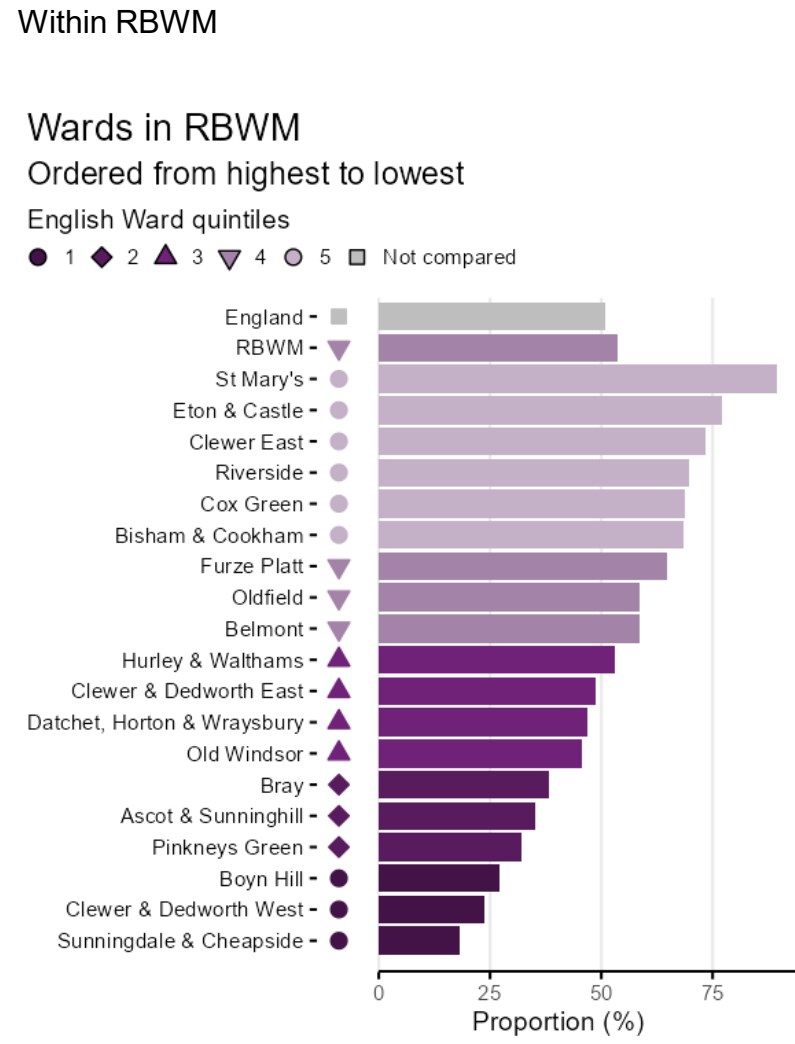
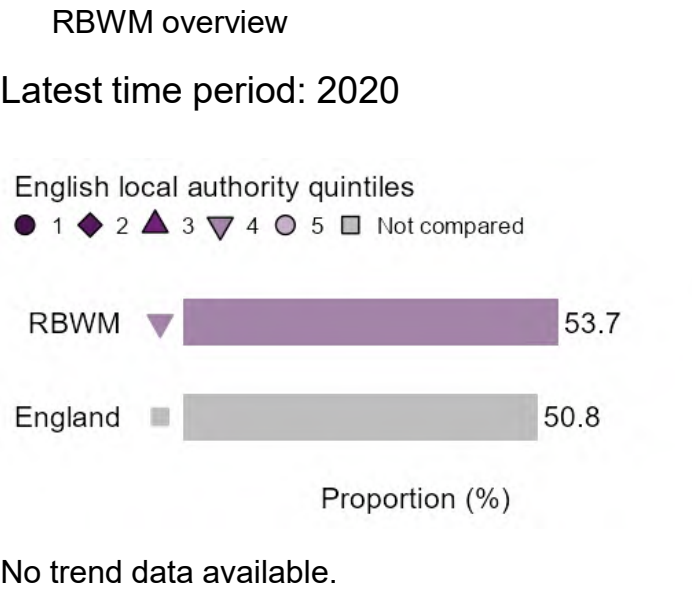


Indicator: Fuel poverty measured as low income low energy efficiency (LILEE).
Value type: Proportion (%) - Households.
Original geography: LSOA.
Benchmarking method: Quintiles created using sample quantiles, where quintile 1 is the worst performing.
Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. Sub-regional fuel poverty data.

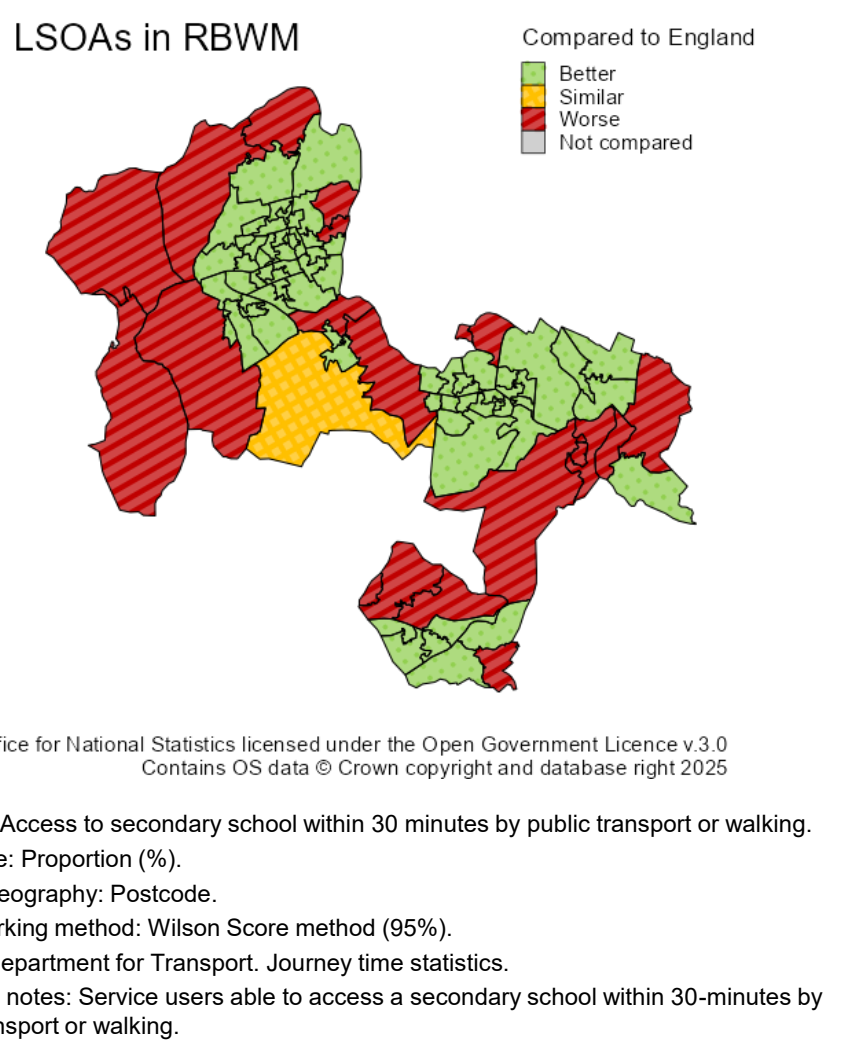
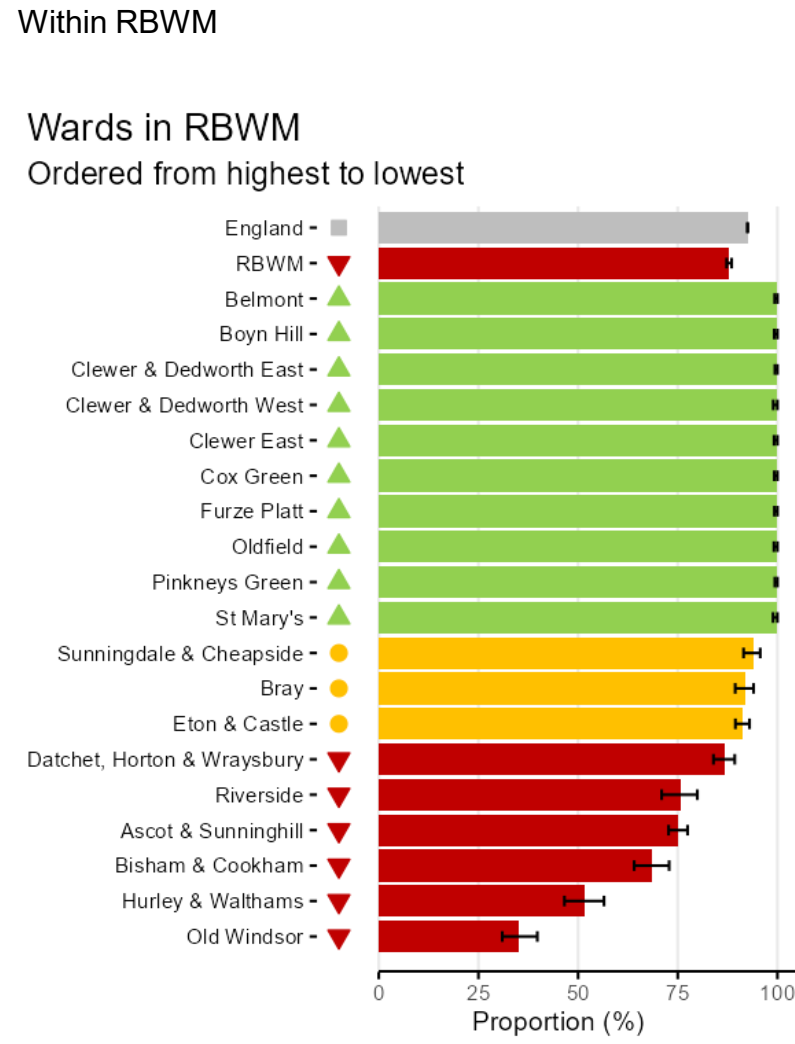
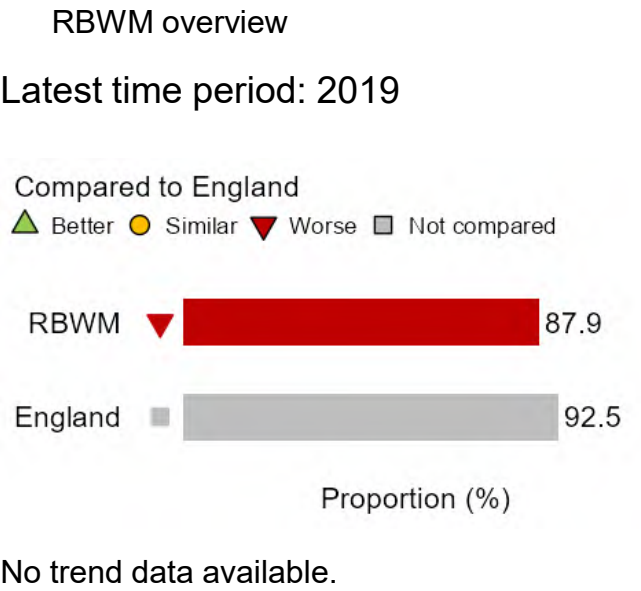
Access to garden space



Access to public green space



Access to secondary school



Further information and resources



Indicator measures

The indicators in this profile use a variety of measures to present the data effectively, these include:

- Proportion or percentage (%): a way to show a part of a whole amount. For example, if 25 out of 100 people have a certain condition, that would be shown as 25%.
- Crude rate: a measure that shows the total number of events (like deaths, births, or disease cases) in a population over a specific time period. It's usually expressed per thousands of people to allow for easy comparison.
- Indirectly standardised ratio (ISR): a way to compare the rate of an event in a population to what would be expected if that population had the same age-specific rates as a standard population. It adjusts for differences in age structure, making comparisons between populations more meaningful. ISRs are often expressed as a ratio or percentage, where a value of 100 (or 1.0) means the observed rate is equal to the expected rate.



Benchmarking methods

- RAG comparison (Red, Amber, Green) indicates how well an area is performing compared to a benchmark, typically England. The comparison is created by comparing the area's value to a reference range, which is usually based on confidence intervals. Green shows a value that is better, red to a value that is worse and amber indicates that there is no difference when compared to the benchmark.
- BOB comparison (Blue, Orange, Blue) is used when a value judgement is not appropriate. Light blue indicates a higher value and dark blue indicates a lower value compared to a benchmark, typically England. Similar to the RAG method, a comparison is created by comparing the area's value to a reference range.
- Quintiles are created using a quantiling method and divide data into five equal groups. This creates relative rankings and distribution. Quintiles are often used to highlight inequalities between groups or areas. Quintiles are used in this profile when the underlying data is not based on the population, for example households, or survey based data where we do not have access to the weightings.
- An indicator is shaded grey where it is not possible to create a comparison. This could be due to an area having no value or values where counts are below 10.



LSOA boundary map

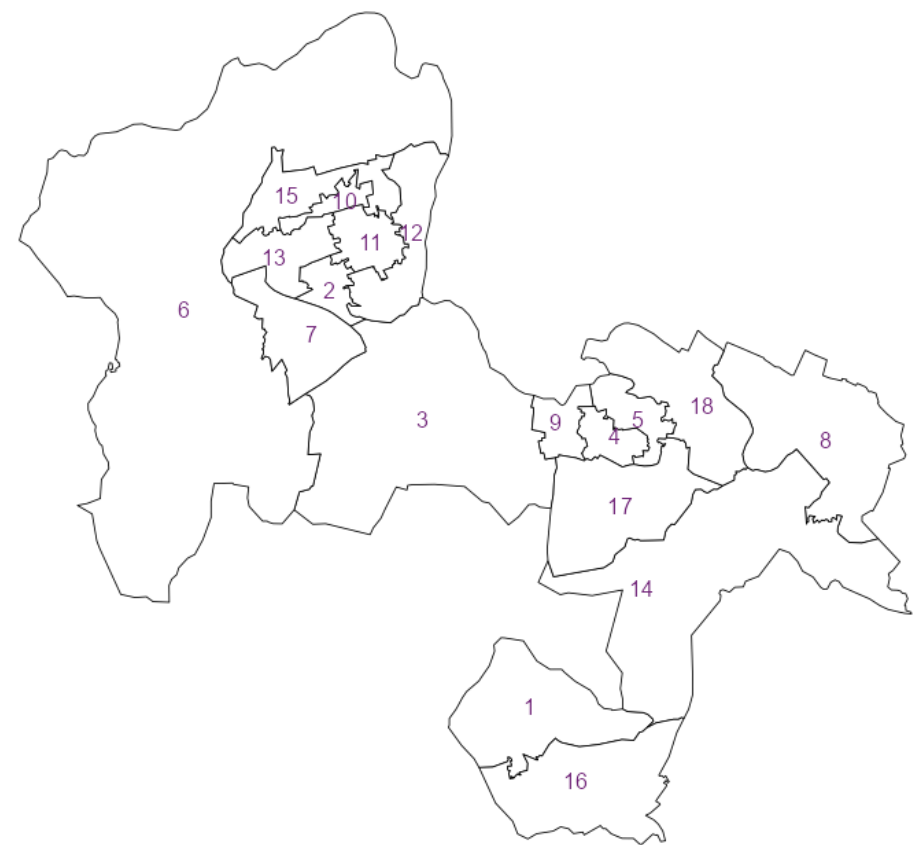
LSOAs in RBWM



- There are 89 LSOAs in RBWM.

MSOA boundary map

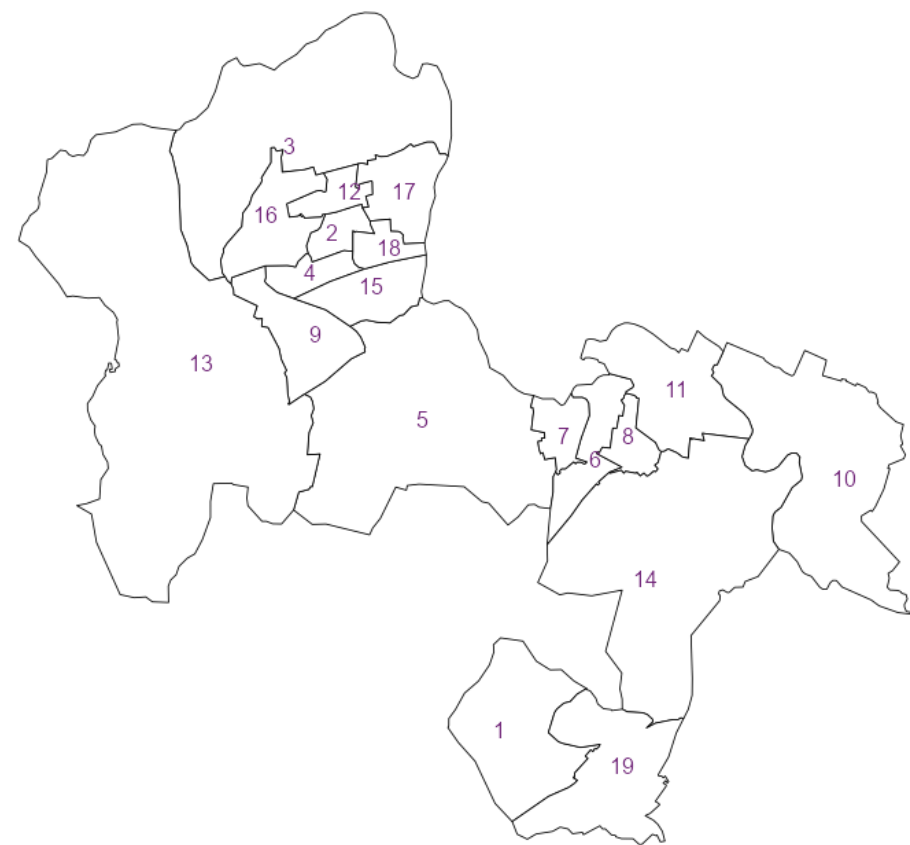
MSOAs in RBWM



- 1: Ascot & North Ascot East
- 2: Boyn Hill & Norreys Drive
- 3: Bray Wick & Holyport
- 4: Clewer New Town
- 5: Clewer Village
- 6: Cookham & Waltham
- 7: Cox Green
- 8: Datchet
- 9: Dedworth
- 10: Furze Platt
- 11: Maidenhead Central
- 12: Maidenhead East
- 13: Maidenhead Highway
- 14: Old Windsor & Wraysbury
- 15: Pinkney's Green & Furze Platt Road
- 16: South Ascot & Sunningdale
- 17: Spital & Cranbourne Park
- 18: Windsor Town & Eton

Ward boundary map

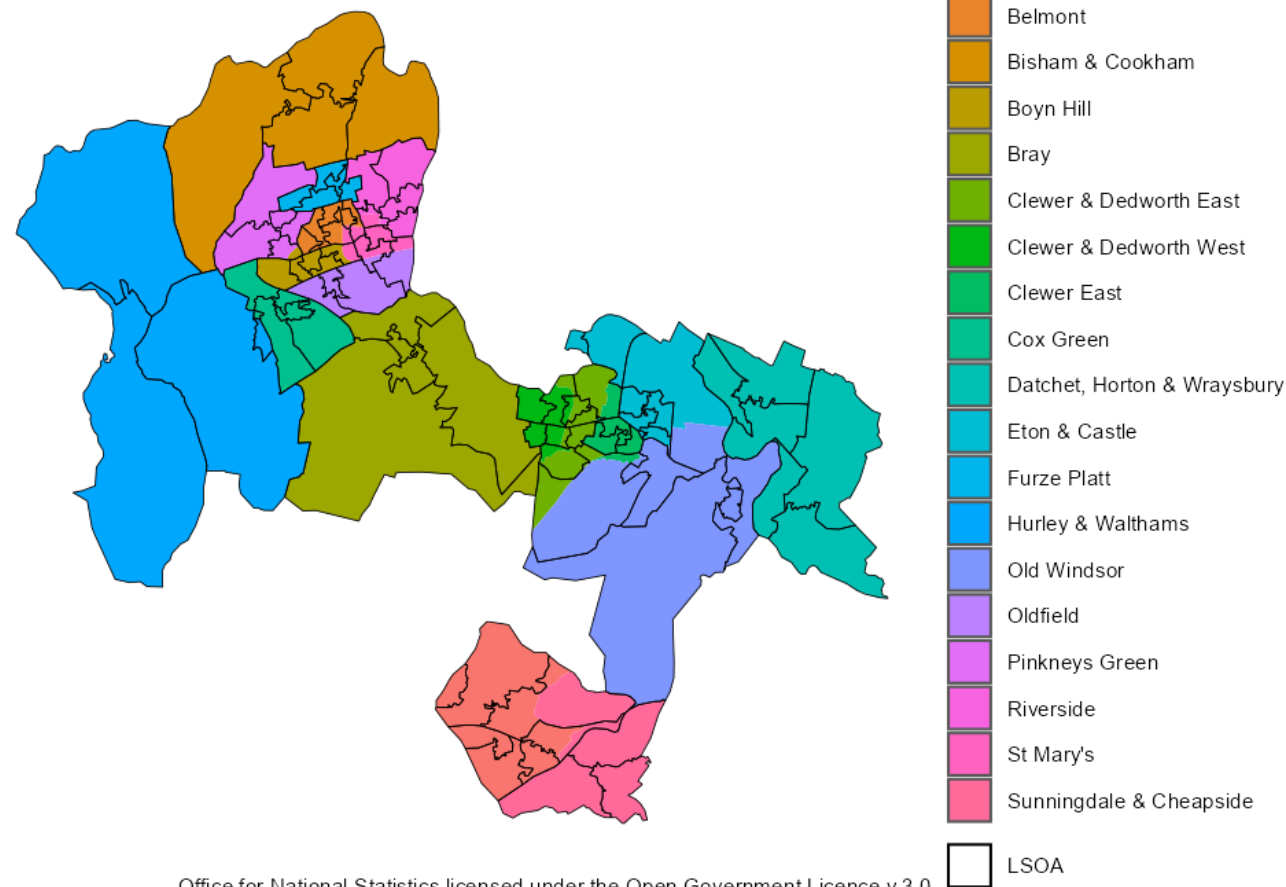
Wards in RBWM



- 1: Ascot & Sunninghill
- 2: Belmont
- 3: Bisham & Cookham
- 4: Boyn Hill
- 5: Bray
- 6: Clewer & Dedworth East
- 7: Clewer & Dedworth West
- 8: Clewer East
- 9: Cox Green
- 10: Datchet, Horton & Wraybury
- 11: Eton & Castle
- 12: Furze Platt
- 13: Hurley & Walthams
- 14: Old Windsor
- 15: Oldfield
- 16: Pinkneys Green
- 17: Riverside
- 18: St Mary's
- 19: Sunningdale & Cheapside

LSOA to Ward best fit boundaries

Wards and LSOAs in RBWM



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- There are 89 LSOAs in RBWM.
- There are 19 Wards in RBWM.
- LSOAs do not align exactly with electoral wards in RBWM.
- Best fit lookups are used when assigning LSOAs to wards.

Accessibility

- All plots include alternative text (alt text) that describes the visual content and includes relevant values where possible.
- To view the alt text: right-click on the image and select 'View Alt Text' to open the Alt Text pane.
- Shapes are used alongside colour on plots to show comparisons, ensuring accessibility for users who may have difficulty seeing different colours. For example, a RAG rating (Red, Amber, Green) is commonly used to show how an area's value compares to a benchmark, such as the England average:
 - Green indicates better performance
 - Amber indicates similar performance
 - Red indicates worse performance
- To support colour accessibility, shapes are also used to represent these ratings:
 - Triangle = better performance
 - Circle = similar performance
 - Triangle pointing downwards = worse performance
 - Square = no comparison available



References

- The methodology for each indicator is based on published data and existing measures.
- Sources of methodology include Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Office for National Statistics, and NHS Digital.
- Some indicator values may be different from published figures. This may be due to slight differences in numbers extracted or data being grouped into different time periods.
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Resources

[RBWM JSNA](#): RBWM's JSNA provides information used to assess the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population. It helps inform decisions about health priorities, service planning, and resource allocation to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.

