

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

2017 JSNA core dataset:
South Cambridgeshire Summary,
July 2018

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Statistical Significance

Throughout this JSNA district summary, comparisons between district/county and England have been made through the assessment of ‘statistical significance’. For each indicator value, 95% confidence intervals are calculated which provide a measure of uncertainty around the calculated value. If the confidence interval for the district/county value excludes the value for the benchmark (which is typically England), the difference between the district/county value and the benchmark is said to be ‘statistically significant’. When values are statistically significant they are represented via the colour scheme below:

-  Statistically significantly better than the England average
-  Statistically similar to the England average
-  Statistically significantly worse than the England average

All tables/figures that provide statistical measures are compared to England unless otherwise started. Occasionally, comparisons have been made that are not compared to England; in this situation the key is provided below the table/figure.

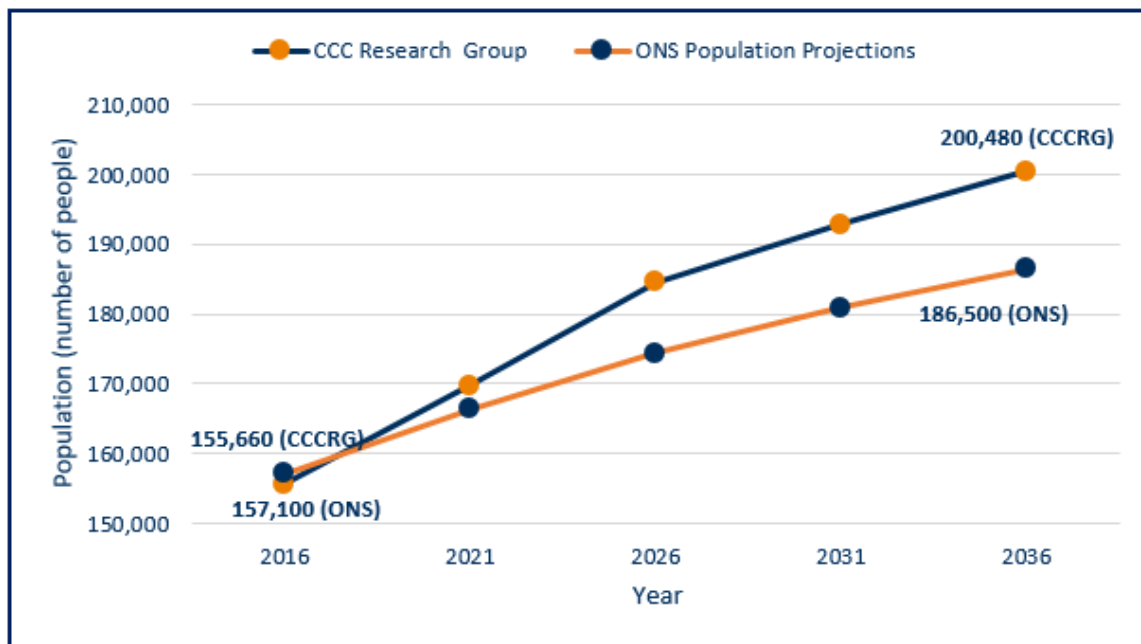
Population estimates and forecasts

Table 1: South Cambridgeshire – absolute long-term (20-year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

Data Source	Year					Abs change	% change
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2016-2036	2016-2036
CCC Research Group	155,660	169,800	184,500	192,840	200,480	+44,820	28.8%
ONS Population Projections	157,100	166,400	174,400	180,900	186,500	+29,400	18.7%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCC RG) mid-2015-based population forecasts

Figure 1: South Cambridgeshire – absolute long-term (20-year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages) (comparing CCC RG data with ONS projections)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCC RG) mid-2015 based population forecasts

- Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCC RG) predicts greater levels of population change by 2036 than ONS, whether absolutely or proportionally.
- The CCC RG forecast takes into account changes to housing development, the impacts of which are clear with the CCC RG data forecasts for South Cambridgeshire indicating a higher population than the ONS population projections for all forecast years.

Table 2: South Cambridgeshire – absolute short-term (5- and 10-year) population change, 2016 to 2026 by age group

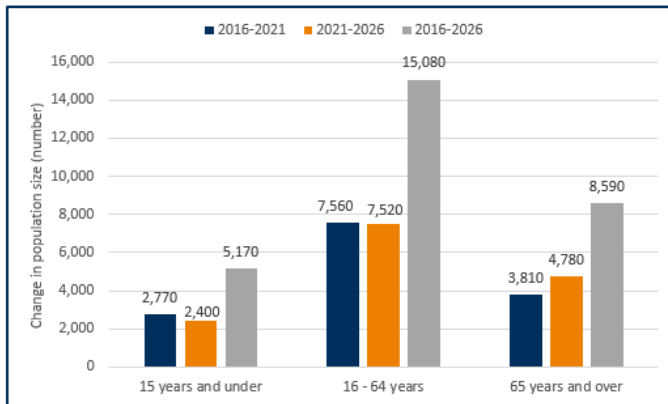
Data Source	Age Cohort	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
CCC Research Group	15 years and under	31,030	33,800	36,200	2,770	2,400	5,170	8.9%	7.1%	16.7%
ONS Population Projections	15 years and under	31,250	33,300	34,100	2,050	800	2,850	6.6%	2.4%	9.1%
CCC Research Group	16 - 64 years	95,070	102,630	110,150	7,560	7,520	15,080	8.0%	7.3%	15.9%
ONS Population Projections	16 - 64 years	96,100	99,900	103,000	3,800	3,100	6,900	4.0%	3.1%	7.2%
CCC Research Group	65 years and over	29,560	33,370	38,150	3,810	4,780	8,590	12.9%	14.3%	29.1%
ONS Population Projections	65 years and over	29,750	33,200	37,300	3,450	4,100	7,550	11.6%	12.3%	25.4%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based Subnational population projections and CCC RG mid-2015 based population forecasts

South Cambridgeshire

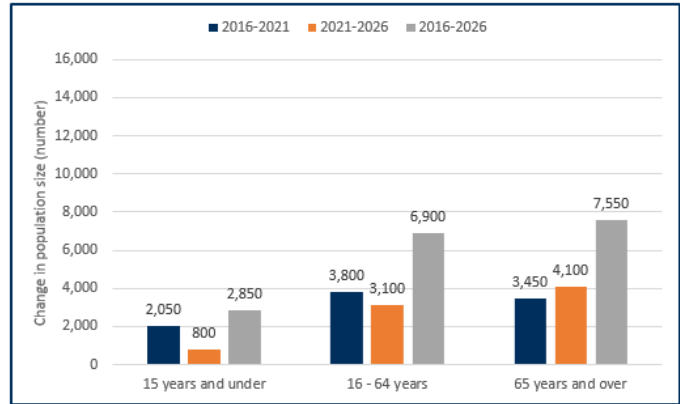
Figure 2: South Cambridgeshire – absolute short-term (5- and 10-year) population change, 2016 to 2026 by age group (comparing CCC RG data with ONS projections)

CCC RG 2015-based population forecasts



Source: CCC RG mid-2015-based population forecasts
Note: Y-axes for these charts do not start at zero

ONS 2014-based population projections



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based subnational population projections

- Population data for 2016 in South Cambridgeshire are similar whether based on CCC RG or ONS models.
- Both CCC RG and ONS data suggest future population increases in South Cambridgeshire.
- Differences in predicted population growth between CCCRG and ONS are much greater for children and working age groups than for older people, reflecting the significant influence of future housing development in the CCC RG forecasts.

Population density

Table 3: Population density for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, East of England and England, mid-2016

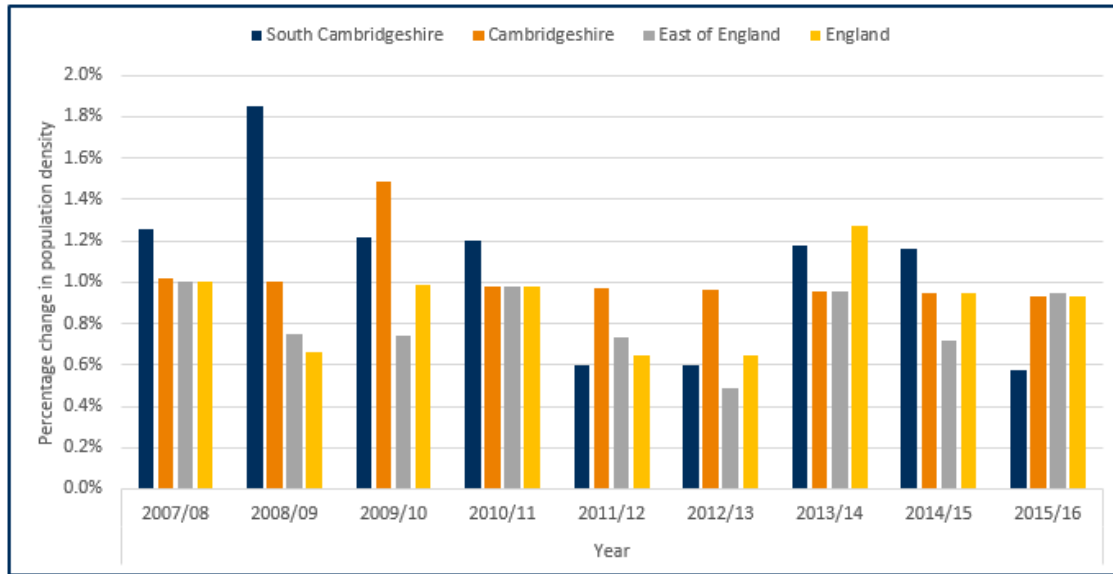
Area	Area (square km)	Estimated population mid-2016	2016 - people per sq km
South Cambridgeshire	902	156,468	173
Cambridgeshire	3,046	651,940	214
East of England	19,119	6,130,542	321
England	130,310	55,268,067	424

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS table MYE5)

- Overall, Cambridgeshire is a relatively rural area, with lower population density than that seen in England and the East of England.
- South Cambridgeshire is the second least densely populated district in Cambridgeshire behind East Cambridge (data not shown).
- South Cambridgeshire has a population density over 1.8 times lower than the East of England and under 2.5 times lower than the England average.

South Cambridgeshire

Figure 3: Year– on-year percentage change in population density for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, East of England and England, 2007/08 – 2015/16

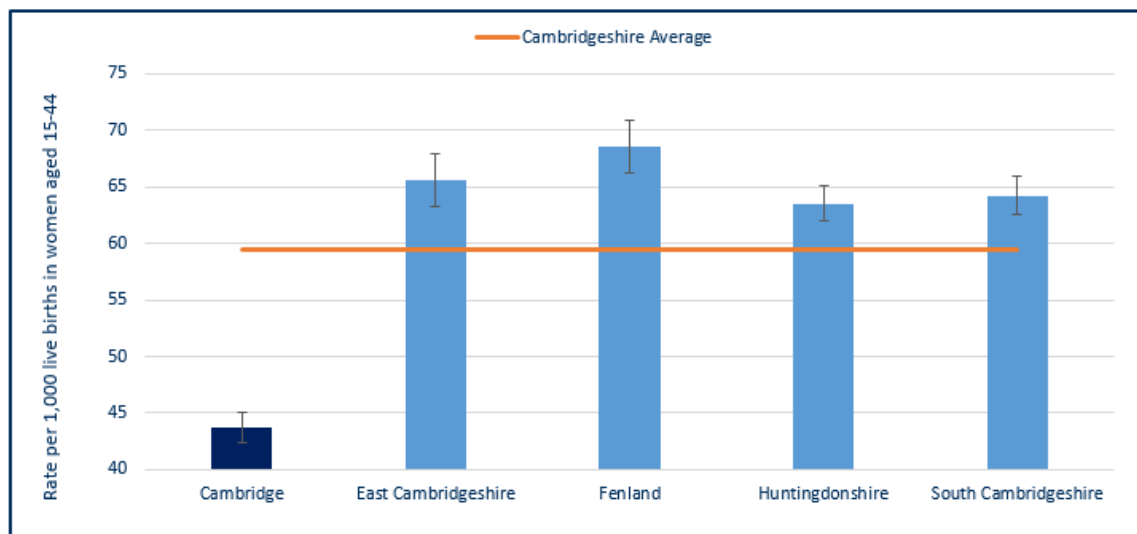


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

- Population changes within South Cambridgeshire has varied year to year roughly in line with national and regional increases with the exception of 2008/09 where a population growth of 1.8% was seen.
- South Cambridgeshire’s population growth has varied with a higher growth than England seen in the years 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, and later in 2014/15.
- South Cambridgeshire’s growth rate of 10.2% between 2007/08 and 2015/16 is the second highest growth rate of all the Cambridgeshire districts with a county average of 9.7%, (data not shown – please review the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire JSNA core dataset for further details).

Fertility, migration and ethnicity

Figure 4: General fertility rate (live birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) by local authority of mother’s residence, Cambridgeshire, 2013-15



Dark blue is used to indicate that the rate is statistically significantly lower than the county average
Light blue is used to indicate that the rate is statistically significantly higher than the county average

South Cambridgeshire

Source: ONS births registrations, ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Y-axis for this chart does not begin at zero

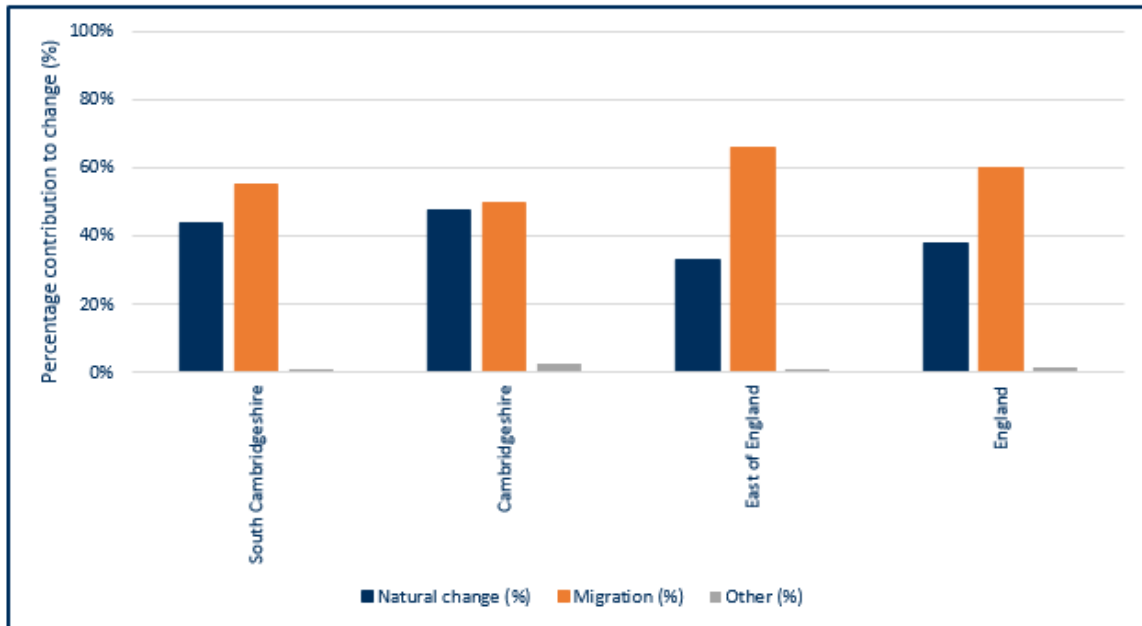
- Excluding Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire has a similar fertility rate to the other districts in Cambridgeshire.
- This rate is statistically significantly higher than the county average which is influenced by Cambridge’s lower fertility rate.

Table 4: ONS mid-2015 to ONS mid-2016 population estimates – proportional contribution of each component of population change

Area	Population change 2015-2016 (number - gross)	Natural change (number)	Migration (number)	Other (number)	Natural change (%)	Migration (%)	Other (%)
South Cambridgeshire	1,580	693	869	18	43.9%	55.0%	1.1%
Cambridgeshire	4,702	2,235	2,336	131	47.5%	49.7%	2.8%
East of England	54,091	17,797	35,718	576	32.9%	66.0%	1.1%
England	481,740	183,861	289,432	8,447	38.2%	60.1%	1.8%

Source: ONS population estimates mid-2016

Figure 5: ONS mid-2015 to mid-2016 population estimates –proportional contribution of components of population change in South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, East of England and England

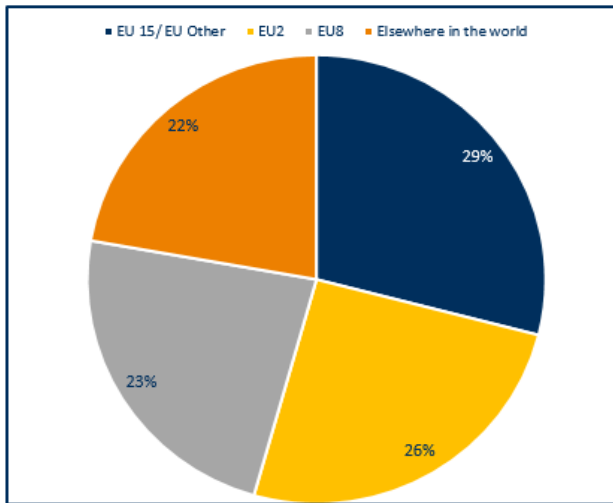


Source: ONS population estimates mid-2016

- Natural change (births and deaths) and internal and international migration contribute to the majority of population change.
- In South Cambridgeshire, migration (55%) accounted for a larger proportion of population change than natural change (44%). Similarly, nationally and regionally, migration made a larger contribution to population change than natural change.
- Natural change and migration made an approximately equal contribution to population change in Cambridgeshire between 2015 and 2016.

South Cambridgeshire

Figure 6: Percentage of national insurance registration applications (NINo) to adult overseas nationals entering South Cambridgeshire, (registration year to March 2017)

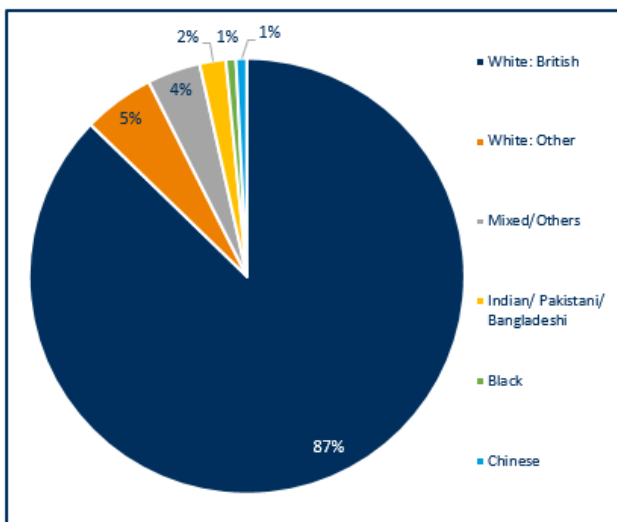


Note: EU15 member countries = EU members prior to the accession of 10 candidate countries on 1/5/2004; EU8 = the 10 accession countries; EU2 = those countries joining from 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania).

- In South Cambridgeshire European Union (EU) countries make up 78% of all registrations, with the E15/EU other countries making the largest single contribution of the three groups.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure 7: Percentage of population by broad ethnic group, South Cambridgeshire, 2011



- South Cambridgeshire has a high proportion of people of White British ethnicity which is similar to Cambridgeshire which has a proportion of around 90% White British (data not shown).
- South Cambridgeshire has a small proportion of people from Chinese, Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Black ethnicities with only 4% of the population identifying as these ethnicities.
- Compared with England, Cambridgeshire has relatively small proportions of people from non-white ethnic groups (20.2% v. 15.5% respectively) (data not shown).

Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011, Table QS211EW

Deprivation

Table 5: Indices of deprivation – 2015, overall score, children’s and older people’s indices and the percentage locally living in the national 20% most deprived area group by local authority, county and England

Area	IMD score 2015	IDACI score 2015 ¹	IDOPI score 2015 ²	% living in 20% most deprived area 2015 ³
Cambridge	13.8	14.1	12.7	2.5
East Cambridgeshire	12.1	10.1	11.7	0.0
Fenland	25.4	22.4	16.4	20.8
Huntingdonshire	11.8	12.0	9.6	2.0
South Cambridgeshire	8.1	8.4	8.4	0.0
Cambridgeshire	13.4	12.7	11.3	4.2
England	21.8	19.9	16.2	20.2

South Cambridgeshire

Source: DCLG from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

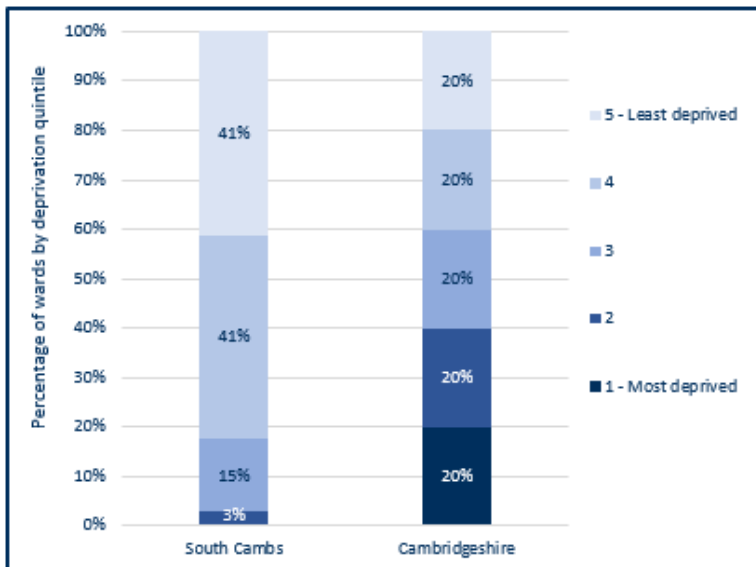
Note¹: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI): Proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in income-deprived households as a proportion of all children aged 0-15 years.

Note²: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI): Adults aged 60 or over living in income-deprived households as a percentage of all adults aged 60 or over.

Note³: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: % of people in an area living in the 20% most deprived areas in England.

- South Cambridgeshire has the lowest level of relative overall deprivation out of all the Cambridgeshire districts.
- Compared to England, South Cambridgeshire has low levels of relative deprivation for overall deprivation and income deprivation affecting children or older people.
- South Cambridgeshire also has lower levels of deprivation affecting children and older people than the county average, but both are below the national rates.
- All Cambridgeshire districts, excluding Fenland, have children and older people poverty rates that are lower than England.

Figure 8: Percentage of wards within South Cambridgeshire by deprivation quintile compared against all wards within Cambridgeshire County



- South Cambridgeshire has no wards within the most deprived wards of Cambridgeshire.
- The majority of South Cambridgeshire wards are within the 5th and 4th deprivation quintile, and 100% of wards (34 wards) fall within the least deprived 80% of wards within Cambridgeshire.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

Wider determinants of health and wellbeing

Table 6: Wider determinants of health and wellbeing: summary of key indicators from Public Health England's Wider Determinants Atlas

Category	Indicator	Period	England value	Cambs value	South Cambs value	South Cambs trend
Natural & built environment	Density of fast food outlets - per 100,000 population	2014	88.2	59.4	24.1	-
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter concentration	2015	8.3	8.8	8.5	-
	Overcrowded households (%)	2011	4.8	3.1	2.2	-
Work & labour market	Employment rate ages 16-64 (%)	2016/17	74.4	78.7	82.8	↑ 5
	Economic inactivity rate ages 16-64 (%)	2015/16	22.0	17.6	16.5	↓ 5
	Sickness absence (%)	2014-16	2.1	1.6	2.5	-
Vulnerability	Unpaid carers (%)	2011	2.4	1.9	1.6	-
Income	Dependent children aged <20 in low income families (%)	2014	19.9	12.6	8.3	↓ 6
	Dependent children aged <16 in low income families (%)	2014	20.1	12.9	8.5	↓ 6
	Income deprived older people 60+ (IDAOPI) (%)	2015	16.2	11.3	8.4	-
Crime	Violent crime: emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 (DASR)	2014/15-16/17	42.9	23.8	22.8	-
Education	GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths (%)	2015/16	57.8	61.2	70.2	-
	Pupil absence (%)	2015/16	4.6	4.4	4.0	↓ 5

Source: Public Health England (PHE) wider determinants atlas

Note¹: Full indicator descriptions and definitions are available at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants>

Note²: the number following the trend arrow icon indicates the number of years this trend is based on, colour and direction represent increased or decreased levels with green representing an improvement and red a worsening.

- The density of fast food outlets is statistically significantly better than the England rate for South Cambridgeshire.
- South Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly lower level of household overcrowding than found on average in England and a lower level compared with Cambridgeshire.
- Compared with England's average, South Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly higher rate of people in employment, this rate is also higher than the county average.
- Sickness absence rates in South Cambridgeshire are statistically similar compared to the national average.
- South Cambridgeshire has lower rates of unpaid carers than England.
- The rates for dependent children aged <16 and <20 years in low income families are statistically significantly lower than the England average in South Cambridgeshire.
- Emergency hospital admissions due to violent crime in South Cambridgeshire are statistically better than the national rate, these rates are similar to Cambridgeshire.
- South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire have statistically significantly lower rates compared to England for GCSE achievement (5A*-C including English & Maths).
- The rate of pupil absence in South Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly lower than the national average.

Lifestyles and risk factors for health

Table 7: Lifestyles and risk factors – summary of key indicators for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England

Category	Indicator Source #	Indicator	Period	England value	Cambs value	South Cambridgeshire value	South Cambridgeshire trend
Excess weight	1	Excess weight in children (overweight or obese) Year R (%)	2016/17	22.6	18.5	18.2	↓ 6
	1	Excess weight in children (overweight or obese) Year 6 (%)	2016/17	34.2	27.1	22.5	↓ 8
	1	Excess weight in adults (18+) (overweight or obese) (%)	2015/16	61.3	60.8	58.9	-
Physical Activity	1	Adults physically active (%)	2016/17	66	71.1	73.1	-
	1	Adults physically inactive (%)	2016/17	22.2	17.9	15.2	-
Smoking	2	Smoking young people - year 8 (%)	2016	-	1.9	2.2	-
	2	Smoking young people - year 10 (%)	2016	-	10.2	11.3	-
	1	Smoking adults (%)	2016	15.5	15.2	12.8	-
Alcohol	2	Drinking in young people - had an alcoholic drink in the last week- year 8 (%)	2016	-	12.4	13.7	-
	2	Drinking in young people - had an alcoholic drink in the last week- year 10 (%)	2016	-	33.5	35.6	-
	3	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad definition) (DASR per 100,000)	2015/16	2,179	2,143	1,878	-
Drug Use	2	Drug use in young people -ever taken an illegal drug- year 8 (%)	2016	-	3.3	4.1	-
	2	Drug use in young people -ever taken an illegal drug- year 10 (%)	2016	-	16.1	16.6	-
	4	Directly age-standardised drug-related mortality (DASR per 100,000)	2012-16	-	4.4	2.8	-
Sexual health	1	Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15-24	2016	1,917	1,194	997	→ 5
	5	New sexually transmitted infection diagnoses in those aged 15-64 (Rate per 100,000)	2016	800	519	400	↓ 5
	5	New sexually transmitted infection testing in those aged 15-64 (Rate per 100,000)	2016	16,784	12,524	9,795	→ 5
	5	New sexually transmitted infection positivity in those aged 15-64 (%)	2016	4.8	4.1	4.1	↓ 5

Note¹: Indicator names have been abbreviated

Note²: Alcohol-related conditions as primary or subsidiary cause of admission. Broad measures are considered the best reflection of the burden of alcohol on the community and services.

Note³: DASR = directly age-standardised rate.

Indicator sources:

1 Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

2 Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey, School Health Education Unit

3 Source: PHE Local Alcohol Profile for England

4 Source: NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database (ONS death registrations), mid-year population estimates

5 Source: PHE Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

- Rates of excess weight in children are statistically significantly lower than England in both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire for reception year and year 6.
- The rate of excess weight in adults (18+) is statistically similar to the England average for both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- The rate for both physical activity and inactivity in adults (19+) is statistically significantly lower than England for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- Data from the Health Related Behaviour Survey for South Cambridgeshire indicate an increase between Year 8 and 10 in levels of smoking, drinking and drug use.
- Smoking prevalence in adults 18+ is statistically similar to the England average for both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- The rate of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions is statistically significantly lower in South Cambridgeshire compared to the England average, however it is statistically similar to the England average in Cambridgeshire.
- Drug related death rates in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire are both at statistically similar levels to England, with 15% of the deaths in Cambridgeshire within South Cambridgeshire (% data not shown – please review the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire JSNA core dataset for further details).
- The chlamydia detection rate is lower than the national target in South Cambridgeshire, as it is for the county as a whole.
- The STI diagnosis rate in South Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than the England average and has decreased over the last 5 years, as it has nationally (trend data not shown).

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shown – please review the Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework for further details).

- Testing rates have increased over the last 5 years but positivity rates have declined, which may indicate inappropriate targeting or a general decrease in prevalence of infection in the population. Similar trends are observed for England as a whole (trend data not shown – please review the Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework for further details).

Falls

Table 8: Falls in people aged 65 and over – emergency hospital admissions South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England, 2015/16

Indicator	Period	England DASR per 100,000	Cams DASR per 100,000	South Cams count	South Cams DASR per 100,000
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2015/16	2,169	2,232	599	2,055
People aged 65-79 (persons)	2015/16	1,012	970	158	788
People aged 80 & over (persons)	2015/16	5,526	5,892	441	5,727

Note: DASR = directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

Source: PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

- ↑ n Getting better - increase (number of years on which trend based)
- n No significant change (number of years on which trend based)
- ↓ n Getting worse - decrease (number of years on which trend is based)
- Recent trend not available

- Falls in people aged 65 years and over and falls in people aged 80 years and over in South Cambridgeshire are statistically similar compared to England.
- Compared to England falls in people aged 65-79 years in South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly lower.
- Rates for falls within Cambridgeshire are statistically similar to England for over 65's and 65-79's however for over 80's the rate is statistically significantly worse.

Screening and vaccination

Table 9: Screening and vaccination – coverage (%) for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England

Indicator	Period	England %	Cams %	South Cams %	South Cams trend
Breast cancer screening	2016	75.5	76.0	78.8	↑ 6
Cervical cancer screening	2016	72.7	72.2	76.7	↓ 4
Bowel cancer screening	2016	57.9	58.7	63.7	-
Abdominal aortic aneurysm	2015/16	79.9	82.1	83.7	-
Vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (5 years old) ^{1,2}	2015/16	92.6	89.3	-	-
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 2 doses (5 years old) ^{1,3}	2015/16	88.2	84.0	-	-
Vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+) ¹	2016/17	70.5	72.5	-	-
Vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals) ¹	2016/17	48.6	47.3	-	-
Vaccination coverage - Flu (2-4 years old) ¹	2016/17	38.1	41.1	-	-

Source: PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

Note¹: benchmarked against threshold based goals

Note²: Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b; MenC = meningitis C

Note³: MMR = measles, mumps and rubella

- South Cambridgeshire rates for breast, cervical and bowel cancer screening are statistically significantly better than the England.

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- The rate for abdominal aortic aneurysm screening is statistically significantly better than the England average in South Cambridgeshire.
- In Cambridgeshire, vaccination coverage for Hib, MenC, MMR and flu are poor when compared to national benchmarks excluding flu vaccination for 2-4 year olds which is achieving above the 40% required to achieve amber (data are not available for South Cambridgeshire).

Disease prevalence – the amount of illness recorded in the population

Table 10: GP-recorded disease prevalence by district of general practice location, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England, 2015/16

Category	Indicator	Area of GP location		
		England %	Cambs %	South Cambs %
Cardiovascular conditions	Coronary heart disease	3.2	2.9	2.8
	High blood pressure	13.8	12.7	13.0
	Stroke	1.7	1.5	1.4
Respiratory conditions	Asthma	5.9	6.3	7.1
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1.9	1.7	1.3
Long term and high dependency conditions	Cancer ¹	2.4	2.5	2.9
	Diabetes (17+)	6.5	5.5	4.9
Mental Health	Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses	0.9	0.8	0.7
	Depression (18+) ²	8.3	7.7	7.2
	Dementia	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Learning disabilities	0.5	0.4	0.3

Note1: Patients diagnosed with cancer (excluding non-melanotic skin cancer) on or after 01/04/2003

Note2: Patients with a record of unresolved depression since April 2006

Sources: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

- In South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire the recorded prevalence rates of coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and stroke are statistically significantly lower when compared to England.
- The recorded prevalence rate of asthma is statistically significantly higher in South Cambridgeshire and in Cambridgeshire when compared to the England average.
- Compared to England the recorded prevalence rate of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is statistically significantly lower in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- The recorded prevalence rate of cancer is statistically significantly higher in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire when compared to England.
- In South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire the prevalence rate of diabetes is statistically significantly lower when compared to the national average
- The recorded prevalence rate of all mental health indicators in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly lower when compared to the England average.

Self-harm and suicide

Table 11: Self-harm and suicide indicators for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England

Indicator	Period	England DASR per 100,000	Cambs DASR per 100,000	South Cambs DASR per 100,000	South Cambs # of admissions
Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm (Persons)	2015/16	197	265	198	293
Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm (Males)	2015/16	147	180	128	92
Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm (Females)	2015/16	248	336	270	201
Suicide and Suicide and injury of undetermined intent for persons	2014-16	9.9	8.4	10.5	43.0

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator

Note: DASR = directly age-standardised rate

South Cambridgeshire

- For persons and females rates of emergency admissions to hospital for self-harm are statistically similar to the national average for South Cambridgeshire.
- For females rates of emergency admissions to hospital for self-harm are statistically significantly higher when compared to England for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- Rates for self-harm are higher in females, accounting for around 69% of hospital admissions in South Cambridgeshire.
- South Cambridgeshire has a statistically similar suicide rate when compared to the national average.

Use of NHS hospital services

Table 12: Hospital-related admissions and attendances by admission type for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire

Indicator	Period	Cambs DASR per 1,000	South Cambs DASR per 1,000	South Cambs # of admissions
Hospital admission episodes, all admissions (all ages)	2016/17	272	257	39,358
Hospital admission episodes, all admissions (Under 75's)	2016/17	224	210	29,771
Hospital admission episodes, all admissions (Over 75's)	2016/17	758	724	9,587
Elective hospital admission episodes (All ages)	2016/17	156	149	22,693
Elective hospital admission episodes (Under 75's)	2016/17	132	125	17,703
Elective hospital admission episodes (Over 75's)	2016/17	395	385	4,990
Emergency hospital admission episodes (All ages)	2016/17	92	83	12,775
Emergency hospital admission episodes (Under 75's)	2016/17	66	58	8,249
Emergency hospital admission episodes (Over 75's)	2016/17	354	334	4,526
Accident and emergency attendances (all departments)	2015/16	292	245	37,489
Accident and emergency attendances (24-hour consultant led)	2015/16	232.3	235.5	36,082
Accident and emergency attendances (Minor injuries unit)	2015/16	59	8.3	1,246

Note: DASR = directly age-standardised rate
Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

■ Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average
■ Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average
■ Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average

- Rates for all hospital admissions, elective (planned) admissions and emergency admissions for all ages (excluding elective admissions for over 75's) in South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average.
- The rate for elective hospital admissions for over 75's is statistically similar to Cambridgeshire.
- Rates within South Cambridgeshire for all admissions are just under three and half times higher in people aged 75 and over than those under 75.
- All departments and minor injury unit based A&E attendances for South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average. The rate for 24-hour consultant led departments, however are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average – this is highly influenced by the type of service that is based most locally at Addenbrookes Hospital.

Life expectancy and mortality

Table 13: Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England

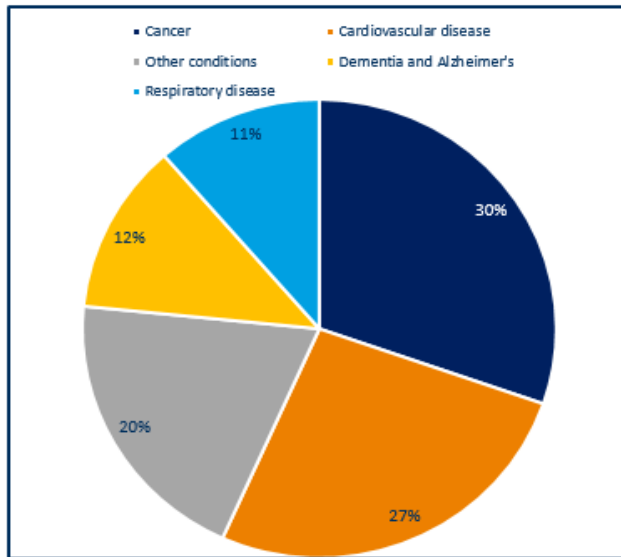
Indicator	Period	England years	Cambs years	South Cambs years
Life expectancy at birth (Males)	2014-16	79.5	81.0	82.3
Life expectancy at birth (Females)	2014-16	83.1	84.3	85.2
Gap in LE at birth between each LA and England as a whole (Male)	2014-16	-	1.5	2.8
Gap in LE at birth between each LA and England as a whole (Female)	2014-16	-	1.2	2.1
Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)	2014-16	63.3	65.2	-
Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)	2014-16	63.9	65.8	-

Source: PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

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- Life expectancy at birth is statistically significantly higher than the England average in males and females in South Cambridge and Cambridgeshire.
- Life expectancy in South Cambridge is statistically significantly higher than England for males, with a gap of 2.8 years (82.3 years compared to 79.5 years).
- Life expectancy in South Cambridge is statistically significantly higher than England for females, with a gap of 2.1 years (85.2 years compared to 83.1 years).
- Healthy life expectancy in Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly higher than the England average for males and females with a year gap of 1.9 for both sexes.

Figure 9: Major causes of death in South Cambridgeshire, 2014-16



- Around 1,180 deaths occurred each year in South Cambridgeshire residents during 2014-16.
- The largest percentage of deaths were due to cancer (30%) and cardiovascular disease (27%), followed by dementia and Alzheimer's (12%) and respiratory disease at (11%); other causes contributed 20%.
- The major causes of death in South Cambridgeshire are similar to those seen nationally.

Source: NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database (Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence)

Table 14: Directly age-standardised rates for major causes of death in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire, 2014-16

Underlying cause of death	Period	Cambs DASR per 100,000	South Cambs DASR per 100,000	South Cambs # of deaths
All cause mortality (All ages)	2014-16	866	789	3,535
All cause mortality (Under 75's)	2014-16	281	236	970
Cardiovascular disease mortality (All ages)	2014-16	230	208	932
Cardiovascular disease mortality (Under 75's)	2014-16	62	46	188
Cancer mortality (All ages)	2014-16	250	240	1,070
Cancer mortality (Under 75's)	2014-16	120	109	446
Respiratory disease mortality (All ages)	2014-16	108	90	403
Respiratory disease mortality (Under 75's)	2014-16	24	17	71
Dementia and Alzheimer's mortality (All ages)	2014-16	102	95	427
Dementia and Alzheimer's mortality (Under 75's)	2014-16	6	4	16

Note: DASR = directly age-standardised rate
Sources: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates)

■ Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average
■ Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average
■ Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average

- In South Cambridgeshire, the rates for all-age and under 75's all-cause mortality is statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average rates.
- In South Cambridgeshire, the rates for all-age and under 75's cardiovascular disease mortality is statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average rates.

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- Around 310 South Cambridgeshire residents died from cardiovascular disease each year between 2014 and 2016.
- The rates for all-age and under 75's cancer mortality is statistically significantly lower than the England averages in South Cambridgeshire.
- Just over 350 South Cambridgeshire residents died from cancer each year between 2014 and 2016.
- In South Cambridgeshire, the rates for all-age and under 75's respiratory disease mortality is statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average rates.
- Around 130 South Cambridgeshire residents died each year from respiratory disease between 2014 and 2016.
- The rates for all-age and under 75's dementia and Alzheimer's mortality is statistically significantly lower than the England averages in South Cambridgeshire.
- Just over 140 South Cambridgeshire residents died each year from dementia and Alzheimer's disease between 2014 and 2016.

Further information

The full Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough JSNA core datasets can be found on the Cambridgeshire County Council Insight website at: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna/published-joint-strategic-needs-assessments/>

And on the Peterborough City Council website at:

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/>

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