

JSNA Summary of key findings

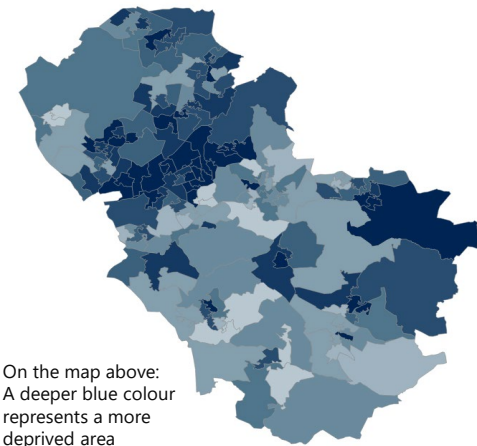
Accurate as of May 2024

Lorna Quinn – Public Health Intelligence Principal

- This JSNA summary provides key headlines structured into the key domains:
 - People
 - Health behaviours
 - Community and neighbourhoods
 - Environment
 - Socioeconomic
- Please note this document has been produced to summarise key points from the JSNA however more detailed and additional findings are available in the main sections of the [JSNA website](#) under each domain.

People (1)

- The population of Rotherham borough is 268,400 (2022 mid-year (30 June) estimate of population) with an age structure that is slightly older than the national average.
- The Rotherham population has increased steadily by about 1,000 per year from an estimated 259,400 in 2013 to 268,400 in 2022 (+3.5%).
- On the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) Rotherham ranks as the 35th most deprived upper tier local authority in England out of a total of 151 authorities.
- In all, 59 Rotherham neighbourhoods (Lower Super Output Areas or LSOAs) rank among the 20% most deprived in England and 36 LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived.



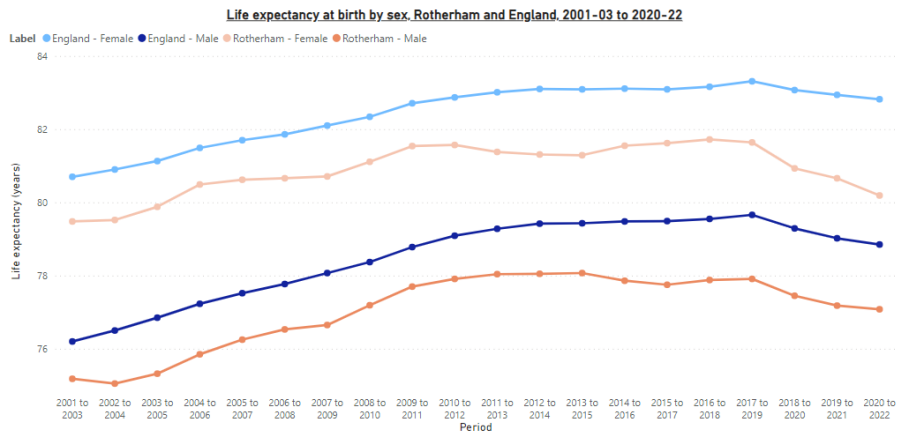
Link to JSNA: [People – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy data are from Fingertips - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#) data source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthstatelifeexpectancyallagesuk>
Index of Multiple Deprivation: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

People (2)

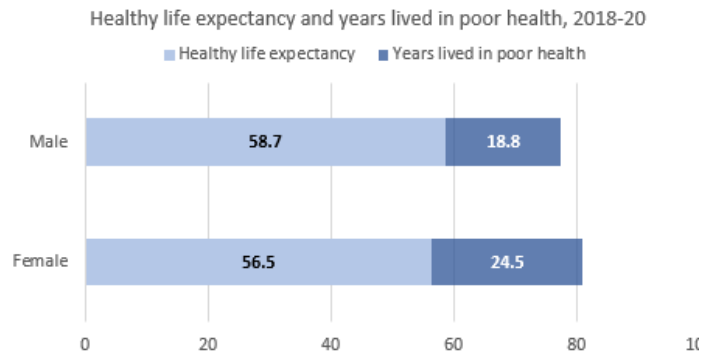
Life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth for males in Rotherham, 2020-22, is 77.1 years; significantly lower than the England value of 78.9 years.
- Life expectancy at birth for women in Rotherham, 2020-22, is 80.2 years; significantly lower than the England rate of 82.8 years.



Healthy life expectancy

- The healthy life expectancy at birth, 2018-2020, in Rotherham is 58.7 years for a male, significantly lower than the England average of 63.1.
- The healthy life expectancy at birth, 2018-2020, in Rotherham is 56.5 years for a female, significantly lower than the England average of 63.9.

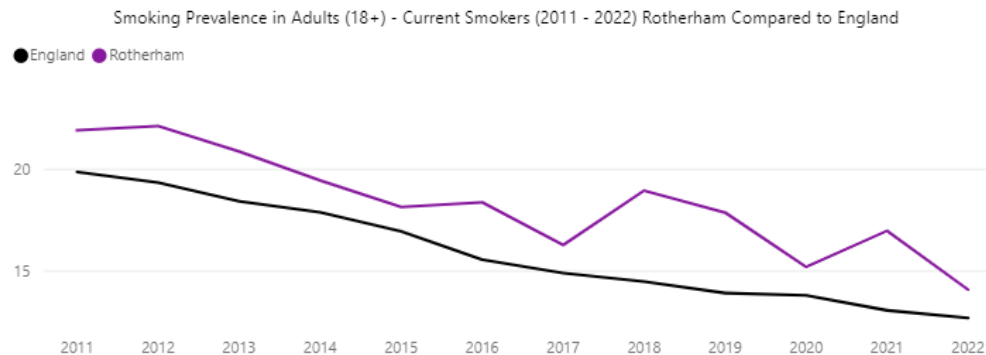


[Link to JSNA: People – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

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 Index of Multiple Deprivation: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

Health behaviours (1)

- The Rotherham Drug and Alcohol service has been supporting more people with substance and alcohol use; the number of new presentations to treatment for adults increased from 784 in 2021/22 to 959 in 2022/23; the number of new presentations to treatment for children aged under 18 increased from 27 in 2021/22 to 36 in 2022/23.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of physically active adults in Rotherham, from 54.9% in 2018 to 64.4% in 2021. Despite this, health conditions which are associated with having a lower risk in physically active adults (such as CHD, Stroke, and Hypertension) all have significantly higher rates in Rotherham than Yorkshire and the Humber and England.
- Smoking prevalence in Rotherham resumed its steady decline in 2022, after a spike in 2021, and is currently at 14% of adults smoking, compared with 12.7% across England. Quit rates in Rotherham have nearly doubled from 1,580 in 2018 to 3,155 in 2022.



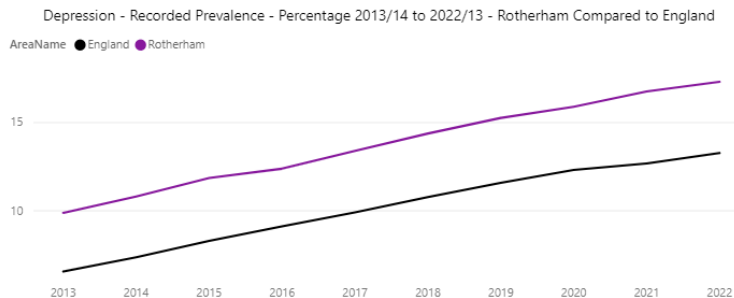
Link to JSNA: [Health Behaviours – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: Alcohol dependence: [Alcohol dependence prevalence in England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

All other data taken from Fingertips profiles - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

Health behaviours (2)

- Prevalence of depression in Rotherham has increased between 2013 and 2022, from 9.85% to 17.3%, with the gap between England and Rotherham growing to 4 percentage points.



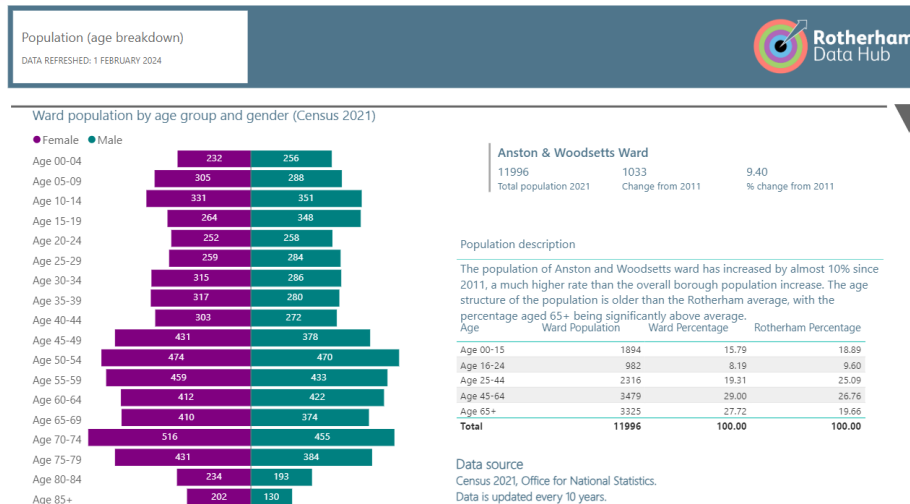
- Both the gonorrhoea and syphilis diagnostic rates in Rotherham rose significantly between 2020 and 2022. The gonorrhoea diagnostic rate remained better (lower) than the England average (94 compared to 146 per 100,000 population), whilst the syphilis diagnostic rate was worse (higher) than the England average (16.5 compared to 15.4 per 100,000 population).
- Around 1 in 4 (24.4%) children aged 4-5 years were categorised as overweight or obese for the 2021/22 to 2022/23 period, however this is 2 in 5 (40.2%) for children aged 10-11 years for the same period. For adults, almost 3 in 4 (71.9%) were categorised as overweight or obese in 2021/22.

Link to JSNA: [Health Behaviours – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: All data taken from Fingertips profiles- [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#))

Community and neighbourhoods

- Interactive ward profiles are available on the JSNA which detail data available for the 25 Rotherham wards.



[Link to JSNA:Community and Neighbourhoods – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Environment (1)



- The percentage of mortality attributable to particulate pollution for Rotherham, 2021 was 5.3%. It is important to understand that long-term exposure to air pollution is not thought to be the sole cause of deaths. Rather, it is considered to be a contributory factor. For example, given that much of the impact that air pollution has on mortality is linked with cardiovascular deaths, it is considered that it makes a contribution to some, or perhaps even all, cardiovascular deaths.
- In 2023, borough-wide nitrogen dioxide recordings were lower than in 2019 for every month of the year.
- In Rotherham, local area greenhouse gas emissions increased by 1.1% from 2020 to 2021, driven by a 4.1% increase in emissions from transport.
- The risk of flooding from surface water is included in the Rotherham JSNA for the first time this year, complementing a previous contribution on the risk of flooding from rivers. By comparing the number of residential addresses in areas of flood risk with the distribution of relative deprivation within Rotherham, it has been shown that people living in more deprived areas are over-represented amongst the population at risk of flooding, for all flood risk categories, likelihoods and hazard ratings included in the study.
- Land surface temperatures, tree canopy cover and minimum near-surface air temperatures during heat periods are combined in a single 'heat exposure' indicator in the Rotherham JSNA for the first time this year. Areas indicated as being more exposed to heat are concentrated in Rotherham Town Centre or are nearby the conurbation of Sheffield e.g., parts of Brinsworth, Catcliffe and Waverley.

Link to JSNA: [Environment – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: Mortality attributable to air pollution data were accessed on Fingertips (Public Health Profiles) [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#). Carbon emission data were provided by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

Utilisation of outdoor space data were provided by Natural England: Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey.

Tenure data were accessed from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) private sector housing stock condition report.

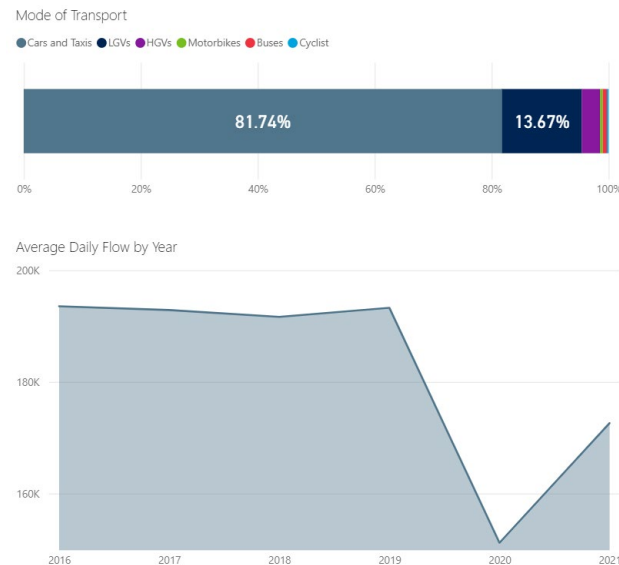
Median house price data were accessed from The Office of National Statistics.

Applications by households and the number of Council homes data were provided by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

Environment (2)

- The 2021 Census indicates that the Private Rented Sector (PRS) accounts for 15.3% of Rotherham households, which is a 2.3 percentage point increase from 2011. Please note that PRS has been shrinking since around 2016 according to DLUCH tenure estimates.
- In 2022, 16.6% of households in Rotherham were living in fuel poverty.

- Road traffic collision occurrences are increasing since a dip during 2020, with collisions that result in death or serious injury showing slight increase since 2016.
- Transport demand is increasing since COVID-19 but has not yet reached pre-COVID levels. Additionally, the proportion of travel undertaken by car appears to have increased.



[Link to JSNA: Environment – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

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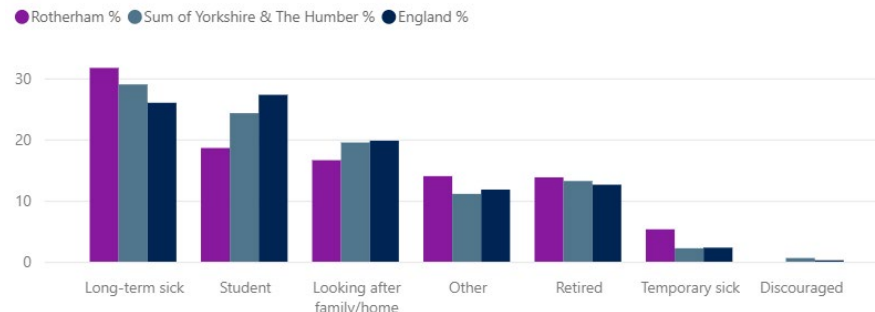
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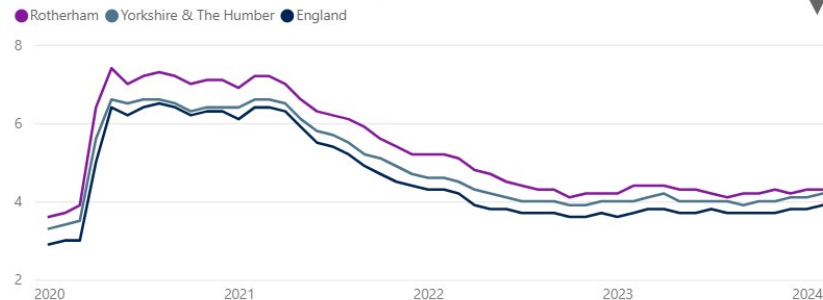
Socioeconomic (1)

- Between October 2022-September 2023, 43,600 residents aged 16-64 were economically inactive in Rotherham. 5,800 (13.4%) of these people wanted a job.
- 13,200 Rotherham residents were experiencing long-term sickness between October 2022-September 2023. The recent release of the January-December 2023 data shows that this has increased to 16,100 residents.
- In January 2024, Rotherham's JSA/UC claimant count (as a proportion of residents aged 16-64) was 4.3%. Although this is lower than the count in January 2021 (6.9%), it has still not returned to the pre-Covid level of 3.6% seen in January 2020.

Percentage of people aged 16-64 who are economically inactive broken down by type of inactivity, Oct 22-Sept 23



Percentage of population aged 16-64 claiming out of work benefits (Jan 2020-Feb 2024)



[Link to JSNA: Socio-Economic – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: Data on population were accessed from the Office of National Statistics.

Children's social care data were provided by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

Data on education and/or learning were accessed from the 'Annual NEET Scorecard' published by Department for Education.

Claimant count data were accessed from NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics.

Socioeconomic (2)



- The percentage of eligible 2-year-olds in Rotherham taking up an Early Education place continues to rise, with 89% taking up a place in academic year 22/23. Take-up of early education has a positive impact on outcomes for children and is a priority for the local authority.
- Using data from the Spring School Census in 2024, 4.6% of Rotherham school pupils had a reported Education, Health and Care Plan, which is 0.8% higher than Rotherham's statistical neighbours (3.8%) and slightly above the national average (4.2%). Speech and Language and Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs, remain the highest identified primary need across all pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).
- Data on the rate of children who have been referred to social care (per 10,000 children in each area) and are on a child protection plan shows a continued safe and steady decline. Low child protection rates are good. Rotherham has seen a reduction from a peak in 2017 of 114.3 to 70 at the end of March 2023.
- Data on the rate of young people aged 10-17 years old (per 10,000 young people aged 10-17 in each area) who enter the youth justice system and consequently re-offend shows a decline from the previous reported year (11) and is lower than all comparators.
- Children Centre engagement rates increased between 2015/16 and 2019/20 from 63% to 75%, however due to Covid 19 restrictions they fell to 69% in 2021/22 but have now increased to 73% in 2022/23.

Link to JSNA: [Socio-Economic – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

Data sources: Data on population were accessed from the Office of National Statistics.

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Socioeconomic (3)



- Currently, there over 3,700 individuals in Rotherham who are accessing adult social care. Approximately 47% of these people are aged 75 years or older, and around 57% are female. The primary support reason for more than half of users is for 'physical support'.
- The 2021 census shows that over 23,000 people, around 10% of the population, provide some amount of unpaid care. 12,785 people, around 5% of the population, provide over 35 hours of unpaid care per week. Central areas of Rotherham, among some of the more deprived areas of the borough, have the highest proportion of claimants of carers allowance and disability-related benefits.
- Inclusion health is a new profile for the JSNA and covers a range of groups that experience health inequalities, including people in contact with the criminal justice system, vulnerable migrants and refugees, and people experiencing homelessness. For the financial year 2022/23, there were 1,236 households in Rotherham assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty for homelessness (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2023). Of this, 428 household were assessed as being threatened with homelessness within 56 days, with a homelessness prevention duty being owed as a result.

Link to JSNA: [Socio-Economic – Rotherham Data Hub](#)

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**Please visit the JSNA website for
additional information**

[*JSNA website*](#)