

Get Berkshire Active: Current issues in Berkshire

This document aims to look a wide range of issues affecting Berkshire residents to understand the scale of their impact on the population, economy and individual.

Issue: a link has been provided where applicable for more information on what the issue is/ages covered.

Scale in Berkshire: these figures come from PHE or are an estimated figure based on issue rate and population estimates.

Economic cost: costs to the NHS/society have been highlighted where provided. This information is often limited or varies greatly depending on the source.

Impact on individual: each issue has wide ranging impact, some of the key ones are highlighted for each.

Priority locality: the LA with the highest number and rate of people affected has been included as well as ward data where known.

Link to LA priorities: each LA has different plans/priorities. Berkshire West is currently consulting with the public, so they are just potential priorities. Slough has a new wellbeing strategy for 2020-25. Bracknell Forest and RBWM have not yet released their new strategies so the information for them comes from 2016-20.

Potential impact of PA: the expected impact of PA on each issue has been included and for some, whether GBA could tackle or measure this issue.

Rating: to be completed by GBA team based on experience and knowledge of impact of PA on each issue.

Berkshire population: [mid 2019 estimates](#) (to give some context to the scale figures provided) and [population projections](#) for older people

Local Authority	Male	Female	Total
West Berkshire	78,432	80,018	158,450
Reading	81,866	79,914	161,780
Windsor and Maidenhead	75,218	76,204	151,422
Slough	75,632	73,907	149,539
Bracknell Forest	60,841	61,708	122,549
Wokingham	84,318	86,801	171,199
Total	456,307	458,552	914,859

Age group	0-15	16-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	197,208	101,762	103,028	134,564	131,033	104,610	76,648	66,006
% of Berkshire population	22%	11%	11%	15%	14%	12%	8%	7%

Local Authority	2018 over 65's	Projected 2030	Projected 2043
West Berkshire	18.9%	24.5%	28.4%
Reading	12.3%	15.2%	18.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	18.6%	22.3%	26.5%
Slough	10%	12.8%	16.2%
Bracknell Forest	14.5%	19%	22.5%
Wokingham	17.6%	20.6%	23.8%

Issue	Scale in Berkshire	Economic cost	Impact on individual	Priority locality	Link to LA priorities	Potential impact of PA explanation	Potential impact of PA and ease of targeting the issue rating (5 PA likely to have high impact and can be implemented and measured)
Mental health							
Depression	83,147	-12.7% of workplace absence in England attributed to mental ill health. -The wider economic costs of mental illness in England have been estimated at £105.2 billion each year.	Can affect energy and PA levels, employment, personal relationships and cause physical symptoms within the body, negatively affecting physical health.	WB: highest number 15,004 BF: highest rate 13.8%	Berkshire West: Good mental health for adults and children. Bracknell Forest: included it for 2016-20 specifically children and young people.	PA can aid sleep, improve mood, alleviate mild depression and help to manage stress and anxiety. Covid-19 has had a negative impact on mental health, especially for young people , those with lower household incomes, people with a diagnosed mental illness, people living with children and those in urban areas. PA can have an impact on general wellbeing which can be measured through questionnaires and case studies (and has previously been done by GBA) so can be evidenced.	
Anxiety	138,512 (estimate)	-In 2008/9, the NHS spent 10.8% of its annual secondary healthcare budget on mental health services; £10.4 billion. - Sport England found physical activity plays an important role in preventing several serious physical and mental health conditions, with a value of £9.5bn.	Can increase risk of LT physical health problems, may affect employment and personal relationships.	Slough: highest number and rate 27,740, 25.2%	Slough: Workplace Health (includes health and wellbeing at work).		
Low happiness	42,704 (estimate)	£5.2bn of this was in healthcare savings, while £1.7bn was in social care savings.	Low mood can affect energy levels, confidence and self-esteem.	Slough: highest number and rate 10,788, 9.8%	RBWM: Supporting a healthy population (includes supporting adults and children with mental health needs).		
Self harm all ages	1,850		There is often a link between self harm and suicide but the reasons behind both are often complex and can be caused by other mental health issues so they may have similar wider effects on the individual as depression, anxiety and low happiness.	Reading: highest number and highest rate 455, 261.5 per 100,000 Hospital stays for self-harm top 3 wards all in WB: Hungerford, Falkland, St Johns but data not recent			
Self harm 10-24	780		Suicide can have a negative impact upon the mental health of close contacts and the	Reading: highest number 170 Wokingham: highest rate 562.3 per 100,000			Suicide and self harm are complex issues and it would not be appropriate for GBA to focus on these issues or measure any impact on people experiencing them, but PA can have an impact on
Suicide	198 (between 2017-19)			WB: highest number 40 Reading highest rate 9.9 per 100,000			

			surrounding community.			some of the causes such as anxiety and depression.	
Dementia 65+	5,751	According to Alzheimer's UK , total costs of dementia in the UK in 2019 amount to £34.7 billion at 2015 prices. These costs are made up of healthcare costs (costs to the NHS), social care costs (costs of homecare and residential care), and costs of unpaid care (provided by family members).	Someone recently diagnosed with dementia is likely to experience a range of emotions, it may trigger depression and anxiety in some people. They may lose confidence, feel insecure and may lose their independence, increasing social isolation. It can have an effect on relationships and effect the person caring for the dementia sufferer.	RBWM: highest number and rate, 1,336, 4.46%		There is some evidence to suggest PA can reduce the chances of developing dementia, but PA may bring many benefits for people with dementia – partly because of all the usual benefits it has on health. Although specifically it could help with cognition, social interaction and independence. There is mixed evidence on whether PA can help people with dementia, but it is likely it will lead to the positive health benefits that PA has on everyone. It does not seem appropriate for GBA to target this group specifically and measuring any impacts may be more challenging depending on the stage of the disease.	

Issue	Scale in Berkshire	Economic cost	Impact on individual	Priority locality	Link to LA priorities	Potential impact of PA explanation	Potential impact of PA and ease of targeting the issue rating (5 PA likely to have high impact and can be implemented and measured)
Physical health							
Adult overweight/obesity	410,132 (estimate)	Public Health England estimates obesity costs the economy £27 billion a year, of which £352million is attributed to social care costs.	Obesity can lead to serious health conditions; type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and types of cancer. It can lead to many lost years of healthy life, time off work due to sickness, lower PA levels. There is a link between poor mental health and obesity.	Wokingham: highest number 78,682 Slough: highest rate 67.5%	Berkshire West: Reducing the differences in health between different groups.	PA can help people lose and maintain a healthy weight and prevent many health conditions. PA in childhood can help prevent obesity later in life. PA can improve mental health which is an impact of obesity and improving mood may help people stick to an exercise regime. Obesity prevalence is higher among more deprived communities. It puts you at greater risk of dying from Covid-19 . The Government launched a new obesity strategy in 2020. It may not be suitable for GBA to tackle or measure this, but we could work with others who are specialists. Impacts on MH/wellbeing can be measured.	
Children Year 6 overweight/obesity	3,565 (only one-year group not all children)			Slough: highest number and rate 975, 40.8%, obese at year 6 top 3 all in Slough: Farnham, Wexham Lea, Britwell and Northborough	Berkshire West: Help families and young children in early years (may link to issues of low birth weight and infant mortality)		Berkshire West: Reduce the harm caused by addiction to substances - smoking, alcohol or drugs (links to smoking prevalence issue)
Premature mortality	6,198 (between 2017-19)	Not easily quantifiable – there are many issues that cause premature death and it is hard distinguish which could be avoided, but if you look at the costs of just smoking and obesity it is clear preventable deaths	Not applicable	Reading: highest number 1,116 Slough: highest rate 378 per 100,000, deaths considered preventable top 3 wards are Slough Britwell and Northborough, Reading Whitley, Church	Berkshire West: Good Health and Wellbeing at work- Ensuring everyone has the same	PA can help reduce the chances of an early death. It can have a positive impact on developing many life-threatening conditions. GBA could not measure this but other aspects of health could be measured and increasing exercise is beneficial for all.	

		cause a significant cost to the NHS.			chance to be in good employment and helping people at risk of poor health to stay in employment		
Over 65 hospital admissions due to falls	3,480	The total annual cost of fragility fractures to the UK has been estimated at £4.4 billion which includes £1.1 billion for social care; hip fractures account for around £2 billion of this sum	Falls in older people can increase chances of mortality and have an impact on daily life (walking and shopping) affecting confidence and independence. It can therefore impact fitness and worsen isolation.	RBWM: highest number 730 Slough: highest rate 2,864 per 100,000 Hospital admissions hip fracture 65+ top 3 wards Wokingham Aborfield, Slough Colnbrook with Poyle and Wokingham Finchampstead South	Berkshire West: Help households with significant health needs	Older adults that participate in PA are less likely to fall or be injured when they fall. Muscle strength training and balance exercises can be beneficial. GBA has done work in this area previously and measured impact using tests (timed up and go test).	
Hip fractures 80+	525			RBWM: highest number 125, West Berkshire: highest rate 1,6060 per 100,000	Slough: Starting Well (includes reducing obesity in children)		
Under 75 mortality all cardiovascular diseases	1,195 (between 2017-19)	CVD-related healthcare costs alone in England amounting to an estimated £7.4 billion per year, and annual costs to the wider economy being an estimated £15.8 billion.	Heart disease can be caused by lifestyle factors such as smoking and excessive drinking, so people living with it may experience poor health associated with these. Research by BHF found that 68% of people with heart conditions said their condition had affected them mentally, emotionally or psychologically.	Slough: highest number and rate 248, 96.8 per 100,000. Deaths from CHD all ages top 3 wards are Slough Baylis and Stoke and Britwell and Northborough and Reading Abbey. Hospital admissions CHD top 10 wards all Slough	Slough: Integration (mainly about integrating health and social care but includes increasing healthy life expectancy) Slough: Strong, Healthy and Attractive Neighbourhoods (includes improving life chances and reducing health inequalities between wards).	CVD cannot be cured but changing lifestyle, including regular exercise, can help. The NHS says if you don't exercise regularly, it's more likely that you'll have high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels and be overweight. All of these are risk factors for CVD. It would not be appropriate for GBA to target people with this disease or measure this but increasing exercise can help improve the health of all.	
Infant mortality	121 (between 2017-19)	Not quantifiable	PHE say this is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of	Slough: highest number and rate 4.8, 35		Not applicable	

			population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. There is likely to be significant emotional and psychological impact to families experiencing this.		Slough: Workplace Health (includes reducing sickness absence). RBWM: Supporting a healthy population (includes health weight, reduction of diseases including dementia, empower those with LTHC). Bracknell Forest: Promoting active and healthy lifestyles (including diet, smoking, alcohol).		
Low birth weight	244	Not quantifiable	Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life.	Slough: highest number and rate, 82, 3.71%		Low birth weight reasons are complex and varied but there is some evidence that babies of mothers who are exposed to drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are more likely to have low birth weight , so maintaining a healthy lifestyle is important for expectant mothers. There is also some evidence that it is linked to deprivation so whilst GBA cannot impact this issue with PA, it promotes the idea that interventions should be targeted on areas of high deprivation to improve overall health.	
Smoking prevalence	118,076	Smoking costs the economy in excess of £11bn per year. £2.5bn falls to the NHS, £5.3bn falls to employers, and £4.1bn falls to wider society. It is also estimated that smoking-related health conditions creates a demand pressure on local councils of £760m a	Smoking increases mortality and can lead to serious health problems such as cancer and can lead to heart disease, stroke and lung problems, so smokers are likely to experience negative health outcomes. Smoking also impacts the environment and can increase anxiety and depression in individuals.	Reading: highest number 30263. Slough: highest rate 17.6%		PA can reduce the urge to smoke and reduce withdrawal symptoms, so could be used as a suitable intervention. It does not seem appropriate for GBA to target smokers, but work could be done with specialist organisations in this area and participants in any programmes could be asked about their smoking habits to see if they change with PA.	

		year for social care services.				
Cancer mortality under 75	2,503 (between 2017-19)	It is estimated that the total economic cost of cancer to be £7.6 billion in lost wages and benefits. In 2012-13, spending on cancer and tumours was £5.7 billion.	Cancer and its treatment can have physical and mental impacts. The wider implications include social isolation, financial worries caused by disruption to work, and the potential impact on education and prospects for those who are treated for cancer as children or young adults.	West Berkshire: highest number 477 Reading: highest rate 142 per 100,000		PA should be included as part of a healthy lifestyle and this could help reduce the chances of developing lifestyle related cancers. This could not be measured by GBA but PA can contribute to overall improvements in health. High levels of PA are linked to lower levels of certain cancers (such as bladder, breast and colon).
Diabetes prevalence	49,609	Diabetes costs the NHS £10 billion each year. But this is mainly because its complications, things like amputation, blindness, kidney failure and stroke.	Diabetes can affect the heart, kidneys, eyes and nerves amongst other things. Some people with diabetes worry about PA and how it will affect their ability to manage it so they may not get enough exercise. It can also increase mental health issues.	Slough: highest number and rate 12,027, 9.6%		PA is good for diabetes ; it can help the body use insulin better, improve cholesterol, lose weight and improve mood. GBA could work with specialist organisations to deliver PA to people with diabetes but measuring impact would be difficult for us to do but some things could be measured (such as wellbeing, weight).

Issue	Scale in Berkshire	Economic cost	Impact on individual	Priority locality	Link to LA priorities	Potential impact of PA explanation	Potential impact of PA and ease of targeting the issue rating (5 PA likely to have high impact and can be implemented and measured)
Social and community							
Social isolation social care users (those that have enough contact)	N/A	Researchers from the LSE have estimated that the UK's "epidemic of loneliness" costs £6,000 per person for a decade of an older person's life in health costs and pressure on local services. Loneliness is linked to an increased risk of some illnesses therefore costing the NHS money in treatment.	Loneliness increases the likelihood of mortality by 26%. Loneliness puts individuals at greater risk of cognitive decline and dementia, and it increases the risk of depression. Loneliness and low social interaction are predictive of suicide in older age. It is linked to inactivity, lower self esteem and affect an individual's ability to perform basic needs.	RBWM: worst rate 35.2%	Berkshire West: Support vulnerable people to live healthy lives, it includes people with complex needs, unpaid carers, homeless people, travellers and offenders.	PA can be used to bring people together, increase cohesion and improve health. There are social benefits of team sports – they foster camaraderie and build friendships. There is a link between loneliness and decreased PA in older adults, so it is important to provide opportunities to participate, which GBA does. Loneliness, wellbeing and social trust can be measured through questionnaires. It has become more of an issue over the past year in all groups due to the effect of Covid-19.	
Social isolation 65+ social care users	N/A			RBWM: worst rate 30.4%. Older people living alone top 3 wards WB Victoria, RBWM Castle Without, Reading Abbey			
Loneliness – feeling lonely often/always	National figure 5% of 16+ in 2016/17, therefore approx. 35,883 in Berkshire			If 5% applied to LA populations, Wokingham highest number 6,741	Berkshire West: Build strong, resilient and socially connected communities.		
Homelessness	781	In 2012 the cost of homelessness in England was reported as being up to £1 billion (gross) a year. People who experience homelessness for three months or longer cost on average £4,298 per person to NHS services, £2,099 per person for mental	Homelessness makes it harder for individuals to find a job, stay healthy and maintain relationships. Due to increased feelings of loneliness, being homeless increases a person's chances of taking drugs. It can have a negative impact on local communities.	Slough: highest number and rate 302, 5.4%	Berkshire West: Extra support for anyone who has been affected by mental or physical trauma in childhood (linked to ACEs which is linked to crime). Slough: Strong, Healthy and Attractive	It does not seem suitable/possible for GBA to target homeless individuals although we could work with organisations that do. Due to the link between homelessness and poor health , it is likely that PA would be of great benefit to these individuals. Limited data shows those who are homeless or at risk of it have low PA levels. Therefore,	

		health services and £11,991 per person in contact with the criminal justice system.			Neighbourhoods (includes improving life chances and increasing engagement and	although the issue cannot be tackled, people experiencing homelessness could be worked with and their PA and wellbeing levels measured.	
Overcrowded households	16,901	Not applicable	Overcrowding can have negative impacts on an individual; it can make it harder for children to study therefore affecting their education, it can cause depression, anxiety and stress and can harm people's health. It negatively affects children and their ability to play and sleep. Poor-quality and overcrowded housing conditions are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, depression and anxiety.	Slough: highest number and rate, 6,521, 12.8%	volunteering impact and improve community resilience). RBWM: Enable residents to maximise their capabilities and life chances (includes participation in education, training, work, social and community activities, support carers, promote and enable greater independence for people).	This is not an issue GBA could tackle with PA but working with those living in overcrowded households may be of benefit. Due to the negative health impacts (increase in MH issues, CV diseases), PA would be of benefit and impacts could be measured. There is a link between overcrowding and LSEG's and ethnicities other than White British and these groups often have higher levels of inactivity. Working in wards/areas most likely to have people falling into these categories may be of benefit.	
First time offenders	1,720	There are numerous costs associated with crime; to the	Being convicted of a crime can harm a person's life chances; some studies have found it leads to poor health and can affect employment chances. Victims of crime can experience mental health problems. Crime also affects the community; people can become fearful in	Slough: highest number and rate, 498, 405 per 100,000	Bracknell Forest: Preventing people becoming socially isolated and lonely.	GBA has had success in working with young people who may be/are involved in crime; the most suitable areas can be identified by looking at crime and deprivation figures by ward. PA can have a role in crime prevention; it can reduce anti-social behaviour, improve skills such as numeracy, increase self-	
First time entrants youth justice	177	Police, health services, individuals and businesses.		Slough: highest number and rate, 54, 331.8 per 100,000			
Violent crime	22,142	Research by Home Office staff found the total costs of crime in England and Wales in the 2015/16 are estimated to be		Reading: highest number 5,691, Slough: highest rate 37.7 per 1,000			

		approximately £50bn.	their homes; it may make it difficult to sell and move and insurance premiums may rise.			esteem and positivity and provide opportunities to engage young people with an activity away from criminal behaviour. It is hard to measure the effect it has had on crime but other things can be measured to prove its impact.	
--	--	----------------------	---	--	--	--	--

Issue	Scale in Berkshire	Economic cost	Impact on individual	Priority locality	Link to LA priorities	Potential impact of PA explanation	Potential impact of PA and ease of targeting the issue rating (5 PA likely to have high impact and can be implemented and measured)
Economic development							
Children in low income families	20,107	In 2016 researchers found socio-economic inequality costs the NHS in England £4.8 billion a year. Research from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation found the public service costs of poverty amount to around £69 billion, with identifiable knock-on effects of child poverty costing a further £6 billion and knock-on effects of adult poverty costing at least £2.7 billion.	Living in poverty can affect a person's health from infancy (low birth weight, higher chance of infant death), it can affect children's cognitive development and mental health and in adulthood it increases the chance of obesity, LT health conditions and poor mental health. Education can be affected for children living in deprivation. There is a link between deprivation and low PA levels. Deprivation is linked to lower life expectancy and an increase is risky behaviours. Evidence says that people living in our most deprived areas face the worse health inequalities in relation to health access, experiences and outcome.	Slough: highest number and rate 6,383, 16.3%	Berkshire West: Reducing the differences in health between different groups is a potential priority. This may be caused by living in poverty, by not having good education or childcare available, by not being able to get a good job or through having problems getting health care. Berkshire West: Good Health and Wellbeing at work; ensuring everyone has the same chance to be in good employment and helping people at risk of poor health to	PA and GBA cannot tackle the issue of deprivation and reduce poverty but we can use PA to increase the physical and mental health of those experiencing these issues. By undertaking interventions in the most deprived wards we may be able to help to reduce the health inequalities people experience. GBA is already working on this through the TIF and work has been done in the past in deprived areas of Berkshire. Active Lives surveys shows a link between inactivity, LSEG's and deprivation so it is important to ensure there are physical activity opportunities for those living in these households. Also due to the positive impact that PA can have on health, it is also important to focus on areas with high rates of certain health issues, such as obesity, premature mortality and lower life expectancy which may also be the most	
Income deprivation 2015 all ages	82,041 (included these three 2015 figures as we have a number for people affected but not for 2019 figures yet)			Slough: highest number and rate 21,414, 15.1%			
Children in deprivation 2015	23,391			Slough: highest number 6,769, Reading: highest rate 19.8%			
Older people in deprivation 2015	19,782			Reading: highest number 4,556, Slough: highest rate 23.2%			
Deprivation score	Not applicable			Out of 317 LA (1 most deprived) Slough 73, Reading 141, BF 284, West Berkshire 289, RBWM 304, Wokingham 316. Top 20 deprived wards Reading and Slough Also has deprivation scores for all the different domains.			

					stay in employment.	deprived. The impact of PA on health can be measured.	
Unemployment July 2019-June 2020	14,800	In 2016 it was thought that around £2.2 billion goes to the unemployed in benefit costs . There are also the costs to society to be considered of people being out of work that could be productive and aid the economy.	There are immediate costs to an individual in terms of their standard of living but it can also impact physical and mental health. Deprivation is linked to lower life expectancy and lower PA levels.	Reading: highest number 3,400. Slough: highest rate 4%	<p>Slough: Strong, Healthy and Attractive Neighbourhoods (includes improving life chances and reducing health inequalities between wards).</p> <p>Slough: Workplace Health (includes reducing gap in employment for key groups).</p> <p>RBWM: Enable residents to maximise their capabilities and life chances (includes participation in education, training, work).</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: Workforce - having enough people with the right skills, and suitable premises from which to deliver services.</p>	<p>Unemployment is linked to poor health and inactivity but PA has an important role to play in helping people to gain and stay in employment. Keeping physically active is important for the workforce as it reduces the chance of illness and sick days. GBA has proven success of helping to get people into employment; this and other health related benefits can be measured.</p>	

Issue	Scale in Berkshire	Economic cost	Impact on individual	Priority locality	Link to LA priorities	Potential impact of PA explanation	Potential impact of PA and ease of targeting the issue rating (5 PA likely to have high impact and can be implemented and measured)
Individual development							
Primary school fixed period exclusions	1,224	It estimated that each excluded child will cost an average of an additional £370,000 over their lifetime. This amounts to £2.1 billion for the cohort (2017 stats).	Only 1% of excluded children achieve 5 good GCSE's and they are more likely to be NEET. Sustained spells of unemployment at an early age are closely linked to serious mental ill health, long-term unemployment and criminal activity.	Reading: highest number and rate, 311, 2.22 per 100	Slough: Starting Well (includes decreasing attainment gap)	Physically active children report improvements in their schoolwork, behaviour and mental health. There are complex reasons behind absenteeism and exclusions but PA may help children have positive school experiences, feel happier and more connected, therefore increasing attendance. PA can improve classroom behaviour . There is evidence that school based sport programmes achieve positive behavioural change, reduce absenteeism and raise academic performance. GBA already does a lot of work with schools. Measuring any impact on these issues would be difficult but health and wellbeing affects can be measured.	
Secondary school fixed period exclusions	4,056			West Berkshire: highest number 852, Reading: highest rate 10.8 per 1,000			
Primary school persistent absentees	5,080	The cost of persistent absence at an average of £44,468 per pupil in the UK at 2005 prices. This figure splits roughly fifty-fifty between costs to the individual and costs borne by the rest of society (£22,562 to the individual, £21,906 to society).	It influences a child's educational attainment which could affect them later in life (FE, training, work) and therefore affect their health and life chances. It can increase the likelihood of engaging in risky behaviours and affects relationships with their family.	Slough: highest number and rate, 1,340, 8.9%			
Secondary school persistent absentees	5,709			West Berkshire: highest number 1,089, Reading: highest rate 13.2%			
GCSE's 5 or more	5,437 (this number is not helpful as it is those that have achieved, knowing who didn't would be more useful)	Not quantifiable	Those not leaving without the benchmark qualifications may find it difficult to enter FE, work or training, therefore affecting future life chances and health.	Reading: worst rate 52.1%			

Children in care	1,055	<p>Not easily quantifiable; every council spends a different amount and could not find studies done on overall costs of care system. There will also be costs to society as many do not leave the care system with a formal education which may affect their life chances.</p>	<p>Being in care can impact a children's mental health and wellbeing. It can impact their ability to form relationships. Research suggests that when looked after children are compared with children who have not been in care, they tend to have poorer outcomes in several areas such as educational attainment and mental and physical health.</p>	<p>Reading: highest number and rate, 275, 74 per 10,000</p>		<p>GBA and PA cannot tackle the issue of children in care but young people in this situation would likely benefit due to the negative impacts it can have on an individual.</p>	
16-17 year olds NEET	950	<p>Hard to quantify. One group found the cost was £65,000 to public finances of each NEET over their direct lifetime and £120,600 in wider lifetime costs to the economy and wider community.</p>	<p>It can have a detrimental effect on physical and mental health. The link between time spent NEET and poor health is partly due to an increased likelihood of unemployment, low wages, or low-quality work later in life. Being NEET can also have an impact on unhealthy behaviours and involvement in crime.</p>	<p>Reading: highest number 220, Bracknell Forest: highest rate 9.5%</p>		<p>NEET young people may benefit from PA interventions due to their increased chances of experiencing poor health, unhealthy behaviours and employment in crime. GBA already works with those NEET and could continue to do so; work in Britwell has been successful in targeting YP and the impact on MH, wellbeing and employment can be measured.</p>	