Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Core dataset, 2019

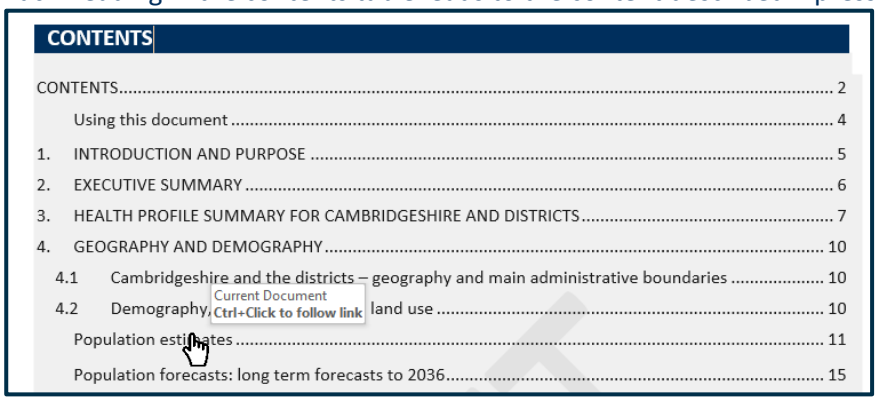
Version: July2019

CONTENTS

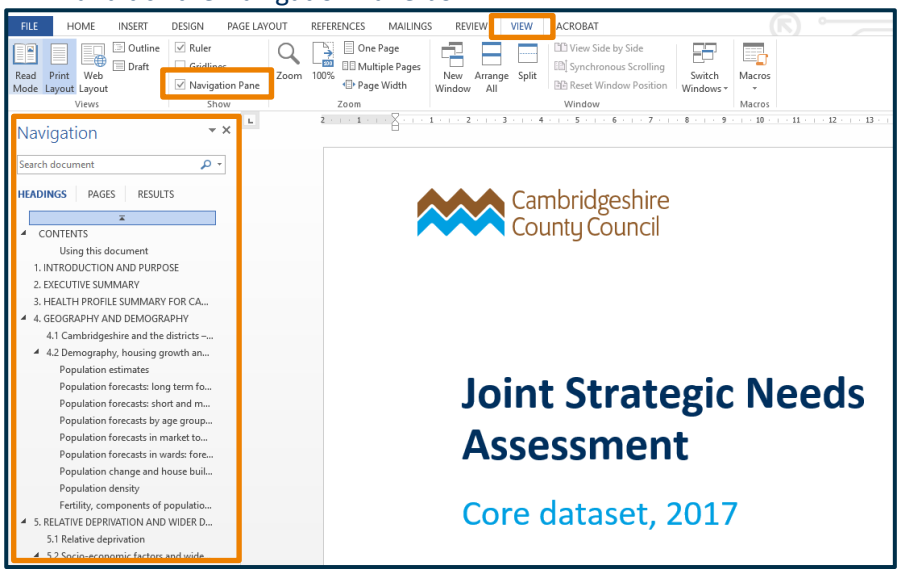
This report can be found on **Cambridgeshire County Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website** at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna and the **Peterborough City Council website** at https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/.

Using this document

Each heading in the contents table leads to the content described – press Ctrl and click to follow the link.



The **navigation pane** provides an easy way to jump between sections. If it is not displayed by default, click VIEW and tick the Navigation Pane box.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

The purpose of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) is to identify local needs and views to support local strategy development and service planning. In order to understand whether we are achieving good health and care outcomes locally, it is useful to benchmark outcomes in the area against local and national averages and look at trends over time. It should be noted that not all data are available at the combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough level or are benchmarked when combined.

The primary purpose of this Executive Summary is to identify key points from this Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Core Dataset, with particular emphasis on those areas and issues that are of greater overall concern within each part of the report. There is an overall summary and a summary by report chapter.

Public Health England's national health profiles are also are a good place to start in looking at the overall local picture of health and wellbeing across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Local summaries of these are provided in Table 1 in Section 1.1 below.

This **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough JSNA Core Dataset** was first produced in 2018, following an initial Cambridgeshire JSNA Core Dataset and Peterborough JSNA Core Dataset produced by PHI in 2017. All of the JSNA Core Datasets are available at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna and www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA.

OVERALL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It should be noted that any summary is by necessity high-level, relatively crude, and cannot include the detailed differences and nuances of health and wellbeing across a large area like Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

- Overall, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined** tends to present a picture of a **relatively healthy place** when compared nationally. The area **compares generally well** with national health and wellbeing determinants and outcomes.
- However, independently, the residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough present differing health experiences overall; **Cambridgeshire tends to compare generally well** with national health and wellbeing determinants and outcomes, whilst **Peterborough** appears to have **more widespread health and wellbeing issues**, where health determinants and outcomes are often more adverse than the Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and national averages.
- Data also highlights **variance in health outcomes at a district level within Cambridgeshire.** In **Fenland** it is a priority to broadly improve health determinants and outcomes and to reduce health inequalities.

The **principal points** in this report can be summarised as follows.

- **Life expectancy** in **Cambridgeshire** in men and women is **above national averages** and premature and overall **death rates** are **low**. However, life expectancy for **Peterborough** is below the rate for England, and overall **death rates** are **higher**. There are also **important differences** in life expectancy and mortality in **deprived areas of Cambridgeshire** compared with more affluent ones. This pattern is generally maintained for the principal causes of death.
- Levels of **disability** and **general ill-health** are generally **low in Cambridgeshire**, but are **higher in Peterborough** and also the Cambridgeshire district of **Fenland**.
- The general practice (GP) recorded **prevalence** of several specific long-term conditions including coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, and mental health are generally **lower than the national average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, combined and independently. GP recorded prevalence of asthma and cancer is recorded as above the national rate in Cambridgeshire and below the national rate in Peterborough. Please **note** that GP recorded prevalence may be influenced by GP clinical recording quality, varying age structures and deprivation, as well as the amount of disease in the population. In particular, prevalence of most long term conditions would be expected to be lower in Cambridge City and in Peterborough because they have a lower proportion of older people.

- **Self-harm** appears to be a particular **issue across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, independently, and across most of the Cambridgeshire districts.** There are **sustained high rates** of **emergency hospital admissions** and levels above the national average in all districts other than Huntingdonshire. Rates are higher in females than males.
- The **suicide** rate for Peterborough does not differ significantly from England levels and for Cambridgeshire is significantly better than England. **Male** rates are **higher** than **female** rates.
- As the **population ages** a continuing **focus on dementia** will be necessary, along with the surveillance of **dementia** and **Alzheimer's disease** as an increasingly important cause of death.
- An estimated **one in eight (12.8%)** 5 to 19 year olds had a least **one mental disorder.** This is estimated to be around **19,340 children and young people** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

- In terms of **NHS healthcare services**, the **numbers** of **total and elective** inpatient **hospital admissions increased** over time for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough from 2012/13 to 2016/17, but 2017/18 has shown a slight decrease. Numbers of **emergency admissions** have **increased** over this period. Increases apply especially to people aged **75 years and over**.
- Comparatively, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** have **similar rates of overall admissions**, whether in all ages, in those aged under 75 years or those aged 75 years and over. **Peterborough** tends to have **lower rates of elective admissions** and **higher rates of emergency admissions**, whereas the **opposite is true** in **Cambridgeshire**.
- Numbers and rates of **accident and emergency (A&E) attendance** and **attendance at minor injuries units** have **increased** across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over recent years. The patterns of attendance tend to reflect the configuration of services in each locality. **Peterborough** is the **only locality** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to have **sustained statistically significantly high rates** of attendance **across all service delivery settings**.
- The **Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework** indicates that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough both have a **quality of life** score that is statistically significantly better than England. Peterborough also has a statistically significantly higher proportion of people who use services who have control of their daily life. Other indicators, where local values differ from national averages but where the differences are not formally statistically significant, may warrant some attention.

- **Cambridgeshire** and **Peterborough** have experienced recent overall **population increases** and are expected to **continue to experience growth** in the short, medium and longer term to 2036 whether

based on **Cambridgeshire County Research Group (CCCRG)** forecasts or **Office for National Statistics (ONS)** population projections.

- Although starting at a similar level in 2016, there are differences between **Cambridgeshire County Research Group (CCCRG)** population forecasts, which are house building policy led, and **Office for National Statistics (ONS)** population projections which are based only on current population trends. **CCCRG** forecasts predict approximately 194,000 more people residing in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by 2036 (a proportional rise of **23%**) and **ONS** projections predict approximately 80,400 more (a proportional rise of **10%**).
- Both CCCRG and ONS estimates show growth for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough across all age groups. The 16-64 year old age group is predicted to have most growth in total numbers, but the older age groups will grow largest proportionately.
- To **2026**, **CCCRG** house building policy led forecasts indicate a proportional change for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population of **17%** and **ONS** forecasts predict **6%.**
- The **drivers of population change** for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined and Peterborough are almost **equally** natural change (births and deaths) and migration/other. In Cambridgeshire, just over 61% is accounted for by natural change. Nationally, net migration accounts for a slightly higher proportion of population growth (55%).
- Overall Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined follows a relatively similar ethnic profile to England, though is less ethnically diverse overall. However, there is variation at a more local level. **Peterborough is much more ethnically diverse than Cambridgeshire.**
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have **low levels of population density** compared to England. However, **Peterborough** is more urban, and **population dense**, than Cambridgeshire and England overall.
- **Other populations** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, such as the prison population, homeless population, and armed forces population have additional health needs and in some aspects may experience adverse health.

- Cambridgeshire overall has low levels of socio-economic disadvantage and relative to England is a prosperous place with low levels of deprivation. **Peterborough has much higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage;** 37% of its residents live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally (compared with just 4% in Cambridgeshire). It should be noted that 21% of **Fenland** residents live within the 20% most deprived areas nationally too.
- In Cambridgeshire and most districts, **child poverty** is significantly lower than in England. However, in **Peterborough** and **Fenland** it is significantly above national levels.
- **Child development** and **educational performance** warrant further attention across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, particularly in **Peterborough**, **Fenland** and other relatively **deprived** smaller areas. Educational attainment is around national levels in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough taken together as a whole.
- **Employment** related measures tend to be around national levels in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area as a whole. In general, **Peterborough** has more **employment and income related disadvantage** than Cambridgeshire. **Levels of employment** of 16-64 year olds are **lower than** national levels for **Peterborough**, and significantly **better** than national rates for **Cambridgeshire**. **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough,** combined and independently, have **similar** to national rates for **employment for people with long-term health conditions.** Rates in **Cambridge City** are **significantly worse** than England. Rates of claimants for **Employment Support Allowance** (ESA) for **mental and behavioural disorders** are **increasing** across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, as well as nationally. They are numerically **lower** than England in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined**, significantly **better** than the national level in **Cambridgeshire** and **most districts**, but are significantly worse than national levels in **Peterborough**.
- **Modelled estimates** anticipate that the number of people predicted to have additional needs, including a physical disability, personal care disability, common mental disorder, a fall and dementia are expected to **increase in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** over coming years.

- There are, several wider determinants of health for which **Peterborough has rates poorer than England**, whilst Cambridgeshire's rates are better than national rates. These include levels of **children living in low-income households**, **statutory homelessness**, and **educational attainment**. **Fenland** also tends to have relatively more **adverse wider determinants** than other areas of Cambridgeshire.
- Prevalence of **excess weight in children is improving across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** and in the area combined prevalence is significantly lower than levels found nationally, with the same true for Cambridgeshire and most districts. Levels in **Peterborough and Fenland** are **similar** to national figures. Children's **activity levels tend to decrease** as they get older. However, although similar to England, around **70% of 15 years olds** are **sedentary** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**.
- **60% of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults** carry **excess weight**, with higher levels than found nationally in **Fenland and Huntingdonshire.**
- Levels of GP recorded prevalence of obesity are lower in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough taken as a whole, than in England, but **Peterborough** and **Fenland** have significantly higher levels of obesity in those aged 18 and over than found nationally.
- **Adult physical activity** levels across **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole are **significantly higher** when compared to England. However, **levels of activity in Peterborough and Fenland** are significantly **worse** than the national rate. **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined has a significantly **lower** (better) rate of **physical inactivity** than England, with Cambridgeshire's rate significantly lower (better) and Peterborough's rate significantly worse than the national level.
- **Adult smoking** is statistically similar to the national average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively, independently, and across each of the districts. 15% (101,000) of all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults are smokers, but both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have statistically significantly higher rates of smokers setting a quit date and successful smoking quitters at 4 weeks compared with England
- **Alcohol misuse** warrants some attention **across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, in both younger people and adult populations. Rates of **hospital admissions** for **alcohol-related conditions** are statistically similar to England in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough independently, but significantly **higher** than the England average in **Cambridge** and **Fenland**.
- Almost 44,000 working age adults in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have used illicit drugs in the last year. Rates of **death due to drug misuse** are numerically **higher** in **Peterborough** than in Cambridgeshire, and notably higher in **Cambridge** and **Fenland**.
- Levels of a people being offered a key general lifestyle service, **NHS Health Checks**, in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** were significantly **lower** than the England average in 2017/18, but **take-up** by the population was **higher**.
- The picture regarding **sexual health** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is mixed, and sometimes unclear with combined infection **testing** rates across the area **lower** than in England, which could be attributable to either low levels of disease or poor detection. Testing rates in **Peterborough** are significantly higher, as are levels of diagnosed **sexually transmitted infections**. **HIV diagnosis** at a **late** stage of infection is **relatively high** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and is **increasing**.
- **Conceptions** in **young women** are generally **low in Cambridgeshire (except Fenland and Huntingdonshire)**, but are **higher** in **Peterborough** than found nationally.
- **Falls** are an issue requiring **continuing attention** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**. Levels of emergency **hospital admissions** for falls are **similar to the national average** for **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined, independently, and most of the districts. Emergency hospital admission rates for falls in **Cambridge City** are at a level significantly worse than the national average.
- Childhood screening rates are mostly around national levels in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole. However, some **childhood vaccinations** have relatively **low**, and **declining**, coverage rates.

- Generally **cancer screening rates** are around the national average for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. However, cervical **cancer screening rates** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have declining trends** over recent years. Screening rates are **significantly low** in **Peterborough**, and **Cambridge** and, relatively low, in **Fenland**.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's flu vaccination rates** for people aged 65+ and at risk individuals are **sustained** at levels **below national targets**.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY JSNA CORE DATASET 2019 REPORT CHAPTER

GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

Population estimates and characteristics

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's **population** increased by 4.3% (35,170) people between 2011 and 2015 (Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Group estimates).
- There were **population increases in all areas** in the period 2011 to 2015. **Cambridge** and **Peterborough** had the largest absolute and proportional increases.
- NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group's general practice **registered population** shows **consistent growth** over time.
- Overall, **Cambridgeshire's population profile** by sex and age is **similar to England's** but a **lower** proportion of people are from **minority ethnic groups**.
- Overall **Peterborough's population profile** by sex and age has **larger proportions of children and younger adults** than **England's**, but a **lower** proportion of **older people**. **Peterborough** is the **most ethnically diverse** area in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, with a similar level of **ethnic diversity** to England as a whole.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, taken together, is a relatively **rural** area, with **lower population density** than in England and the East of England. **Cambridgeshire** is a generally **rural** county, with only **Cambridge** having **higher population density** than the national average. **Peterborough** has **higher population density** than England**,** but also some relatively rural areas**.**

Population forecasts

- Please ensure that the **IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING USE OF POPULATION FORECASTS AND PROJECTIONS on page 33** is read and understood before using the data in this part of the Executive Summary.
- This **section of the Executive Summary is largely based** on locally produced forecasts from **Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Group (CCCRG)**, which include the **impact of local planning policy**, as well as natural change and migration. It should be noted that **national public sector funding allocations** tend to be based on adjusted **ONS population projections** and these are generally **lower** than the CCCRG forecasts, as the **sensitive local data** on **future housing development** are not included. The **divergence** between the ONS projections and the Research Group forecasts tends to **increase over time**. The **differences** between CCCRG forecasts and ONS projections are **more marked** in the **child and working age** population groups than in the **older age** groups. The **detailed differences** can be found in the **relevant sections of the report**.
- CCCRG predict that **Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's** combined **population** is **forecast** to **grow** by 23% between 2016 and 2036, increasing by 194,000 people to just over **1 million**. ONS predicts that Cambridgeshire's population will grow by 10%, or 80,400 over this period.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** are forecast to have **similar levels** of proportional growth. This varies at a district level and between ONS and CCCRG estimations. Growth is **forecast across all areas** of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- According to CCCRG, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and its districts are forecast to experience absolute and proportional **increases** in **child, working age and older people age groups** in the next 5 to 10 years.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, whether considered as a whole or individually, are forecast to experience the **largest proportional increases** in the **older age groups**.

Factors influencing population change

- Major **new housing developments** are proposed **across** Peterborough and Cambridgeshire. **Peterborough Urban Extensions** is the **largest** major development site identified across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In **Cambridgeshire,** Northstowe and the proposed Waterbeach New Town have the highest numbers of planned dwellings, followed by Cambridge Northern Fringe East and Alconbury Weald.
- Within **Cambridgeshire**, the greatest **density** of proposed new housing sites and numbers of dwellings is expected to be in **South Cambridgeshire**. **Cambridge** has had the **greatest number** of completed developments since 2001.
- **Birth rates** have generally **stabilised** in recent years after generally increasing trends to 2012. **Peterborough's** rates are the **highest** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Within **Cambridgeshire** rates are **highest** in **Fenland** but notably **lower** in **Cambridge**.
- **Natural change and migration** made an approximately **equal contribution** to population change in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined. This is also true for **Peterborough**. In **Cambridgeshire**, **natural change** accounted for a **larger** proportion of the population change. Nationally and regionally migration made a larger contribution to population change than natural change.
- At a **district** level in **Cambridgeshire**, the position varies by district with **Fenland** having the largest proportional impact from **migration** in 2016/17.
- In **Cambridge**, **natural change** accounts for all of the population growth (180%), as migration has a net-loss from the area.
- In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined**, most (73%) of national insurance number registrations for were from people from **EU countries**.
- In **Peterborough**, almost 83% of registrations were from EU countries. However, in **Cambridgeshire**, 69% of registrations were from EU countries, and over 30% from elsewhere in the world.
- The **drivers of population change** for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined and Peterborough are almost **equally** natural change (births and deaths) and migration/other. In Cambridgeshire, just over 61% is accounted for by natural change. Nationally, net migration accounts for a slightly higher proportion of population growth (55%).

Other populations

- Just over 4,100 residents in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are employed in the **Armed Forces**; just under 950 in Peterborough and nearly 3,200 in Cambridgeshire. In general, the health of the serving military population is good compared with the general population.
- Working age ex-Service community are more likely to have **unpaid caring responsibilities**, to **report health conditions that limit their daily** and they are more likely to report being **depresse**d.
- **Homelessness** is associated with **severe poverty, adverse health, education and social outcomes**, particularly for children.
- Single homeless people have significantly **worse levels of ill health** and early death than the general population.
- Several indicators for homelessness are statistically significantly **worse** in **Peterborough** compared to the England rate.
- In general, **prisoners** tend to have **poorer health outcomes** than the general population.
- **HMP Whitemoor**, in Fenland, Cambridgeshire, is a maximum security prison for men with an operational capacity of 458.
- **HMP Peterborough** is situated in Peterborough. It houses both male and female prisoners with an operational capacity of over 1,200 places (868 male, 360 female).

RELATIVE DEPRIVATION AND WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Relative deprivation and poverty

- **Peterborough** has **relatively high levels of deprivation** compared with England, with over a third of its population living in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.
- **Cambridgeshire** as a whole has **low levels of deprivation** with small proportions of people living in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.
- Within Cambridgeshire, **Fenland** is the only district with a level of overall **deprivation above the national rate** and it has a larger proportion of its population living in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally compared to Cambridgeshire, with a level which is similar to the national average.
- Relative deprivation in **smaller areas** is concentrated in areas towards the **urban centre of Peterborough** and in **Fenland** in the north of Cambridgeshire. There are **pockets** of greater relative deprivation elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, most notably in **north-east Cambridge**, **north Huntingdon** and **Littleport West**.
- The percentage of children aged **under 16 living in poverty** is highest in **Peterborough** and **Fenland**, at a level higher than the national average. **Cambridgeshire's** level is **lower** than average. **Peterborough** and **Fenland** have statistically significantly **high** rates of children aged both under 16 and under 20 years living in **low income families**.
- **Peterborough** also has higher than national levels of **income deprived older people aged 60+ years**, with **Cambridgeshire** having a **lower** level. **Within Cambridgeshire** rates are **highest** are in **Fenland** with a rate that is around the national average.

Child development and education

- **Cambridgeshire's** percentage of children achieving a **good level of development** at the end of reception is similar to the England rate. **Peterborough's** percentage has been statistically significantly **worse** than England since 2014/15.
- **Cambridgeshire's** percentage of children with **free school meal status achieving a good level of development** at the end of reception has been statistically significantly **worse** than the England rate since 2012/13. **Peterborough's** rate tends to be **around** the national **average**.
- Collectively, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**'s GSCE attainment rate is **similar** to the England average. However, **Peterborough** and **Fenland's GSCE attainment rate** is statistically significantly **worse** than in England. **Cambridgeshire's** rate is significantly **better** than nationally.

Employment

- **Peterborough** has much **higher levels** of income related deprivation than Cambridgeshire. Within Cambridgeshire, **Fenland** has many more **deprived areas in terms of employment and income** compared to the other districts.
- Compared with England's average, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** together has a statistically significantly **higher** percentage of people **in employment**, with **Cambridgeshire's** rate significantly **higher** and **Peterborough's below** national levels.
- Within Cambridgeshire **employment rates** in the **districts** are statistically **better or similar** to the national average, but rates are **lowest** in **Cambridge City** and **Fenland**.
- The **gap in the employment rate** between those with a **long-term health condition** and the overall employment rate is **statistically similar** to the national average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined and independently. At a district level **Cambridge** has a statistically significantly **high (worse)** gap.
- Rates of **Employment Support Allowance (ESA**) claimants for **mental and behavioural disorders** are statistically significantly **higher** than the national average in **Peterborough**, but **lower** in **Cambridgeshire** and all districts except **Fenland**, where is it **similar**.

Other wider determinants

- The rate of the **density of fast food outlets** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined is numerically **lower** than the England average. Density levels are **highest** in **Peterborough**, **Cambridge** and **Fenland**, but are statistically **similar** to **nationally**. **Cambridgeshire's** rate is significantly **lower** (better) than England's.
- The **household overcrowding** rate is numerically **lower** than nationally in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole. **Peterborough** and **Cambridge** though have statistically **higher** levels of household overcrowding than found on average in England.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, **Cambridgeshire** and **most districts** have statistically **lower** rates of **unpaid carers** than found nationally. However, **Peterborough's** rate is **similar** to the England rate and **Fenland** has a statistically **higher** level of unpaid carers than England and Cambridgeshire collectively.

LIFESTYLES, RISK FACTORS AND HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Excess weight and physical activity

- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined has statistically significantly **lower** rates of **excess weight in children** than in England, with rates in reception year and year 6 pupils that are generally significantly **lower** in **Cambridgeshire** and **most districts**.
- However, rates of **excess weight** are statistically **similar** to the England average in **Peterborough** and **Fenland** for **reception year** and **year 6 children**.
- **Rates of physical inactivity** in **children** in **Cambridgeshire** and **Peterborough** are **similar** to national levels.
- In general rates of **excess weight in adults** are **similar to national levels** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**. However, they are statistically significantly **worse** than the national average in **Fenland and Huntingdonshire**. **60%** of **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** adults are **overweight** or **obese**.
- Rates of **physical activity** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole are significantly **better** than national levels. Rates are significantly **better** in **Cambridgeshire**, **Cambridge, Huntingdonshire** and **South Cambridgeshire**. However they are significantly **worse** in **Peterborough** and **Fenland**.

Smoking

- The percentages of regular **smoking** in **children** aged 15 years are **similar** to national levels in **Cambridgeshire** and **Peterborough**, though numerically **higher** in Peterborough than England and Cambridgeshire, with around **10%** of 15 year olds being **smokers**.
- **Smoking** prevalence in **adults** is **similar** to the national average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole and across each area independently. **15%** of all **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults** are **smokers**.
- Levels of **smoking quitters** have tended to **fall** in **Cambridgeshire** and have stabilised at a lower rate following the wider use of e-cigarettes. **Peterborough** has seen a **rise** in levels of **smoking quitters** in the last two years.

Alcohol and drug use

- The percentage of **15 year olds** in **Cambridgeshire** that have **ever had an alcoholic drink** is statistically significantly **higher** than the England average, with the percentage of regular drinking around national levels. The percentages are significantly **better** than nationally in **Peterborough**.
- The percentage of **Cambridgeshire adults** who **abstain from drinking alcohol** is statistically significantly **lower** (worse) than the England average, with only 10% abstaining. In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole percentages of **abstention** are **numerically lower** than nationally,

though levels in **Peterborough** are **numerically higher** and **statistically similar** to England levels at 23%.

- The rates of **hospital admission episodes** for **alcohol-related conditions** are statistically significantly **higher** (worse) than the England average in **Cambridge** and **Fenland** and **similar** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**.
- Levels of **drug use** in **children** in **Cambridgeshire** and **Peterborough** are **similar** to **national** levels.
- Nearly **44,000 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults** aged 16 to 59 years are estimated to have used an **illegal drug** of any sort within the last year, with more than 10,000 using drugs more than once per month. Around 40 **adults** die each year due to **drug misuse** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**; rates of deaths are statistically **similar** to national levels but are **numerically higher** in **Peterborough**, **Cambridge** and **Fenland**.

NHS Health Checks

- The percentage of the eligible population invited for an **NHS Health Check** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** is **lower** than the England average. Actual **uptake** of those offers is **higher** than the national average.

Sexual health

- The **chlamydia detection rate** is statistically significantly **lower** than the national target in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, in **Cambridgeshire** and in each of the **districts**. However, it is significantly **higher** than the national target in **Peterborough**. Low detection rates for Chlamydia can either be due to a low rate of infections in an area, to lower numbers of screenings being done, or to the screenings not targeting those at highest risk.
- The percentage of **HIV diagnoses** being made at a **late stage** of infection in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole is currently **above the national target** and average.
- **STI testing** rates are statistically significantly **lower** than the national average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, with significantly **lower** disease **diagnosis rates** and a correspondingly significantly **low** rate of **positive tests**. The **same** is true for **Cambridgeshire** alone. **Peterborough** has a significantly **high rate of STI testing** and a rate of **diagnoses** that is **similar** to **England**.

Under 18 births

- In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, and **Cambridgeshire**, **teenage conception rates** are significantly **lower** than England levels. However, they are statistically **significantly higher** in **Peterborough**.

Falls

- Rates of **emergency hospital admissions due to falls** in people aged 65 and over are **similar**, occasionally statistically significantly **lower**, than **national rates**. However, they are **higher** than the national average in people aged 65 and over in **Cambridge**.

SCREENING, VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Children

- In general, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's** vaccination **coverage** rates tend to be **similar** to target goals.
- For **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** collectively, and also for the **two individual areas,** vaccination **coverage** rates **MMR for 2 doses (5 years old**) are statistically significantly **worse** than the benchmark goals.

- **Peterborough's** vaccination coverage for **Hib/ MenC booster (2 years old)** and **Pneumonia booster** for are statistically significantly **worse** than the benchmark goals.

Adult screening

- Though not statistically assessed **screening rates** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined are **around national averages**, though there are **decreasing trends** in **cervical cancer screening** rates.
- **Peterborough** and **Cambridge's** rates of **breast**, **cervical cancer** and **bowel screening** are statistically significantly **lower** than national averages, as is **Cambridgeshire's** rate of **cervical cancer screening** and **Fenland's** rate of **bowel cancer screening**.
- **Cambridge's rate of screening coverage for** abdominal aortic aneurysm is statistically significantly **lower** than national averages.

Influenza

- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's flu vaccination** rates for **older people** and **at risk individuals** are statistically significantly **below** national targets and **trends** are **declining** for at risk individuals.

LEVELS OF ILLNESS AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

Please note that disease prevalence data from general practices is dependent on accurate ascertainment and recording of disease by general practitioners. It is not also not age-weighted and, as most diseases occur more often at older ages, disease prevalence will mostly be influenced by the underlying age structure of the population. This can make interpretation and comparison difficult.

Cardiovascular, respiratory and long-term conditions

- The recorded prevalence of **coronary heart disease**, **high blood pressure** and **stroke** are statistically significantly **lower** than the national averages in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole. This is also true for the two areas independently. However, **Fenland's** rates are significantly **higher for all three conditions**, as is the rate of **high blood pressure** in **Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire**.
- In general the recorded prevalence of **asthma** is statistically **similar** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined and significantly **higher** in **Cambridgeshire.** It is significantly **lower** in the two areas with younger population profiles, **Peterborough and Cambridge.**
- The recorded prevalence of **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease** (COPD) is generally **lower** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, though **Fenland** has a significantly **high** rate.
- In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole the recorded prevalence of **cancer** is significantly **lower** than the national average; it is significantly **low** in **Peterborough** and **high** in **Cambridgeshire**. All districts except Cambridge have significantly **high** cancer prevalence.
- The recorded prevalence of **diabetes** in people aged 17 years and over is statistically significantly **lower** in **most areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, but is significantly **high** in **Peterborough and Fenland**.

Mental health

- The GP recorded prevalence of recorded **serious mental illness** (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses) and **depression** is statistically significantly **lower** than nationally in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, as it is in **most areas** independently. However, **serious mental illness** is significantly **high** in **Cambridge** and **depression** is significantly **high** in **Fenland**.
- Levels of recorded **dementia** across the local area county are significantly **lower** or **similar** to the national average, though are known to be increasing.

- The proportion of people with a recorded **learning disability** is statistically significantly **lower** than the England average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined, and lower or similar than England for all other areas **except Fenland**.
- Rates of emergency admission to hospital for **self-harm** are statistically significantly **higher** than the national average in **Cambridgeshire** and **Peterborough** and rates have been **maintained** at a relatively **high** level over time. Rates are significantly **high** in **all areas** other than Huntingdonshire. **Female** rates tend to be **higher** than male rates.
- **Suicide** rates in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole are **similar** to those found nationally, though **Cambridgeshire's** rate is significantly **lower**. Numerically, Peterborough, Fenland, and South Cambridgeshire have the highest rates. **Male rates** tend to be **higher** than female rates.

Learning disability

- The GP recorded prevalence of learning disability is significantly **low** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined, and in most constituent areas, but is significantly **high in Fenland**.

Estimates of child mental health

- Modelled estimates of emotional, behavioural, hyperactivity and other less common mental disorders have been applied to population numbers in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**.
- An estimated **one in eight (12.8%)** 5 to 19 year olds had a least **one mental disorder.** This is estimated to be around **19,340 children and young people** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. This includes around 12,240 (8.1%) children and young people with an emotional disorder, around 6,950 (4.6%) of children and young people with behavioural disorders, around 1,810 (1.2%) of children and young people with Pervasive Developmental Disorder/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), and around 600 (0.4%) of children and young people with an eating disorder.
- Rates of mental disorders increased with age; **9.5% of 5 to 10 year olds** experienced a mental disorder, compared to **16.9% of 17 to 19 year olds**.
- Different disorders were prominent at different stages of childhood.
- Rates of **emotional disorder** were particularly high in **17 to 19 year olds**, especially girls, at 22.4%, for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined this is estimated to be around **4,430 young adults,** around **3,240** of which are **17-19 years old girls**.

Inpatient hospital admissions

- **Numbers** of **inpatient hospital admission episodes** have generally **increased** among residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between 2012/13 and 2016/17, but 2017/18 has seen a slight decrease (216,000 admissions in 2017/18 compared to 221,000 admissions in 2016/17).
- In 2017/18, age-standardised rates of **total inpatient hospital admission episodes and elective hospital admission episodes** were statistically significantly **higher** in **Cambridgeshire** than the average for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. **Peterborough's** rates were statistically significantly **lower**. For all areas, rates in those aged 75 and over are higher than those aged Under 75.
- Conversely, **emergency admission** rates are statistically significantly **higher** in **Peterborough** and statistically significantly **lower** in **Cambridgeshire**, than the combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average.
- In 2017/18, age-standardised rates of total **inpatient hospital admission episodes** were statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire average in the districts of **Fenland** and **Huntingdonshire** for all ages, in those aged under 75 and those aged 75 years and over.
- All types of admission rates are much **higher** in people aged **75 years and over** and, compared with lower and more stable rates in the under 75s and it is this **older group** where there has been a **greater rate of increase** over time. This **difference** between the under 75s and this aged over 75

and the **increasing** trend is **much less marked** for **elective** admissions compared with total and emergency admissions.

Accident and emergency attendances

- Numbers and rates of attendances have a generally **increasing** time trend among residents of **all areas** of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, at both 24-hour consultant-led A&E and minor injuries units. Overall rates are higher in 24-hour consultant-led A&E than minor injuries units.
- By locality, patterns of attendance tend to reflect the underlying configuration of services.
- **Peterborough** rates are **higher** than Cambridgeshire rates and are statistically significantly **higher** than Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's rates. **Cambridgeshire's** rates are significantly **lower** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average. These patterns are **maintained over-time** and **Peterborough** is the **only locality in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** to have **statistically significantly higher A&E attendance** rates across **all service delivery settings**.
- Rates are **generally higher in 24-hour consultant led units** for young children, young adults and older people and higher in **minor injuries units** for young children and young adults, but not older people.

Social care services

- The **Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework** indicates that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough both have a **quality of life** score that is statistically significantly better than England. Peterborough also has a statistically significantly higher proportion of people who use services who have control of their daily life. Other indicators, where local values differ from national averages but where the differences are not formally statistically significant, may warrant some attention.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

Life expectancy

- **Life expectancy at birth** is statistically significantly **lower** than the England average in men and women in **Peterborough** and **Fenland**. Life expectancy in **all other areas** is significantly **higher** than national averages. **Healthy life expectancy at birth** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, independently, is **similar** to the national averages in men. In women it is statistically significantly **higher** (better) in **Cambridgeshire** and significantly **lower** (worse) in **Peterborough.**
- The **gap in life expectancy** between the least and most deprived is relatively **high** in **Cambridge City** and **Peterborough** in both men and women, but this varies at a district level.

All-cause mortality

- **Peterborough's** all-age and under-75 all-cause death rates are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average. **Cambridgeshire's** rates are significantly **lower**.
- Rates in **Fenland** are **higher** than the Cambridgeshire equivalents in each age group.
- Rates of all-cause mortality are generally **higher** in relatively **more deprived areas** of **Cambridgeshire** compared with the average for the County. The **same** is also **true** for **Peterborough** compared with the City Council average. Death rates are **lower** in the more **affluent areas** of **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**.

Overall health status and levels of disability

- At the 2011 Census, the age-standardised percentage of household residents reporting **good or very good health** was statistically significantly **lower** than the England average in **Fenland** and **Peterborough** in both men and women.
- The age-standardised percentage reporting a **long-term activity-limiting illness** was statistically significantly higher than the England average in **Fenland** and **Peterborough** in both men and women.

Future prevalence

- The **number of people** predicted to have **additional needs** such as a moderate/serious physical disability, moderate/serious personal care disability, common mental disorder, people predicted to have a fall and people predicted to have dementia are **expected to increase in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** over coming years. Different conditions are expected to increase at different rates. There is variation in levels of increase across the districts.

Main causes of death

- The **main causes of death** in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents are cancer (28%), cardiovascular disease (25%), respiratory disease (13%) and dementia and Alzheimer's (12%).

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality

- **Peterborough's** all-age and under-75 CVD death rates are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined averages. **Cambridgeshire's** rates are **similar.**
- All-age Rates in **Cambridge** and under-75 rates in **Fenland** are significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire equivalents in each age group.
- There is a **relatively clear gradient** in **premature CVD mortality** in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough **between** relatively **more** and **less deprived** areas.

Cancer mortality

- **Peterborough's** all-age and under-75 cancer death rates are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined averages. **Cambridgeshire and most of the districts** rates are **similar**.
- Rates in **Fenland** are significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire equivalents in each age group.
- Cancer death rates at all-ages and ages under 75 are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire average in the **most deprived 20% of wards**. Compared to the Peterborough average **Peterborough's** cancer death rate is **similar** across all the deprivation quintiles.
- There is a relatively clear **pattern** of **diminishing death rates** according to **relative deprivation** in **premature cancer deaths** at ages under 75, with **more deprived** groups having **higher levels of mortality**. Rates are more similar according to deprivation for all-age cancer deaths.

Respiratory disease mortality

- Rates of **all-age and under-75 mortality from respiratory disease** are statistically significantly **higher** in **Peterborough** and significantly **similar** in **Cambridgeshire** compared with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough averages.
- Rates in **Fenland** are significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire equivalents in both **all-age and under-75 age** groups, as is the rate for **Huntingdonshire** in the **all-age group**.
- In **Cambridgeshire** rates of **all-age and under-75 mortality from respiratory disease** are statistically significantly **higher** in the **most deprived** area compared with the Cambridgeshire average and there is a relatively clear gradient in mortality according to deprivation. In **Peterborough none** of the rates by **deprivation** group **differ** from the **Peterborough** average, though a relatively **clear gradient** in death rates is apparent according to **levels of deprivation**.

Dementia and Alzheimer's mortality

- The rates of **mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's** are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in **Cambridge** in all-ages as are **premature deaths** at ages under 75 in **Fenland**.
- In **Cambridgeshire** death rates from **dementia and Alzheimer's** are statistically significantly **higher** in the **most deprived** area in both all-age and under 75 groups. There is a **relatively clear gradient** in death rates according to **deprivation**.
- In **Peterborough all-age** death rates from **dementia and Alzheimer's** are statistically significantly **higher** than the Peterborough average in the second **most deprived** 20% of wards according to deprivation. A **gradient** in death rates according to **deprivation** is **less clear**.
- The **numbers** of **premature deaths** from dementia and Alzheimer's are relatively **few**, especially in Peterborough.

1.1 Health Profile summary for Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and the districts

Public Health England's **Health Profiles** give a **snapshot** of the overall health of each local authority in England. The profiles present a small set of some of the **most important health indicators** that show how each area compares to the national average in order to highlight potential local issues. In this section, we present a **summary** of these key indicators to provide a rapid overview for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and the Cambridgeshire districts. Many of these indicators are described in more detail in the main report.

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated tables in this section.

The Health Profile summary follows overleaf.

Table 1. Public Health England (PHE): health profile summary for Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and the districts - selected indicators, 2018

Category	Indicator	Period	England value	C&P value	C&P recent trend	Pet value	Pet recent trend	Cambs value	Cambs recent trend	Cambridgeshire Districts				
										Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
Our Communities	Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015 (score)	2015	21.8	-	-	27.7	-	13.4	-	13.8	12.1	25.4	11.8	8.1
	Children in low income families (%)	2015	16.8	13.5	↓	18.7	↓	11.3	↓	13.7	8.6	18.4	10.5	7.6
	Statutory homelessness (per 1,000 households)	2017/18	0.8	1.0	-	1.6	↓	0.6	-	1.8	0.6	0.3	-	0.4
	GCSEs Achieved 5 A*-C including English & Maths (%)	2015/16	57.8	57.5	-	47.8	-	61.2	-	63.3	58.7	52.2	59.2	70.2
	Violent crime (violence offences per 1,000 popn)	2017/18	23.7	19.8	↑	31.3	↑	16.3	↑	24.0	10.4	21.8	14.8	11.6
	Long term unemployment (per 1,000 working age popn)	2017	3.5	1.1	↓	1.7	↓	1.0	↓	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7
Children's & young peoples health	Breastfeeding initiation (%)	2016/17	74.5	75.5	↓	68.8	↓	-	-	84.8	-	65.3	78.3	-
	Obese children (year 6) (prevalence - %)	2017/18	20.1	16.8	→	20.7	↑	15.1	↓	15.4	14.6	20.9	15.1	11.8
	Hospital stays for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s) per 100,00	2015/16 - 17/18	32.9	34.0	-	23.2	-	37.9	-	46.9	18.8	28.5	46.3	39.3
	Under 18 conceptions per 1,000 females 15-17	2016	18.8	16.5	↓	29.8	↓	12.2	↓	11.3*	11.6*	19.6	17.1	3.3*
Adult's health & lifestyle	Smoking prevalence in adults (%)	2017	14.9	15.3	-	17.6	-	14.5	-	17.0	15.3	16.3	14.0	11.3
	Physically active adults (%)	2016/17	66.0	68.9	-	61.1	-	71.1	-	77.1	62.8	60.7	75.1	73.1
	Excess weight in adults (%)	2016/17	61.3	60.4	-	62.5	-	59.8	-	50.1	58.6	70.7	66.4	56.2
Disease & poor health	Cancer diagnosed at an early stage (%)	2016	52.6	55.9	→	54.0	→	56.3	→	59.5	59.8	54.6	54.6	56.0
	Emergency hospital stays for self-harm (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	185.5	252.9	-	256.7	-	252.5	-	322.6	330.3	263.9	173.7	257.4
	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	632.3	622.7	-	622.3	-	622.9	-	721.3	588.6	726.2	542.0	632.8
	Diabetes diagnoses aged 17+ (%)	2018	78.0	78.9	-	82.7	-	76.3	-	61.0	85.1	85.3	80.9	68.2
	Incidence of TB (per 100,000)	2015 - 17	9.9	8.9	-	19.3	-	5.7	-	11.7	2.3	3.3	4.5	5.6
	New sexually transmitted infections (per 100,000 popn 15-64)	2017	793.8	574.0	↓	760.9	→	517.0	↓	834.3	339.7	500.8	486.3	369.4
	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	577.8	551.1	-	625.1	-	532.9	-	527.4	462.4	592.9	558.4	514.7
	Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+) (%)	2018	67.5	66.3	-	78.3	-	61.0	-	64.6	56.9	57.7	68.8	53.8
Life expectancy, causes of death & selected inequalities indicators	Life expectancy at birth (males), years	2015 - 17	79.6	-	-	78.3	-	81.0	-	80.8	81.4	78.2	81.3	82.3
	Life expectancy at birth (females), years	2015 - 17	83.1	-	-	82.4	-	84.3	-	83.5	85.1	82.3	84.6	85.4
	Infant mortality - deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	2015 - 17	3.9	3.6	-	4.3	-	3.3	-	4.6	1.7	3.8	2.6	3.9
	Suicide rate (per 100,000)	2015 - 17	9.6	8.7	-	11.7	-	7.8	-	9.0	5.2	10.0	5.8	10.0
	Smoking attributable deaths (per 100,000 aged 35 +)	2015 - 17	262.6	231.7	-	282.8	-	218.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Under 75 cardiovascular disease mortality rate (per 100,000 popn)	2015 - 17	72.5	66.2	-	87.0	-	60.7	-	67.5	66.7	82.3	55.6	45.5
	Under 75 cancer mortality rate (per 100,000 popn)	2015 - 17	134.6	125.2	-	145.7	-	119.9	-	111.9	114.4	145.5	120.1	109.3
	Excess winter deaths (index)	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	21.1	19.2	-	18.7	-	19.3	-	26.8	14.9	20.4	15.5	20.2
	Premature (under 75) mortality from all causes (male) - per 100,000	2015 - 17	403.2	359.9	-	464.0	-	332.7	-	338.0	322.0	458.4	319.3	271.7
	Premature (under 75) mortality from all causes (female) - per 100,000	2015 - 17	264.1	246.5	-	303.2	-	231.6	-	249.7	218.4	320.3	207.6	197.7

Full indicator descriptions and definitions are available at https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

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

Higher than the England value
Lower than the England value

* data quality issue
'-': not available or suppressed: removed due to small numbers

↑ Getting worse (number of years on which trend based)
→ No significant change (number of years on which trend based)
↓ Getting better (number of years on which trend based)

↑ Increasing
↓ Decreasing

Public Health England Health Profiles at https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

Source: Public Health England Health Profiles at November 2018

Key points:

- For **Cambridgeshire** as a whole, **particular areas of concern**, based on the local health profile, include: self-harm, where the rate of emergency hospital stays for self-harm is statistically significantly worse than in England and the dementia diagnosis rate, which is statistically significantly worse than in England.
- For **Peterborough areas of concern**, based on the local health profile, include: general inequalities in health determinants and some outcomes across the life-course, child poverty, homelessness, educational attainment, breastfeeding uptake, teenage pregnancy, physical activity, self-harm, incidence of TB, life expectancy at birth, smoking attributable mortality, cardiovascular mortality and premature mortality.
- **Fenland** continues to be the **Cambridgeshire district** with the **most adverse issues**, where many indicators are more challenging than the county averages and sometimes when compared to the national average. Areas of particular concern in Fenland are: general inequalities in health determinants and some outcomes across the life-course, child poverty, educational attainment, breastfeeding uptake, physical activity levels and excess weight in adults, self-harm, alcohol abuse, dementia diagnosis rate and life expectancy at birth and female premature mortality. Many other important indicators are also closer to national, rather than county, averages and so remain areas of concern (see those measures assessed as 'statistically similar' to England averages in Table 1 above).
- **Cambridge** has many health and wellbeing indicators that are better than national averages. **However**, levels of homelessness, self-harm, alcohol related harm and diabetes diagnosis are **worse than national averages**. There is also an **increasing trend** of some indicators moving towards national, rather than county averages and this is of some concern. Issues to consider further are alcohol abuse in young people, smoking, TB incidence, sexual health, falls and hip fractures in older people; dementia diagnosis rate, female life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, suicide, under 75 cardiovascular disease mortality, excess winter deaths and female premature mortality.
- For the remaining districts of **East Cambridgeshire**, **Huntingdonshire** and **South Cambridgeshire**, most indicators are relatively favourable when assessed against national comparators and, broadly, it is these districts that drive the Cambridgeshire position as a healthy place compared with England collectively. Particular areas of concern in **East Cambridgeshire** are: self-harm and a lower than expected dementia diagnosis rate. In **Huntingdonshire**: alcohol abuse in young people and excess weight in adults. In **South Cambridgeshire**: self-harm, diabetes diagnoses and a lower than expected dementia diagnosis rate. In these relatively healthy areas it is important to also have regard for those indicators that are similar to national averages or are also of concern more broadly in Cambridgeshire: in **East Cambridgeshire** homelessness, educational attainment, alcohol abuse in young people, smoking, adult physical activity, excess weight in adults, alcohol-related harm, under 75 cardiovascular disease mortality rate, and excess winter deaths. In **Huntingdonshire:** educational attainment, teenage pregnancy, smoking, self-harm, diabetes diagnoses, falls and hip fractures in older people, dementia diagnosis rate, suicide and excess winter deaths. In **South Cambridgeshire:** alcohol abuse in young people, smoking, alcohol-related harm, hip fractures, suicide, smoking attributable deaths and excess winter deaths.
- It should be noted that **some measures may still be important**, even if they are not shown to be locally or nationally adverse – for example if significant numbers of people are involved, if the indicator(s) are good overall measures of population health status or recent trends are adverse.
- Similarly, some issues that are masked at combined authority, county, local authority and district level may be important at a **smaller area level** and smaller area analysis may highlight particular pockets of deprivation where there are relatively worse health determinants and outcomes. Small area data can be found on the **Peterborough Data Portal** at http://pbdata.wpengine.com/, **Cambridgeshire Insight** at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/ and within Public Health England's **Local Health** at http://www.localhealth.org.uk/

The list below **summarises areas of potential priority**:

- Peterborough – broadly, improving health determinants and outcomes and reducing health inequalities.
- Fenland – broadly, improving health determinants and outcomes in this district and reducing health inequalities.
- Cambridge - reducing health inequalities in this district and improving emerging adverse trends in some health determinants and outcomes.
- Educational attainment in Fenland and Peterborough.
- Alcohol abuse in Cambridge and Fenland.
- Mental health including self-harm and suicide.
- Smoking.
- Physical activity and weight management across the life-course, including diabetes diagnosis in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire
- Falls and hip fractures in older people.
- Dementia diagnosis rates.
- Excess winter deaths.

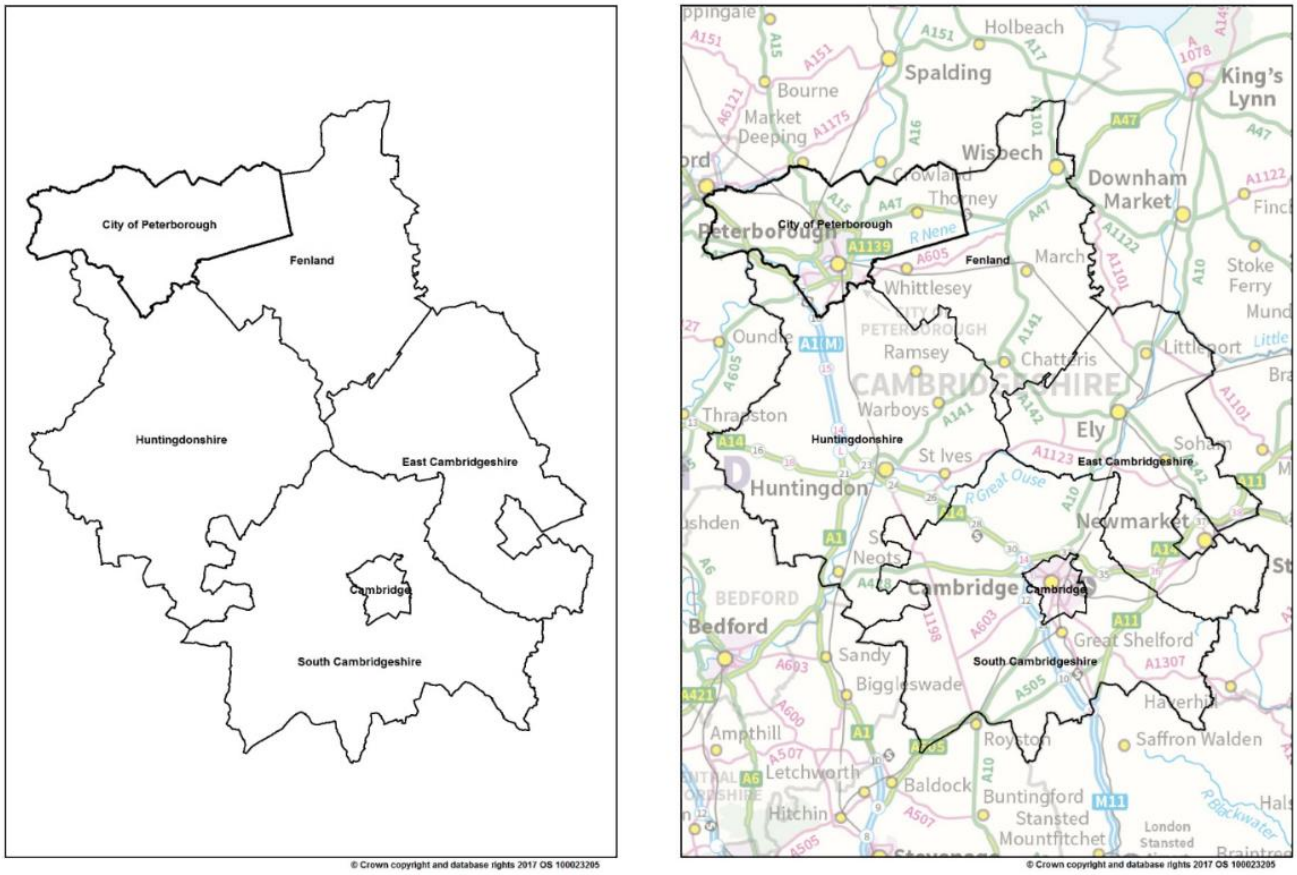
Notes – National Health Profiles:
The following two indicators are in the local health profiles on Public Health England's website but are not included in the summary above for the reasons below.

- **Infant mortality.** This indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the national average in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and the combined area and in all districts other than East Cambridgeshire. It is important to note that the numbers of deaths are relatively low and this means that the test used to assess statistical significance yields wide levels of statistical uncertainty, requiring a high level of deviance from the national average for an area to be statistically significant. No district has a rate that is statistically significantly higher than the county average.
- **Killed and seriously injured on roads.** Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly worse than England for this indicator. However, it is a poor indicator that uses area-based road casualty data as its numerator and resident-based population data as its denominator. This gives a clear mismatch between the component parts of the indicator and does not deal well with area based traffic flow patterns. Local measures should be taken from the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership's Handbook at https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/travel-roads-and-parking/roads-and-pathways/road-safety/.

2. GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – geography and main administrative boundaries

Figure 1. Local authority districts and major market towns, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



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2.2 Demography, housing growth and land use

This section includes demographic estimates, population and housing growth information and data for population density. The term "Cambridgeshire and Peterborough" generally applies to the administrative area covered by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Councils and hence the **residents** of the two local authority areas. Population estimates and forecasts are also similarly resident based.

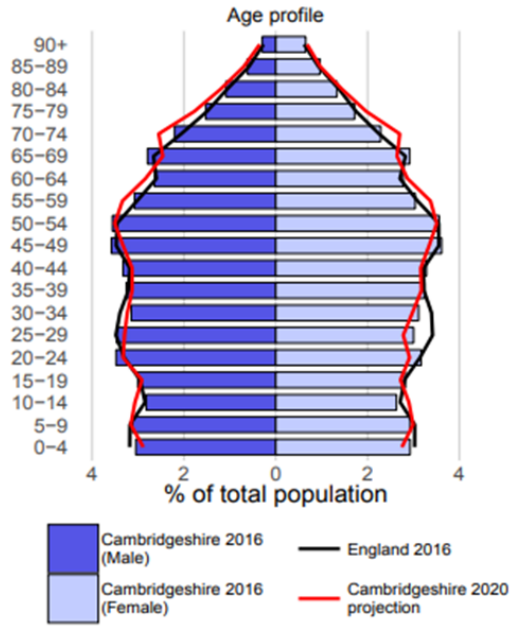
It is important to note that both the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Cambridgeshire County Council's own demographers in the Research Group (CCCRG) provide population estimates, projections and forecasts. ONS data are trend driven and based on natural change (births and deaths) and population migration and the CCCRG data are based on these components and also local planning policy (housing building plans).

Note: Green shading in charts in this section does not imply statistical significance.

Further local information can be found at:
https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/

Figure 2. Population summary (ONS) – mid-2016 and projected population 2020 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared with England and ethnic minority proportion

Cambridgeshire



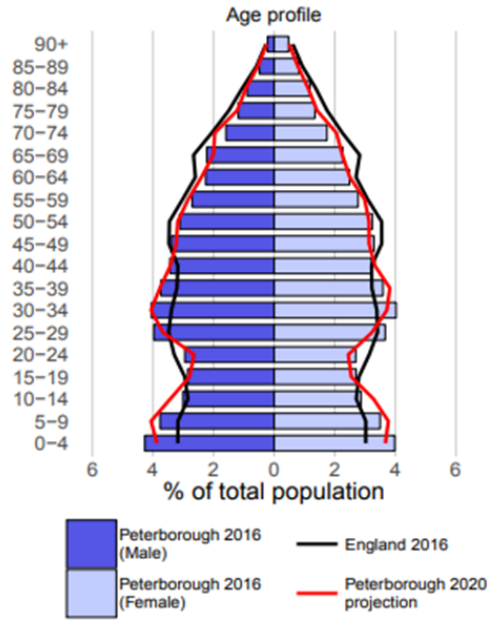
Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

	Cambridgeshire (persons)	England (persons)
Population (2016)*	645	55,268
Projected population (2020)*	659	56,705
% population aged under 18	20.7%	21.3%
% population aged 65+	18.4%	17.9%
% people from an ethnic minority group	5.5%	13.6%

* thousands

Source:
Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence
Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

Peterborough



Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

	Peterborough (persons)	England (persons)
Population (2016)*	197	55,268
Projected population (2020)*	204	56,705
% population aged under 18	24.9%	21.3%
% population aged 65+	14.5%	17.9%
% people from an ethnic minority group	13.6%	13.6%

* thousands

Source:
Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence
Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

Source: Public Health England Health Profiles for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2018 – https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

Cambridgeshire's key points:

- Overall, Cambridgeshire's population profile by gender and age is similar to England's.
- The proportion of young children in Cambridgeshire is slightly lower than in England; there are proportionally more young adults aged 20-24 years, proportionally fewer women aged 25-34, more middle-aged adults and younger older people and similar percentages of the very elderly.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) population growth forecasts to 2020, based on natural change and migration, suggests that population increases will be concentrated in children aged 10-14 years and adults aged 55 and older, with fewer younger adults and adults aged between 40 and 50 years.
- Cambridgeshire has a lower proportion of people from ethnic minorities than England.

Peterborough's key points:

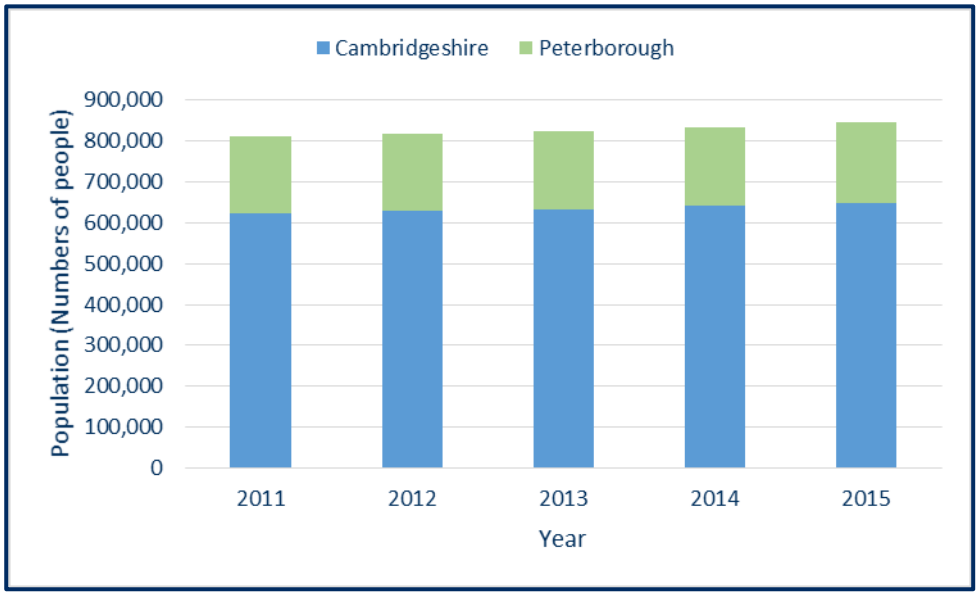
- Peterborough has a higher proportion of young children than England.
- Peterborough has a higher proportion of younger adults aged 25-39 than England.
- Peterborough has a lower proportion of older people than England. This is notable for those aged 60-79 years.
- Population growth to 2020, based on natural change and migration, suggests that population increases for Peterborough will be concentrated in children aged 10-14 years and older adults aged 70-74 years. Proportions of 55-59 year olds females and 55-64 year old males are also predicted to increase.
- ONS population forecasts for 2020 suggest lower proportions of 0-4 year olds and young adults.
- Peterborough has a similar proportion of people from ethnic minorities to England.

Table 2. Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Mid-2011 to mid-2015 population estimates – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Area	Year					Change 2011 - 2015	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	+/-	%
Cambridge	124,350	125,480	127,050	130,250	132,130	+7,780	6.3%
East Cambridgeshire	84,100	84,710	85,280	85,740	86,300	+2,200	2.6%
Fenland	95,870	96,420	97,240	97,880	99,170	+3,300	3.4%
Huntingdonshire	170,470	171,950	172,880	174,540	176,050	+5,580	3.3%
South Cambridgeshire	149,390	150,190	150,550	152,350	154,660	+5,270	3.5%
Cambridgeshire	624,180	628,750	633,000	640,760	648,310	+24,130	3.9%
Peterborough	185,600	187,980	190,490	193,530	196,640	+11,040	5.9%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**809,780**	**816,730**	**823,490**	**834,290**	**844,950**	**+35,170**	**4.3%**

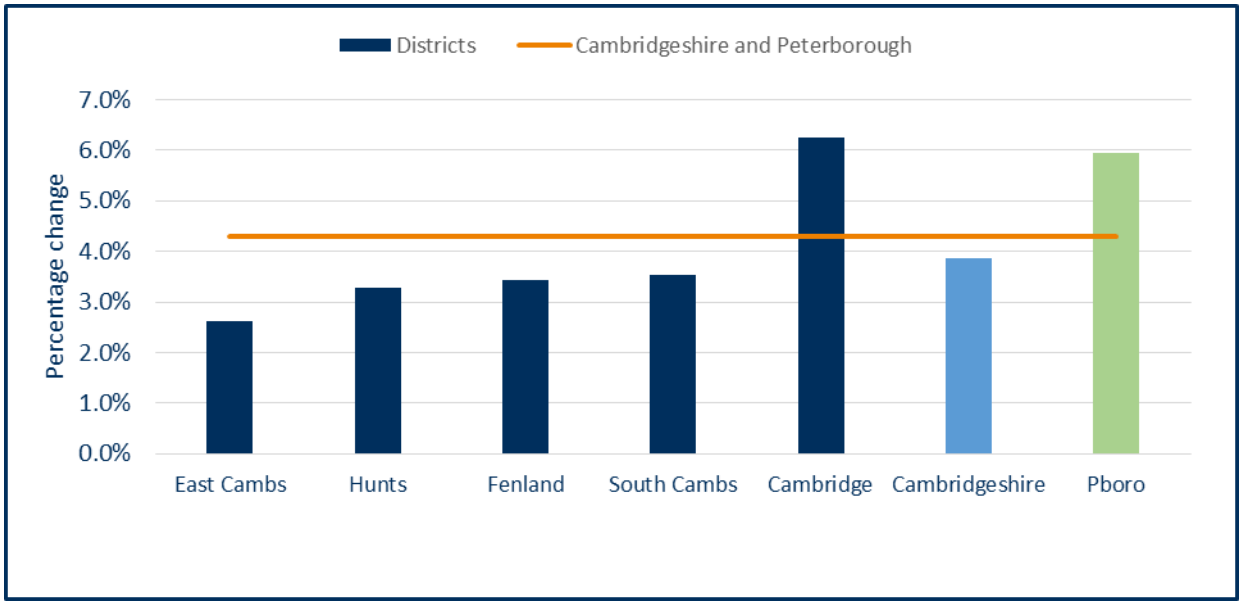
Source: CCCRG mid-2015 based population estimates

Figure 3. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough- retrospective population growth in absolute numbers mid-2011 to mid-2015



Source: CCCRG mid-2015 based population estimates

Figure 4. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - retrospective percentage population change, mid-2011 to mid-2015



Source: CCCRG mid-2015 based population estimates

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population increased by 4.3% (35,170) people between 2011 and 2015.
- There were population increases in all areas in the period 2011 to 2015.
- Cambridge and Peterborough had the largest absolute and proportional increases. Proportionally both exceed the Cambridgeshire and combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough averages.
- Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire have experienced proportionately similar levels of growth, at just below the Cambridgeshire average.
- East Cambridgeshire had the lowest levels of growth, both proportionally and in absolute numbers.

Table 3. ONS and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) population data – comparison of ONS mid-2016 based population estimates with the Research Group's population forecast for 2016.

Area	ONS mid 2016 (estimate)	CCCRG 2016 (forecast)	Diff (+/-) (RG-ONS)
Cambridge	131,799	134,080	+2,281
East Cambridgeshire	87,825	86,580	-1,245
Fenland	100,182	99,200	-982
Huntingdonshire	175,666	176,590	+924
South Cambridgeshire	156,468	155,660	-808
Cambridgeshire	651,940	652,110	+170
Peterborough	197,095	198,130	+1,035
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**849,035**	**850,240**	**+1,205**

Source: ONS mid-2016 population estimates and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecast for 2016

Key points:

- Overall, for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the differences in population estimates/forecasts for 2016 between locally (CCCRG) and nationally (ONS) produced population data are small.
- However, the impacts of residential building are clear with the local data for Cambridge especially, but also Peterborough, indicating a higher population than the national ONS estimate. Huntingdonshire also has a higher population based on the CCCRG estimates.

Population data for NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

The **CCG registered population** is the total number of people registered with general practices (GPs) that form part of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG. The CCG is responsible for commissioning healthcare for this GP registered population.

Most people that are registered with the CCG's general practices will also be resident within the administrative boundaries of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Councils. Some, however, will live outside of the boundary of our local councils, but will be registered with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG's general practices. It should be noted that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG also includes patients that are registered with practices that are located in East Northamptonshire and North Hertfordshire local authority areas, as those practices form part of the statutory area of the CCG.

The CCG's total GP registered population is therefore different in composition to the resident population of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local authorities that make up the ONS and CCCRG demographic estimates, forecasts and projections. However, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough resident population estimates and forecasts/projections are a useful a proxy for the population being served by the CCG. Where appropriate, it is useful to specifically consider the CCG registered population.

The table below represents the aggregated count of the GP registered patients within the local authority area that each practice is located in. Although the CCG was not statutorily established until 2013 the data for 2011 and 2012 are still representative of the CCG's configuration.

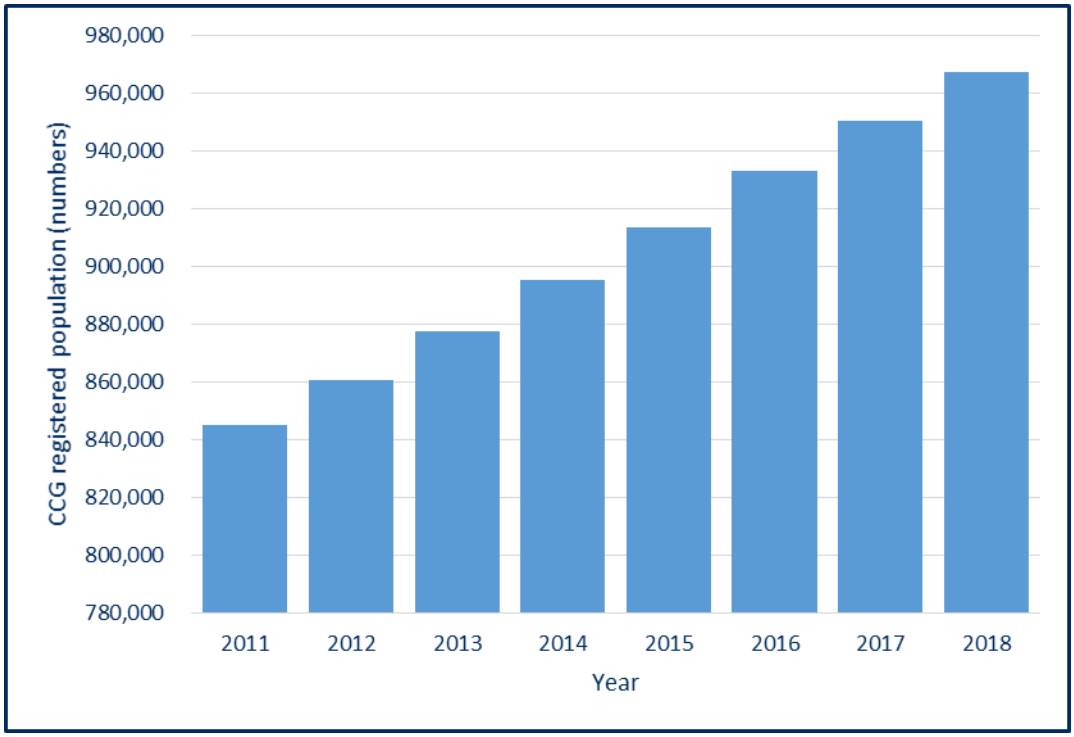
Table 4. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population by practice location, 2011-2018*

Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cambridge	155,718	158,565	162,278	167,496	173,670	179,569	185,319	191,931
East Cambridgeshire	77,816	77,993	80,516	81,568	82,510	84,212	84,759	85,110
East Northamptonshire	16,929	17,179	17,445	17,643	17,780	18,236	18,370	18,636
Fenland	108,938	110,157	111,506	113,141	115,023	117,230	119,028	120,526
Huntingdonshire	169,288	171,801	173,875	176,216	178,402	180,192	181,916	183,540
North Hertfordshire	17,210	17,210	17,210	17,430	17,468	17,631	17,960	18,103
Peterborough	174,892	181,821	187,618	192,511	197,217	202,593	207,904	212,602
South Cambridgeshire	124,188	125,660	127,211	129,246	131,610	133,602	135,078	136,859
CCG Total	**844,979**	**860,386**	**877,659**	**895,251**	**913,680**	**933,265**	**950,334**	**967,307**

* Data from April each year

Source: Serco and NHS Digital

Figure 5. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population, 2011-2018*



Note: Population data shown do not start at 0.
*Data from April each year. Data for the period 2011 and 2012 (prior to the start of the CCG) are estimated.

Source: Serco and NHS Digital

Key points:

- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population in April 2018 was estimated at approximately 967,000 people.
- Around 930,500[1] of these are estimated to be registered within GP practices within the Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough, the remaining GP registered population are registered in East Northamptonshire and North Hertfordshire. People can live outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Council areas and be registered with general practices geographically located within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population has grown from 844,979 in April 2011 to 967,307 in April 2018 (14% growth).
- Population growth may be partially due to changes in the local population, GP practice recording systems and changes to CCG practice clustering.

[1] As a most recent comparator, CCCRG 2015 population estimates for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents was 844,950, and ONS mid-2016 based population estimates for the same area were 849,035.

Table 5. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population by broad age group and local authority location of general practice, April 2018

Area	Under 16		16-64		65+		Total
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	
Cambridge	26,114	14%	145,243	76%	20,574	11%	191,931
East Cambridgeshire	15,625	18%	53,203	63%	16,282	19%	85,110
East Northamptonshire	3,376	18%	10,907	59%	4,353	23%	18,636
Fenland	20,878	18%	72,353	62%	23,958	20%	117,189
Huntingdonshire	32,160	18%	113,111	63%	34,009	19%	179,280
North Hertfordshire	3,465	19%	11,265	62%	3,373	19%	18,103
Peterborough	47,677	22%	143,823	65%	28,699	13%	220,199
South Cambridgeshire	27,144	20%	84,465	62%	25,250	18%	136,859
CCG Total	**176,439**	**18%**	**634,370**	**66%**	**156,498**	**16%**	**967,307**

Source: NHS Digital, April 2018

Key points:

- In April 2018 approximately 967,000 people were registered with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG GP practices.
- 18% of those registered were under 16 years of age. Peterborough was the area with the largest number and proportion of under 16s registered (47,677, 22%).
- 16% of those registered were 65 and over. Huntingdonshire had the largest number of 65+ registered (34,009), but East Northamptonshire had the largest proportion of 65+ registered. Note: East Northamptonshire data only relates to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough registered population resident in East Northamptonshire.

Population forecasts: background to short, medium and long term forecasts to 2036

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING USE OF RESIDENT BASED POPULATION FORECASTS AND PROJECTIONS

In using the following **locally-produced** demographic forecasts of future population growth **from CCC's Research Group** it is important to understand that they are led by **planned levels of house-building**. In contrast, n**ationally produced ONS projections** of future population growth use **trends in previous levels of house-building**. Both CCC Research Group forecasts and ONS projections take into account births, deaths and migration.

Therefore, the most **material differences** between the CCCRG and ONS predictions of population growth tend to be in areas where house-building has occurred and has been above or below previous trends, in areas where there has been no or little previous large-scale house-building or where planned housing is at levels radically above recent trends. The **differences** are **more marked** for the **child and working age** population groups than in the **older age** groups.

Future population change is strongly linked to local **planning policy**, especially in the **shorter term**. Therefore, this section is largely based on the **CCC Research Group's planning policy led population forecasts** to **2026** rather than **trend-based** population projections from the **Office for National Statistics (ONS)**. This is because there are **significant large local developments**, such as **Northstowe**, that are likely to impact on **service planning and commissioning** in the relatively **shorter term** timeframe of the **JSNA**.

However, as **planning policy** is subject to potentially **changing economic market conditions** and many organisations in Cambridgeshire receive national **funding based on the ONS projections,** some **comparison** of Research Group forecasts and ONS projections is included in the detailed sections below. The local forecasts, especially over longer period, tend to indicate **higher levels** of population than the ONS projections.

As stated, the **Research Group's** mid-2015 based **planning policy led** forecasts rely on house building targets being achieved, as well as patterns of natural change and migration and are therefore subject to change. They tend to be **less reliable the further ahead they look**. More information on the **data modelling methodology** for the Research Group's population forecasts can be found specifically at: http://cambridgeshire.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2015-Cambridgeshire-and-Peterborough-Population-and-Dwelling-Stock-Estimates-and-Forecasts-Methodology-Note.pdf.

ONS projections are trend-based, meaning they assume that recent trends continue in the future. The ONS forecasts make no specific assumptions about the levels of house-building, however in general terms they implicitly assume that **building continues on a similar level to recent years**. They therefore do not take account of new housing developments in areas with low growth previously; similarly, they may over-estimate future growth in areas that had high levels of house-building in the past.

The **ONS** population projections are **2016-based**, which means that they project forward from ONS's population estimates for 2016, whereas **CCC Research Group's** population forecasts are **2015-based**, using 2015-based population estimates as the starting point, so **ONS' forecasts are more up-to-date**.

If required, further details can be accessed as follows:

ONS projections:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections.

Research Group forecasts at https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/.

Population forecasts: CCC Research Group and ONS long term forecasts to 2036

Table 6. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – CCCRG forecast absolute and proportional long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

Area	Year					Abs change	% change
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2016-2036	2016-2036
Cambridge	134,080	148,500	154,510	156,240	157,810	+23,730	17.7%
East Cambridgeshire	86,580	92,630	103,580	108,050	108,610	+22,030	25.4%
Fenland	99,200	107,630	113,260	116,180	118,590	+19,390	19.5%
Huntingdonshire	176,590	189,440	203,100	212,620	217,710	+41,120	23.3%
South Cambridgeshire	155,660	169,800	184,500	192,840	200,480	+44,820	28.8%
Cambridgeshire	652,110	708,000	758,950	785,930	803,200	+151,090	23.2%
Peterborough	198,130	216,420	231,520	240,220	240,830	+42,700	21.6%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**850,240**	**924,420**	**990,470**	**1,026,150**	**1,044,030**	**+193,790**	**22.8%**

Source: CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Table 7. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – Office for National Statistics (ONS) projected absolute and proportional long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

Area	Year					Abs change	% change
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2016-2036	2016-2036
Cambridge	124,600	124,100	124,800	126,600	127,000	+2,400	1.9%
East Cambridgeshire	88,200	91,600	94,200	96,100	97,700	+9,500	10.8%
Fenland	99,600	102,900	105,800	108,400	110,700	+11,100	11.1%
Huntingdonshire	176,100	181,200	185,800	189,500	192,700	+16,600	9.4%
South Cambridgeshire	156,000	161,900	166,300	169,300	171,600	+15,600	10.0%
Cambridgeshire	644,600	661,700	677,000	690,000	699,700	+55,100	8.5%
Peterborough	196,700	206,000	212,600	217,700	222,000	+25,300	12.9%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**841,300**	**867,700**	**889,600**	**907,700**	**921,700**	**+80,400**	**9.6%**

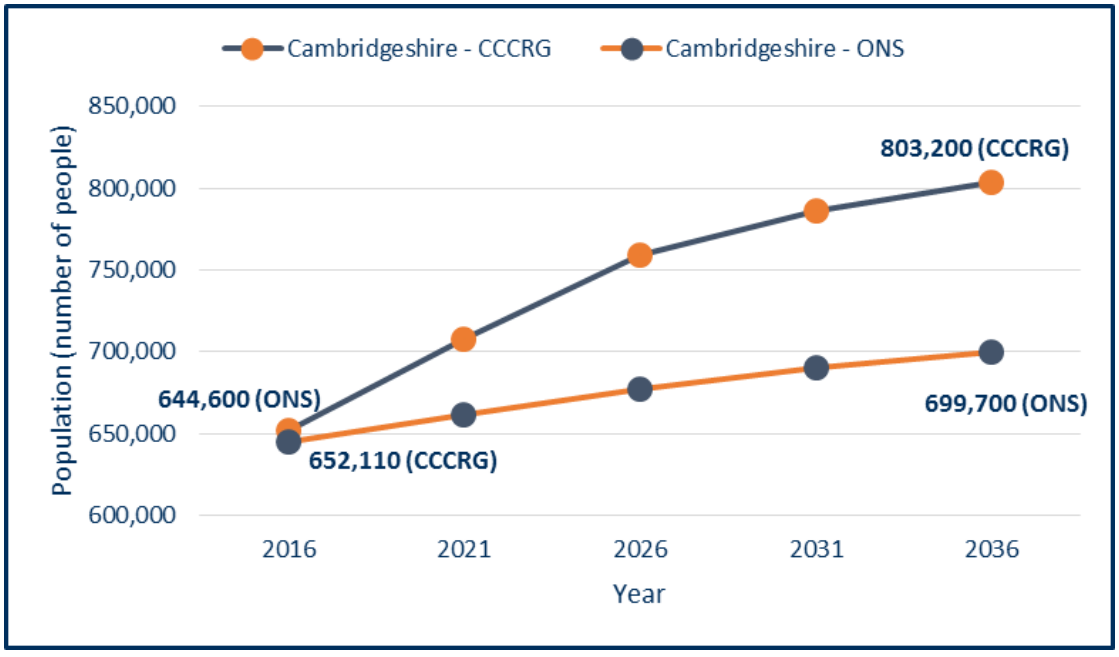
Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections

Table 8. Comparison of CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2036 (all ages)

Area	Year - CCCRG minus ONS					Absolute difference (RG-ONS)	% point difference (RG-ONS)
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2016-2036	2016-2036
Cambridge	+9,480	+24,400	+29,710	+29,640	+30,810	+21,330	15.8%
East Cambridgeshire	-1,620	+1,030	+9,380	+11,950	+10,910	+12,530	14.7%
Fenland	-400	+4,730	+7,460	+7,780	+7,890	+8,290	8.4%
Huntingdonshire	+490	+8,240	+17,300	+23,120	+25,010	+24,520	13.9%
South Cambridgeshire	-340	+7,900	+18,200	+23,540	+28,880	+29,220	18.8%
Cambridgeshire	+7,510	+46,300	+81,950	+95,930	+103,500	+95,990	14.6%
Peterborough	+1,430	+10,420	+18,920	+22,520	+18,830	+17,400	8.7%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**+8,940**	**+56,720**	**+100,870**	**+118,450**	**+122,330**	**+113,390**	**13.2%**

Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Figure 6. Cambridgeshire - absolute long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

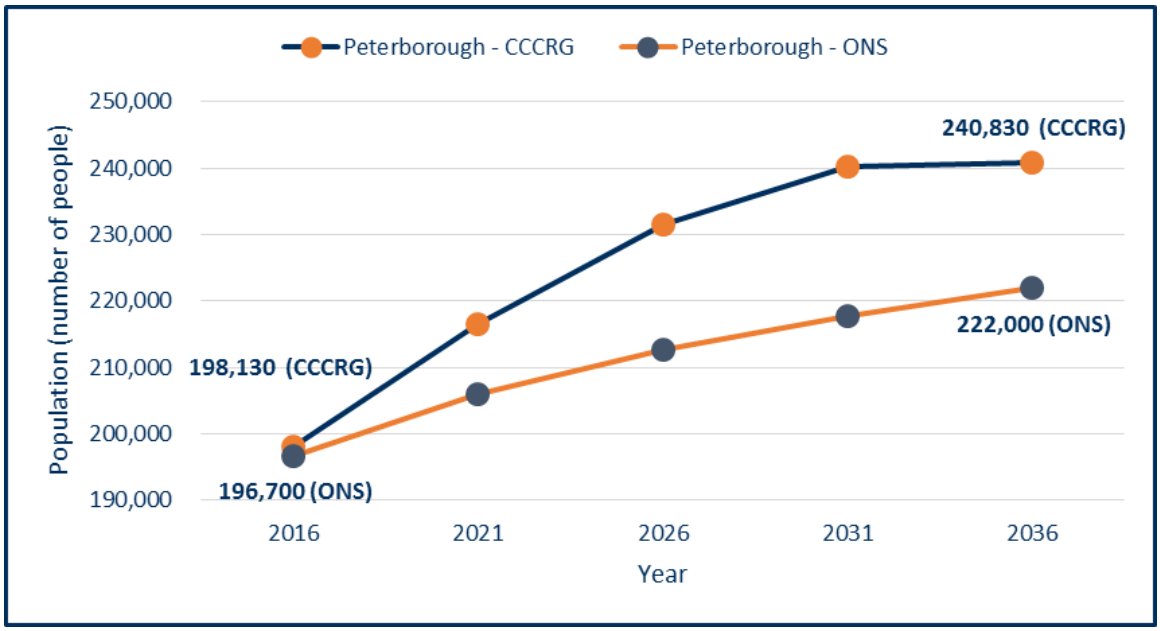


Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Cambridgeshire and District populations - Key points:

- CCCRG house-building policy led forecasts indicate that Cambridgeshire's population is expected to increase by 151,000 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of 23%).
- ONS projections indicate that Cambridgeshire's population is expected to increase by around 55,100 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of 8.5%).
- CCCRG forecasts, though starting at a similar level to ONS in 2016, predict higher levels of population growth then ONS projections.
- In Cambridgeshire the overall difference between the predicted population growth is around 96,000 people, with a proportional difference of 14.6 percentage points.
- At a district level, both CCCRG and ONS predict that South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire will have the largest absolute increases in population numbers by 2036.
- At a district level, both CCCRG and ONS predict that Cambridge will have the lowest proportionate levels of change to 2036. CCCRG predicts South Cambridgeshire and ONS predicts Fenland to have the largest proportional increases in population.

Figure 7. Peterborough - absolute long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

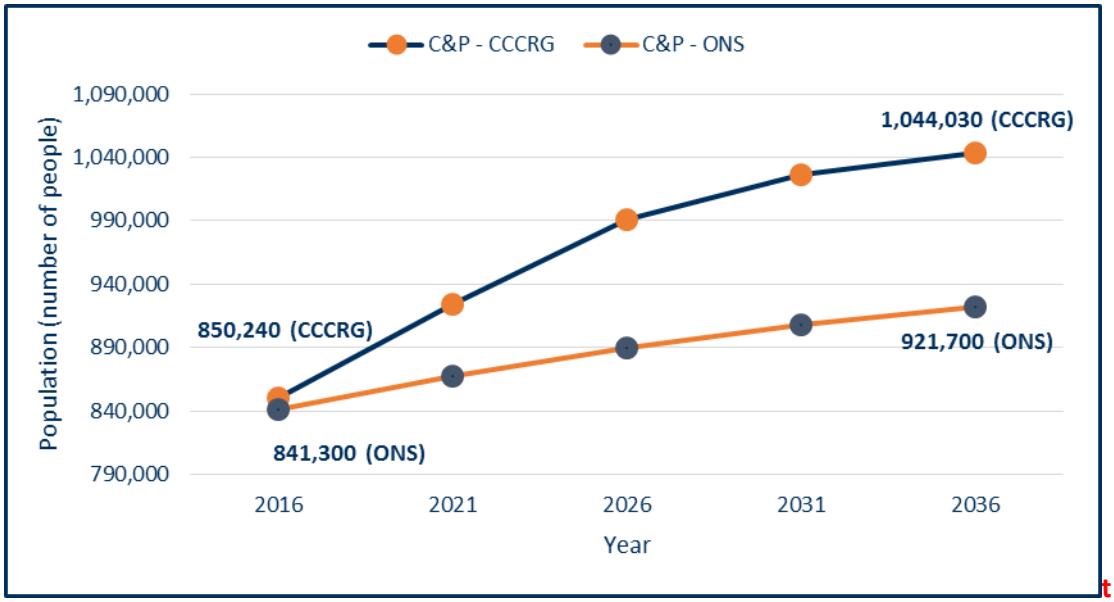


Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Peterborough's population - Key points:

- CCCRG house-building policy led forecasts indicate that Peterborough's population is expected to increase by 42,700 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of 22%).
- ONS projections indicate that Peterborough's population is expected to increase by 25,300 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of 13%).
- CCCRG forecasts, though starting at a more similar level to ONS in 2016, predict higher levels of population growth than ONS projections.
- In Peterborough, the overall difference between the predicted population growth is around 17,400 people, with a proportional difference of 8.7 percentage points.

Figure 8. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - absolute long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)

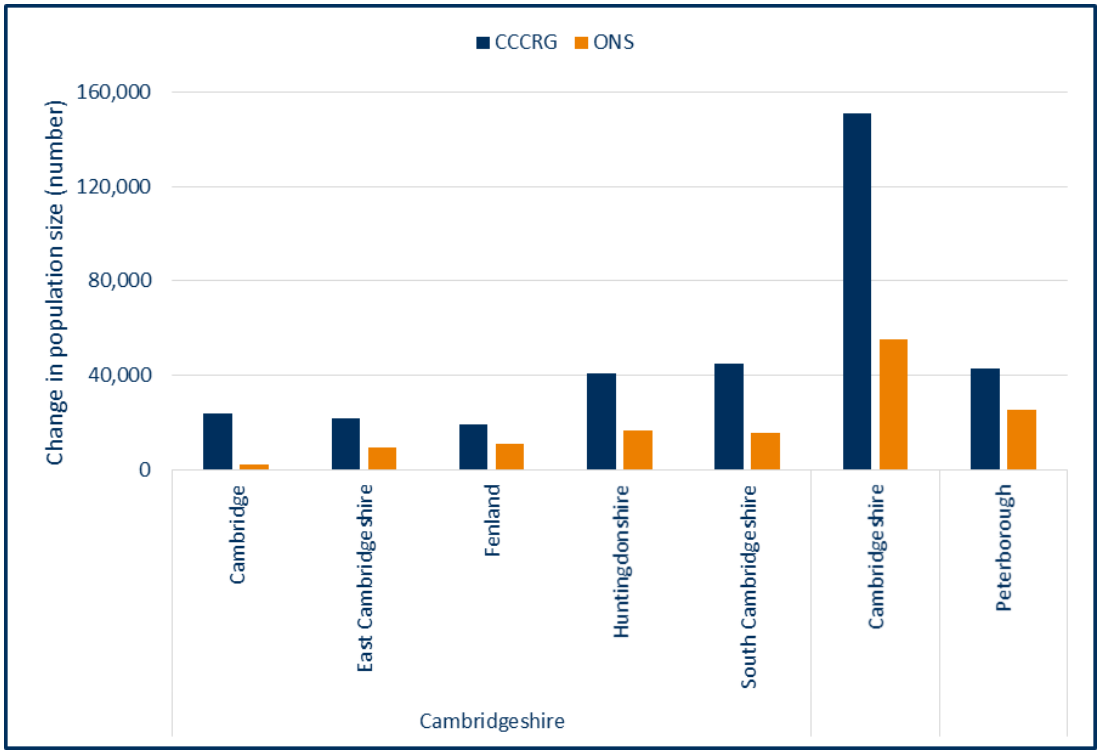


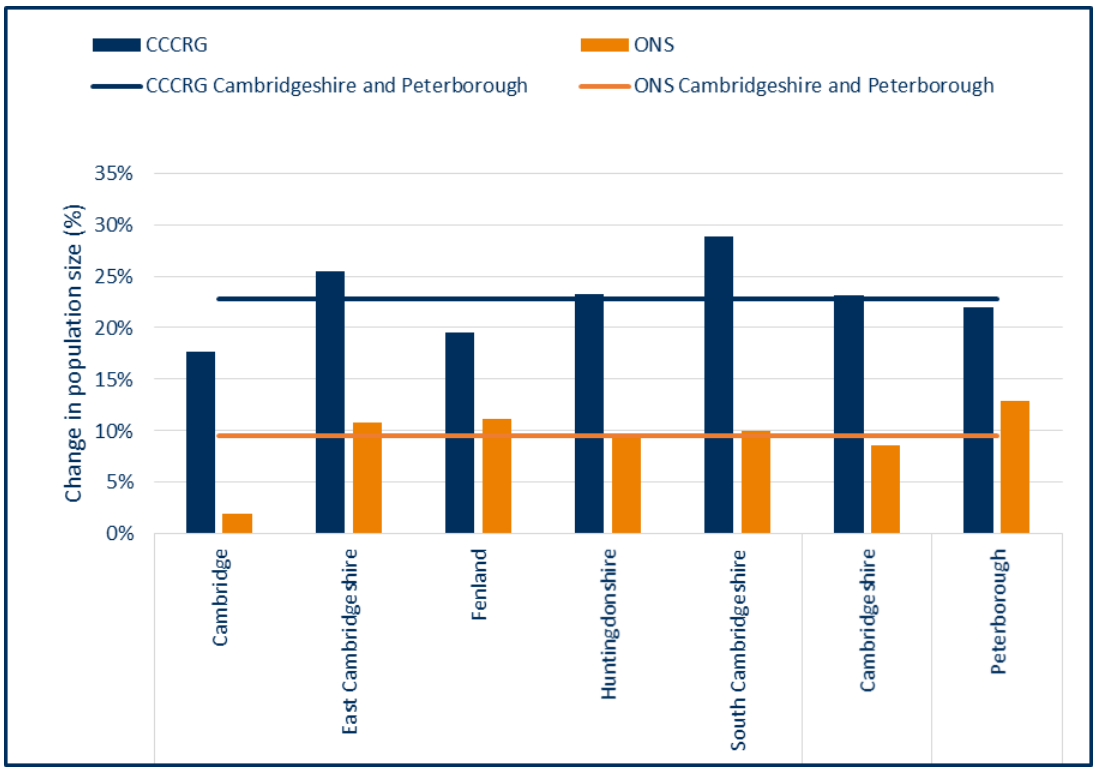
Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population – Key points:

- CCCRG house-building policy led forecasts indicate that the population of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is expected to increase by just under 194,000 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of 23%).
- ONS projections indicate that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population is expected to increase by 80,400 people between 2016 and 2036 (a proportional change of almost 10%).
- CCCRG forecasts, though starting at a similar level to ONS in 2016, predict higher levels of population growth than ONS projections.
- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined the overall difference between the predicted population growth is around 113,400 people, with a proportional difference of 13.2 percentage points.

Figure 9. Comparison of absolute and proportional population changes to 2036 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2036 (all ages)





Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Population forecasts: CCC Research Group and ONS short and medium term forecasts to 2026

Table 9. Comparison of ONS 2016 based population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts to 2026, all ages

Area	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridge	ONS	124,600	124,100	124,800	-500	+700	+200	-0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
East Cambridgeshire	ONS	88,200	91,600	94,200	+3,400	+2,600	+6,000	3.9%	2.8%	6.8%
Fenland	ONS	99,600	102,900	105,800	+3,300	+2,900	+6,200	3.3%	2.8%	6.2%
Huntingdonshire	ONS	176,100	181,200	185,800	+5,100	+4,600	+9,700	2.9%	2.5%	5.5%
South Cambridgeshire	ONS	156,000	161,900	166,300	+5,900	+4,400	+10,300	3.8%	2.7%	6.6%
Cambridgeshire	ONS	644,600	661,700	677,000	+17,100	+15,300	+32,400	2.7%	2.3%	5.0%
Peterborough	ONS	196,700	206,000	212,600	+9,300	+6,600	+15,900	4.7%	3.2%	8.1%
C&P	**ONS**	**841,300**	**867,700**	**889,600**	**+26,400**	**+21,900**	**+48,300**	**3.1%**	**2.5%**	**5.7%**

Area	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridge	CCCRG	134,080	148,500	154,510	+14,420	+6,010	+20,430	10.8%	4.0%	15.2%
East Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	86,580	92,630	103,580	+6,050	+10,950	+17,000	7.0%	11.8%	19.6%
Fenland	CCCRG	99,200	107,630	113,260	+8,430	+5,630	+14,060	8.5%	5.2%	14.2%
Huntingdonshire	CCCRG	176,590	189,440	203,100	+12,850	+13,660	+26,510	7.3%	7.2%	15.0%
South Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	155,660	169,800	184,500	+14,140	+14,700	+28,840	9.1%	8.7%	18.5%
Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	652,110	708,000	758,950	+55,890	+50,950	+106,840	8.6%	7.2%	16.4%
Peterborough	CCCRG	198,130	216,420	231,520	+18,290	+15,100	+33,390	9.2%	7.0%	16.9%
C&P	**CCCRG**	**850,240**	**924,420**	**990,470**	**+74,180**	**+66,050**	**+140,230**	**8.7%**	**7.1%**	**16.5%**

Area	Source	Year - CCCRG minus ONS			Absolute change: CCCRG - ONS			% change: percentage point diff RG - ONS		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridge	RG-ONS	9,480	24,400	29,710	+14,920	+5,310	+20,230	11.2%	3.5%	15.1%
East Cambridgeshire	RG-ONS	-1,620	1,030	9,380	+2,650	+8,350	+11,000	3.1%	9.0%	12.8%
Fenland	RG-ONS	-400	4,730	7,460	+5,130	+2,730	+7,860	5.2%	2.4%	7.9%
Huntingdonshire	RG-ONS	490	8,240	17,300	+7,750	+9,060	+16,810	4.4%	4.7%	9.5%
South Cambridgeshire	RG-ONS	-340	7,900	18,200	+8,240	+10,300	+18,540	5.3%	5.9%	11.9%
Cambridgeshire	RG-ONS	7,510	46,300	81,950	+38,790	+35,650	+74,440	5.9%	4.9%	11.4%
Peterborough	RG-ONS	1,430	10,420	18,920	+8,990	+8,500	+17,490	4.5%	3.8%	8.8%
C&P	**RG-ONS**	**8,940**	**56,720**	**100,870**	**+47,780**	**+44,150**	**+91,930**	**5.6%**	**4.6%**	**10.8%**

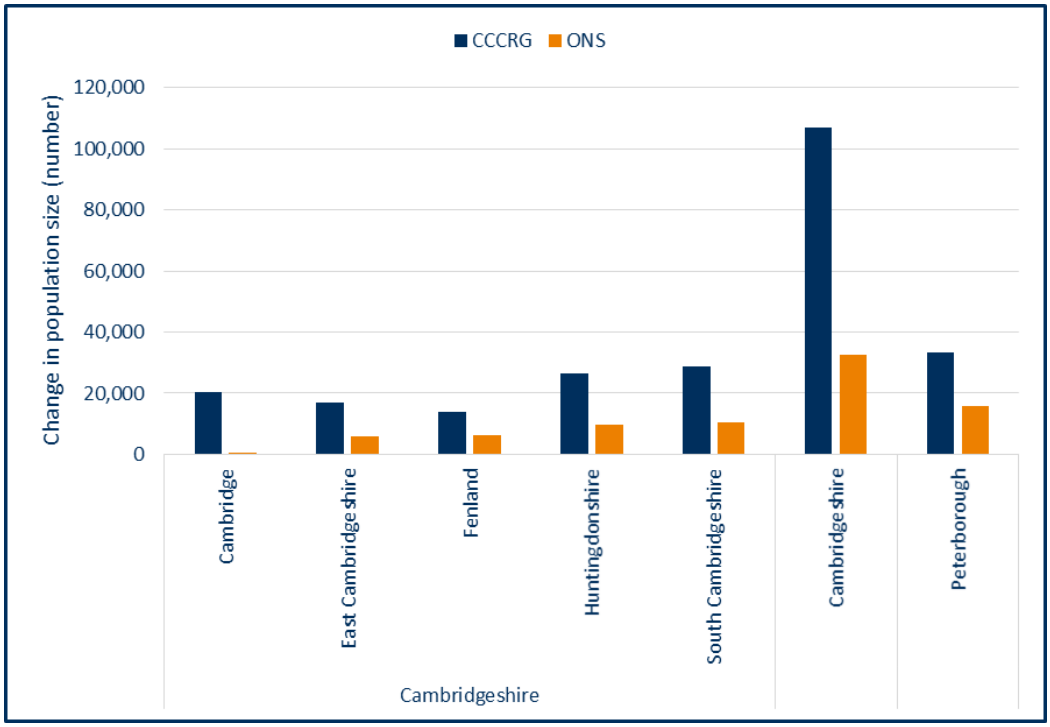
Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

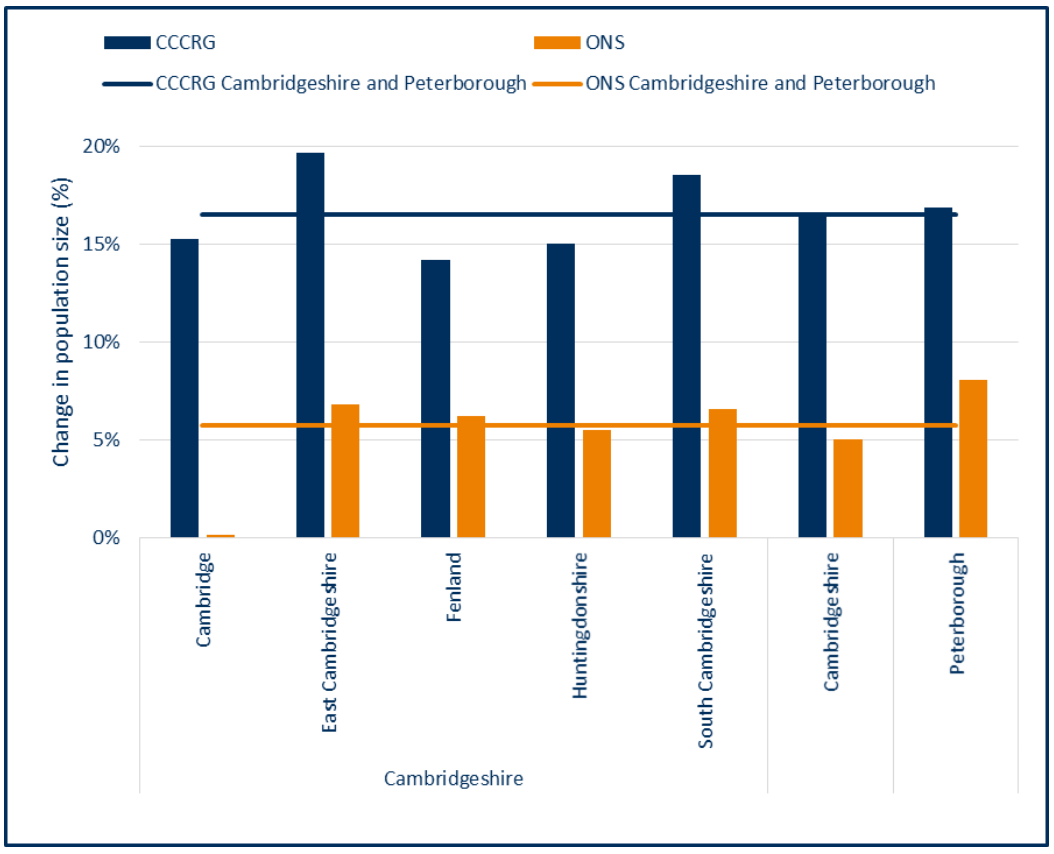
Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts

Key points:

- The CCCRG forecasts are generally higher than the ONS projections, with the primary reason being the impact of future housing policy in the local forecasts.
- There is not a great difference in the 2016 ONS projection and CCCRG forecast for Cambridgeshire, except Cambridge City, with the impact of recent housing development clear in Cambridge City's local forecast.
- To 2026 the CCCRG forecasts are higher in all areas, with the CCCRG forecast predicting around 92,000 more people than the ONS projections across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. CCCRG predict overall population growth of 16.5% between 2016 and 2026, whereas ONS predict 5.7% population growth, a percentage point difference of 10.8.
- To 2026, both CCCRG and ONS predict the greatest absolute change in population in Peterborough and South Cambridgeshire and the greatest proportional change in East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Excluding Cambridgeshire as a whole, to 2026, the largest differences between CCCRG and ONS in predicted absolute change are in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.
- To 2026, the largest differences between CCCRG and ONS in predicted proportional change are in Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.

Figure 10. Comparison of absolute and proportional population changes to 2026 - CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2026 (all ages)





Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Population forecasts: CCC Research Group and ONS by age group - short and medium term forecasts to 2026

Table 10. Comparison of CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2026 **by age group** for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to 2026

Cambridgeshire

Under 16 years	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	119,420	130,550	139,030	+11,130	+8,480	+19,610	9.3%	6.5%	16.4%
Cambridgeshire	ONS	119,496	124,822	124,147	+5,326	-675	+4,651	4.5%	-0.5%	3.9%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	-76	+5,728	+14,883	+5,804	+9,155	+14,959	4.9%	7.0%	12.5%

16 to 64 years	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	413,620	442,440	465,410	+28,820	+22,970	+51,790	7.0%	5.2%	12.5%
Cambridgeshire	ONS	406,623	406,477	408,248	-146	+1,771	+1,625	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+6,997	+35,963	+57,162	+28,966	+21,199	+50,165	7.0%	4.8%	12.1%

65 years and over	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	119,070	135,010	154,510	+15,940	+19,500	+35,440	13.4%	14.4%	29.8%
Cambridgeshire	ONS	118,456	130,420	144,577	+11,964	+14,157	+26,121	10.1%	10.9%	22.1%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+614	+4,590	+9,933	+3,976	+5,343	+9,319	3.3%	3.6%	7.7%

75 years and over	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Cambridgeshire	CCCRG	53,060	64,600	80,970	+11,540	+16,370	+27,910	21.7%	25.3%	52.6%
Cambridgeshire	ONS	52,734	61,869	74,878	+9,135	+13,009	+22,144	17.3%	21.0%	42.0%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+326	+2,731	+6,092	+2,405	+3,361	+5,766	4.4%	4.3%	10.6%

Peterborough

Under 16 years	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Peterborough	CCCRG	45,660	50,000	52,410	+4,340	+2,410	+6,750	9.5%	4.8%	14.8%
Peterborough	ONS	44,366	47,976	48,390	+3,610	+414	+4,024	8.1%	0.9%	9.1%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+1,294	+2,024	+4,020	+730	+1,996	+2,726	1.4%	4.0%	5.7%

16 to 64 years	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Peterborough	CCCRG	123,880	133,810	141,510	+9,930	+7,700	+17,630	8.0%	5.8%	14.2%
Peterborough	ONS	123,937	126,686	129,267	+2,749	+2,581	+5,330	2.2%	2.0%	4.3%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	-+57	+7,124	+12,243	+7,181	+5,119	+12,300	5.8%	3.7%	9.9%

65 years and over	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Peterborough	CCCRG	28,590	32,610	37,600	+4,020	+4,990	+9,010	14.1%	15.3%	31.5%
Peterborough	ONS	28,432	31,363	34,987	+2,931	+3,624	+6,555	10.3%	11.6%	23.1%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+158	+1,247	+2,613	+1,089	+1,366	+2,455	3.8%	3.7%	8.5%

75 years and over	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
Peterborough	CCCRG	13,030	15,060	18,850	+2,030	+3,790	+5,820	15.6%	25.2%	44.7%
Peterborough	ONS	13,006	14,283	16,933	+1,277	+2,650	+3,927	9.8%	18.6%	30.2%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+24	+777	+1,917	+753	+1,140	+1,893	5.8%	6.6%	14.5%

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Under 16 years	Source	Year			Absolute change			% change		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
C&P	CCCRG	165,080	180,550	191,440	+15,470	+10,890	+26,360	9.4%	6.0%	16.0%
C&P	ONS	163,862	172,798	172,537	+8,936	-261	+8,675	5.5%	-0.2%	5.3%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+1,218	+7,752	+18,903	+6,534	+11,151	+17,685	3.9%	6.2%	10.7%
16 to 64 years	**Source**	**Year**			**Absolute change**			**% change**		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
C&P	CCCRG	537,500	576,250	606,920	+38,750	+30,670	+69,420	7.2%	5.3%	12.9%
C&P	ONS	530,560	533,163	537,515	+2,603	+4,352	+6,955	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+6,940	+43,087	+69,405	+36,147	+26,318	+62,465	6.7%	4.5%	11.6%
65 years and over	**Source**	**Year**			**Absolute change**			**% change**		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
C&P	CCCRG	147,660	167,620	192,110	+19,960	+24,490	+44,450	13.5%	14.6%	30.1%
C&P	ONS	146,888	161,783	179,564	+14,895	+17,781	+32,676	10.1%	11.0%	22.2%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+772	+5,837	+12,546	+5,065	+6,709	+11,774	3.4%	3.6%	7.9%
75 years and over	**Source**	**Year**			**Absolute change**			**% change**		
		2016	2021	2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026	2016-2021	2021-2026	2016-2026
C&P	CCCRG	66,090	79,660	99,820	+13,570	+20,160	+33,730	20.5%	25.3%	51.0%
C&P	ONS	65,740	76,152	91,811	+10,412	+15,659	+26,071	15.8%	20.6%	39.7%
Difference (RG - ONS)	-	+350	+3,508	+8,009	+3,158	+4,501	+7,659	4.7%	4.7%	11.4%

Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

Cambridgeshire's key points:

- Cambridgeshire population data at 2016 are similar whether based on CCCRG or ONS models for each age group except 16 to 64s. For the 16-64 age group, the CCCRG forecasted nearly 7,000 more people.
- Both CCCRG and ONS data suggest future population increases in Cambridgeshire.
- CCCRG forecasts higher levels of change than ONS.
- Differences between the CCCRG and ONS sources tend to increase over time. The CCCRG forecasted over 57,000 more people than ONS for the 16-64 age group in Cambridgeshire in 2026.
- 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 house-building based and local planning policy in the CCCRG forecasts.

Peterborough's key points:

- Peterborough population data at 2016 are similar whether based on CCCRG or ONS models for each age group except Under 16s. For the Under 16 age group, the CCCRG forecasted 1,294 more children and young people.
- Both CCCRG and ONS models suggest future population increases in Peterborough.
- CCCRG forecasts higher levels of change than ONS for each of the age groups.
- Differences between the CCCRG and ONS sources tend to increase over time. The CCCRG forecasted over 12,000 more people than ONS for the 16-64 age group in Peterborough in 2026.
- By 2026, differences in predicted population growth between CCCRG and ONS in Peterborough are greatest for older people aged 75 and over. The age group with the second largest expected growth is those of working age.

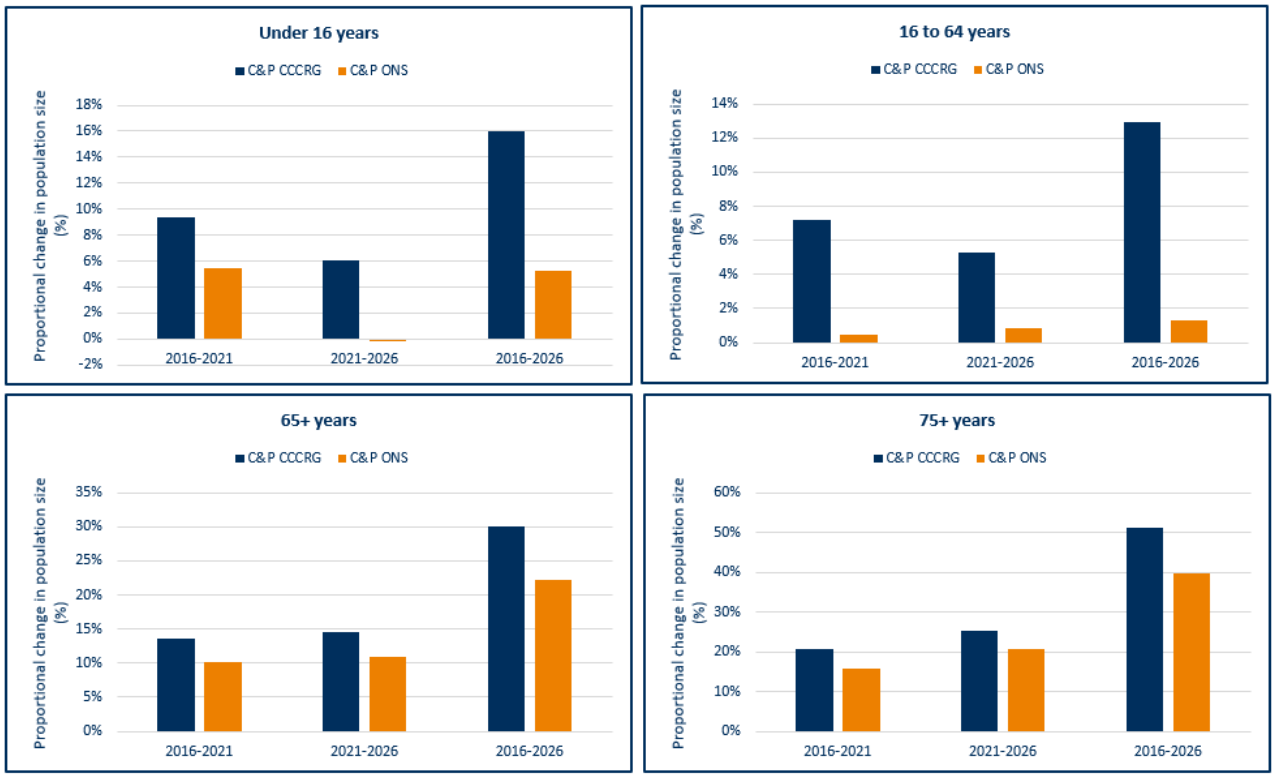
Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined population data at 2016 are similar whether based on CCCRG or ONS models for the over 65 and over 75 age groups. For the Under 16 age group, the

CCCRG forecasted 1,218 difference and for the 16 to 64 age group the CCCRG forecasted a 6,940 difference.

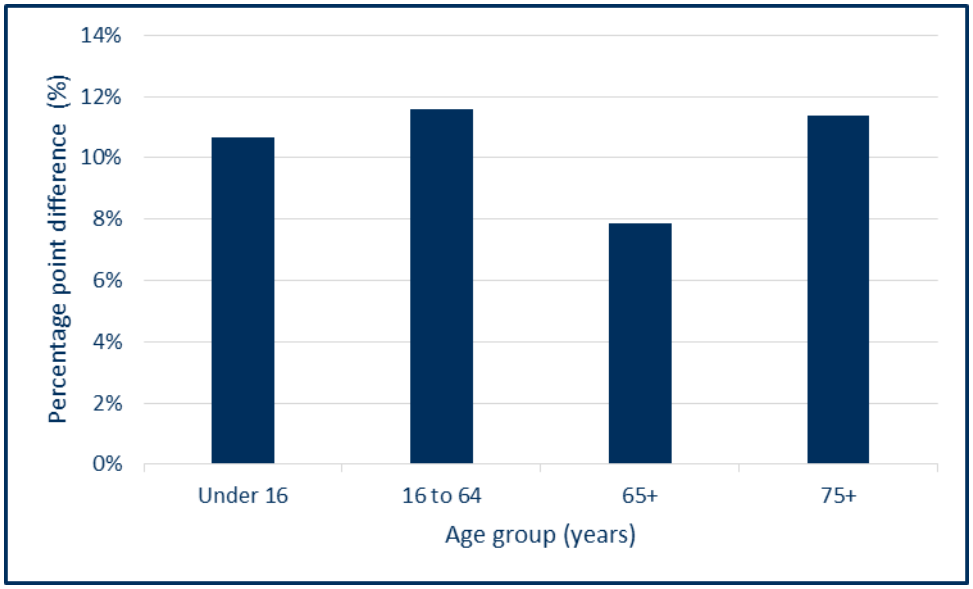
- Both CCCRG and ONS data suggest future population increases for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area.
- CCCRG forecast higher levels of change than ONS.
- Differences between the CCCRG and ONS sources tend to increase over time. The CCCRG forecasted over 69,000 more people than ONS for the 16-64 age group in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2026.
- Differences in predicted population growth between CCCRG and ONS are much greater for children and working age groups than for the over 65 age group, reflecting the significant influence of future house-building based and local planning policy in the CCCRG forecasts.

Figure 11. Comparison of proportional change in CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2026 by age group for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to 2026



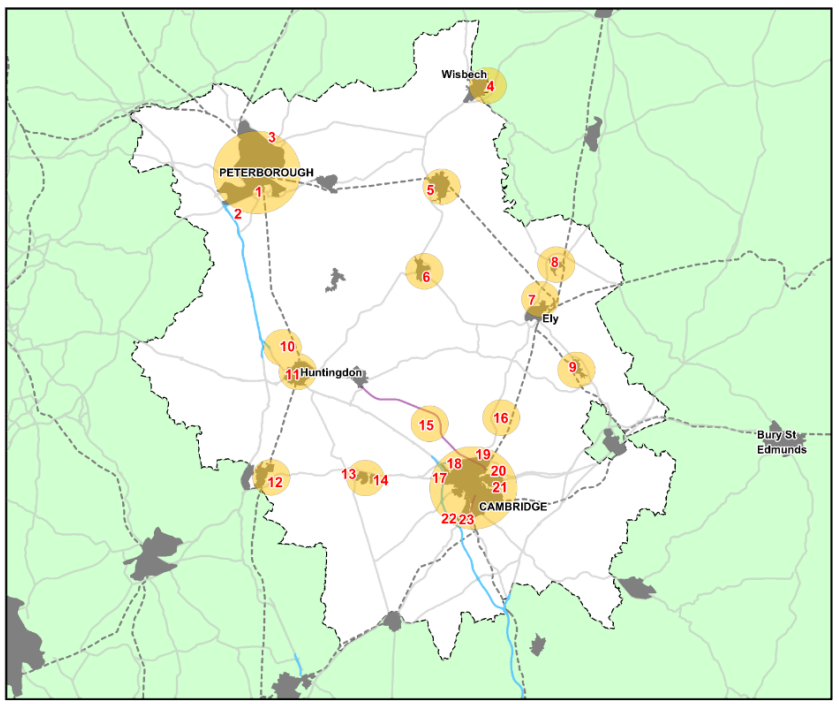
Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts

Figure 12. Percentage point difference between the proportional change in CCCRG population forecasts and ONS population projections, 2016 to 2026 by age group in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



Source: ONS 2016-based subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts

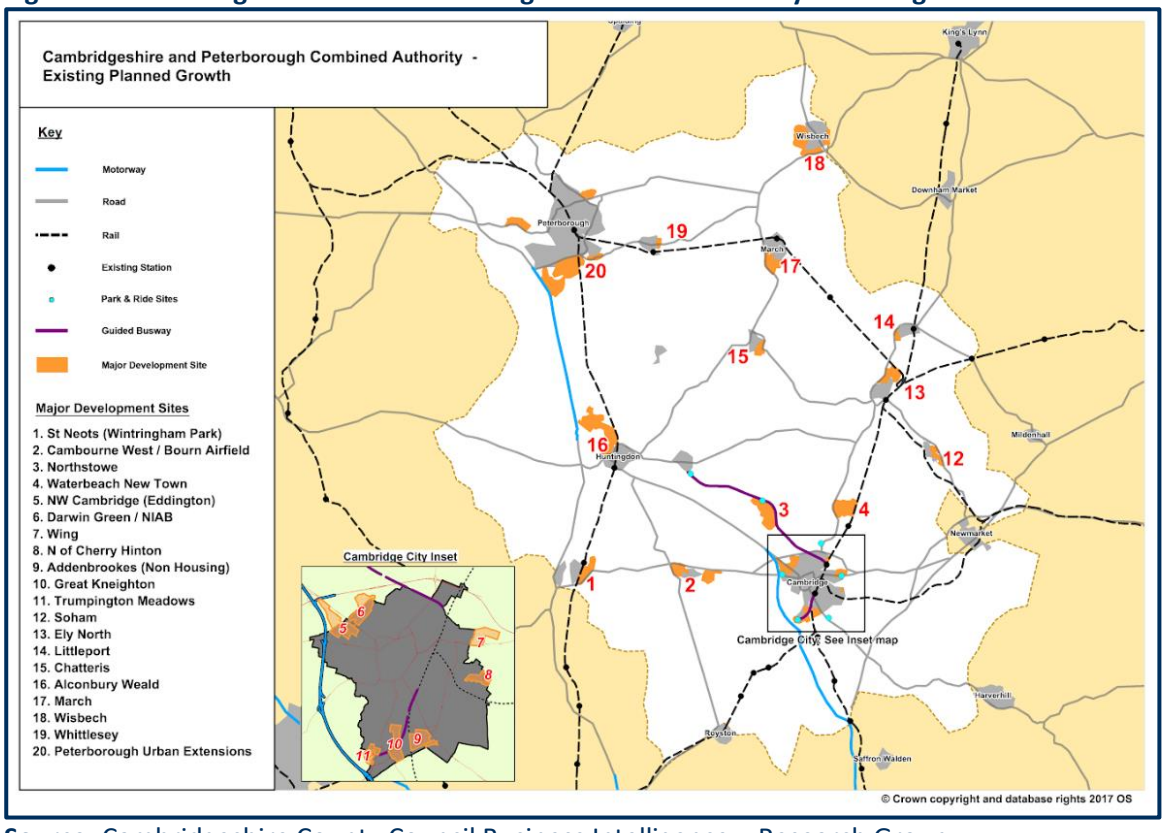
Figure 13. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority – major development sites and dwelling numbers



	Site	Indicative Number of Homes	Timescale
1	Hampton urban extension	3,632	By 2036
2	Great Haddon urban extension	5,300	By 2036
3	Norwood	2,300	By 2036
4	East Wisbech	1,450 (550 in Kings Lynn & West Norfolk)	By 2031
5	West March	2,000	By 2031
6	South Chatteris	1,000	By 2031
7	Ely (north)	3,000	By 2031
8	Littleport	1,850	By 2036
9	Soham	2,100	By 2036
10	Alconbury Weald	5,000	By 2036
11	Ermine Street (south), Huntingdon	1,050	By 2036
12	St Neots East (Wintringham Park and Lowes Farm 2)	WP: 2,800 LF2: 1,020	By 2036
13	Cambourne West	1,655 935	By 2031 Post 2031
14	Bourne Airfield New Village	1,360 2,140	By 2031 Post 2031
15	Northstowe	3,203 6,784	By 2031 Post 2031
16	Waterbeach New Town	2,300 6,700	By 2031 Post 2031
17	Cambridge North-West (University site)	2,927	By 2031
18	NIAB (Darwin Green)	2,377 250	By 2031 Post 2031
19	Cambridge Northern Fringe East (AAP)	Potential for 7,600	Unknown
20	Cambridge East (north of Newmarket Road)	1,300	By 2031
21	Cambridge East (north of Cherry Hinton)	1,257	By 2031
22	Trumpington Meadows	637	By 2031
23	Glebe Farm, Clay Farm and Bell School	996	By 2031

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence – Research Group

Figure 14. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority – Existing Planned Growth



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence – Research Group

Key points:

- The maps above show the proposed major new housing development proposed sites and the planned number of dwellings by site.
- Peterborough Urban Extensions is the largest major development site identified across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Within Cambridgeshire, Northstowe and the Waterbeach New Town are expected to have the highest indicative number of homes.
- Cambridge Northern Fringe East and Alconbury Weald have the next highest proposed numbers of dwellings.
- Cambridge and Cambridgeshire market towns are all set to have new housing.
- For Cambridgeshire, the greatest density of proposed housing sites and the greatest numbers of dwellings is proposed to be in South Cambridgeshire.

Population density

Table 11. Population density, mid-2017

Area	Area (square km)	Estimated population mid-2017	2017 - people per sq km
Cambridge	41	124,919	3,069
East Cambridgeshire	651	88,858	136
Fenland	546	100,776	184
Huntingdonshire	906	176,979	195
South Cambridgeshire	902	156,705	174
Cambridgeshire	3,046	648,237	213
Peterborough	343	198,914	579
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**3,389**	**847,151**	**250**
England	130,310	55,619,430	424
East of England	19,119	6,168,432	321

Source: ONS table MYE5

Key points:

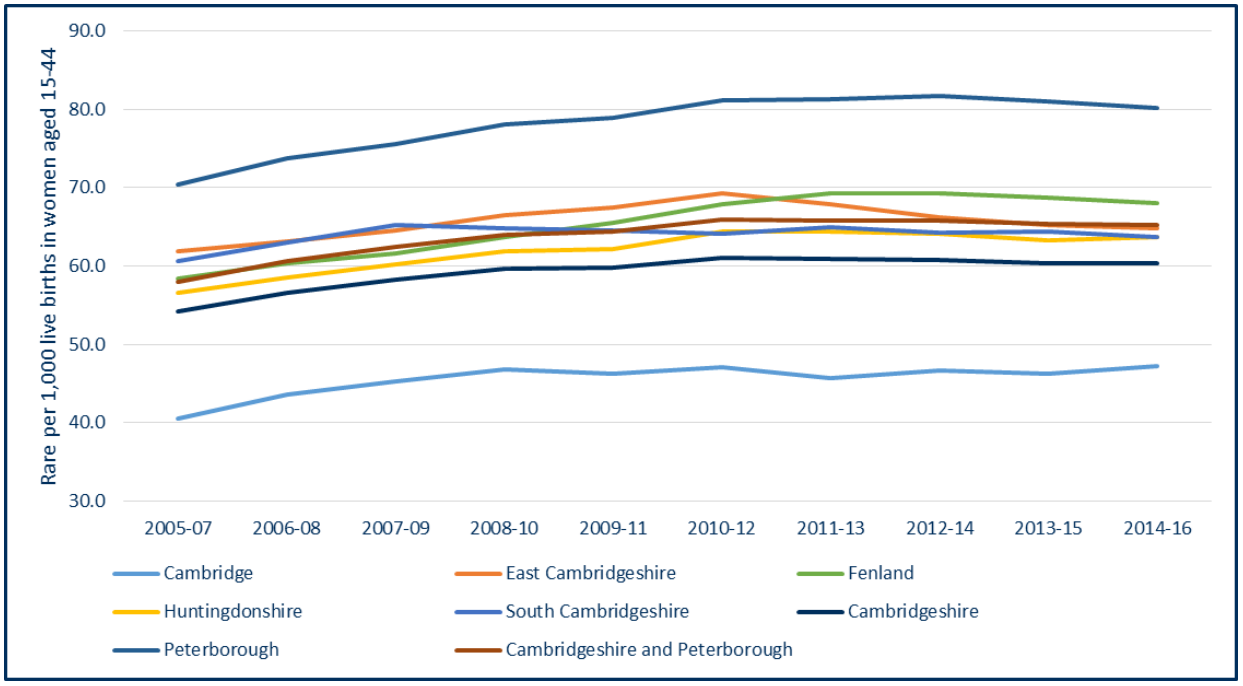
- Cambridgeshire is a relatively rural area, with lower population density than in England and the East of England.
- Cambridge has by far the greatest level of population density in Cambridgeshire. Other districts have relatively similar levels, with East Cambridgeshire having the least density of population.
- Peterborough is a more relatively urban area, and is more densely populated than the Cambridgeshire districts except Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, the East of England and England.

Table 12. Population change: trend in general fertility rate (live birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) by local authority of mother's residence, 2005-07 to 2014-16

Area	Years (3 year aggregate)									
	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16
Cambridge	40.6	43.6	45.3	46.8	46.2	47.1	45.6	46.6	46.3	47.3
East Cambridgeshire	61.8	63.1	64.6	66.5	67.5	69.2	67.9	66.2	65.2	64.8
Fenland	58.4	60.3	61.6	63.7	65.5	67.8	69.3	69.2	68.7	68.0
Huntingdonshire	56.6	58.5	60.2	61.9	62.2	64.4	64.4	64.1	63.3	63.7
South Cambridgeshire	60.6	63.0	65.2	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.9	64.3	64.4	63.7
Cambridgeshire	54.2	56.5	58.3	59.6	59.8	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.3	60.4
Peterborough	70.4	73.8	75.6	78.1	78.9	81.2	81.3	81.7	81.0	80.1
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**58.0**	**60.6**	**62.4**	**64.0**	**64.4**	**65.9**	**65.8**	**65.8**	**65.3**	**65.2**

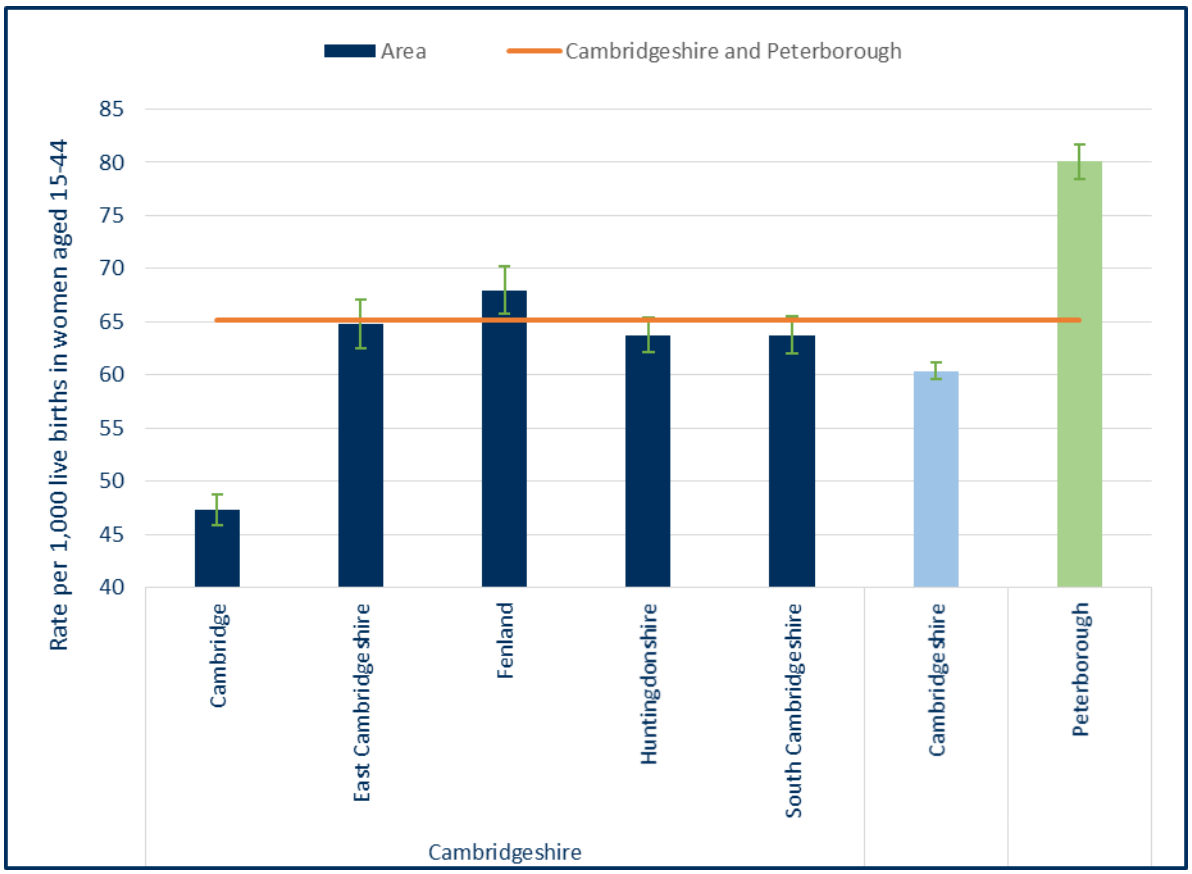
Sources: ONS birth registrations, ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 15. Cambridgeshire and the districts – population change: trend in general fertility rate (live birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) by local authority of mother's residence, 2005-07 to 2014-16



Sources: ONS birth registrations, ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 16. General fertility rate (live birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) by local authority of mother's residence, 2014-16



Sources: ONS birth registrations, ONS Statistics mid-year population estimates

Key points:

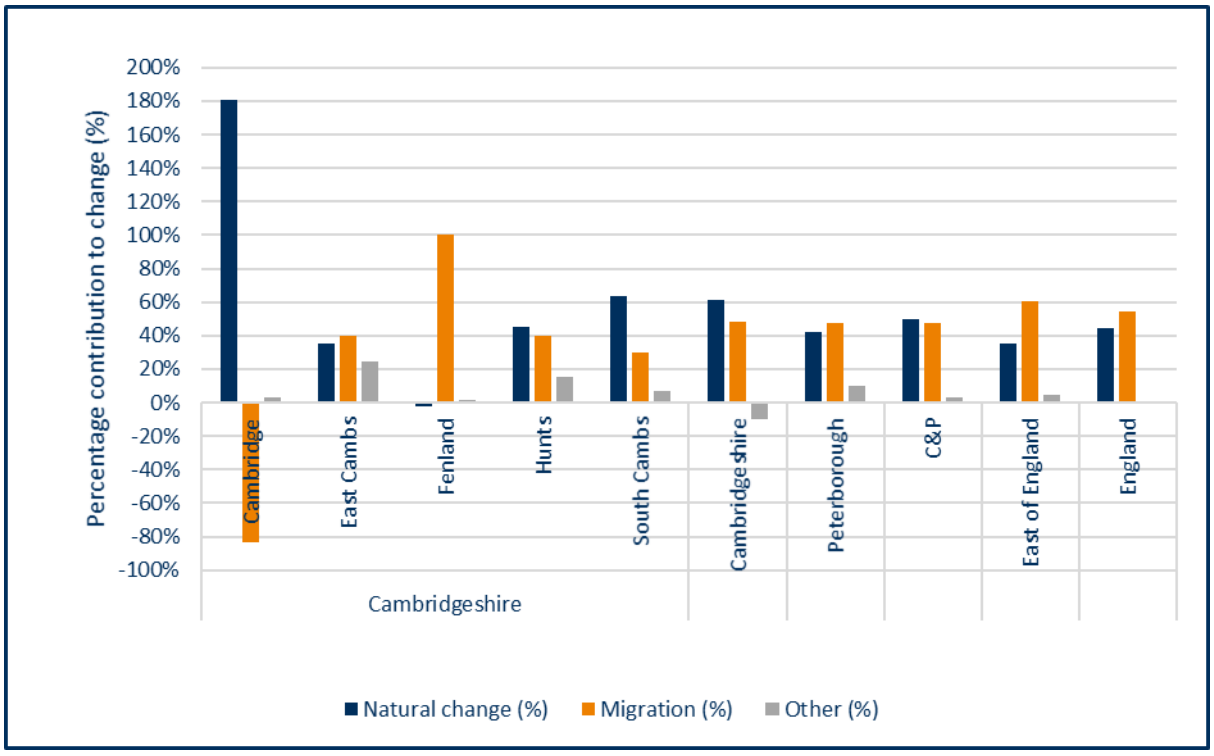
- Peterborough has the highest fertility rate of all the areas at 80.1. It exceeds the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate of 65.2 by 14.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
- The most marked difference in birth rates within Cambridgeshire is in Cambridge where there is a relatively low birth rate compared with other districts in Cambridgeshire. This rate is statistically significantly lower than the county average. All other districts have significantly higher rates than the Cambridgeshire rate, which is obviously influenced by the low Cambridge rate.
- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough birth rates generally increased from 2005-2007 to around 2010-2012, but have tended to generally level off since then.
- The fertility rate has increased between 2005-07 and 2014-16 for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The fertility rate in Peterborough has seen the most increase (from 70.4 per 1,000 women to 80.1).
- In Cambridgeshire, historically East Cambridgeshire had the highest rates, but Fenland's rate has increased in recent years and it now has the highest fertility rate in the county.

Table 13. ONS mid-2016 to ONS mid-2017 population estimates – absolute and proportional contribution of each component of population change

Area	Population change 2016-2017 (number - gross)	Natural change (number)	Migration (number)	Other (number)	Natural change (%)	Migration (%)	Other (%)
Cambridge	284	512	-237	9	180.3%	-83.5%	3.2%
East Cambridgeshire	669	237	267	165	35.4%	39.9%	24.7%
Fenland	1,140	-26	1,146	20	-2.3%	100.5%	1.8%
Huntingdonshire	884	396	350	138	44.8%	39.6%	15.6%
South Cambridgeshire	685	436	203	46	63.6%	29.6%	6.7%
Cambridgeshire	2,179	1,334	1,054	-209	61.2%	48.4%	-9.6%
Peterborough	3,662	1,555	1,729	378	42.5%	47.2%	10.3%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**5,841**	**2,889**	**2,783**	**169**	**49.5%**	**47.6%**	**2.9%**
East of England	39,427	13,913	23,816	1,698	35.3%	60.4%	4.3%
England	351,363	156,763	192,146	2,454	44.6%	54.7%	0.7%

Source: ONS population estimates mid-2017

Figure 17. ONS mid-2016 to ONS mid-2017 population estimates – absolute and proportional contribution of each component of population change, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



Source: ONS population estimates mid-2017

Key points:

- Natural change (births and deaths) and internal and international migration are the major components of population change considered here.
- In 2016 to 2017 natural change and migration made an approximately equal contribution to population change in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. This is also true for Peterborough. In Cambridgeshire, natural change accounted for a larger proportion of the

population change. Nationally and regionally migration made a larger contribution to population change than natural change.

- Especially in Cambridge, but also in South Cambridgeshire to a lesser extent, natural change makes by far the greatest contribution to population change. The contribution of migration has decreased in Cambridge since the last period reported.
- The contributions of natural change and migration are relatively balanced in East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, though the contribution of migration has increased in Huntingdonshire since the last reporting period.
- In Fenland migration makes the largest proportional impact in Cambridgeshire and in that district it is the dominant component of annual population change.

USEFUL LINK:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates

Table 14. National insurance number (NINo) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - registration's year to September 2018

Area	European Union								Elsewhere in the world		Total*		
	EU 15 / other		EU8		EU2		EU all						
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	% of C&P	% of Cambs
Cambridge	1,925	42.2%	361	7.9%	326	7.2%	2,612	57.3%	1,953	42.9%	4,557	37.4%	54.4%
East Cambridgeshire	90	11.9%	154	20.4%	424	56.2%	668	88.5%	82	10.9%	755	6.2%	9.0%
Fenland	53	4.6%	547	47.0%	486	41.8%	1,086	93.4%	73	6.3%	1,163	9.6%	13.9%
Huntingdonshire	122	15.6%	234	29.9%	206	26.3%	562	71.8%	222	28.4%	783	6.4%	9.3%
South Cambridgeshire	394	35.1%	173	15.4%	249	22.2%	816	72.7%	306	27.3%	1,122	9.2%	13.4%
Cambridgeshire	2,584	30.8%	1,469	17.5%	1,691	20.2%	5,744	68.5%	2,636	31.5%	8,380	68.8%	100.0%
Peterborough	458	12.1%	1,353	35.6%	1,323	34.8%	3,134	82.5%	653	17.2%	3,798	31.2%	-
C&P	**3,042**	**25.0%**	**2,822**	**23.2%**	**3,014**	**24.7%**	**8,878**	**72.9%**	**3,289**	**27.0%**	**12,178**	100.0%	-

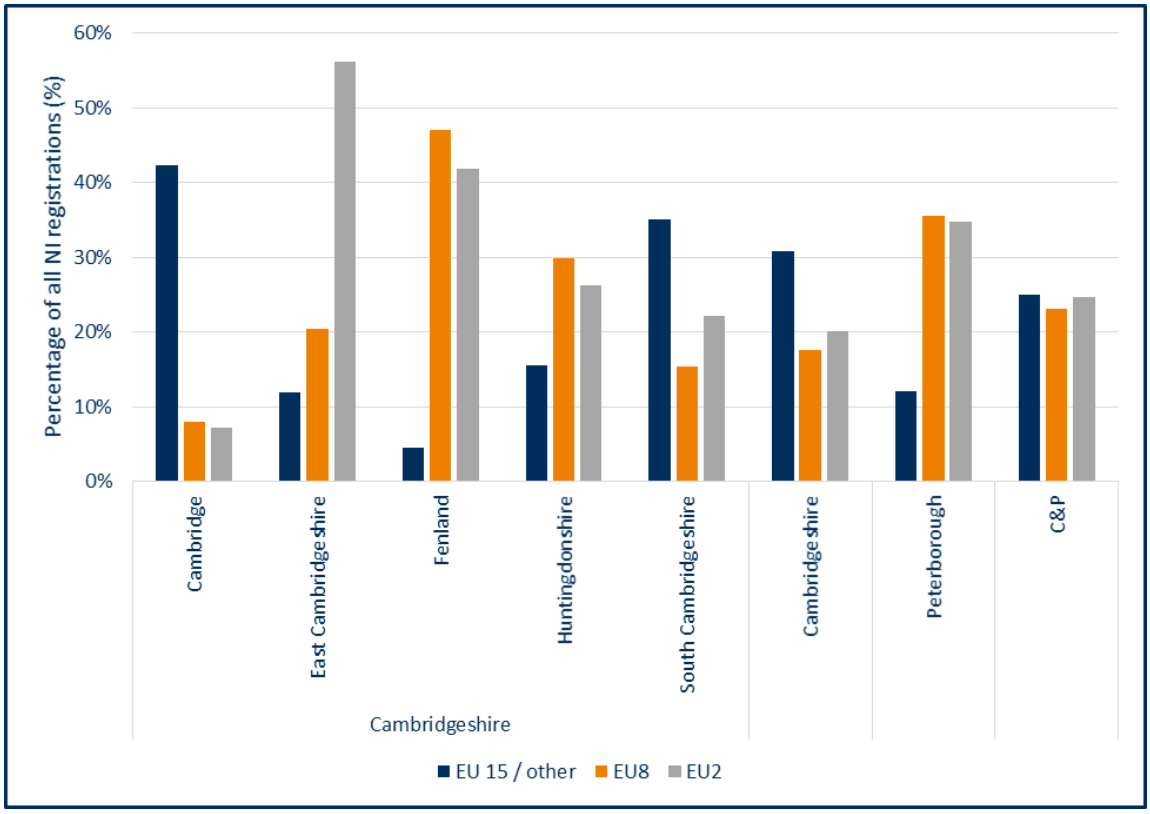
Note1*: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by DWP to avoid the release of confidential data and may not aggregate to the total registrations.
Note2: EU15 member countries = EU members prior to the accession of 10 candidate countries on 1/5/2004; EU8 = the 10 accession countries; EU2 = those countries joining from 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough received over 12,000 NINo registrations for the year to September 2018.
- 69% of NINo registrations for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined were in Cambridgeshire.
- 73% of NINo registrations for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined were from people from EU countries.
- In Peterborough, almost 83% of registrations were from EU countries.
- In Cambridgeshire, 69% of registrations were from EU countries, and 31% from elsewhere in the world.
- 85% (2,584) of all EU15 registrations were in Cambridgeshire. This contributed to around 31% of all registrations for the county.
- 48% (1,353) of all EU8 registrations were in Peterborough. This contributed to around 36% of all registrations for Peterborough.
- 44% (1,323) of all EU2 registrations were in Peterborough. This contributed to around 35% of all registrations for Peterborough.
- 80% (2,636) of registrations from elsewhere in the world were in Cambridgeshire. Of these, 74% (1,953) were in Cambridge.

Figure 18. National insurance number (NINo) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Cambridgeshire and Peterborough from the European Union - registration's year to September 2018



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)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Key points:

- The data shows new national insurance number (NINo) registrations for adult overseas nationals entering Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and indicates where people are migrating from.
- In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, European Union (EU) countries make up around 73% of all registrations and there is an equal balance among EU country groupings
- Cambridgeshire presents a similar pattern to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, with around 69% of registrations from people from EU countries, with the largest proportion of registrations from people from EU15 countries (31%).
- Around 83% of registrations in Peterborough come from EU citizens. The largest proportion of registrations come from people from EU8 countries (36%) with 35% coming from people from EU2 countries.
- All districts have registrations from the 3 groups of EU countries and from the rest of the world. The proportional contribution of specific EU country groups varies between districts. However, EU migrants dominate most strongly in each district other than Cambridge where the balance between EU and rest of the world migrants is more even
- In Cambridge, there tends to be more balanced levels of migration between the EU and the rest of the world. In terms of EU registrations, those from EU15 countries are dominant (42%), but there a similar proportion of registrations from elsewhere in the world (43%). In most other districts, apart from South Cambs, EU15 registrations are proportionately fewer.
- In East Cambridgeshire, 56% of registrations (424) are from EU2 countries.

- Most registrations in Fenland are from EU countries (93%) with EU8 and EU2 countries the greatest proportions and EU15 countries the smallest at only 5%

USEFUL LINK: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-to-june-2018

Table 15. Population estimates by broad ethnic group and local authority district, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Census 2011 percentages applied to ONS Mid-2017 Population

Area	Asian: Chinese		Asian: Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi		Black		White: British		White: Other		Mixed/Others		Total
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	
Cambridge	4,492	3.6%	6,055	4.8%	1,914	1.5%	82,436	66.0%	18,855	15.1%	11,167	8.9%	124,919
East Cambridgeshire	307	0.3%	529	0.6%	406	0.5%	79,741	89.7%	5,224	5.9%	2,650	3.0%	88,858
Fenland	227	0.2%	531	0.5%	425	0.4%	91,138	90.4%	6,443	6.4%	2,012	2.0%	100,776
Huntingdonshire	600	0.3%	2,577	1.5%	1,346	0.8%	158,380	89.5%	8,214	4.6%	5,862	3.3%	176,979
South Cambridgeshire	1,253	0.8%	3,047	1.9%	1,160	0.7%	136,750	87.3%	8,302	5.3%	6,194	4.0%	156,705
Cambridgeshire	7,015	1.1%	12,903	2.0%	5,294	0.8%	547,442	84.5%	47,440	7.3%	28,143	4.3%	648,237
Peterborough	945	0.5%	18,353	9.2%	3,958	2.0%	141,071	70.9%	21,724	10.9%	12,863	6.5%	198,914
C & P	7,994	0.9%	30,849	3.6%	9,186	1.1%	689,274	81.4%	68,961	8.1%	40,887	4.8%	847,151
England	398,166	0.7%	3,089,298	5.6%	1,645,903	3.0%	44,358,386	79.8%	2,607,104	4.7%	3,520,572	6.3%	55,619,430

Source: ONS, Census 2011, Table QS211EW applied to ONS Mid-2017 population estimates

Key points:

- The ethnic make-up of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as separate areas can differ. When comparing figures for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, they may appear more comparable to those found nationally. It is important, though, to note variations between the two areas.
- Cambridgeshire has higher proportions of people from the White British and White Other groups than found nationally. Here the 'White Other' group includes the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller and the original Census 'White Other' grouping.
- Peterborough has almost 10 percentage points fewer people from the White: British group than England; this is in contrast to Cambridgeshire where the proportion is larger than the national figure. Peterborough is much more diverse, with a larger proportion of people from 'Asian; Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi' and 'White Other' ethnicities.
- In most Cambridgeshire districts the White British group comprises around 90% of the population. In Cambridge, this is around 66% with a larger proportional contribution made by the White Other group and the Mixed/Others group where the proportion is bigger than in England.
- Cambridge does have a higher proportion of people with Chinese ethnicity than England and a fairly similar proportion of people from the Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi group than found nationally.
- Compared with England and Cambridgeshire, Peterborough has a much higher proportion of people from 'Asian: Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi' ethnic groups (9.2% compared to 5.6% and 2.0% respectively).
- All areas have much lower proportions of people from Black ethnic groups than found nationally.
- Peterborough has a much higher proportion of people from White: Other ethnic groups than both Cambridgeshire and England.

2.3 Other Populations

Armed Forces Population

The armed forces community includes serving personnel (both regulars and reservists) and their families, together with veterans and their families. There are approximately 150,000 serving personnel living in England and across the UK there are 101,393 dependent adults and 57,590 dependent children[2,3], with around 8% of children aged 0-15 in the UK being from current and ex-serving armed forces families.

The Royal British Legion's Household Survey 2014 estimates that there are around 6 million members of the ex-service community living in the UK which includes 2.8 million ex-service personnel, 2.1 million dependent adults including spouses and widows and 1 million dependent children. The ex-service community is elderly and declining in size with 64% of ex-service men and women aged over 65 and almost half aged over 75. This reflects the large number of people who served during the Second World War or undertook post-war service[2] .

According to the 2011 Census, over 4,100 residents in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were employed in the Armed Forces; just under 950 in Peterborough and nearly 3,200 in Cambridgeshire. As at 31 March 2017 the number of people in receipt payment under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme (AFPS) was 7,571, see table 17 below.

Table 16. All usual residents employed in the Armed Forces

Area	All Categories	Lives in a household	Lives in a communal
Cambridge	282	250	32
East Cambridgeshire	530	530	0
Fenland	194	194	0
Huntingdonshire	1,226	1,088	138
South Cambridgeshire	953	499	454
Cambridgeshire	3,185	2,561	624
Peterborough	944	656	288
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**4,129**	**3,217**	**912**
England	146,348	112,447	33,901

Source: Census 2011 QS121EW - Armed Forces table

[2]https://media.britishlegion.org.uk/Media/2275/2014householdsurveyreport.pdf?_ga=2.124544904.300322611.1544705834-237151814.1544705834

[3] Population statistics DMS registrations figures available at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/defencepersonnel-nhs-commissioning-quarterlystatistics-index

Table 17. Individuals in receipt of an occupational pension under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme (AFPS), an ongoing pension under the War Pensions Scheme (WPS), and those that have been awarded compensation under the AFCS, by area, 31 March 2017

Area	All[1]	Of which veterans[1]	All AFPS[2]	All WPS
Cambridge	310	280	233	85
East Cambridgeshire	583	546	499	116
Fenland	979	933	833	227
Huntingdonshire	3,020	2,889	2,729	421
South Cambridgeshire	890	819	698	204
Cambridgeshire	5,782	5,467	4,992	1,053
Peterborough	1,789	1,668	1,490	307
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**7,571**	**7,135**	**6,482**	**1,360**
England	253,530	90,083	76,503	13,163

Notes

1. Subtotals can't be summed as an individual may be in receipt under more than one scheme.
2. Includes ex-serving personnel who are in receipt of their pension. Does not include pensioners in receipt of AFPS 15. Please see background quality report for more details.

Source: Compensation and Pension System; War Pension Computer System

Table 18. UK Armed Forces personnel and entitled civilian personnel Defence Medical Services (DMS) registrations, October 2018

Area	All Persons			UK Armed Forces			Civilian		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Cambridgeshire	800	680	120	800	680	120	0	0	0
Peterborough	1,789	1,668	1,490	1,789	1,668	1,490	1,789	1,668	1,490
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**1,520**	**1,080**	**440**	**1,020**	**910**	**120**	**500**	**170**	**330**
England	2,320	1,760	560	1,820	1,580	240	500	170	330

Source: Defence Statistics Health. https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposed-reduced-frequency-of-the-quarterly-nhs-commissioning-population-statistics-official-statistic

In general, the health of the serving military population is good compared with the general population, due to the expected physical fitness required to join the armed forces, social support networks available, and access to health care and employment. The higher levels of occupational physical activity for armed forces personnel though point to a higher prevalence of musculoskeletal injury[4].

In terms of veterans, the UK Household Survey of the Ex-Service Community 2014 reports that the key differences between the working age ex-Service community and the general population are that they are more likely to have unpaid caring responsibilities, to report health conditions that limit their daily activity - particularly difficulty hearing and musculoskeletal problems – and they are more likely to report being depressed. It also reports that they are more likely to be out of work, although a new study 'Veterans

[4]https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/1.17%20LAs%20Mythbuster%20resource_v06.pdf

Work: Moving On'[5] found that, contrary to what many people believe, veteran employment rates (81.0%) are far higher than the national average (75.5%). The research found that 62% of veterans identifying as having a mental health disability are in employment, whereas employment rates for those identifying as having a mental health disability across the working age population of the UK, are much lower than 25%.

Prison Population

In general, prisoners tend to have poorer health outcomes than the general population. They experience poorer levels of physical and mental health, including significantly higher levels of substance misuse, communicable disease and sexual health problems[6].

HMP Whitemoor is situated in Fenland, Cambridgeshire, and is a maximum security prison for men in Category A and B with an operational capacity of 458. HMP Whitemoor does not accept prisoners who are serving fewer than 4 years. The prison focuses on settlement (helping those convicted of serious offences to make positive use of long sentences) and resettlement (reducing the risk of reoffending through assessment, work, education and offending behaviour programmes).

The prison includes a Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Unit. The Fens Unit is part of the national DSPD Programme of the Health Partnerships Directorate, providing thorough assessment and a fully worked out treatment model.

HMP Whitemoor also houses a Close Supervision Centre (CSC). The unit prepares prisoners who pose a severe risk to others, to return to a normal prison environment.

A HMP Inspection report[7] carried out in March 2017 found there to be 431 prisoners of which 91 (21%) were Foreign nationals with 158 (36%) listed as White British.

HMP Peterborough is situated in Peterborough and is a dual-purpose prison, housing both male and female prisoners. It has an operational capacity of over 1,200 places (868 male, 360 female) including a 12-bed, 13-cot mother and baby unit.

A HMP Peterborough Women Inspection report[8] carried out in September 2017 found there to be 352 women prisoners of which 15 (4%) were under 21 years of age and 66 (18%) were foreign nationals with 253 (69%) listed as White British.

As of January 2018, all prisons in the UK have been legally mandated to be smoke-free with a view towards improving the health of prisoners[9].

[5] https://www.fim-trust.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/20181129-Final-report.pdf
[6] https://www.bmj.com/content/356/bmj.j1378
[7] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/07/Whitemoor-Web-2017-2.pdf
[8] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/01/HMP-YOI-Peterborough-Women-Web-2017-1.pdf
[9] https://publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/2018/07/18/successfully-delivering-smokefree-prisons-across-england-and-wales/

Homeless Population

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty, adverse health, educational and social outcomes, particularly for children. To be deemed statutorily homeless a household must have become unintentionally homeless and must be considered to be in priority need. As such, statutorily homeless households contain some of the most vulnerable and needy members of our communities. Preventing and tackling homelessness requires sustained and joined-up interventions by central and local government, health and social care and the voluntary sector [10].

The majority of people that fall under the 'statutory homelessness – eligible homeless people not in priority need' cohort, are single homeless people. Single homeless people have significantly worse levels of ill health and early death than the general population.[11]

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated tables in this section.

Table 19. Statutory homelessness - eligible homeless people not in priority need: crude rate per 1,000 households, 2017/18

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	88	↑	1.8	1.4	2.2
East Cambridgeshire	24	-	0.6	0.4	0.0
Fenland	11	-	0.3	0.1	0.5
Huntingdonshire	-	-	-	-	-
South Cambridgeshire	27	↑	0.4	0.3	0.6
Cambridgeshire	155	↓	0.6	0.5	0.7
Peterborough	128	↓	1.6	1.3	1.9
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**278**	-	**1.0**	**-**	**-**
England	18,430	-	0.8	0.8	0.8

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Increasing / Getting worse | Increasing / Getting better | Decreasing / Getting worse | Decreasing / Getting better | No significant change

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

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Key points:

[10]https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/homelessness#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/102/are/E06000015/iid/11502/age/-1/sex/4

[11] https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/20141009%20JSNA%20Briefing.pdf

- The rate per 1,000 households of eligible homeless people not in priority need is statistically significantly worse in Peterborough than the England rate.
- In Cambridgeshire the rate per 1,000 households of eligible homeless people not in priority need is statistically significantly better than England.
- At a district level, the rate is statistically significantly worse than the national average in Cambridge.

Table 20. Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: crude rate per 1,000 households, 2017/18

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	52	↓	1.0	0.8	0.4
East Cambridgeshire	11	→	0.3	0.1	0.5
Fenland	20	→	0.5	0.3	0.7
Huntingdonshire	135	↑	1.8	1.5	2.1
South Cambridgeshire	46	→	0.7	0.5	0.9
Cambridgeshire	265	↓	1.0	0.9	1.1
Peterborough	360	↑	4.5	4.0	5.0
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**624**	-	**1.8**	-	-
England	79,880	-	3.4	3.4	3.4

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better → No significant change

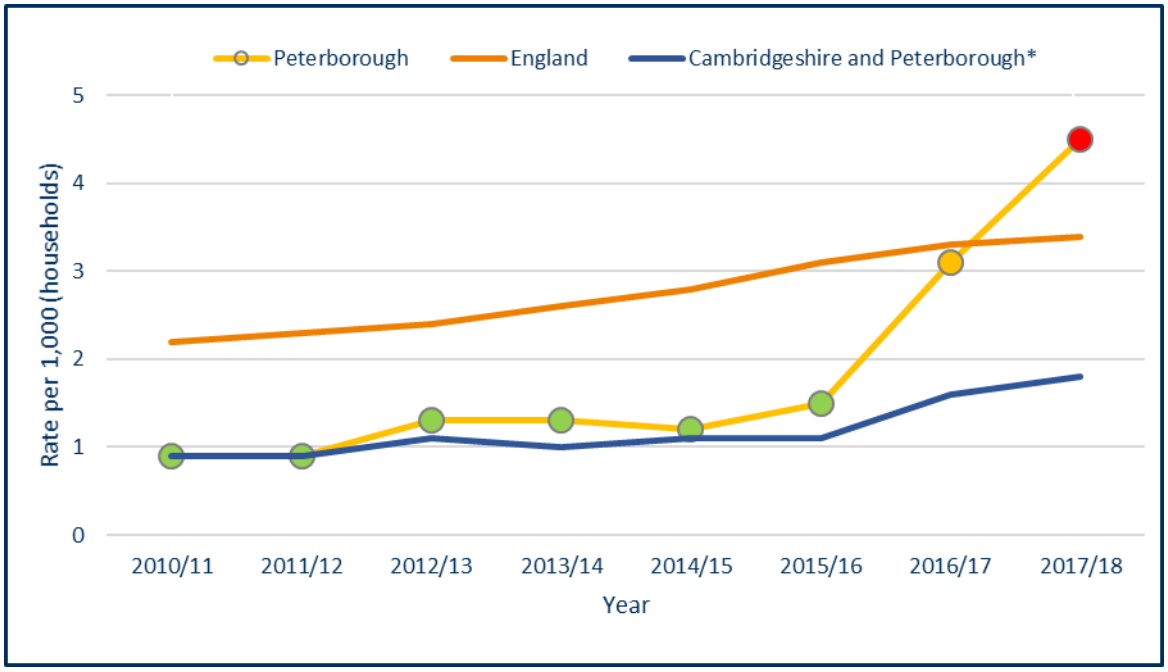
Statistically significantly better than the England average value
Statistically similar to the England average value
Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Key points:

- The rate per 1,000 households of households in temporary accommodation is statistically significantly worse in Peterborough than the England rate.
- In Cambridgeshire the rate per 1,000 households of households in temporary accommodation is statistically significantly better than England.
- At a district level, the rate is statistically significantly better than the national average for all districts.

Figure 19. Trends in Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England



*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

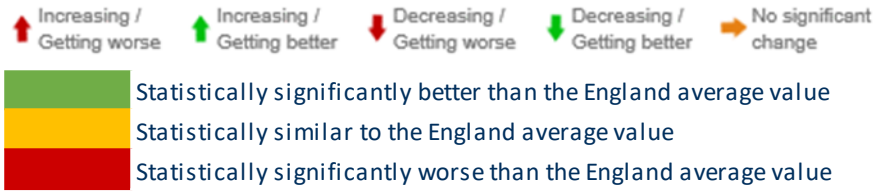
Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have consistently lower levels of households in temporary accommodation than in England.
- The Peterborough rate has become statistically significantly worse than England in 2017/18, having been similar in 2016/17 and statistically significantly better since 2010/11.

Table 21. Family homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: crude rate per 1,000 households, 2016/17

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridgeshire	502	→	1.9	1.7	2.0
Peterborough	489	↑	6.2	5.6	6.8
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**991**	-	**2.9**	-	-
England	43,919	-	1.9	1.9	1.9

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values
Data not available at district level

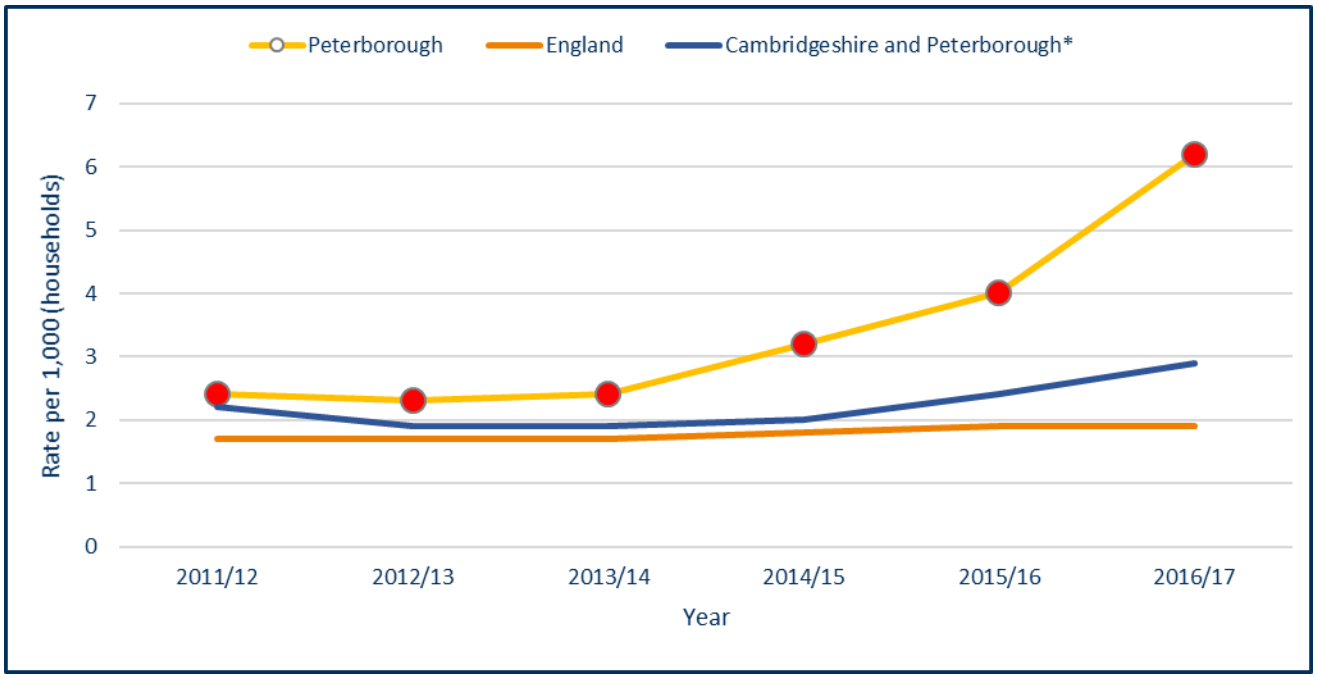


Source: P1E quarterly returns, Department of Communities and Local Government

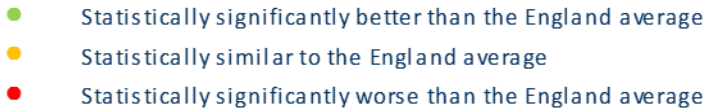
Key points:

- The rate of households in temporary accommodation in Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than the England rate.
- In Cambridgeshire the rate of households in temporary accommodation is statistically similar to the England rate.

Figure 20. Trends in Family homelessness - households in temporary accommodation, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England



*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values



Source: P1E quarterly returns, Department of Communities and Local Government

Key points:

- The Peterborough trend in the rate of households in temporary accommodation is increasing and has been consistently statistically significantly higher than the England rate since 2011/12.

3. RELATIVE DEPRIVATION AND WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Public Health England (PHE) describe **wider determinants**, also known as social determinants, as a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health. Several studies have attempted to estimate the contribution of the wider determinants to population health, finding that **wider determinants have a greater influence on health** than health care, behaviours or genetics. It is therefore an important aspect of public health in terms of informing preventative action and reducing inequality (Public Health England, Wider Determinants of Health, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants).

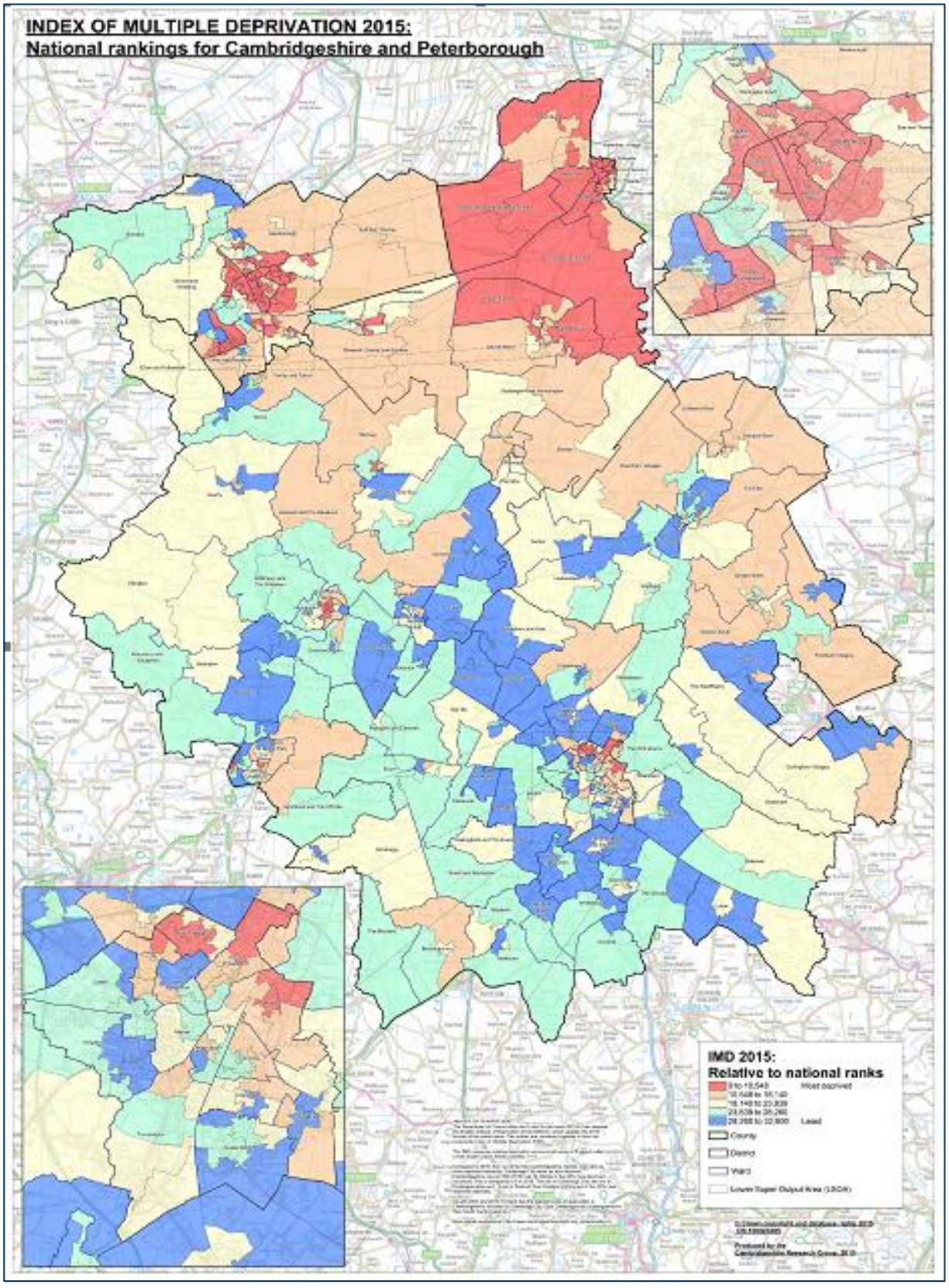
3.1

The **Indices of Deprivation 2015** comprise seven weighted domains that aim to capture important socio-economic factors at local area level. The indices are combined together to form the composite **Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD2015**), which is presented as a single measure of relative deprivation for each area of England.

The section that follows presents the IMD2015 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and the Cambridgeshire districts, comparing the local area with England. There are also data for selected individual domain indices.

Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Group has written **a local IMD2015 report** and this can be found at: http://cambridgeshire.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Cambridgeshire-Summary-Report-IMD-2015.pdf.

Figure 21. Map of IMD 2015 National Rankings for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

Table 22. 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

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
Peterborough	27.7	25.1	18.5	37.4
England	21.8	19.9	16.2	20.2

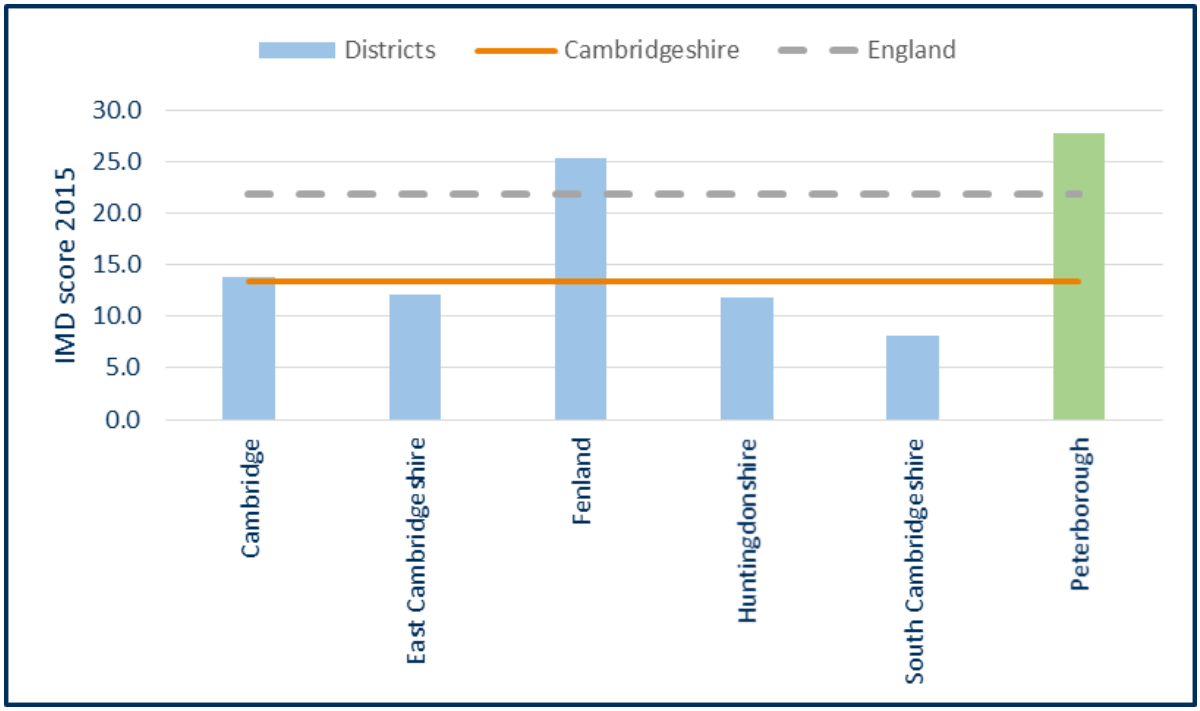
Notes:
1 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index IDACI): Proportion of children aged 0–15 years living in income deprived households as a proportion of all children aged 0–15 years.
2 - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI): Adults aged 60 or over living in income-deprived households as a percentage of all adults aged 60 or over.
3 - IMD 2015: % of people in an area living in 20% most deprived areas in England.

Source: DCLG from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire as a whole has low levels of relative deprivation, compared with England, whether that is overall, or whether related to income deprivation in children or older people. Cambridgeshire has low levels of people living in the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas nationally.
- Peterborough has relatively high levels of overall deprivation and income deprivation in children and older people compared with England. Peterborough has a relatively high proportion (37%) of its population living in the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas nationally, with a level that is higher than England.
- At district level in Cambridgeshire, Fenland is the only area with a high level of overall deprivation and income deprivation in children compared with England. Fenland also has the largest proportion of its population living in the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas nationally, with a level that is similar to the average for all of England.
- South Cambridgeshire is markedly the least deprived district in Cambridgeshire, across all the measures presented and, along with East Cambridgeshire, has none of its population living in the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas nationally.

Figure 22. Indices of deprivation, 2015 - overall IMD2015 score for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire districts and England

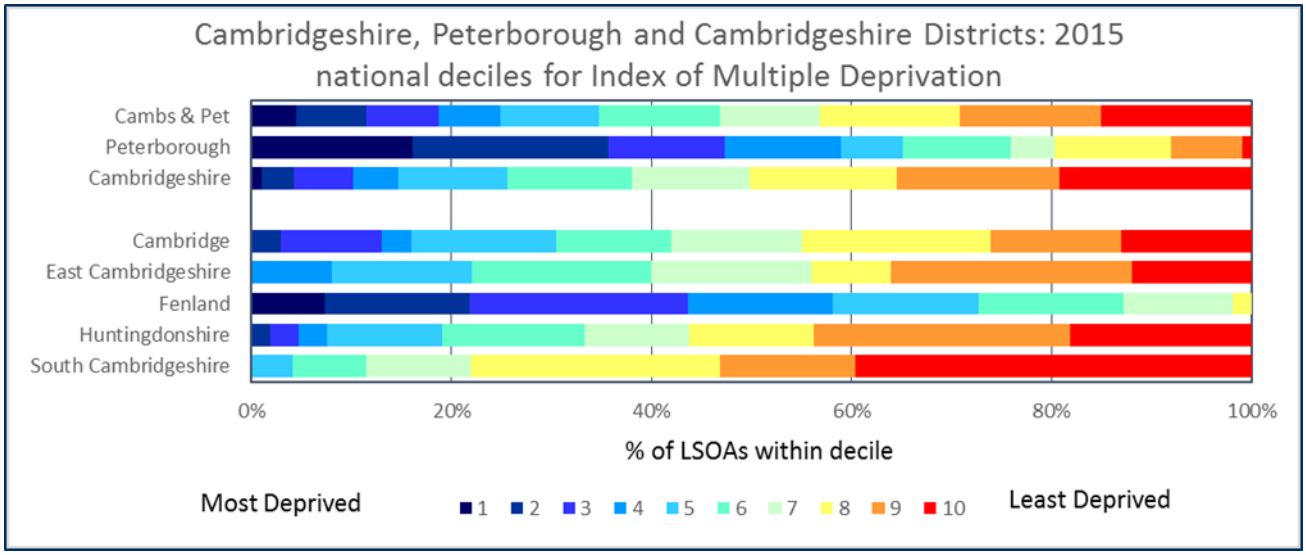


Source: DCLG from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

Key points:

- Peterborough has the highest level of overall deprivation and is above the national average.
- Fenland is the most deprived district in Cambridgeshire, with overall levels of deprivation above the county and national levels.
- Cambridge has similar levels of relative overall deprivation as the county average, at a level well below England, with all other districts having lower levels than the Cambridgeshire average.

Figure 23. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 (IMD2015) - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national IMD2015 deciles in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts

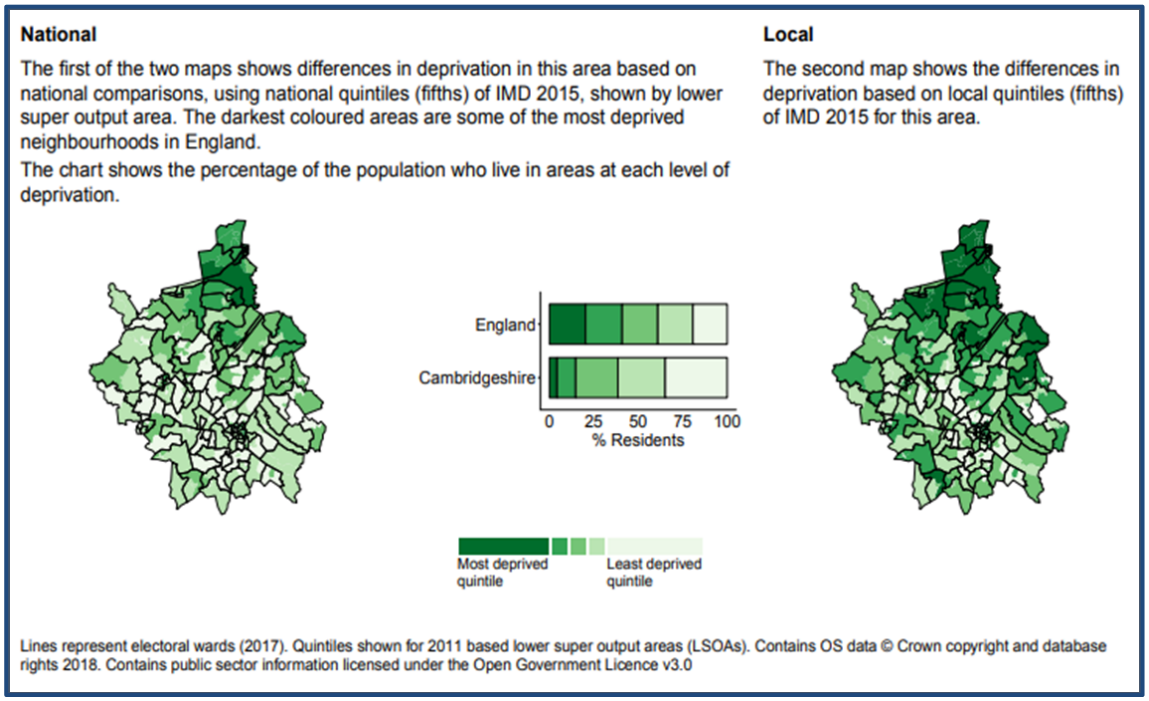


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

Key points:

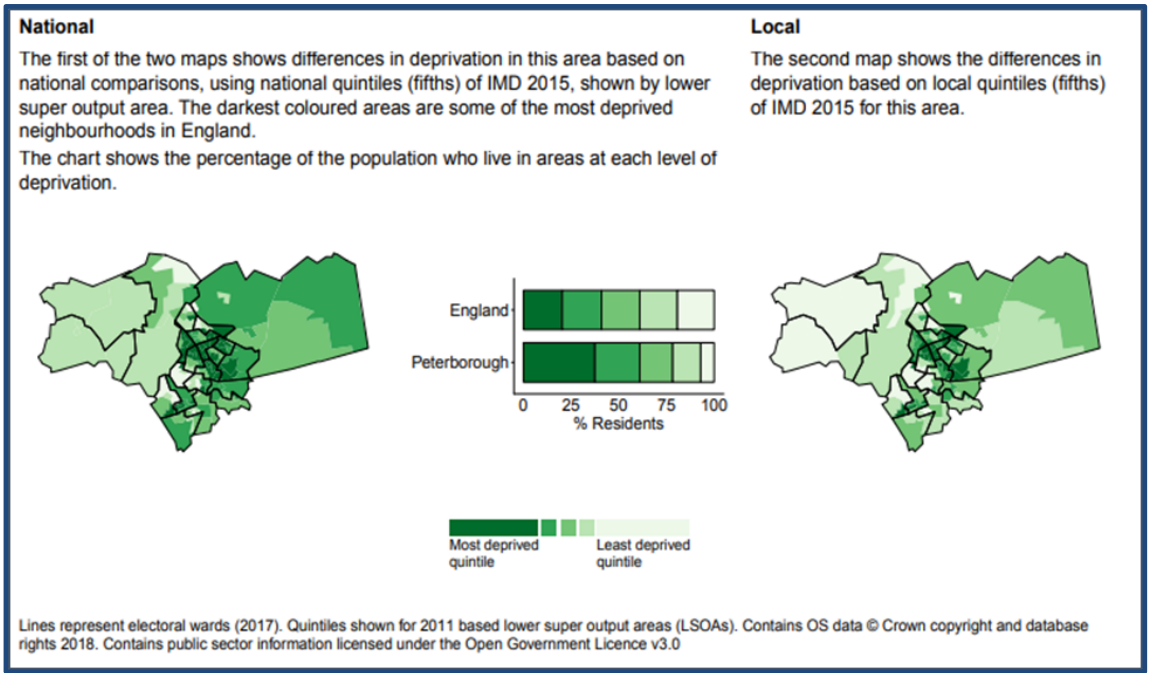
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole has relatively less deprivation than England. However, almost 20% of its population live in the top three most nationally deprived deciles.
- Peterborough has a large proportion of its population living in the more deprived deciles, with over 40% of LSOAs being in the top three most deprived deciles when these areas are grouped nationally into tenths. Cambridgeshire is much less relatively deprived with less than 20% of its population living in the most deprived three national deciles.
- Compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has by far the largest part of its population living in the more deprived deciles when these are grouped nationally into tenths with no one living in an area that is judged as within the least deprived nationally.
- Cambridge and Huntingdonshire have around 3% of LSOAs in the two most deprived deciles and there are no LSOAs in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire that are judged as within the most deprived 10% nationally.
- South Cambridgeshire is by some distance the least overall relatively deprived place in Cambridgeshire.

Figure 24. Indices of deprivation, 2015 - Cambridgeshire LSOAs within national quintiles of IMD2015 score and the percentage of the population living within each deprivation group



Source: DCLG from PHE Cambridgeshire Health Profile 2018 (Crown Copyright 2018) - http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2018/e10000003.pdf

Figure 25. Indices of deprivation, 2015 – Peterborough LSOAs within national quintiles of IMD2015 score and the percentage of the population living within each deprivation group

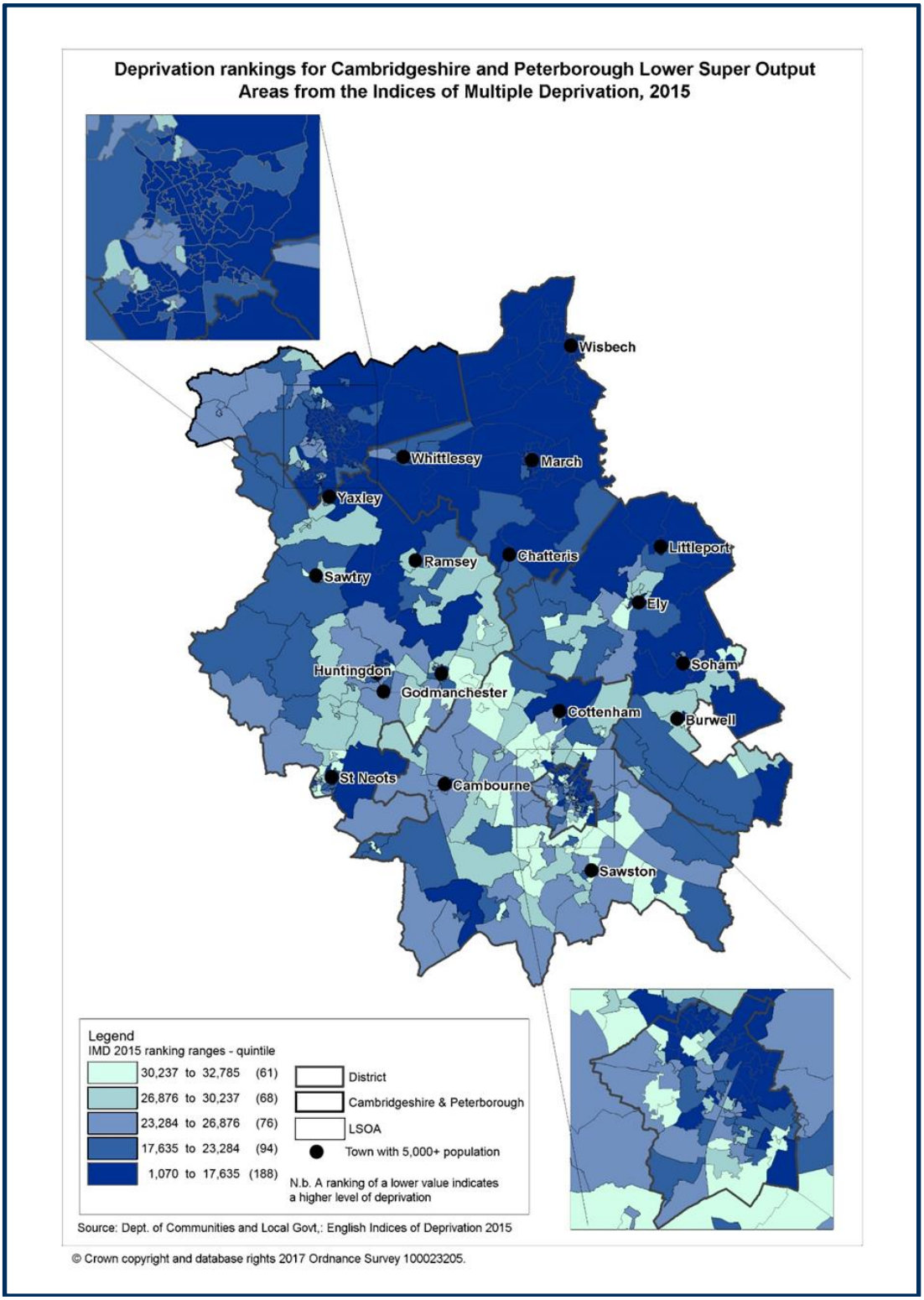


Source: DCLG from PHE Peterborough Health Profile 2018 (Crown Copyright 2018) - http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2018/e06000031.pdf

Key points:

- At a small area level, the map above shows greater levels of relative deprivation in the north of Cambridgeshire, clustered in Fenland. There are a few areas with higher deprivation levels in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon and north-east Cambridge.
- The chart shows that, when compared with England, Cambridgeshire is an area that overall is not relatively deprived with most areas in the more affluent groups.
- The map above illustrates that deprivation varies substantially across Peterborough. Areas towards the urban centre of Peterborough, primarily within electoral wards such as Central, North, Dogsthorpe and Ravensthorpe, are among the most deprived within the city, whereas rural, outer areas have less deprivation.
- The chart shows that, when compared with England, Peterborough is an area that overall is relatively deprived with most areas in the more deprived groups.

Figure 26. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough main index rankings for LSOAs



Note: Ward level geography for Cambridgeshire can be found within the 2016/2017 Annual Public Health Report at:
http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/aphr
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

Key points:

- Relative deprivation at LSOA level is concentrated in areas towards the urban centre of Peterborough and in Fenland in the north of Cambridgeshire.
- There are pockets of greater relative deprivation elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, most notably in north-east Cambridge, north Huntingdon and Littleport West.

Table 23. Indices of deprivation, 2015 – wards in the most deprived quintile (20%) of wards in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by area

Area	Ward name	IMD score 2015
Peterborough	North	44.7
Fenland	Medworth	44.0
Fenland	Waterlees Village	43.4
Peterborough	Central	42.8
Peterborough	Dogsthorpe	40.7
Peterborough	Orton Longueville	40.5
Fenland	Clarkson	39.3
Peterborough	Bretton	39.0
Fenland	Staithe	36.3
Peterborough	Paston and Walton	36.0
Peterborough	East	35.7
Peterborough	Ravensthorpe	34.9
Fenland	Parson Drove & Wisbech St Mary	33.0
Fenland	Octavia Hill	31.7
Fenland	Peckover	30.3
Fenland	Kirkgate	29.3
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon North	27.9
Fenland	Elm & Christchurch	27.6
Fenland	Roman Bank	27.4
Peterborough	Park	26.0
Cambridge	Abbey	25.9
Fenland	March East	24.8
Peterborough	Stanground South	24.6
Cambridge	King's Hedges	24.0
Fenland	Lattersey	24.0
Peterborough	Fletton and Stanground	23.9
Fenland	Bassenhally	22.3
Fenland	Birch	21.5
Fenland	March North	21.2

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

Key points:

- Of the 29 wards in the most deprived quintile of wards in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 15 (52%) are in Fenland (predominantly Wisbech and surrounding areas) and 11 (38%) of them are in Peterborough. The remainder are in Cambridge (2 wards) and Huntingdonshire (1 ward).

3.2 Socio-economic factors and wider determinants influencing health and wellbeing

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated tables in this section.

Child poverty

Table 24. Percentage of children in low income families (aged under 16), 2015

Area	Number	Recent trend	%	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	2,340	↓	13.7	13.2	14.2
East Cambridgeshire	1,340	↓	8.6	8.2	9.0
Fenland	3,275	↓	18.4	17.8	19.0
Huntingdonshire	3,255	↓	10.5	10.2	10.9
South Cambridgeshire	2,140	↓	7.6	7.3	7.9
Cambridgeshire	12,350	↓	11.3	11.1	11.5
Peterborough	8,525	↓	18.7	18.4	19.1
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**20,880**	↓	**13.5**	**13.3**	**13.6**
England	1,678,030	↓	16.8	16.8	16.9

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

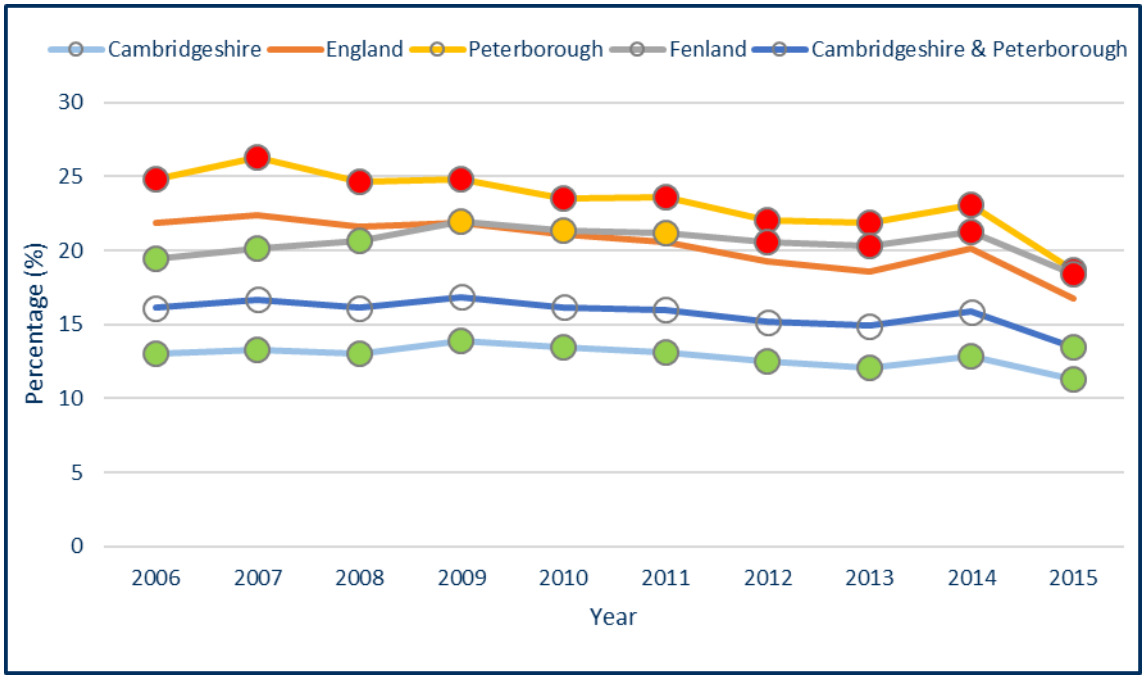
↑ Getting worse
→ No significant change
↓ Getting better

Source: HMRC, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined has a lower proportion of children in low income families than in England, but this is heavily positively influenced by Cambridgeshire, which has a low percentage.
- Peterborough's percentage of children aged under 16 living in poverty is statistically significantly higher than England, although the trend is decreasing.
- Fenland's percentage of children aged under 16 living in poverty is statistically significantly worse than that found in England as a whole; however, the Fenland trend is getting better.
- An internal Cambridgeshire comparison shows that Cambridge and Fenland have statistically significantly worse child poverty rates than the Cambridgeshire average. The remaining districts have statistically significantly better rates than the Cambridgeshire rate. Cambridge's rate has always been above the Cambridgeshire average in recent years, but has reduced over recent periods.

Figure 27. Trends in the percentage of children in low income families (aged under 16) – Peterborough, Fenland, Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England, 2006 to 2015



Note: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough values were not RAG rated in the previous years and are depicted above as blank markers

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

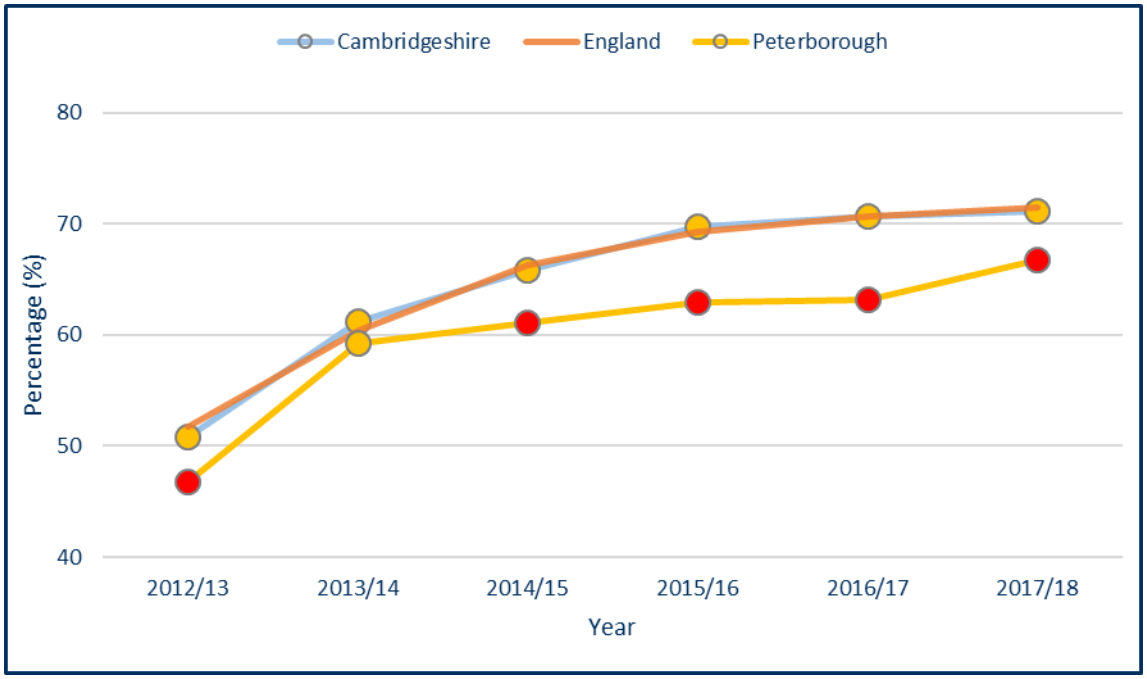
Source: HMRC, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire have consistently lower levels of children in low income families than in England.
- However, Peterborough has had statistically significantly higher percentages than the England average since 2006, although its trend is decreasing.
- Fenland's rate of child poverty in children aged under 16 has worsened since 2006, increasing until 2009 before largely levelling off.
- In 2012, as the national position improved, Fenland's child poverty percentage became statistically significantly worse than England's percentage.
- Fenland is always statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire percentage and shows no significant change compared with England or Cambridgeshire over the last 7 years.

USEFUL LINK: http://www.phoutcomes.info

Figure 28. School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (all pupils) in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England, 2012/13 to 2017/18



Note: axis doesn't start at 0

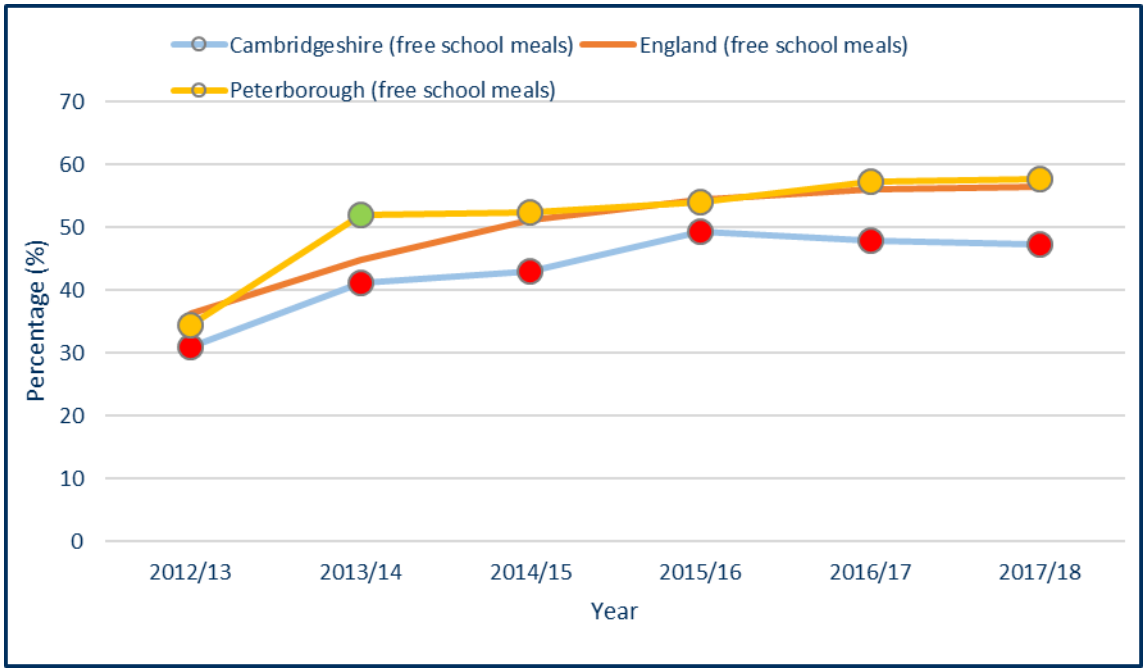
- Statistically significantly better than the England average value
- Statistically similar to the England average value
- Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

Source: Department of Education, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire's percentage is statistically similar to the England average and, in line with the national percentage, has increased over recent periods.
- Peterborough's percentage has been statistically significantly worse than the national average for the four years 2014/15 – 2017/18, although an improvement from 61.1% in 2014/15 to 66.7% in 2017/18 shows a statistically significantly improving recent trend.

Figure 29. School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (all pupils) in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England, 2012/13 to 2017/18



Statistically significantly better than the England average value

Statistically similar to the England average value

Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

Source: Department of Education, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key point:

- While both England and Cambridgeshire have improving trends, the Cambridgeshire percentage has remained lower than England's percentage through the entire period outlined within the table above. Peterborough's percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception is statistically similar to the England percentage and has remained so since 2014/15 after being statistically significantly better than the England rate in 2013/14.

USEFUL LINK: http://www.phoutcomes.info

Table 25. Educational attainment - the proportion of pupils achieving at least 5 GCSEs at grade A*-C including English & Maths, 2015/16

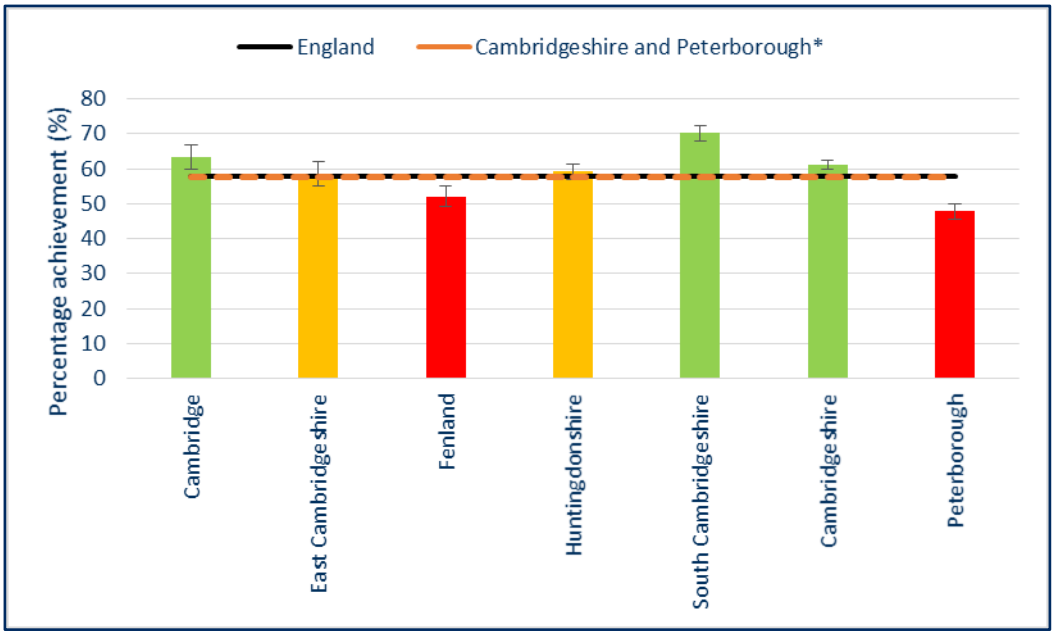
Area	%	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	63.3	59.9	66.7
East Cambridgeshire	58.7	55.2	62.1
Fenland	52.2	49.1	55.2
Huntingdonshire	59.2	56.9	61.5
South Cambridgeshire	70.2	67.8	72.5
Cambridgeshire	61.2	59.9	62.4
Peterborough	47.8	45.7	49.9
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**57.5**	-	-
England	57.8	57.6	57.9

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Source: Department of Education, from PHE Wider Determinants of Health Atlas

Figure 30. Educational attainment - the proportion of pupils achieving at least 5 GCSEs at grade A*-C including English & Maths, 2015/16



*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

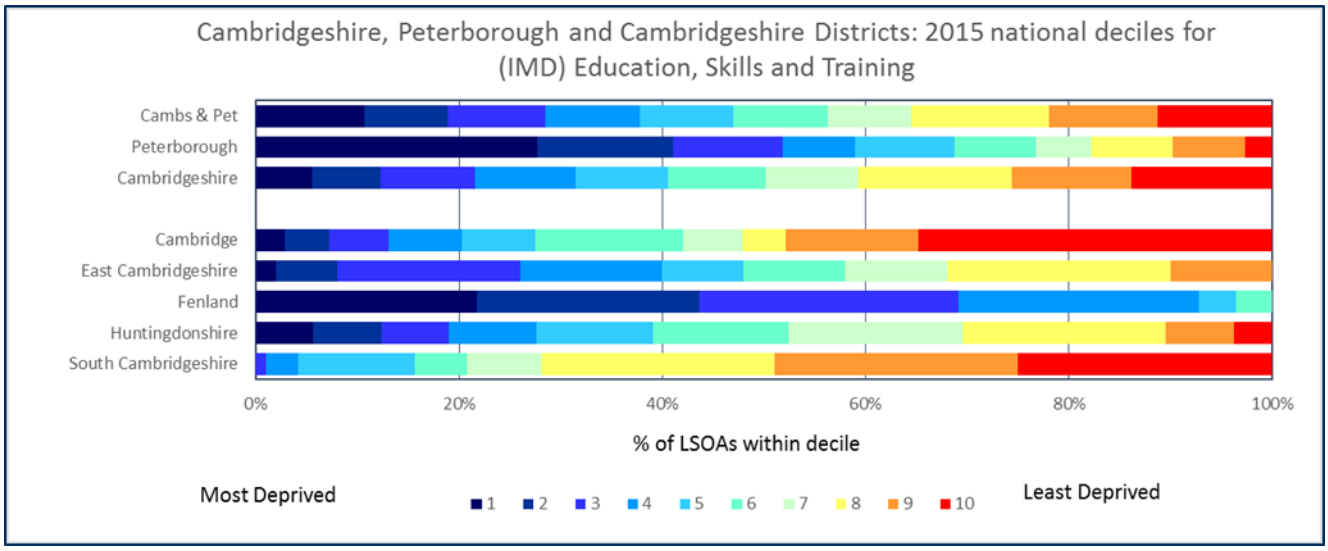
Source: Department of Education, from PHE Wider Determinants of Health Atlas

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's GSCE attainment rate is similar to the England average.
- Peterborough's GSCE attainment rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average.
- Cambridgeshire's GSCE attainment rate is statistically significantly better than the England average.
- Fenland's GSCE attainment rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average. Fenland's attainment rate is also statistically worse than the Cambridgeshire average.

USEFUL LINK: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants

Figure 31. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 – education, skills and training domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national IMD deciles in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts

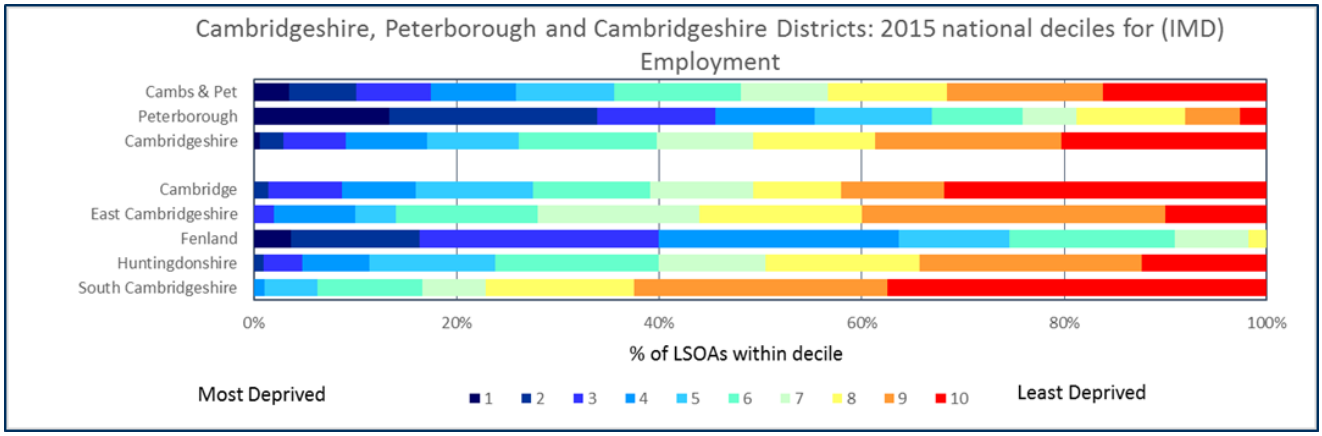


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

Key points:

- Related to education, skills and training, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has around 50% of its population in the 5 most deprived national deciles and almost 20% in the worst 2 deciles.
- Related to education, skills and training, Cambridgeshire has just over 40% of its LSOAs within the 5 most deprived deciles whereas Peterborough has almost 70% of its LSOAs within the 5 most deprived deciles.
- Compared to the Cambridgeshire districts, Fenland has by far the highest number of small areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived national groups and no small areas in the four least deprived groups.

Figure 32. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 - employment domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national decile in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts

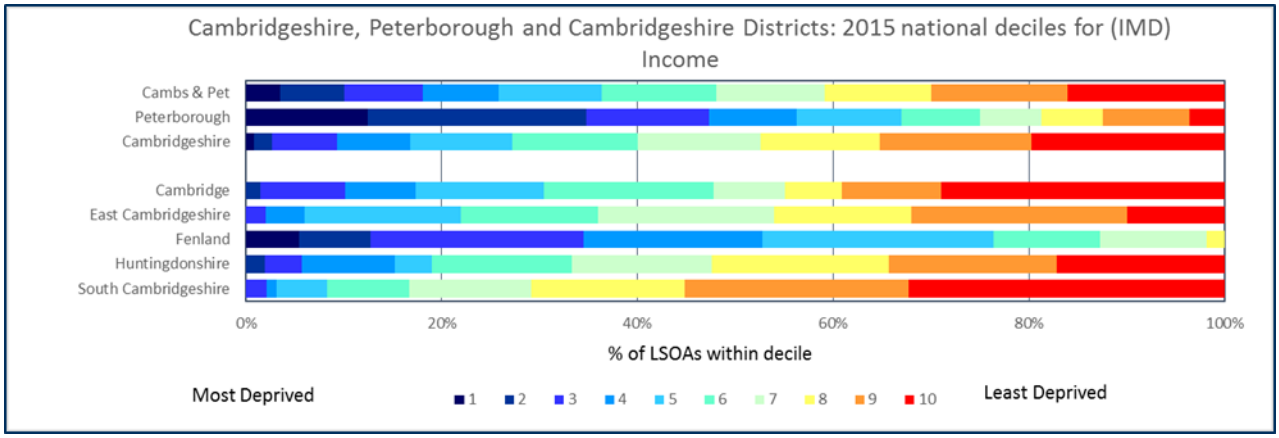


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

Key points:

- Related to employment, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has almost 20% of its population living in the 3 most deprived national deciles, but overall is not relatively deprived.
- Related to employment, Cambridgeshire has only 3% of its LSOAs within the 2 most deprived deciles whereas Peterborough has 24% of its LSOAs within the 2 most deprived deciles.
- Related to employment, of Cambridgeshire districts, Fenland has by far the highest number of small areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived national groups and no small areas in the two least deprived groups.
- Huntingdonshire has the next highest number of most small areas across the relatively deprived national groups and Cambridge has a few small areas in the most deprived groups.

Figure 33. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 - income domain - percentage of LSOAS in national decile in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts



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

Key points:

- Related to income levels, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has almost 20% of its population living in the 3 most deprived national deciles, but overall is not relatively deprived.
- Related to income levels, Cambridgeshire has only 3% of its LSOAs within the 2 most deprived deciles whereas Peterborough has 35% of its LSOAs within the 2 most deprived deciles.
- Related to income levels, of Cambridgeshire districts, Fenland has by far the highest number of small areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived national groups and no small areas in the two least deprived groups.
- The picture in Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire is relatively similar, although Huntingdonshire has more areas in more deprived groups than East Cambridgeshire and, conversely, more areas in the least deprived decile.

Table 26. Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Persons), 2017/18

Area	Number	Recent trend	%	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	72,800	↓	77.5	71.3	83.7
East Cambridgeshire	44,100	↑	80.3	73.0	87.6
Fenland	46,500	↑	78.3	70.8	85.8
Huntingdonshire	86,000	↓	80.4	75.7	85.1
South Cambridgeshire	79,800	↑	83.4	78.7	88.1
Cambridgeshire	329,100	↑	80.1	77.5	82.7
Peterborough	89,000	↓	71.9	68.8	75.0
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**418,100**	↑	**78.2**	**76.3**	**80.1**
England	26,086,000	↑	75.2	75.0	75.4

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Source: NOMIS from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Compared with England's average, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has a statistically significantly
- higher percentage of people in employment.
- Compared with England's average, Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly higher percentage of people in employment, as do Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire.
- Compared with England's average, Peterborough has a statistically significantly lower percentage of people in employment.
- Within Cambridgeshire, there are no statistically important differences between the Cambridgeshire average and any of the districts. Cambridge and Huntingdonshire both have adverse trends.

Table 27. Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate (ages 16-64 years), 2017/18

Area	Gap (% point)	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	21.6	15.4	27.8
East Cambridgeshire	12.4	5.1	19.7
Fenland	15.4	7.9	22.9
Huntingdonshire	2.5	-2.2	7.2
South Cambridgeshire	8.4	3.7	13.1
Cambridgeshire	11.7	9.1	14.3
Peterborough	12.8	9.7	15.9
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**12.3**	**10.4**	**14.2**
England	11.5	11.3	11.7

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Source: NOMIS from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Compared with England's average, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole all have statistically similar gaps in employment rates between those with a long-term health condition and the overall national employment rate, as does East Cambridgeshire, Fenland and South Cambridgeshire.
- Cambridge has a statistically significantly worse rate for the gap in employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate. The differences in the size of the population, overall employment rate, average earnings and stability of employment could all be contributory factors to this.
- Huntingdonshire has a statistically significantly better rate for the gap in employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate.

USEFUL LINK: http://www.phoutcomes.info

Table 28. Employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population (people aged 16-64 years), 2016

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	2,070	↑	21.8	20.9	22.8
East Cambridgeshire	800	↑	15.1	14.0	16.1
Fenland	1,680	↑	28.0	26.7	29.4
Huntingdonshire	1,820	↑	16.6	15.9	17.4
South Cambridgeshire	1,270	↑	13.3	12.6	14.1
Cambridgeshire	7,650	↑	18.5	18.1	19.0
Peterborough	3,880	↑	31.6	30.6	32.6
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**11,520**	↑	**21.5**	-	-
England	954,230	↑	27.5	27.5	27.6

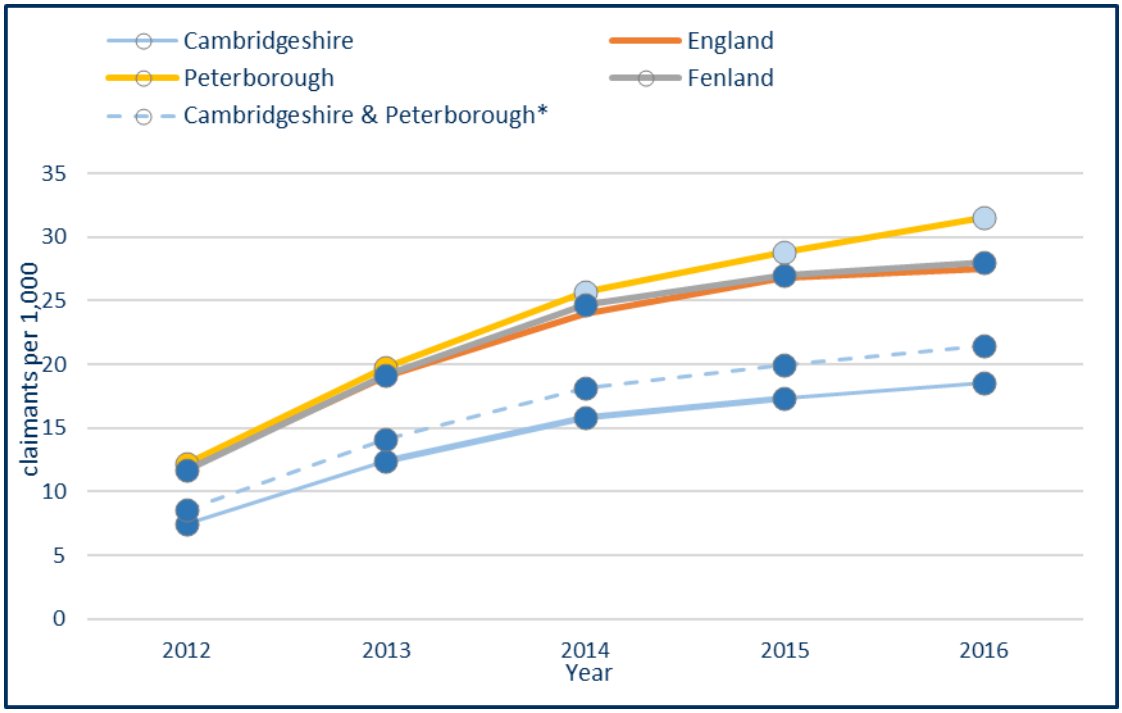
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Statistically significantly lower than the England average value
Statistically similar to the England average value
Statistically significantly higher than the England average value

↑ Increasing
↓ Decreasing

Source NOMIS, from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

Figure 34. Trends in employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population (people aged 16-64 years), 2012-2016



*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

- Statistically significantly below the England average value
- Statistically similar to the England average value
- Statistically significantly above the England average value

Source: NOMIS, from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

Key points:

- Although not statistically assessed, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively has a numerically lower rate of employment support allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders than England.
- Cambridgeshire's rate is statistically significantly lower than the national rate.
- Peterborough has a statistically significantly higher rate of employment support allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders than England.
- All areas within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England have an increasing rate of claimants with mental and behavioural disorders.
- Fenland's rate of employment support allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders is the only one in Cambridgeshire that is statistically similar to the England rate. Rates in all other districts, and the county average, are statistically significantly better than the England level.
- Cambridge's rate, along with Fenland's rate, are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average, with all other district rates being statistically significantly lower than the county rate.

USEFUL LINK: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/mh-jsna

Table 29. Wider determinants of health and wellbeing: summary of key indicators from Public Health England's Wider Determinants Atlas

Category	Indicator[1]	Period	England value	C&P* value	C&P* recent trend	Pet value	Cambs value	Cambridgeshire Districts				
								Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
Natural & built environment	Density of fast food outlets - per 10,000 popn	2014	88.2	64.7	-	82.4	59.4	93.4	40.4	92.1	56.4	24.1
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter concentration	2016	9.3	-	-	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.3
	Overcrowded households (%)	2011	4.8	3.6	-	5.3	3.1	5.8	2.3	3.4	2.4	2.2
Work & labour market	Employment rate ages 16-64 (%)	2017/18	75.2	78.2	↑	71.9	80.1	77.5	80.3	78.3	80.4	83.4
	Economic inactivity rate ages 16-64 (%)	2016/17	21.8	19.5	↓	20.2	19.3	25.6	15.2	19.2	18.8	15.9
	Sickness absence (%)	2015 - 17	2.1	2.1	-	2.6	1.9	1.1	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.6
Vulnerability	Unpaid carers (%)	2011	2.4	2.0	-	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.6
Income	Dependent children aged <20 in low income families (%)	2015	16.6	13.2	↓	18.5	11.1	13.5	8.4	18.1	10.2	7.4
	Dependent children aged <16 in low income families (%)	2015	16.8	13.5	↓	18.7	11.3	13.7	8.6	18.4	10.5	7.6
	Income deprived older people 60+ (IDAOPI) (%)	2015	16.2	-	-	18.5	11.3	12.7	11.7	16.4	9.6	8.4
Crime	Violent crime: emergency hospital admissions per 100,000	2015/16 - 17/18	43.4	35.0	-	64.3	26.1	38.0	17.3	36.0	22.7	22.6
Education	GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths (%)	2015/16	57.8	57.5	-	47.8	61.2	63.3	58.7	52.2	59.2	70.2
	Pupil absence (%)	2016/17	4.7	4.5	↓	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.1

[1] Full indicator descriptions and definitions are available at https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

↑ Getting better - increase
→ No significant change
↓ Getting worse - decrease
↓ Getting better - decrease
→ No significant change
↑ Getting worse - increase

Statistically significantly better than the England average value
Statistically similar to the England average value
Statistically significantly worse than the England average value
Higher than the England value
Lower than the England value

Source: PHE Wider Determinants Atlas

Key points:

- **Overall in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** – in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively, while some indicators are not formally statistically assessed, they are generally favourable when compared with national levels. This is generally because Cambridgeshire as a whole tends to have better wider determinant indicators than England and Peterborough tends to have indicators that are worse or similar to national levels. Sickness absence is similar to the national rate and the employment rate, economic inactivity rate, child poverty rates, violent crime and pupil absence rates are significantly better (lower) than the national rate.
- **Density of fast food outlets** – The rate for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is lower than the England average. Cambridgeshire and most district rates are statistically significantly better than the England average. The rate for Peterborough is statistically similar to the England rate. At district level, the rates in Cambridge and Fenland are statistically similar to the England rate, but are statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average.
- **Air pollution: fine particulate matter concentration** – this measure is not formally tested statistically, but based on a simple ranking Cambridge, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough have the higher levels. All other levels within Cambridgeshire, including the county average are around or above the national level.
- **Overcrowded households** – The rate for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is lower than the England average. Peterborough has statistically significantly higher levels of household overcrowding than found on average in England. Cambridgeshire and all of the districts except Cambridge have statistically significantly lower levels. Cambridge has statistically significantly higher levels of household overcrowding than found on average in England. Cambridge and Fenland have levels that are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire rate.
- **Employment rate ages 16-64 years** - Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly higher rate of people in employment than nationally. Employment rates in Peterborough are statistically significantly lower than the national average and have decreased over the last 5 years. Compared with England's average, South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire have a statistically significantly higher rate of people in employment. Employment rates in Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire and Fenland are similar to the national average. Within Cambridgeshire, there are no statistically important differences between the Cambridgeshire average and any of the districts. In Cambridge and Huntingdonshire the employment rate has decreased over the last 5 years.
- **Economic inactivity rate ages 16-64 years** – Economic inactivity rates for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined are lower than the national average. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough economic inactivity rates are statistically similar to the national average. Rates in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire are statistically better than the England average. Cambridge, Huntingdonshire and Fenland have levels of economic inactivity that do not differ significantly in comparison to the England level. The Cambridgeshire rate has decreased over the last 6 years. Rates in all the districts are decreasing apart from Cambridge and Huntingdonshire where rates have increased over the last 5 years.
- **Sickness absence** – Sickness absence rates in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, all of the districts and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority are statistically similar to the national position.
- **Unpaid carers** – The percentage of unpaid carers in Peterborough is statistically similar to the national average and percentages in Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined are statistically lower (better) than the national average. Fenland has a statistically higher level of unpaid carers than England and Cambridgeshire collectively. The percentage in Huntingdonshire is statistically significantly higher than the county's percentage, with Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire having significantly lower percentage.
- **Dependent children aged <20years in low income families** - The percentage of dependent children aged <20 years in low income families in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is lower than the England average and the trend is decreasing. Peterborough has a statistically higher percentage than the England percentage. Fenland's percentage is higher than the England value

and the difference is statistically significant. Cambridgeshire's percentage, along with all other district's percentages, are statistically significantly lower than the England average. With reference to the Cambridgeshire value, Cambridge and Fenland have percentages that are significantly worse than the county percentage and all other districts have percentages that are significantly better.

- **Dependent children aged <16 years in low income families** - The percentage of dependent children aged <16 years in low income families in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is lower than the England average and the trend is decreasing. Peterborough has a statistically higher percent than the England value. Fenland's percentage is higher than the England percentage and the difference is statistically significant. Cambridgeshire's percentage, along with all other district's percentages, are statistically significantly lower than the England average. Compared to Cambridgeshire, Cambridge and Fenland have levels that are significantly worse and all other districts have percentages that are significantly better.
- **Income deprived older people aged 60+ years (IDAOPI)** – The Peterborough IDAOPI value is higher than the national average. While not statistically assessed, the highest levels within Cambridgeshire are in Fenland with a percentage that is around the national average. All other districts, and Cambridgeshire, have lower levels than found nationally, with Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire having the lowest levels.
- **Violent crime: emergency hospital admissions** – Peterborough has a markedly high rate and statistically higher rate compared to the national rate. The Cambridgeshire rate and the levels in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are all statistically better than the national rate with Cambridge and Fenland statistically similar to the national rate. The rates in Cambridge and Fenland are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average, with rates in East Cambridgeshire significantly better.
- **GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths** – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have a GCSE attainment rate that is similar to England. Peterborough's GCSE attainment rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average. The rates in Cambridgeshire as a whole, Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly better when compared nationally. Fenland's GSCE attainment rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average and is also statistically worse than the Cambridgeshire rate.
- **Pupil absence** –The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined authority and Cambridgeshire rates are statistically significantly lower than the national rate. The rates in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are significantly better than in England.
  The rates in Cambridge and Fenland are statistically similar to the national average and statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire rate.

USEFUL LINK: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants

4. LIFESTYLES, RISK FACTORS AND HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough PHI Team calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with confidence intervals for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated QOF tables in this section. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated PHE tables in this section.

4.1 Excess weight

Children

Table 30. Prevalence of excess weight in children (overweight or obese), 2017/18

Area	Reception Year			Year 6		
	Number	%	Trend	Number	%	Trend
Cambridge	164	21.8	↓	246	27.7	↓
East Cambridgeshire	155	16.0	↓	234	27.3	↓
Fenland	216	19.9	↓	343	35.0	→
Huntingdonshire	336	17.6	↓	514	29.9	→
South Cambridgeshire	315	18.0	↓	395	23.9	↓
Cambridgeshire	1,186	17.5	↓	1,732	28.4	↓
Peterborough	610	20.9	↓	860	32.8	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**1,796**	**18.5**	↓	**2,592**	**29.7**	↓
England	136,586	22.4	↓	197,888	34.3	↑

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

	Statistically significantly better than the England average value	↑	Getting worse
	Statistically similar to the England average value	→	No significant change
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average value	↓	Getting better

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.06 (National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital)

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined has a lower percentage of childhood obesity than in England.
- Percentages of excess weight in children in Reception Year and Year 6 are statistically similar to the England average in Peterborough.
- In Cambridgeshire, the percentage of excess weight in children in Reception Year and Year 6 are statistically significantly lower than the England.
- Percentages of excess weight in children are statistically lower than England in all Cambridgeshire districts for both age groups, apart from Fenland where percentages of excess weight in children in both age groups are statistically similar to the England average.

Adults

Table 31. Prevalence of excess weight in adults (18+) (overweight or obese), 2016/17

Area	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	50.1	54,459
East Cambridgeshire	58.6	40,006
Fenland	70.7	56,744
Huntingdonshire	66.4	92,207
South Cambridgeshire	56.2	68,294
Cambridgeshire	59.8	309,398
Peterborough	62.5	92,650
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**60.4**	**402,113**
England	61.3	26,649,992

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.12 (Active People Survey, Sport England), ONS mid-2016 population estimates

Key points:

- The percentage of adults with excess weight (18+) is statistically similar to the England average for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole. At 60.4% however, this still equates to just over 402,000 people with excess weight across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- At the district level, the percentages are statistically significantly worse than the national average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire.

Table 32. Prevalence of obesity in adults (18+) by area of general practice location, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	4.7	7,601
East Cambridgeshire	9.2	6,227
Fenland	13.2	12,353
Huntingdonshire	8.7	12,489
South Cambridgeshire	7.1	7,555
Cambridgeshire	8.1	46,225
Peterborough	10.1	16,916
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG	**8.5**	**63,141**
England	9.8	4,530,447

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

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

Key point:

- While not statistically assessed, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG has a numerically lower rate of GP recorded adult obesity than England.
- The recorded prevalence of obesity among patients registered at general practices is statistically significantly higher than the England average among patients registered with practices in Peterborough and Fenland.
- The prevalence of obesity as recorded by general practices is likely to be an underestimate due to infrequent recording but variation by district is likely to be valid if levels and frequency of recording are consistent across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 33. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded obesity, 2017/18

LA Name	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Peterborough	Boroughbury Medical Centre	13.1
Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	12.9
Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	16.1
Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	14.0
Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	18.1
Fenland	Mercheford House, March	12.5
Huntingdonshire	Moat House, Warboys	10.7
Fenland	Parson Drove	18.7
Peterborough	Paston	15.5
Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	11.4
Fenland	Queen St, Whittlesey	10.3
Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	17.3
East Cambridgeshire	St George's	12.1
Peterborough	Thomas Walker, Peterborough	12.9
Peterborough	Thorpe Road Surgery, Peterborough	11.5
Fenland	Trinity Surgery, Wisbech	12.6
Peterborough	Welland Medical Practice, Peterborough	12.2
C&P CCG		8.5
England		9.8

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

Key points:

- Many practices in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded obesity are located in Fenland (8), but other practices are located in Peterborough, (5), Huntingdonshire (3), East Cambridgeshire (1).

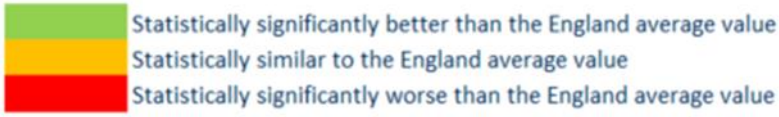
4.2 Physical activity

Children

Table 34. Physical activity and sedentary behaviour in 15 year olds, 2014/15

Area	Percentage physically active[1]	Percentage sedentary[2]
Cambridgeshire	11.9	68.5
Peterborough	12.7	71.3
England	13.9	70.1

1. Percentage of 15 year olds physically active for at least one hour per day seven days a week
2. Percentage of 15 year olds with a mean daily sedentary time in the last week over 7 hours per day
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough data not available



Source: Public Health England, What About YOUth (WAY) Survey

Key point:

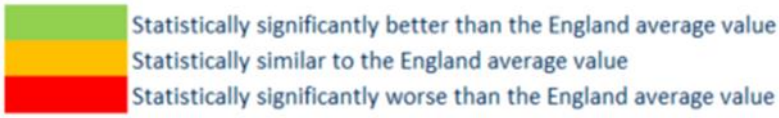
- Based on data from the What About YOUth Survey, the percentages of 15 year olds physically active and sedentary are statistically similar to the England average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Adults

Table 35. Percentage of adults physically active[1], 2016/17

Area	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	77.1	82,409
East Cambridgeshire	62.8	42,269
Fenland	60.7	47,989
Huntingdonshire	75.1	102,739
South Cambridgeshire	73.1	87,580
Cambridgeshire	71.1	362,567
Peterborough	61.1	89,079
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**68.9**	**451,547**
England	66.0	28,272,525

[1] Percentage of adults (aged 19+) that meet CMO recommendations for physical activity (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week).
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values



Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.13 (Active People Survey, Sport England), ONS mid-2016 population estimates

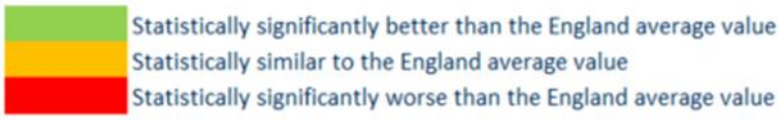
Key points:

- The percentage of physically active adults (19+) is statistically significantly better than the England average for Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.
- For Peterborough the rate of physical activity in adults (19+) is statistically significantly worse than the England average.

Table 36. Percentage of adults physically inactive[1], 2016/17

Area	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	13.8	14,774
East Cambridgeshire	23.3	15,641
Fenland	27.2	21,509
Huntingdonshire	15.0	20,503
South Cambridgeshire	15.2	18,264
Cambridgeshire	17.9	91,039
Peterborough	26.0	37,942
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**19.7**	**129,063**
England	22.2	9,526,729

[1] Percentage of adults (aged 19+) that are physically inactive (<30 moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week).
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values



Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.13 (Active People Survey, Sport England), ONS mid-2016 population estimates

Key points:

- The percentage of physically inactive adults (19+) is statistically significantly better than the England average for Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole. At 19.7% however, this still equates to almost 130,000 people across the combined authority.
- Peterborough's percentage is statistically significantly worse than the national percentage.

4.3 Smoking

Smoking prevalence in children

Table 37. Smoking prevalence in 15 year olds, 2014/15

Area	Current smokers[1]	Regular smokers[2]
Cambridgeshire	8.2%	5.2%
Peterborough	9.9%	6.6%
England	8.2%	5.5%

1. Regular smokers (>1 cigarette per week) and occasional smokers (smoke cigarettes sometimes)
2. Regular smokers (>1 cigarette per week)

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough data not available

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

Table

Source: Public Health England, What About YOUth (WAY) Survey

Key point:

- Based on data from the What About YOUth Survey, the percentages of 15 year olds that are current smokers and regular smokers are statistically similar to the England averages.

Smoking prevalence in adults

Table 38. Smoking prevalence in adults, 2017

Area	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	17.0	17,290
East Cambridgeshire	15.3	10,624
Fenland	16.3	13,163
Huntingdonshire	14.0	19,590
South Cambridgeshire	11.3	13,721
Cambridgeshire	14.5	74,710
Peterborough	17.6	26,226
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**15.3**	**100,614**
England	14.9	6,496,890

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.14 (Annual Population Survey)

Key points:

- Smoking prevalence in adults 18+ is statistically similar to the England average for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole. At 15.3% however, this still equates to just over 100,000 adult smokers across the Combined Authority.

Smoking cessation

Table 39. Smoking cessation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016/17

Indicator	Period	England (rate)	C&P* (rate)	C&P (number)	Cambs (rate)*	Cambs (number)	Pboro (rate)*	Pboro (number)
Number setting a quit date per 100,000 smokers	2017/18	4,097	768	5,234	4,976	3,819	5,235	1,415
Successful quitters at 4 weeks per 100,000 smokers	2017/18	2,070	435	2,966	2,723	2,090	3,241	876
Successful quitters (CO validated) at 4 weeks per 100,000 smokers	2017/18	1,477	285	1,939	1,545	1,186	2,786	753
Completeness of NS-SEC recording by Stop Smoking Services (%)	2017/18	91%	93%	4891	91%	3476	100%	1415

Note: There could be a source error for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate that we are investigating and will amend when clarified, making any necessary corrections subsequently on the web version.

Statistically similar to the England average value
Statistically significantly higher than the England average value
Statistically significantly lower than the England average value

* - Not assessed statistically

Source: Public Health England Local Tobacco Control profiles - https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have statistically significantly higher rates of smokers setting a quit date and validated smoking quitters compared with England
- Cambridgeshire has a similar completeness rate of 91.0% for NS-SEC (social class) recording compared to England. Note, however, that Cambridgeshire Stop Smoking Services record data about routine and manual workers who stop smoking and geographic and GP based data to address inequalities. Peterborough has 100% completeness for NS-SEC (social class) recording.
- In 2017/18 quit rates per 100,000 smokers decreased slightly in Cambridgeshire compared with 2016/17. Cambridgeshire's rate of successful 4 week quitters was 2,723 compared to the England rate of 2,020. In Peterborough the 2017/18 rate increased compared with 2016/17. Peterborough's rate of successful 4 week quitters 3,741 was higher than the England rate of 2,070. The rate of CO validated quitters had also risen in Peterborough to 2,786, but had fallen in Cambridgeshire to 1,545 and in England to 1,477 per 100,000 smokers.

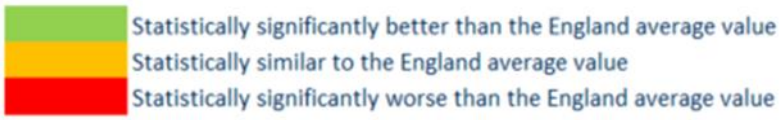
4.4 Alcohol use

Children

Table 40. Drinking behaviours in 15 year olds, 2014/15

Area	Ever had an alcoholic drink	Regular drinkers (at least once a week)	Drunk in the last 4 weeks
Cambridgeshire	72.4%	7.2%	16.4%
Peterborough	54.3%	4.7%	9.0%
England	62.4%	6.2%	14.6%

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough data not available



Source: Public Health England, What About YOUth (WAY) Survey

Key points:

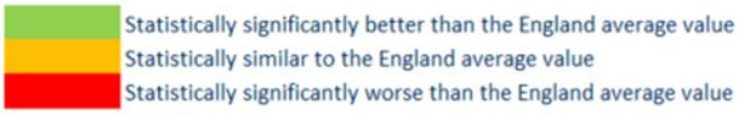
- Based on the What About YOUth Survey, the percentage of 15 year olds in Cambridgeshire that have ever had an alcoholic drink is statistically significantly higher than the England average.
- Peterborough has statistically significantly better percentages of self-reported drinking behaviours in 15 year olds than England for all behaviours shown above.

Adults

Table 41. Drinking behaviours among adults 18+, 2011-14

Area	Abstainers		Binge drinking in the previous week		Drinking more than 14 units per week	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridgeshire	9.5%	49,093	17.6%	90,853	27.1%	140,099
Peterborough	23.2%	34,392	11.9%	17,605	16.7%	24,693
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	12.5%	**83,485**	16.3%	**108,458**	24.8%	**164,792**
England	15.5%	6,731,135	16.5%	7,182,738	25.7%	11,191,067

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values



Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles for England (Health Survey for England), ONS mid-year population estimates.

Key points:

- Overall, though not formally statistically assessed, the percentage of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults who abstain from drinking alcohol is lower (worse) than the England average, with regard to binge drinking and excess drinking levels, percentages within the area are similar to national averages.

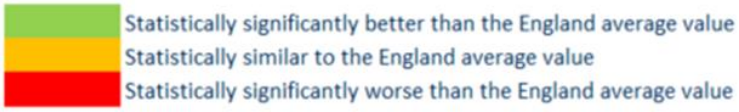
- According to the Health Survey for England the percentage of Cambridgeshire adults who abstain from drinking alcohol is statistically significantly lower (worse) than the England average.
- In Peterborough for all indicators, drinking behaviour levels are similar to national averages.

Table 42. Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad definition[1]), 2017/18

Area	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	2,484	2,361
East Cambridgeshire	2,088	1,845
Fenland	2,515	2,664
Huntingdonshire	2,080	3,684
South Cambridgeshire	2,042	3,146
Cambridgeshire	2,194	13,699
Peterborough	2,157	3,623
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**2,188**	**17,323**
England	2,224	1,171,253

* Value aggregated from all known lower geography values
- Data not available for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

[1] 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.
DASR = directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Key points:

- The rates of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions are statistically similar to national levels in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and statistically significantly better than the national levels in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- The rates of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions are statistically significantly worse than the England average in Cambridge and Fenland and significantly better in all other districts.

Table 16. NHS health checks - data from Public Health England's health checks profile, financial year 2017/18

Indicator	Period	England (%)	C&P* (%)	C&P* (number)	Cambs (%)	Cambs (number)	Pboro (%)	Pboro (number)
People invited for an NHS Health Check per year [1]	2017/18	17.3%	16.2%	38,710	16.7%	31,298	14.5%	7,412
People receiving an NHS Health Check per year [2]	2017/18	8.3%	9.2%	21,943	9.3%	17,409	8.8%	4,534
People taking up an NHS Health Check invite per year [3]	2017/18	47.9%	56.7%	21,943	55.6%	17,409	61.2%	4,534

*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values
Note: [1] - Percentage of NHS Health Checks offered to the total eligible population aged 40-74 years in the financial year
Note: [2] - Percentage of NHS Health Checks received in the total eligible population aged 40-74 years in the financial year
Note: [3] - Percentage of NHS Health Checks invites taken up by those offered health checks in the eligible population aged 40-74 years in the financial year

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

Source: Public Health England NHS Health Check profile

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough both have a statistically worse rate of people being invited for NHS health checks than England with a better rate of people receiving checks in the year.
- However, of those invited within a given financial year, the uptake rate is statistically significantly higher (better) than the England rate for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Although not statistically assessed, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined also has a worse rate of people being invited for NHS health checks than England and a better rate of people receiving checks in the year, the uptake rate is also higher than the England rate.

4.5 Drug use

Children

Table 44. Drug use in 15 year olds, 2014/15

Area	Ever tried cannabis	Used cannabis in the last month	Taken drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last month
Cambridgeshire	12.1%	5.8%	0.7%
Peterborough	10.9%	4.4%	0.6%
England	10.7%	4.6%	0.9%

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough data not available

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

Source: Public Health England, What About YOUth (WAY) Survey

Key point:

- Based on data from the What About YOUth Survey, drug use among 15 year olds in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is statistically similar to the England average.

Adults

Table 45. Estimated numbers using any illegal drug[1], 2017

Area	Used in the last year		Using more than once a month	
	16-24 year olds	16-59 year olds	16-24 year olds	16-59 year olds
Cambridgeshire	14,577	33,463	3,018	7,808
Peterborough	3,849	10,362	797	2,418
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*	**18,425**	**43,825**	**3,815**	**10,226**

[1]Any drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values
Numbers estimated based on prevalence estimates for England and Wales 2016/17 applied to the mid-2016 population:
Using in the last year: 16-24 year olds 19.2%, 16-59 year olds 8.5%.
Using more than once a month: 16-24 year olds 4.2%, 16-59 year olds 2.0%.

Sources: Crime Survey for England 2017/18, ONS 2017 mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined there are an estimated 44,000 people who have used an illegal drug at least once in the last year, around 10,400 of which are estimated to use more than once a month.
- There are an estimated 33,500 people who have used drugs at least once in the last year in Cambridgeshire, around 7,800 of which use more than once a month.
- In Peterborough, there are an estimated 10,400 people who have used drugs at least once in the last year, around 2,400 of which are estimated to use more than once a month.

Table 46. Directly age-standardised drug-related[1] mortality, 2013-17

Area	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
Cambridge	40	7.0
East Cambridgeshire	10	2.3
Fenland	33	7.1
Huntingdonshire	47	5.4
South Cambridgeshire	23	3.1
Cambridgeshire	153	4.9
Peterborough	61	6.4
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**214**	**5.2**

[1]Any drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

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

Key points:

- Around 40 people die each year due to drug misuse in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- None of the area-based rates, differ in terms of statistical significance compared to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average.
- Rates of death are numerically higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate in Peterborough, as well as Cambridge and Fenland at a district level.

4.6 Sexual health

Table 47. Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15-24, 2017

Area	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000	5-yr trend
Cambridge	323	1,133	↓
East Cambridgeshire	87	1,049	→
Fenland	148	1,373	→
Huntingdonshire	246	1,381	↓
South Cambridgeshire	175	1,164	→
Cambridgeshire	979	1,217	↓
Peterborough	556	2,535	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**1,535**	**1,500**	↓
England	126,828	1,882	↓

Higher chlamydia detection rates are currently considered favourable as they are thought to reflect better control activity. However, low detection rates may also indicate low prevalence of infection in the population.
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

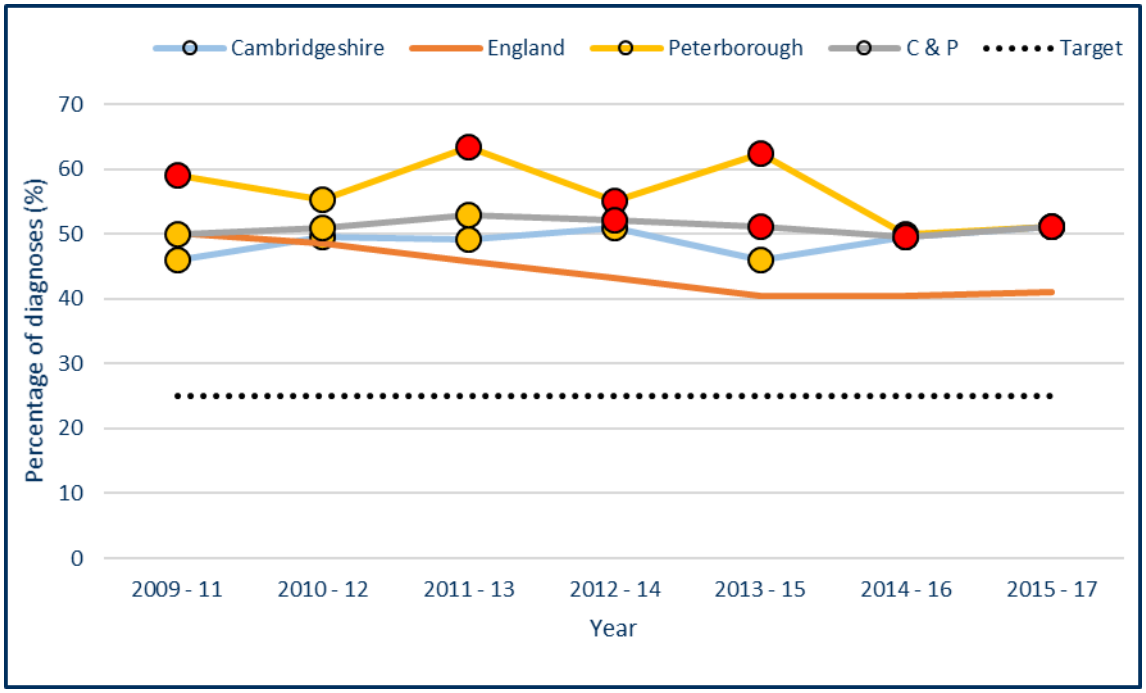
≥ 2,300	↑ Getting better (increasing)
1,900 to 2300	→ No significant change
< 1,900	↓ Getting worse (decreasing)

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 3.02 (National Chlamydia Screening Programme)

Key points

- The Chlamydia detection rate is higher than the national target in Peterborough.
- The Chlamydia detection rate is lower than the national target in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, Cambridgeshire and each of the districts. The rate of overall for the county has decreased over the last 5 years, as has the Combined Authority rate. Low detection rates for Chlamydia can either be due to a low rate of infections in an area, to lower numbers of screenings being done, or to the screenings not targeting those at highest risk.

Figure 35. Percentage of HIV diagnoses at a late stage of infection, 2009-11 to 2015-2017



- < 25%
- 25% to 50%
- ≥ 50%

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 3.04

Key points:

- The percentage of HIV diagnoses being made at a late stage of infection in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire is currently 51.1% and 51.2% in Peterborough. All values are therefore above (worse than) the target of 25% and England average of 41.1%.
- Although the trend is not statistically assessed, the percentage appears to have increased in Cambridgeshire compared to a decrease seen nationally.

Table 48. New sexually transmitted infection diagnoses[1] in those aged 15-64, 2017

Area	Diagnoses			Testing		Positivity	
	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000	trend	Rate per 100,000	trend	Percentage	trend
Cambridge	747	834	↓	22,914	↑	3.6	↓
East Cambridgeshire	185	340	↓	7,952	→	4.3	↓
Fenland	305	501	→	10,285	↑	4.9	↓
Huntingdonshire	542	486	↓	11,099	↑	4.4	↓
South Cambridgeshire	359	369	↓	10,069	↑	3.7	↓
Cambridgeshire	2,138	517	↓	12,881	↑	4.0	↓
Peterborough	960	761	→	17,163	↑	4.4	↓
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**3,098**	**574**	↓	**13,882**	↑	**4.1**	↓
England	281,480	794	↓	16,739	↑	4.7	↓

[1] excluding chlamydia in under 25s

	Statistically significantly better than the England average value	↑	Getting worse
	Statistically similar to the England average value	→	No significant change
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average value	↓	Getting better

Source: Public Health England Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

Key points:

- The STI diagnosis rate in Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole is currently statistically significantly lower (better) than the England average and has decreased over the last 5 years, as it has nationally. The rate of testing for STIs is significantly lower than the England average in Cambridgeshire and the percentage of cases tested found to be positive for an STI is also lower.
- In Peterborough, the STI diagnosis rate is similar to the average for England but the testing rate is significantly higher and the positivity rate is similar.
- Testing rates have been stable or increasing over the last 5 years across all districts but positivity rates have declined, which again may indicate inappropriate targeting or a general decrease in prevalence of infection in the population. Similar trends are observed for England as a whole.

4.7 Under 18 conceptions and births

Table 49. Under 18 conceptions and birth rates, 2016

Area	Conceptions			Births		
	Number	Rate per 1,000[1]	Trend	Number	Rate per 1,000[1]	Trend
Cambridge	19	11.3	↓	12	7.1	→
East Cambridgeshire	16	11.6	↓	3	2.2	→
Fenland	32	19.6	↓	13	7.9	→
Huntingdonshire	50	17.1	↓	7	2.4	↓
South Cambridgeshire	9	3.3	↓	9	3.3	→
Cambridgeshire	126	12.2	↓	44	4.3	↓
Peterborough	99	29.8	↓	32	9.6	↓
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**225**	**16.5**	↓	**76**	**5.6**	↓
England	17,014	18.8	↓	5,025	5.6	↓

[1] per 1,000 females aged 15-17

	Statistically significantly better than the England average value	↑	Getting worse
	Statistically similar to the England average value	→	No significant change
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average value	↓	Getting better

Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 2.04, Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles (ONS)

Key points:

- The rate of under 18 conception in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is statistically significantly lower than the England average and the overall birth rate is similar to national rate.
- The rate of under 18 conceptions in Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly lower than the England average and rates are declining across the county, as they are nationally.
- In Peterborough the rate of under 18 conception and the birth rate to mothers aged under 18 are both statistically significantly higher than the England average although rates are declining.
- Birth rates to mothers aged under 18 are statistically significantly lower in Huntingdonshire compared with the national average.

4.8 Falls and hip fracture

Table 50a. Falls in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions, England, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (for age/sex groups where one or more Cambridgeshire districts have worse rates than England, as shown in Table 50b), 2017/18

Indicator	Period	England rate per 100,000 [1]	C&P* rate per 100,000 [1]	C&P* number	Pboro rate per 100,000 [1]	Pboro number	Cambs rate per 100,000 [1]	Cambs number
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2017/18	2,170	2,140	3,261	2,041	602	2,164	2,659
People aged 65 & over (males)	2017/18	1,775	1,732	1,076	1,635	192	1,754	884
People aged 65 & over (females)	2017/18	2,453	2,437	2,185	2,320	410	2,465	1,775
People aged 65-79 (persons)	2017/18	1,033	935	982	897	179	943	803
People aged 65-79 (male)	2017/18	855	764	388	759	72	766	316
People aged 80 & over (persons)	2017/18	5,469	5,636	2,279	5,357	423	5,702	1,856
People aged 80 & over (female)	2017/18	6,115	6,345	1,591	6,082	303	6,410	1,288

[1] age standardised rate per 100,000 population
*value aggregated from all known lower geography

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

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Table 50b. Falls in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions (for age/sex groups where one or more districts have worse rates than England), 2017/18

Indicator	Cambridgeshire Districts[1]				
	Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2,591	2,014	2,177	2,056	2,123
People aged 65 & over (males)	2,187	1,491	1,951	1,612	1,696
People aged 65 & over (females)	2,860	2,400	2,355	2,361	2,469
People aged 65-79 (persons)	1,263	752	951	956	876
People aged 65-79 (male)	1,172	533	799	794	658
People aged 80 & over (persons)	6,440	5,673	5,730	5,246	5,741
People aged 80 & over (female)	7,243	6,570	6,031	6,008	6,521

[1] age standardised rate per 100,000 population

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

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- In falls emergency admissions in people and males aged 65-79 years, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined has statistically significantly better rates than England.
- Overall, in people aged 65 years and over Cambridgeshire and the districts, except Cambridge, have similar rates to the England averages for emergency hospital admissions for falls. South Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire sometimes have better rates in some age groups.

- In Peterborough, rates for people aged 65 are all statistically similar to England.
- Falls emergency admissions in males and females in Cambridge aged 65 years and over are statistically significantly worse than England, as are the rates for all persons in this age band.
- In falls emergency admissions in people and males aged 65-79 years, Cambridge has statistically significantly worse rates than England for falls across the population.
- In falls emergency admissions in people and males aged 65-79 years, East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire have statistically significantly better rates than England.
- In falls emergency admissions in people and females aged 80 years and over, Cambridge has statistically significantly worse rates than England for falls across the population.

Table 51a. Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England, 2017/18

Indicator	Period	England rate per 100,000 [1]	C&P* rate per 100,000 [1]	C&P* number	Pboro rate per 100,000 [1]	Pboro number	Cambs rate per 100,000 [1]	Cambs number
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2017/18	578	551	839	625	185	533	654
People aged 65 - 79 (persons)	2017/18	246	238	249	262	52	232	197
People aged 80 & over (persons)	2017/18	1,539	1,459	590	1,677	133	1,404	457

[1] age standardised rate per 100,000 population
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

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

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Table 51b. Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur, Cambridgeshire districts, 2017/18

Indicator	Cambridgeshire Districts				
	Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
People aged 65 & over (persons)	527	462	593	558	515
People aged 65 - 79 (persons)	270	159	268	245	216
People aged 80 & over (persons)	1,275	1,343	1,536	1,468	1,381

[1] age standardised rate per 100,000 population

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

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough the rates of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over tend to show no statistical difference to the England average. Looking back to 2011/12 this pattern is similar with Cambridgeshire and most districts generally having rates that do not differ

statistically from the England average. However, the numbers of hip fractures are relatively small and this makes it harder to detect statistical differences.

- The Cambridgeshire rate of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over in 2017/18 is statistically significantly better than England, having been similar since 2010/11.
- In Peterborough the rate of hip fractures in people aged 65 returned to statistically similar to the England average, having been statistically significantly higher in 2013/14 and 2014/15.
- For all districts except East Cambridgeshire, rates of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over tend to show no statistical difference to the England average. East Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly lower rate of hip fractures than England in people aged 65 and over in 2017/18 and for people aged 65- 79 years.

5. SCREENING, VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This section presents key information for cancer screening, abdominal aortic aneurysm screening, childhood screening and vaccinations and flu vaccination.

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated tables in this section.

5.1 Children

Table 52. Childhood screening, vaccination and immunisation - coverage (%) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Indicator	Period	England %	C&P %	C&P trend	Pboro %	Cambs %
Newborn blood spot screening [1*]	2017/18	96.7	-	-	-	-
Newborn Hearing Screening [2*]	2017/18	98.9	99.7	-	99.8	99.6
Vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old) [3,4]	2017/18	93.1	93.7	→	91.9	94.4
Vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old) [3,4]	2017/18	95.1	95.8	↓	94.7	96.2
Vaccination coverage - Meningitis C [4]	2015/16	-	95.2	-	-	95.2
Vaccination coverage - Pneumonia [4]	2017/18	93.3	93.8	→	91.6	94.7
Vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old) [4,5]	2017/18	91.2	92.3	↓	89.9	93.2
Vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (5 years old) [4,5]	2017/18	92.4	90.9	→	90.4	91.0
Vaccination coverage - Pneumonia booster [4]	2017/18	91.0	92.5	↑	90.0	93.5
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 1 dose (2 years old) [4,6]	2017/18	91.2	92.4	↑	90.0	93.4
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 1 dose (5 years old) [4,6]	2017/18	94.9	-	-	95.0	95.4
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 2 doses (5 years old) [4,6]	2017/18	87.2	88.7	↑	88.6	88.7
Vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination for 1 dose (females 12-13 years old) [4,7]	2017/18	86.9	90.0	-	86.5	91.3
Vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination for 2 dose (females 13-14 years old) [4,7]	2017/18	83.8	85.2	-	85.3	85.1

Note:1 - % of babies eligible for newborn blood spot screening who were screened
Note:2 - % of babies eligible for newborn hearing screening for whom screening process is complete within 4 weeks
Note:3 - Vaccination - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old) = diphtheria, hepatitis B, Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b), polio, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis).
Note:4 - benchmarked against threshold based goals - see http://www.phoutcomes.info/
Note:5 - Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b; MenC = meningitis C
Note:6 - MMR = measles, mumps and rubella
Note:7 - HPV = Human papilloma virus
- Data not available

↑ Getting better - increase
→ No significant change
↓ Getting worse - decrease

* Statistically significantly better than the England average value
* Statistically similar to the England average value
* Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

above the benchmark goal
similar to the benchmark goal
below the benchmark goal

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- In general, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's vaccination coverage rates tend to be similar to target goals.

- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively, and also for the two individual areas, vaccination coverage rates for MMR for 2 doses (5 years old) are statistically significantly worse than the benchmark goals, as is England.
- Vaccination coverage for new-born hearing screening and MMR for 1 dose (5 year old) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is statistically significantly above the target goal.
- Vaccination coverage rates are decreasing (getting worse) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively for Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 year old) and for Hib/MenC booster (2 year old)

USEFUL LINK: http://www.phoutcomes.info/

5.2 Adult screening

Table 53. Screening coverage, 2018 (cancer) and 2017/18 (abdominal aortic aneurysm) - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents

Indicator	Period	England %	C&P %*	C&P trend	Pboro %	Cambs %	Cambridgeshire Districts				
							Cambridge %	E Cambs %	Fenland %	Hunts %	S Cambs %
Breast cancer screening [1]	2018	74.9	75.1	↑	73.5	75.6	68.1	75.4	75.3	77.4	78.2
Cervical cancer screening [2]	2018	71.4	70.5	↓	69.1	71.0	57.1	77.8	72.5	75.4	75.5
Bowel cancer screening [3]	2018	59.0	59.4	-	54.4	60.7	56.1	61.8	56.6	62.0	64.0
Abdominal aortic aneurysm [4]	2017/18	80.8	80.5	→	79.1	80.8	73.0	80.8	80.2	82.8	83.7

Note: [1] - % of eligible women screened adequately within the previous 3 years on 31st March
Note: [2] - % of eligible women screened adequately within the previous 3.5 or 5.5 years (according to age) on 31st March
Note: [3] - % of people eligible for bowel screening who were screened
Note: [4] - % of men eligible for abdominal aortic aneurysm screening who are conclusively tested
* Aggregated from all known lower geography values, not statistically assessed
- Recent trend not available

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

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined has statistically significantly lower (worse) cervical cancer screening rates and better bowel cancer screening rates compared to the national benchmark.
- The recent trend in cervical cancer screening for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough independently is also downwards (getting worse). This is also the case nationally.
- Peterborough's screening rates are all statistically significantly lower (worse) than the national rate, except screening of abdominal aortic aneurysm which is statistically similar.
- Cambridgeshire's screening rates are, for breast and bowel cancer screening, statistically significantly above the England average (better); however, the rate for cervical cancer screening is statistically significantly worse.
- Screening rates in Cambridge and Fenland are generally the worst in terms of the districts - Cambridge's rates are statistically significantly worse than the England rate for breast, cervical and bowel cancer and abdominal aortic aneurysm screening. Fenland's rates are generally similar to the national average, other than for bowel cancer screening where they are statistically significantly worse than England's rate.

5.3 Influenza

Table 54. Flu vaccination coverage (%) – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Indicator	Period	England %	C&P~	C&P recent	Pboro %	Cambs %
Vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+) [1]	2017/18	72.6	73.8	↑	71.3	74.4
Vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals) [1]	2017/18	48.9	49.3	↓	47.3	49.8
Vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old) [1]	2017/18	43.5	41.0	-	27.8	46.3

[1] benchmarked against threshold based goals
-No recent trend data available
~ Aggregated from all known lower geography values

↑ Getting worse
→ No significant change
↓ Getting better

above the benchmark goal
similar to the benchmark goal
below the benchmark goal

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key points:

- Flu vaccination coverage for older people and at risk individuals[12] are statistically significantly below target goals for England and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, both independently and as a whole.
- Coverage for 2-3 year olds in England, Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively is the only indicator which is statistically similar to the benchmark goal.
- Trends over the last five years show a decline for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined for flu vaccination coverage for older people and at risk individuals. This downward trend is also the case for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, the East of England, and each area within it, and nationally [data not shown].[13].

[12] People aged 6 months to 64 years with certain medical conditions, excluding otherwise healthy pregnant women and carers.
[13] PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, Health Protection, indicator 3.03xiv and 3.03xv

6. LEVELS OF ILLNESS AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

Interpreting data from the NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) (sections 6.1 to 6.4)

- The recorded prevalence of disease in QOF is the percentage of patients recorded on practice disease registers as a proportion of the relevant GP registered population.
- Data presented by district are based on the location of the general practice and not necessarily the residence of the patient.
- QOF data are not available by age. As the prevalence of most diseases varies with age, differences in prevalence between areas may be due to differences in the age structures of populations rather than true differences in disease prevalence. In general most disease prevalence increases with age. To this effect, it is important to note that where an indicator is reported as statistically significantly lower than the England average, this does not necessarily mean that the prevalence reported is not of a concern locally, particularly given the age structure of the local population. It is recommended that QOF data findings are used sensitively, and where possible alongside other local intelligence.
- Recorded prevalence may not reflect true prevalence as some people may have undiagnosed disease or not be registered with GPs. The data are also reliant on the ascertainment and quality of recording within individual practices.
- Locally, the quality of QOF recording is thought to be good and consistent in recent years, so although the prevalence estimates included below may not represent the actual morbidity of illness, the patterns by area and over time are likely to still be valid.

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough PHI Team calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with confidence intervals for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated QOF tables in this section.

6.1 Cardiovascular conditions (coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and stroke)

Prevalence and modelled estimates

Table 17. Prevalence of cardiovascular conditions by area of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Coronary heart disease		High blood pressure		Stroke	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.7	3,180	7.8	15,006	0.9	1,805
East Cambridgeshire	3.2	2,696	14.6	12,399	1.6	1,384
Fenland	3.8	4,509	16.3	19,131	2.0	2,353
Huntingdonshire	3.2	5,746	14.4	25,791	1.6	2,916
South Cambridgeshire	2.8	3,789	13.0	17,835	1.5	2,039
Cambridgeshire	2.8	19,920	12.7	90,162	1.5	10,497
Peterborough	2.5	5,550	12.1	26,595	1.3	2,920
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**2.7**	**25,470**	**12.5**	**116,757**	**1.4**	**13,417**
England	3.1	1,827,352	13.9	8,141,488	1.8	1,030,869

Statistically significantly lower than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly higher than the England average

Sources: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, CCC Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- The recorded prevalence of coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and stroke are statistically significantly lower than the national averages across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This is also true for the two areas independently. Both Peterborough and Cambridge would be expected to have low prevalence due to the younger age structure of their populations.
- The recorded prevalence of coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and stroke are statistically significantly higher than the national averages among patients of general practices in Fenland.
- The recorded prevalence of high blood pressure is also statistically significantly higher than the national average among patients of East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire practices.

Table 56. Estimated prevalence of cardiovascular conditions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015

Area	Coronary heart disease (55-	High blood pressure (all ages) (%)		Stroke (55-79) (%)
		Diagnosed	Undiagnosed	
Cambridge	6.9	12.9	9.5	3.5
East Cambridgeshire	7.9	19.9	12.3	4.0
Fenland	8.7	23.9	13.2	4.0
Huntingdonshire	7.4	20.4	12.2	3.6
South Cambridgeshire	7.1	19.3	11.8	3.4
Peterborough	9.3	22.1	11.8	3.7
England	7.9	20.8	12.2	3.7

Data were not available for Cambridgeshire, or Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined

Statistically significantly lower than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly higher than the England average

Sources: Public Health England Disease and risk factor prevalence profiles (Whitehall II study - CHD and Stroke; Imperial College, London - High blood pressure)

Key points:

- The estimated prevalence of CHD, diagnosed and undiagnosed high blood pressure are statistically significantly higher than the England average in Fenland.
- The estimated prevalence of CHD is also statistically significantly higher than the England average in Peterborough.
- Although these modelled estimates are not comparable to recorded prevalence data due to differences in age definitions, the patterns by district are similar.

Table 57. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded CHD, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	5.2
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	4.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	4.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	4.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	4.4
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	4.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	4.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	4.1
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Sutton	4.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	4.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	3.9
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Mary's, Ely	3.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Eaton Socon	3.9
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	3.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Great Staughton	3.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	3.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cromwell Place, St Ives	3.6
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	3.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Spinney, St Ives	3.6
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Oundle	3.6
C&P CCG			2.7
England			3.1

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

Key point:

- Many practices across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded CHD are located in Fenland (8), but other practices are located in Huntingdonshire (7), East Cambridgeshire (3) and Peterborough (1). Although Oundle Practice is not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough it does sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 58. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded high blood pressure (hypertension), Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	22.0
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	21.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Old Exchange Surgery, St Ives	19.8
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	18.4
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	18.3
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Wansford	18.3
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	17.7
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	17.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	17.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	17.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Kimbolton	17.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	17.2
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Mary's, Ely	16.6
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Sutton	16.5
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Great Staughton	16.3
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	16.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	15.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	15.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Eaton Socon	15.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	15.6
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	15.4
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Comberton	15.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Buckden and Little Paxton	15.3
Peterborough	Fenland	Queen St, Whittlesey	15.3
Peterborough	-	Thomas Walker, Peterborough	15.2
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Oundle	15.0
Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	Roysia Surgery, Royston	15.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	14.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Wellside Surgery, Sawtry	14.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cedar House, St Neots	14.7
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Orchard Surgery, Melbourn	14.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Yaxley	14.5
C&P CCG			12.5
England			13.9

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

Key point:

- Many practices across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded high blood pressure are located in Huntingdonshire (12), Fenland (9), East Cambridgeshire (4), South Cambridgeshire (2) and Peterborough (2). Although Oundle Practice, Wansford Practice and Roysia Surgery are not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough they sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 59. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded stroke, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	2.8
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	2.4
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	2.4
Cambridgeshire	East Northamptonshire	Oundle	2.4
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	2.4
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Great Staughton	2.3
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Wansford	2.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	2.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	2.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	2.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cromwell Place, St Ives	2.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	2.1
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	2.0
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	2.0
C&P CCG			1.4
England			1.8

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

Key point:

- Many practices across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded stroke are located in Fenland (6), but other practices are located in Huntingdonshire (4) and East Cambridgeshire (1) and Peterborough (1). Although Wansford Practice is not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough it does sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

6.2 Respiratory conditions (asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)

Prevalence

Table 60. Prevalence of respiratory conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Asthma		Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	4.9	9,374	1.0	1,979
East Cambridgeshire	7.0	5,974	2.0	1,663
Fenland	6.4	7,468	2.7	3,110
Huntingdonshire	6.5	11,598	1.9	3,444
South Cambridgeshire	7.0	9,631	1.4	1,886
Cambridgeshire	6.2	44,045	1.7	12,082
Peterborough	5.1	11,270	1.7	3,708
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**5.9**	**55,315**	**1.7**	**15,790**
England	5.9	3,463,893	1.9	1,113,417

Statistically significantly lower than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly higher than the England average

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

Key points:

- The recorded prevalence of asthma is statistically similar to the national average for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.
- The recorded prevalence of asthma is statistically significantly higher than the national average across Cambridgeshire and in each district except for Cambridge, where it is statistically significantly lower.
- In Peterborough, the recorded prevalence of asthma is statistically significantly lower than national average.
- The recorded prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is statistically significantly lower than the England average in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and for the combined area.
- The recorded prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is statistically significantly higher than the England average in Fenland.
- The recorded prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is statistically significantly lower than the England average in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

Table 61. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded asthma, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge Access Surgery	9.0*
Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	Roysia Surgery, Royston	8.6
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Comberton	8.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	8.5
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	8.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	8.1
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Sutton	8.0
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cottenham	7.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Parkhall Surgery, Somersham	7.8
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Granta Medical Practices	7.8
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Burwell	7.7
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Charles Hicks, Huntingdon	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cromwell Place, St Ives	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Great Staughton	7.5
Peterborough	-	Welland Medical Practice	7.5
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Milton	7.4
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Haddenham	7.3
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	7.2
Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	Royston Health Centre	7.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Kimbolton	7.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	7.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Buckden and Little Paxton	7.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	7.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	7.0
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Swavesey	6.9
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Harston	6.9
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Nuffield Road, Cambridge	6.9
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Arbury Road, Cambridge	6.8
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	6.8
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Orchard Surgery, Melbourn	6.8
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Over	6.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Old Exchange Surgery, St Ives	6.8
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Mary's, Ely	6.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	6.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Wellside Surgery, Sawtry	6.7
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Soham	6.6
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Bourn	6.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Spinney, St Ives	6.5
C&P CCG			5.9
England			5.9

* Dedicated surgery for the homeless, people in sheltered accommodation or people at risk of homelessness

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

Key point:

- Practices with statistically significantly higher than average rates of asthma are located throughout Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: Huntingdonshire (11), South Cambridgeshire (9), East Cambridgeshire (7), Fenland (7), Cambridge (3) and Peterborough (1). Although Royston Health Centre and Roysia Surgery are not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough they sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 62. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded COPD, Cambridgeshire, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge Access Surgery	4.8*
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	3.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	3.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	3.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	3.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	3.0
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	2.8
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	2.7
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Trinity Surgery, Wisbech	2.7
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	2.6
Peterborough	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	2.5
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Wansford	2.5
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Mary's, Ely	2.4
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Sutton	2.3
Peterborough	-	Bretton Medical Practice	2.3
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	2.3
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	2.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	2.3
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	2.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Eaton Socon	2.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Almond Road, St Neots	2.2
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	2.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Queen St, Whittlesey	2.2
C&P CCG			1.7
England			1.9

* Dedicated surgery for the homeless, people in sheltered accommodation or people at risk of homelessness

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

Key point:

- Many of the practices across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with statistically significantly higher than national average prevalence of COPD are located in Fenland (9), but others are located in Huntingdonshire (6), East Cambridgeshire (4), Peterborough (2) and Cambridge (1). Although Wansford Practice is not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough it does sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

6.3 Long term and high dependency conditions (cancer and diabetes)

Prevalence

Table 63. Prevalence of long-term and high dependency conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Cancer*		Diabetes (17+)	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.9	3,616	3.3	5,495
East Cambridgeshire	3.3	2,778	6.8	4,660
Fenland	3.1	3,596	8.2	7,779
Huntingdonshire	2.9	5,209	6.4	9,326
South Cambridgeshire	3.3	4,560	5.1	5,557
Cambridgeshire	2.8	19,759	5.6	32,817
Peterborough	2.1	4,670	7.0	11,961
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**2.6**	**24,429**	**6.0**	**44,778**
England	2.7	1,593,302	6.8	3,196,124

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

Statistically significantly lower than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly higher than the England average

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

Key points:

- The recorded prevalence of cancer is statistically significantly lower than the national average among patients of general practices for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.
- Peterborough's prevalence of cancer is statistically significantly lower than the national average.
- Cambridgeshire's prevalence of cancer is statistically significantly higher than the national average.
- The recorded prevalence of cancer is statistically significantly higher than the national average among patients of general practices in all districts except for Cambridge. It should be noted that this is a cumulative measure of new cancer diagnosis since 01/04/2003 and not the prevalence of existing cancers in the population.
- The recorded prevalence of diabetes in people aged 17 years and over is statistically significantly lower than the England average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, as well as in Cambridgeshire. Peterborough's prevalence of diabetes in people aged 17 years and over is statistically significantly higher than the England average.
- The recorded prevalence of diabetes in people aged 17 years and over is statistically significantly higher than the England average in Fenland.
- The recorded prevalence of diabetes in people aged 17 years and over is statistically significantly lower than the England average in Cambridge, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire.

Table 64. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded cancer*, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	4.7
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Wansford	4.5
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Great Staughton	4.5
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Mary's, Ely	4.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Buckden and Little Paxton	4.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	4.0
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Harston	4.0
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Over	3.9
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Oundle	3.9
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Sutton	3.9
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Granta Medical Practices	3.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	3.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Eaton Socon	3.8
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Cottenham	3.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	3.7
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Comberton	3.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	3.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Old Exchange Surgery, St Ives	3.5
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Bourn	3.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	3.5
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Maple Surgery, Bar Hill Health Centre	3.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	3.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	3.5
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Burwell	3.4
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Swavesey	3.4
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Spinney, St Ives	3.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Kimbolton	3.3
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Firs House, Histon	3.3
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	3.2
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	3.2
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cornford House, Cherry Hinton	3.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cromwell Place, St Ives	3.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	3.0
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	3.0
C&P CCG			2.6
England			2.7

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

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

Key point:

- Practices with statistically significantly higher than average rates of recorded cancer are spread throughout Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: Huntingdonshire (10), South Cambridgeshire (9), Fenland (7), East Cambridgeshire (4), Cambridge (1) and Peterborough (1). Although Oundle Practice, Wansford Practice and Roysia Surgery are not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough they sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 65. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded diabetes (17+), Cambridgeshire, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Peterborough	-	Welland Medical Practice, Peterborough	10.2
Peterborough	-	Dogsthorpe Medical Centre, Peterborough	9.7
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	9.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	9.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Parson Drove	9.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	9.1
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	9.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	8.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	8.9
Peterborough	-	Thomas Walker, Peterborough	8.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	8.3
Peterborough	-	Westwood Clinic, Peterborough	8.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	8.1
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	7.9
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Queen St, Whittlesey	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Moat House, Warboys	7.6
Peterborough	-	Octagon Medical Centre	7.6
Peterborough	-	Paston	7.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	7.5
Peterborough	-	Bretton Medical Practice	7.4
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Soham	7.2
C&P CCG			6.0
England			6.8

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

Key point:

- Most practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded diabetes are located in Fenland (9) and Peterborough (8) with two located in Huntingdonshire and two in East Cambridgeshire.

6.4 Mental health (psychoses, depression, dementia and learning disability)

Prevalence

Table 66. Prevalence of mental health conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses		Depression (18+)*		Dementia		Learning disabilities	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.0	2,013	7.0	11,410	0.5	922	0.3	584
East Cambridgeshire	0.7	609	9.4	6,368	0.7	599	0.4	364
Fenland	0.6	733	11.0	10,352	0.7	866	0.6	650
Huntingdonshire	0.7	1,249	9.7	13,897	0.8	1,420	0.5	837
South Cambridgeshire	0.8	1,045	8.6	9,197	0.7	892	0.3	451
Cambridgeshire	0.8	5,649	8.9	51,224	0.7	4,699	0.4	2,886
Peterborough	0.8	1,870	8.5	14,272	0.7	1,521	0.5	1,072
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**0.8**	**7,519**	**8.8**	**65,496**	**0.7**	**6,220**	**0.4**	**3,958**
England	0.9	550,918	9.9	4,589,213	0.8	446,548	0.5	284,422

* Patients with a record of unresolved depression since April 2006

Statistically significantly lower than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly higher than the England average

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

Key points:

- The prevalence rates of mental health conditions, dementia and learning disabilities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole are statistically significantly lower than the England averages, as they are in Cambridgeshire.
- The proportion of people with a recorded learning disability is statistically significantly higher than the England average in Fenland.
- The recorded prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses is statistically significantly higher than the England average in Cambridge.
- Rates of recorded depression are statistically significantly higher than the national average in Fenland.
- Levels of recorded dementia across the county are statistically significantly lower or similar to the national average. The recorded prevalence of dementia among people aged 65+ in Cambridgeshire is 3.9%, statistically significantly lower than the England average (4.3%) and in Peterborough the recorded prevalence of dementia is statistically significantly higher at 5.1%, [data not shown].[14]

[14] September 2017, Public Health England Dementia Profile.

Table 67. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge Access Surgery*	14.4
Peterborough	-	Dogsthorpe Medical Centre	1.5
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Woodlands Surgery, Cambridge	1.4
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Arbury Road, Cambridge	1.4
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Nuffield Road, Cambridge	1.4
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	York St, Cambridge	1.3
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Petersfield, Cambridge	1.3
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	East Barnwell, Cambridge	1.3
Peterborough	-	Westwood Clinic, Peterborough	1.2
Peterborough	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	1.2
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cherry Hinton Med Centre	1.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	1.1
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cornford House, Cherry Hinton	1.1
C&P CCG			0.8
England			0.9

* Dedicated surgery for the homeless, people in sheltered accommodation or people at risk of homelessness

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

Key point:

- Most practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses are located in Cambridge (9) or Peterborough (3), with one other practice in Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire.

Table 68. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded depression (18+) **, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge Access Surgery*	26.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Church St, Somersham	18.6
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	East Barnwell, Cambridge	15.2
Peterborough	-	Westwood Clinic, Peterborough	14.9
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	14.5
Peterborough	-	Hampton Health	14.5
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	13.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Parkhall Surgery, Somersham	13.7
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	13.7
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Almond Road, St Neots	13.0
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Clarkson Surgery, Wisbech	12.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Yaxley	12.8
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Willingham	12.8
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	George Clare, Chatteris	12.8
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Cathedral Medical Centre, Ely	12.5
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Acorn Surgery, Huntingdon	12.3
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	12.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Fenland Group Practice	11.5
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	11.4
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Monkfield	11.3
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	11.1
Peterborough	-	Ailsworth Medical Centre	11.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Queen St, Whittlesey	11.0
Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	Roysia Surgery, Royston	10.9
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cherry Hinton Med Centre	10.9
Peterborough	-	Bretton Medical Practice	10.8
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Cromwell Place, St Ives	10.7
C&P CCG			8.8
England			9.9

*Dedicated surgery for the homeless, people in sheltered accommodation or people at risk of homelessness
** Patients with a record of unresolved depression since April 2006

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

Key point:

- Practices with statistically significantly higher than average rates of depression are located throughout Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: Huntingdonshire (8), Fenland (7), Peterborough (4), Cambridge (3), East Cambridgeshire (2), South Cambridgeshire (2). Although Roysia Surgery is not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, it sits within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 69. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded dementia, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Nuffield Road, Cambridge	2.0
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	Bottisham	1.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	1.5
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Wansford	1.4
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Old Exchange Surgery, St Ives	1.3
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Firs House, Histon	1.2
Peterborough	-	Thomas Walker, Peterborough	1.2
Peterborough	Fenland	Mercheford House, March	1.2
Cambridgeshire	-	Boroughbury Medical Centre	1.1
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	1.1
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Ramsey Health Centre	1.0
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Oundle	1.0
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Almond Road, St Neots	1.0
Peterborough	-	Octagon Medical Centre	0.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Alconbury and Brampton	0.9
C&P CCG			0.7
England			0.8

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

Key point:

- Practices with statistically significantly higher than average rates of recorded dementia are located throughout Cambridgeshire & Peterborough: Huntingdonshire (5), Peterborough (3), Fenland (2), Cambridge (1), East Cambridgeshire (1) and South Cambridgeshire (1). Although Oundle Practice and Wansford Practices are not physically located in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough they sit within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG.

Table 70. General practices with statistically significantly higher than national average rates of recorded learning disabilities, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	District	Practice	Prevalence (%)
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge Access Surgery*	1.6
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Acorn Surgery, Huntingdon	1.2
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Cornerstone Practice, March	1.0
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Almond Road, St Neots	0.9
Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Priory Fields, Huntingdon	0.9
Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	Milton	0.9
Peterborough	-	Dogsthorpe Medical Centre, Peterborough	0.8
Peterborough	-	Paston	0.7
Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St George's	0.7
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Riverside Practice, March	0.7
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Arbury Road, Cambridge	0.6
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Nuffield Road, Cambridge	0.6
Cambridgeshire	Fenland	North Brink, Wisbech	0.6
C&P CCG			0.4
England			0.5

* Dedicated surgery for the homeless, people in sheltered accommodation or people at risk of homelessness

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

Key point:

- Practices with statistically significantly higher than average rates of recorded learning disabilities are located throughout the county: Cambridge (3), Fenland (3), Huntingdonshire (3), Peterborough (2), East Cambridgeshire (1) and South Cambridgeshire (1).

Self-harm

Table 71. Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	Male		Females		Persons	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	147	218.3	341	439.2	489	322.6
East Cambridgeshire	68	169.2	187	494.2	255	330.3
Fenland	91	193.6	159	337.0	250	263.9
Huntingdonshire	112	130.0	183	221.4	295	173.7
South Cambridgeshire	98	138.6	276	380.8	374	257.4
Cambridgeshire	516	156.2	1,146	354.3	1,663	252.5
Peterborough	204	208.8	302	308.7	506	256.7
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**720**	**167.3**	**1,448**	**343.5**	**2,169**	**252.9**
England	38,198	137.7	65,716	235.3	103,936	185.5

DASR – Directly age-standardised rate

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

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 2.10ii

Key points:

- For all persons, rates of emergency admissions to hospital for self-harm are statistically significantly higher than the national average for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and all Cambridgeshire districts except for Huntingdonshire.
- Rates are higher in females, accounting for slightly under two-thirds of admissions.
- Rates of emergency admissions for males in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are statistically similar to England.
- All hospital admissions (emergency or elective) as a result of self-harm are known to be statistically significantly higher than the England average in young people aged 10-24 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough [data not shown].[15]

[15] Public Health England Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Suicide and injury of undetermined intent

Table 72: Suicide and injury of undetermined intent for persons, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	Number	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	27	9.0
East Cambridgeshire	12	5.2
Fenland	25	10.0
Huntingdonshire	27	5.8
South Cambridgeshire	41	10.0
Cambridgeshire	132	7.8
Peterborough	59	11.7
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**191**	**8.7**
England	13,846	9.6

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly lower than the England average value
Statistically similar to the England average value
Statistically significantly higher than the England average value

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 4.10

Key points:

- The rates for this indicator for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, as well as Peterborough, do not differ significantly from the rate for England.
- Cambridgeshire's suicide rate is statistically significantly lower than the national rate.
- The rates for Cambridgeshire districts do not differ significantly from the rate for England except for East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, where the rate is statistically better than the England average.
- Rates in males are higher than in females (data not shown).

Estimated behavioural and mental health related prevalence for selected disorders - Children and Young People

Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2017, published by NHS Digital, collected information from 9,117 children and young people and combines information from children and young people or their parents and teachers. Specific mental disorders were grouped into four broad categories: emotional, behavioural, hyperactivity and other less common disorder. Table 73 below shows the findings on the prevalence of mental disorder by the four broad categories, pervasive development disorder (PDD)/autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and eating disorders.

The full report can be found here: https://files.digital.nhs.uk/F6/A5706C/MHCYP%202017%20Summary.pdf.

Table 73: Any mental disorder and specific disorders prevalence by age and sex, 2017

Age Bands	Any Disorder			Emotional disorders			Behavioural disorders			Hyperactivity disorders			Other less common disorders* (including PDD, ASD and eating disorders)			Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)			Eating disorders		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
5 to 10 year olds	12.2%	6.6%	9.5%	4.6%	3.6%	4.1%	6.7%	3.2%	5.0%	2.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	1.0%	2.2%	2.5%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
11 to 16 year olds	14.3%	14.4%	14.4%	7.1%	10.9%	9.0%	7.4%	5.0%	6.2%	3.2%	0.7%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%
17 to 19 year olds	10.3%	23.9%	16.9%	7.9%	22.4%	14.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%	-	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
5 to 19 year olds	12.6%	12.9%	12.8%	6.2%	10.0%	8.1%	5.8%	3.4%	4.6%	2.6%	0.6%	1.6%	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%

Note: *Other less common disorders, includes PDD, ASD, eating disorders and Tics/other less common disorders
'-' = no observations (zero value)
Caution is needed, when comparing rates between age groups due to differences in data collection. For example, teacher reports were only available for 5 to 16 year olds. For further details see Survey Design and Methods report[16]

Source: Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey, NHS Digital Copyright © 2018 Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Key points:

- One in eight (12.8%) 5 to 19 year olds had at least one mental disorder when assessed.
- Emotional disorders were the most prevalent of the disorders experienced by 5 to 19 year olds in 2017 (8.1%).
- Rates of mental disorders increased with age; 9.5% of 5 to 10 year olds experienced a mental disorder, compared to 16.9% of 17 to 19 year olds.

[16] https://files.digital.nhs.uk/22/793517/MHCYP%202017%20Survey%20Design%20and%20Methods.pdf

- Different disorders were prominent at different stages of childhood. For example, rates of emotional disorder were highest in 17 to 19 year olds, especially girls at 22.4%, while rates of behavioural and hyperactivity disorders were highest in children aged 5 to 16.
- ASD was identified in 1.2% of 5 to 19 year olds and was more common in boys (1.9%) than girls (0.4%).
- Eating disorders were present in 0.4% of 5 to 19 year olds. Rates were higher in girls (0.7%) than boys (0.1%). 1.6% of 17 to 19 year old girls had an eating disorder.

The tables below are based on these prevalence levels applied to Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2017 population estimates for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to give estimated numbers for the Cambridgeshire Districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined broken down by age band.

Table 74: Estimated numbers of children and young people aged 5-19 years with a Mental Health disorder, 2017, Cambridgeshire Districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined

Area	5-19 year olds																				
	Any Disorder			Emotional disorders			Behavioural disorders			Hyperactivity disorders			Other less common disorders* (including PDD, ASD and eating disorders)			Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)			Eating disorders		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Cambridge	1,420	1,420	2,850	700	1,100	1,810	650	370	1,030	290	70	360	290	180	470	210	40	270	10	80	90
East Cambridgeshire	1,060	980	2,050	520	760	1,300	490	260	740	220	50	260	220	120	340	160	30	190	10	50	60
Fenland	1,040	1,020	2,070	510	790	1,310	480	270	740	220	50	260	220	130	340	160	30	190	10	60	60
Huntingdonshire	1,940	1,850	3,810	960	1,440	2,410	890	490	1,370	400	90	480	400	230	630	290	60	360	20	100	120
South Cambridgeshire	1,870	1,800	3,690	920	1,400	2,340	860	480	1,330	390	80	460	390	220	610	280	60	350	10	100	120
Cambridgeshire	7,340	7,080	14,480	3,610	5,490	9,160	3,380	1,870	5,200	1,510	330	1,810	1,510	880	2,380	1,110	220	1,360	60	380	450
Peterborough	2,460	2,380	4,860	1,210	1,850	3,080	1,130	630	1,750	510	110	610	510	300	800	370	70	460	20	130	150
C&P Combined	**9,800**	**9,460**	**19,340**	**4,820**	**7,330**	**12,240**	**4,510**	**2,490**	**6,950**	**2,020**	**440**	**2,420**	**2,020**	**1,170**	**3,170**	**1,480**	**290**	**1,810**	**80**	**510**	**600**

Note: *Other less common disorders, includes PDD, ASD, eating disorders and Tics/other less common disorders
'-' = no observations (zero value)
Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey, NHS Digital Copyright © 2018 Health and Social Care Information Centre applied to ONS Mid-2017 Local Authority District and County population estimates

Key points:

- One in eight (12.8%) 5 to 19 year olds had a least one mental disorder. When applied to the ONS Mid 2017 population estimates this is estimated to be around 19,340 children and young people in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined with at least one mental disorder.
- Emotional disorders were the most prevalent of the disorders experienced by 5 to 19 year olds at 8.1%. This is estimated to be around 12,240 children and young people aged 5-19 years with emotional disorder in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- ASD was identified in 1.2% of 5 to 19 year olds; around 3,170 children and young people are estimated to have ASD in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, comprised of 2,020 boys and 1,170 girls (numbers do not add up due to rounding).
- Eating disorders were present in 0.4% of 5 to 19 year olds, estimated to be around 600 children and young people aged 5-19 years in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

Table 75: Estimated numbers of children aged 5-10 years with mental health disorder, 2017, Cambridgeshire Districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined

Area	5-10 year olds																				
	Any Disorder			Emotional disorders			Behavioural disorders			Hyperactivity disorders			Other less common disorders* (including PDD, ASD and eating disorders)			Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)			Eating disorders		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Cambridge	520	260	790	200	140	340	290	130	420	110	30	140	150	40	180	110	20	120	0	0	10
East Cambridgeshire	450	230	680	170	120	290	250	110	360	100	30	120	130	30	160	90	10	110	0	0	10
Fenland	420	220	640	160	120	280	230	110	340	90	30	120	120	30	150	90	10	100	0	0	10
Huntingdonshire	790	410	1,200	300	220	520	430	200	630	170	50	220	220	60	280	160	20	190	10	10	10
South Cambridgeshire	790	400	1,190	300	220	510	430	190	620	170	50	210	220	60	270	160	20	190	10	10	10
Cambridgeshire	2,970	1,520	4,500	1,120	830	1,940	1,630	740	2,370	630	180	810	830	230	1,040	610	90	710	20	20	50
Peterborough	1,120	570	1,690	420	310	730	610	270	890	240	70	300	310	90	390	230	30	270	10	10	20
C&P Combined	**4,090**	**2,080**	**6,190**	**1,540**	**1,140**	**2,670**	**2,250**	**1,010**	**3,260**	**870**	**250**	**1,110**	**1,140**	**320**	**1,430**	**840**	**130**	**980**	**30**	**30**	**70**

Note: *Other less common disorders, includes PDD, ASD, eating disorders and Tics/other less common disorders
'-' = no observations (zero value)
Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey, NHS Digital Copyright © 2018 Health and Social Care Information Centre applied to ONS Mid-2017 Local Authority District and County population estimates

Key points:

- In children aged 5 to 10 years, 9.5% experienced a mental disorder; this is estimated to be around 6,190 children Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

Table 76: Estimated numbers of children aged 11-16 years with mental health disorder, 2017, Cambridgeshire Districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined

Area	11-16 year olds																				
	Any Disorder			Emotional disorders			Behavioural disorders			Hyperactivity disorders			Other less common disorders* (including PDD, ASD and eating disorders)			Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)			Eating disorders		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Cambridge	490	480	980	250	360	610	260	170	420	110	20	140	80	70	150	60	20	80	10	30	40
East Cambridgeshire	460	420	880	230	320	550	240	140	380	100	20	120	80	60	130	60	20	70	10	30	40
Fenland	450	440	900	220	330	560	230	150	390	100	20	120	80	60	140	60	20	70	10	30	40
Huntingdonshire	870	810	1,680	430	610	1,050	450	280	720	190	40	230	150	110	260	110	40	140	10	60	70
South Cambridgeshire	850	800	1,650	420	610	1,030	440	280	710	190	40	230	140	110	250	110	40	140	10	60	70
Cambridgeshire	3,120	2,950	6,090	1,550	2,230	3,810	1,610	1,020	2,620	700	140	850	520	410	930	390	140	510	40	200	250
Peterborough	1,010	980	2,000	500	740	1,250	520	340	860	230	50	280	170	140	310	130	50	170	10	70	80
C&P Combined	**4,130**	**3,930**	**8,090**	**2,050**	**2,970**	**5,060**	**2,140**	**1,360**	**3,480**	**930**	**190**	**1,120**	**690**	**550**	**1,240**	**520**	**190**	**670**	**60**	**270**	**340**

Note: *Other less common disorders, includes PDD, ASD, eating disorders and Tics/other less common disorders
'-' = no observations (zero value)
Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey, NHS Digital Copyright © 2018 Health and Social Care Information Centre applied to ONS Mid-2017 Local Authority District and County population estimates

Key points:

- 6.2% of children aged 11-16 years experienced a behavioural disorder; when applied to the ONS Mid 2017 population estimates, this is estimated to be around 3,480 children in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. 3.2% of boys aged 11-16 years experienced a Hyperactivity disorder, an estimated 930 boys in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

Table 77: Estimated numbers of young people aged 17-19 years with mental health disorder, 2017, Cambridgeshire Districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined

Area	17-19 year olds																				
	Any Disorder			Emotional disorders			Behavioural disorders			Hyperactivity disorders			Other less common disorders* (including PDD, ASD and eating disorders)			Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)/Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)			Eating disorders		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Cambridge	360	880	1,220	280	820	1,070	40	20	60	50	-	60	50	80	130	40	-	40	-	60	60
East Cambridgeshire	150	300	460	120	280	410	10	10	20	20	-	20	20	30	50	10	-	10	-	20	20
Fenland	170	360	530	130	340	470	20	10	30	20	-	30	20	30	60	20	-	20	-	20	30
Huntingdonshire	300	610	920	230	570	810	30	10	40	40	-	40	40	60	100	30	-	30	-	40	40
South Cambridgeshire	260	570	820	200	530	730	20	10	40	40	-	40	30	50	90	20	-	20	-	40	40
Cambridgeshire	1,240	2,720	3,960	950	2,550	3,490	120	60	190	180	-	190	170	250	420	120	-	120	-	180	190
Peterborough	340	740	1,070	260	690	940	30	20	50	50	-	50	50	70	110	30	-	30	-	50	50
C&P Combined	**1,580**	**3,460**	**5,030**	**1,210**	**3,240**	**4,430**	**150**	**70**	**240**	**230**	**-**	**240**	**210**	**320**	**540**	**150**	**-**	**150**	**-**	**230**	**240**

Note: *Other less common disorders, includes PDD, ASD, eating disorders and Tics/other less common disorders
'-' = no observations (zero value)
Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey, NHS Digital Copyright © 2018 Health and Social Care Information Centre applied to ONS Mid-2017 Local Authority District and County population estimates

Key points:

- Rates of emotional disorder were highest in 17 to 19 year olds, especially girls, at 22.4%, for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined this is estimated to be around 4,430 young adults, around 3,240 of which are girls, aged 17-19 years old. 1.6% of 17 to 19 year old girls had an eating disorder; this is estimated to be around 230 young adult girls in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

6.5 NHS hospital services

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated tables in this section.

Inpatient hospital admissions

All admissions

Table 78. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	All ages		Under 75s		75 and over	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000
Cambridge	25,709	250	20,297	206	5,412	696
East Cambridgeshire	21,719	247	16,303	203	5,416	690
Fenland	33,112	314	24,926	267	8,186	798
Huntingdonshire	50,089	285	38,403	235	11,686	789
South Cambridgeshire	38,683	252	28,893	205	9,790	722
Cambridgeshire	169,312	268	128,822	220	40,490	746
Peterborough	47,062	259	37,707	215	9,355	707
Cambrdgeshire and Peterborough	**216,374**	**266**	**166,529**	**219**	**49,845**	**738**

DASR - directly age-standardised rate
Includes all elective, emergency, maternity and other admissions (excluding well babies receiving usual care)

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average value, Cambridgeshire against C&P average value, and Peterborough against C&P average value

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value

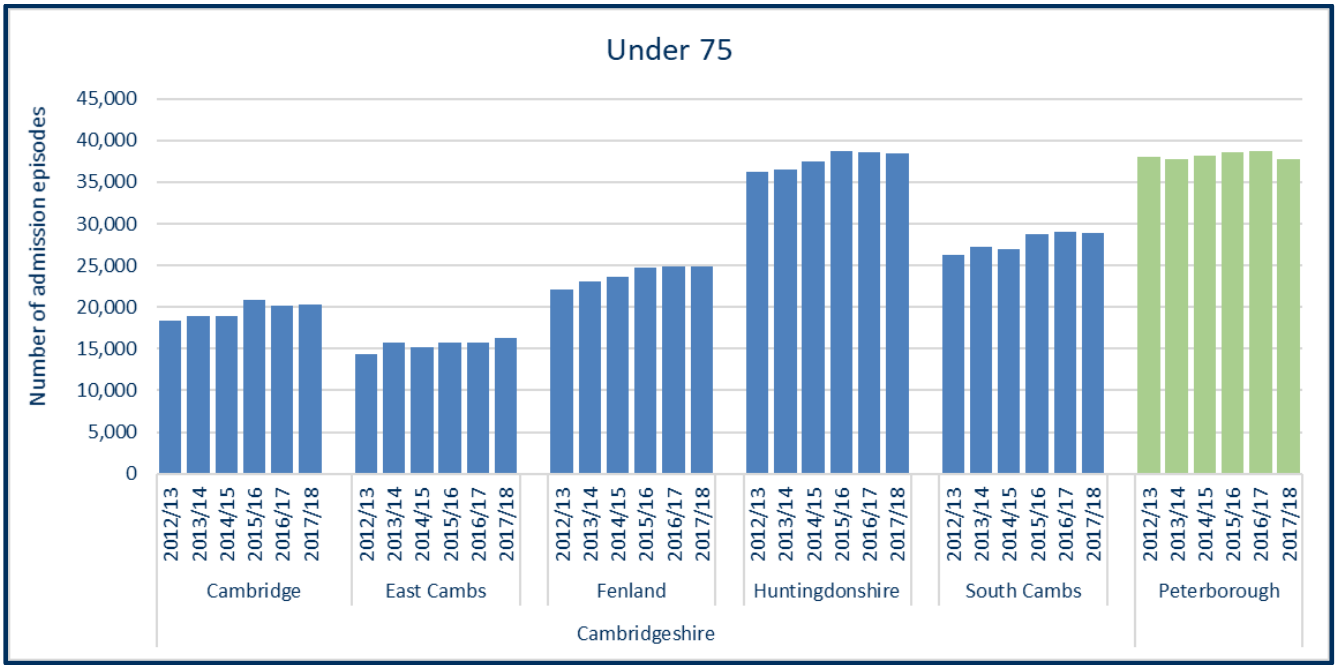
Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

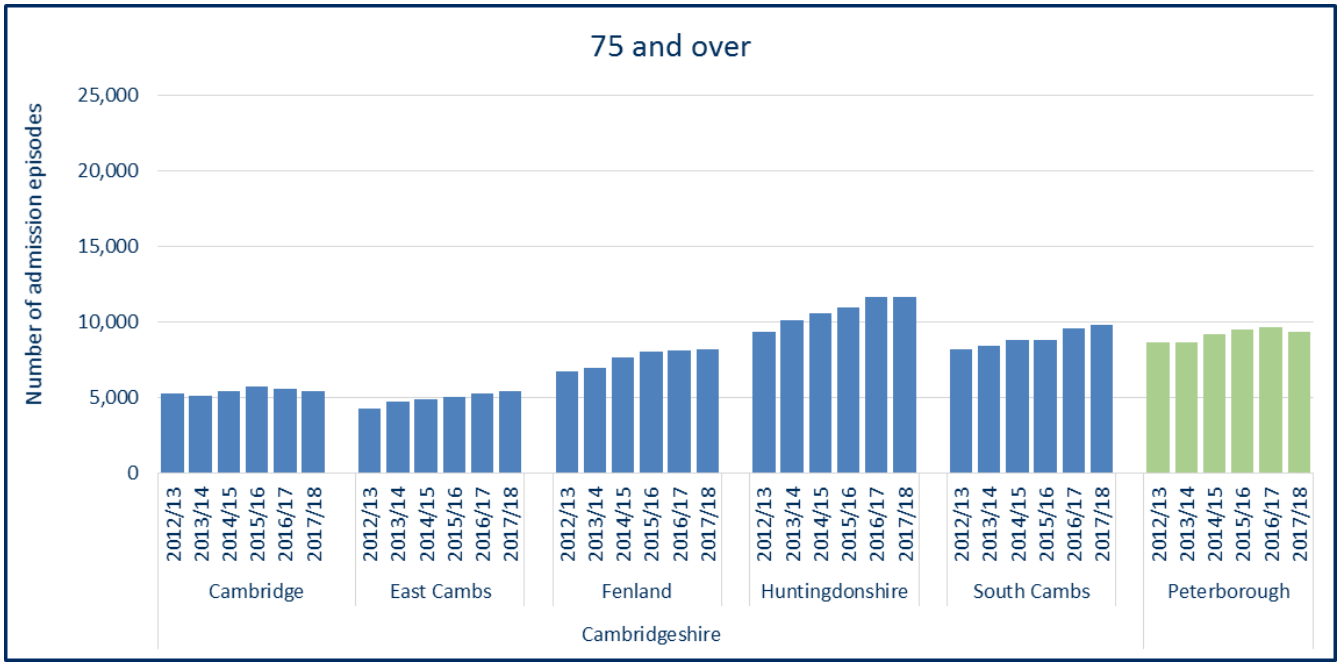
Key points:

- The rate of inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire in all ages combined, under 75s and 75s and over.
- In Peterborough the rate of inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average for all ages, Under 75s and people aged 75 years and over.

- Cambridgeshire's rates rate of inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average for all ages, Under 75s and people aged 75 years and over.
- There were just under 217,000 admission episodes among Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's residents in 2017/18.
- 77% of episodes are in people aged under 75.
- Rates of admission are generally more than three times higher in people aged 75 and over than in under 75s.

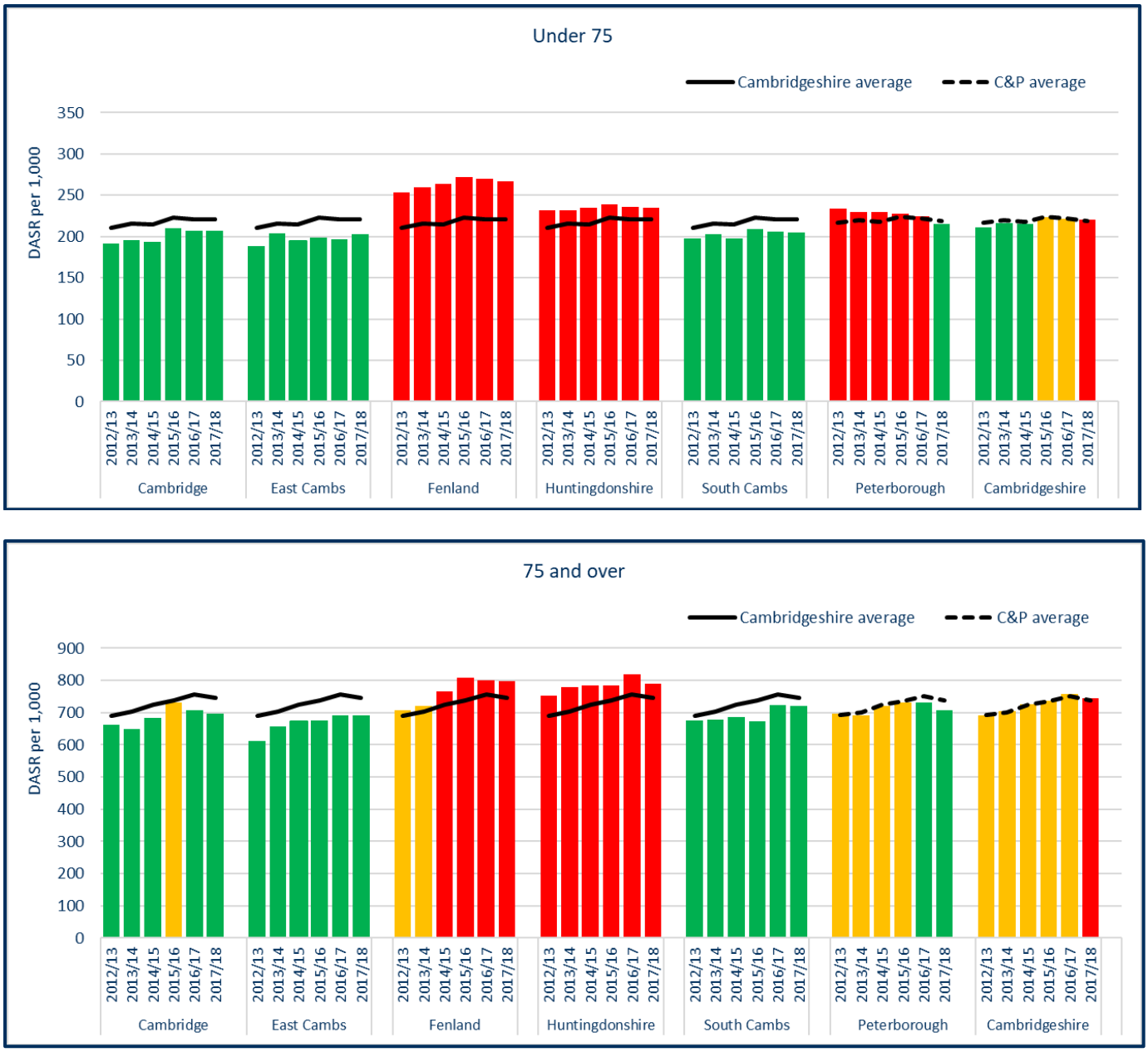
Figure 36. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions: numbers, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18





Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics

Figure 37. Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18



Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value

Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates.

Key points:

- Numbers of inpatient hospital admission episodes have increased among residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, Cambridgeshire, and each of the districts for both under 75s and 75s and over between 2012/13 and 2017/18.
- Numbers of inpatient hospital admission episodes have increased among residents of Peterborough aged 75 and over and has slightly lowered among residents aged under 75 between 2012/12 and 2017/18.
- Admission rates in the under 75s for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have decreased from 221.7 (per 1,000) in 2016/17 to 219.2 (per 1,000) in 2017/18. Rates for the 75 and overs have decreased from 752.4 to 738.2 over the same time period.
- Admission rates in under 75s were statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average for Peterborough 2012/13 – 2016/17, but rates have been statistically significantly lower in 2017/18.
- Admission rates in the under 75s are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate for Cambridgeshire in 2017/18. Rates for Cambridgeshire have been either statistically significantly lower than or similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate of admissions in the previous six years.
- Cambridgeshire's admission rates in the 75 and overs are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate in 2017/18 having been statistically similar since 2012/13.
- Admission rates in the 75 and overs for Peterborough were statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in 2016/17 and 2017/18 having been statistically similar since 2012/13.
- In under 75s, admission rates have been statistically significantly higher than the county average in Huntingdonshire and Fenland in all years since 2012/13 and in the last 3 years in Fenland.
- In the 75 and overs, admission rates have been statistically significantly higher than the county average in Huntingdonshire since 2012/13 and in the last 4 years in Fenland.

Elective admissions

Table 79. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	All ages		Under 75s		75 and over	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000
Cambridge	12,936	134	10,613	115	2,323	320
East Cambridgeshire	12,052	136	9,618	119	2,434	315
Fenland	17,886	170	14,107	150	3,779	376
Huntingdonshire	29,312	166	23,149	141	6,163	418
South Cambridgeshire	22,146	144	17,318	122	4,828	365
Cambridgeshire	94,332	151	74,805	129	19,527	368
Peterborough	23,451	134	19,546	118	3,905	302
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**117,783**	**147**	**94,351**	**127**	**23,432**	**355**

DASR - directly age-standardised rate

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

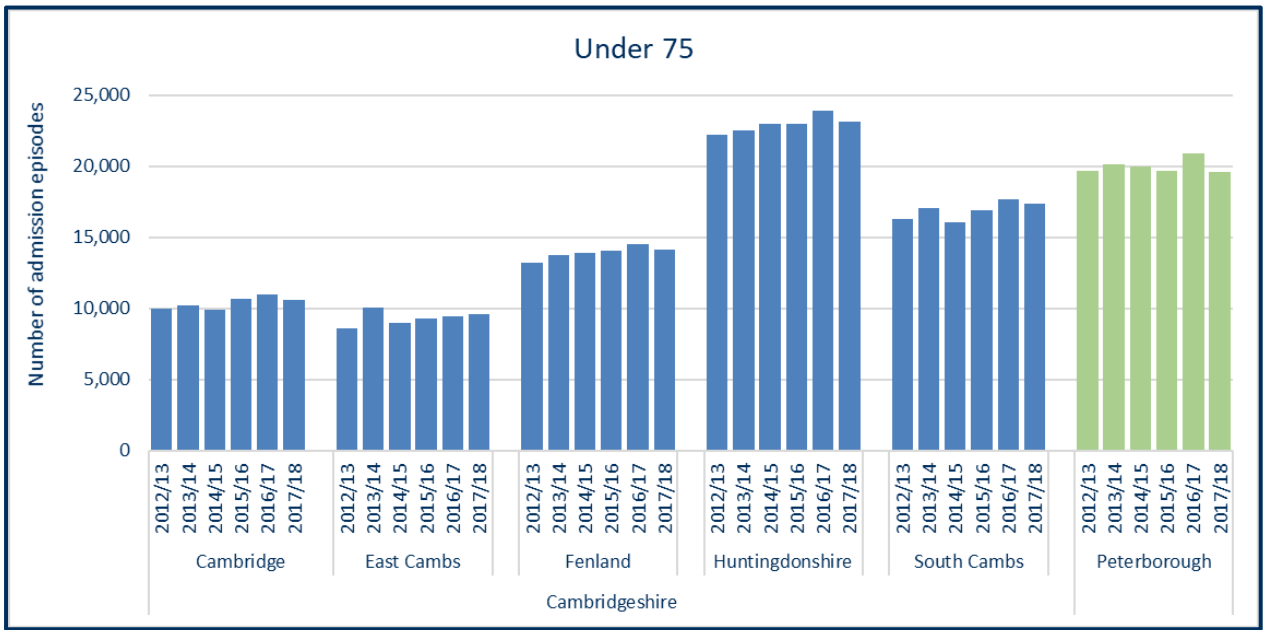
Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value

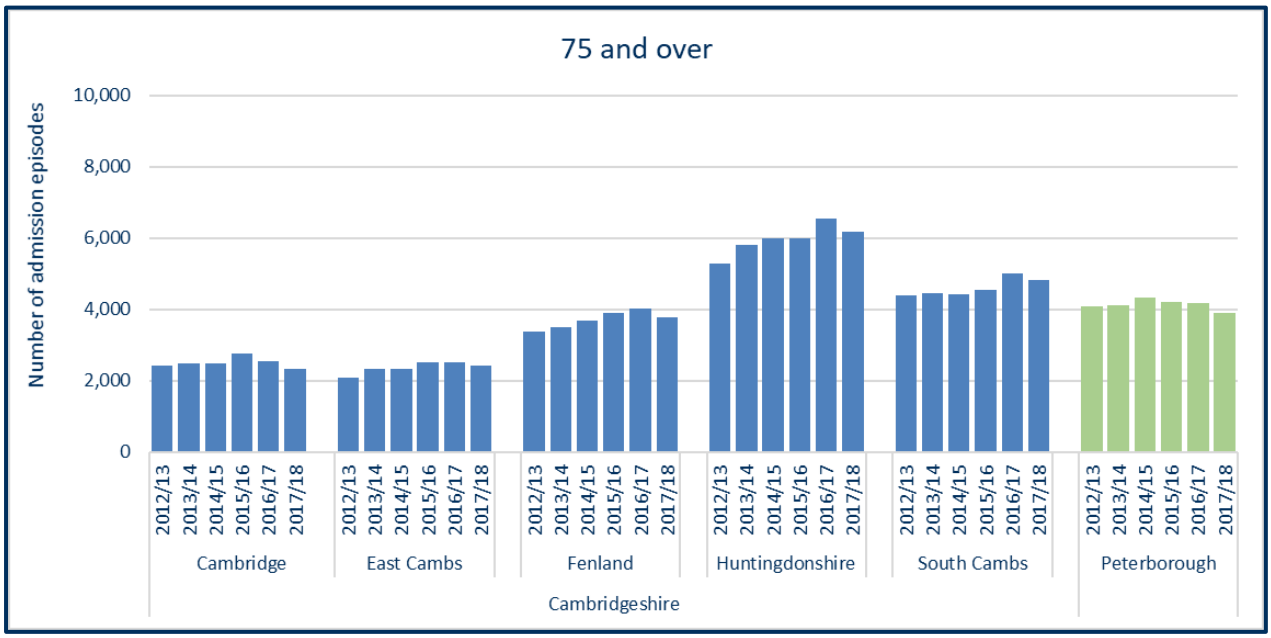
Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- The rate of elective inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average for Cambridgeshire in all ages combined under 75s and 75s and over.
- There were almost 94,500 elective admission episodes among Cambridgeshire's residents in 2017/18 and almost 23,500 elective admission episodes among Peterborough's residents, giving a Cambridgeshire and Peterborough total of around 118,000.
- The rate of elective inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire in all ages combined and in the under 75s. Fenland's elective admission rate in those aged 75 and over is statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire rate, but remains statistically significantly high in Huntingdonshire.
- 54% of all admission episodes in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area were elective.
- 80% of episodes in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area were in people aged under 75.
- Rates of elective admission are around three times higher in people aged 75 and over than in under 75s.

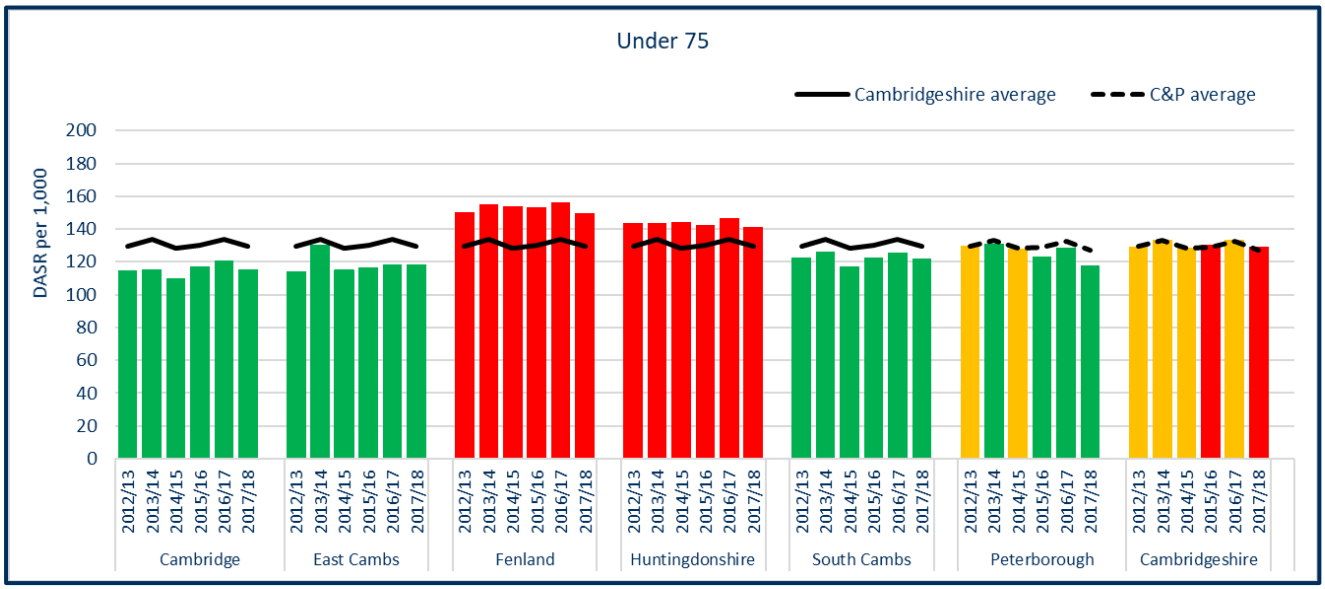
Figure 38. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions: numbers, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18

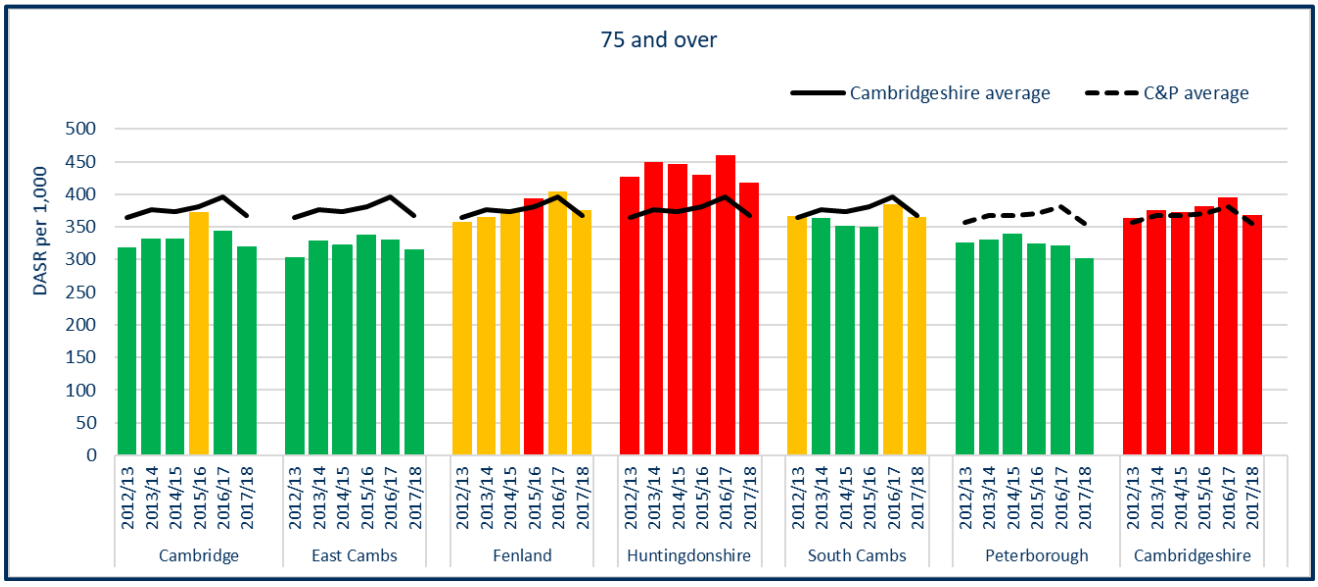




Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics

Figure 39. Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18





Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value

Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- Numbers of elective hospital admission episodes have decreased among residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in both under 75s and 75s and over.
- In under 75s, elective admission rates have been relatively stable across both the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough areas.
- In 2017/18 Peterborough had statistically significantly lower rates of elective admissions in comparison to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate for under 75s. Cambridgeshire had a statistically significantly higher rate.
- In the 75s and overs, Cambridgeshire has had statistically significantly higher rates of elective admissions than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate since 2012/13. Peterborough has had statistically significantly lower rates over the same time period.
- Fenland and Huntingdonshire have had elective admission rates statistically significantly higher than the county average in all years since 2012/13 for residents under 75.
- In 75s and over, elective admission rates have been statistically significantly higher than the county average in Huntingdonshire in all years since 2012/13. Rates notably increased in Fenland up until 2017/18, broadly in line with the increases in the Cambridgeshire average and are mostly correspondingly statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average.
- In the remaining districts, elective admissions in those aged 75 and over are relatively stable, with South Cambridgeshire increasing to become statistically similar in 2016/17 and 2017/18 having been statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average in the previous three time periods.

Emergency admissions

Table 80. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - emergency admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area	All ages		Under 75s		75 and over	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 1,000
Cambridge	10,208	98	7,162	71	3,046	370
East Cambridgeshire	7,857	89	4,966	62	2,891	363
Fenland	13,080	122	8,792	94	4,288	410
Huntingdonshire	17,732	101	12,368	75	5,364	360
South Cambridgeshire	13,532	87	8,654	61	4,878	350
Cambridgeshire	62,409	98	41,942	71	20,467	369
Peterborough	19,665	106	14,327	78	5,338	397
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**82,074**	**100**	**56,269**	**73**	**25,805**	**374**

DASR - directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value

Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

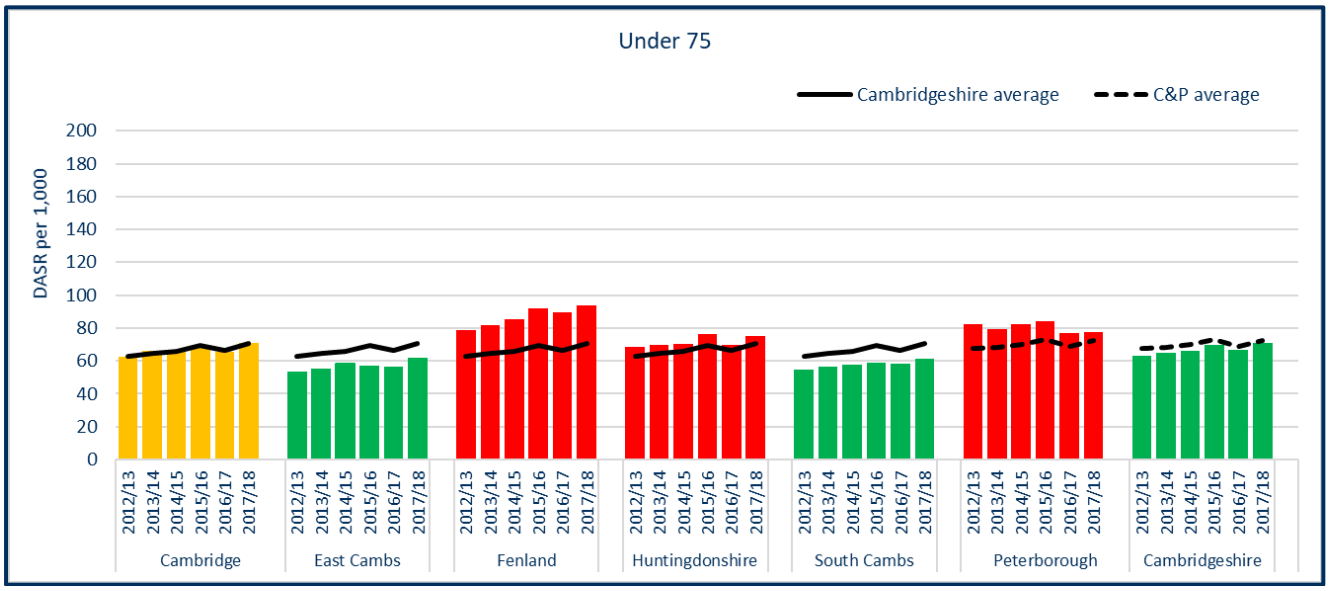
Key points:

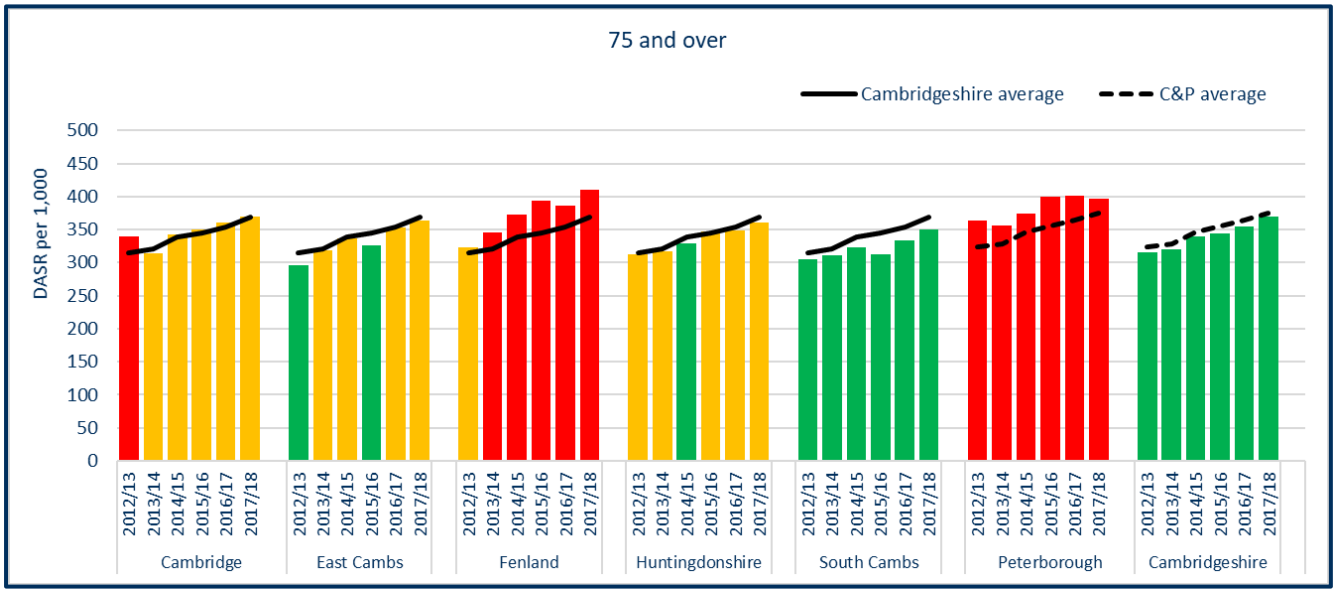
- The 2017/18 rate of emergency inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland in all ages combined, under 75s and 75s and over and in all ages and under 75s in Huntingdonshire.
- The rate of emergency inpatient admissions is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in Peterborough, whereas in Cambridgeshire it is statistically significantly lower than the rate for the combined area.
- There were just over 82,000 emergency admission episodes among Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's residents in 2017/18.
- 38% of all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough admission episodes were emergencies and 69% were in people aged under 75.
- Rates of emergency admission are around five times higher in people aged 75 and over than in under 75s.

Figure 40. Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - emergency admissions: numbers, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18

Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics

Figure 41. Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - emergency admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18





Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value

Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- Overall numbers of emergency hospital admission episodes have increased among residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in both under 75s and 75s and over.
- In under 75s, emergency admission rates increased slightly for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough until 2016/17. A reduction was seen in 2016/17 with rates increasing again in 2017/8, with a similar picture for Cambridgeshire independently.
- Peterborough's emergency admission rates for the under 75s have remained statistically significantly higher than the combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate since 2012/13 and Cambridgeshire's have remained significantly lower.
- Emergency admission rates in the Under 75s have been statistically significantly higher than the county average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire in all years since 2012/13. Rates appear to be increasing slightly across the county, although overall they are relatively stable.
- Emergency admission rates in the 75s and over show a more marked increasing trend over recent years in all areas.
- Peterborough's emergency admission rates for the 75 and overs have remained statistically significantly higher than the combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate since 2012/13, whereas Cambridgeshire's are statistically significantly lower (though increasing).
- Emergency admission rates in those aged 75 and over have been statistically significantly higher than the county average in Fenland since 2013/14. Rates appear to be generally increasing across all districts but the rate of increase appears somewhat greater in Fenland.

Accident and emergency attendances

Table 81. Accident and emergency attendances by local authority of residence and department type, Cambridgeshire, 2017/18

Area	All departments		24-hour consultant led		Minor injuries units	
	Number of attendances	DASR per 1,000	Number of attendances	DASR per 1,000	Number of attendances	DASR per 1,000
Cambridge	36,107	297.8	35,047	290.9	877	5.8
East Cambridgeshire	32,301	365.0	18,032	204.4	14,233	160.2
Fenland	44,754	441.9	24,336	236.4	20,346	204.7
Huntingdonshire	46,944	268.7	43,117	246.8	3,655	20.9
South Cambridgeshire	40,405	259.8	38,749	249.0	1,486	9.7
Cambridgeshire	200,511	307.7	159,281	244.5	40,597	62.2
Peterborough	94,622	468.4	56,748	288.8	37,637	178.5
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	295,133	345.7	216,029	254.4	78,234	90.3

DASR - directly age-standardised rate
'All departments' includes 24-hour consultant led departments, consultant-led single specialty services, doctor- or nurse-led minor injuries units, walk-in centres and where type is unknown.

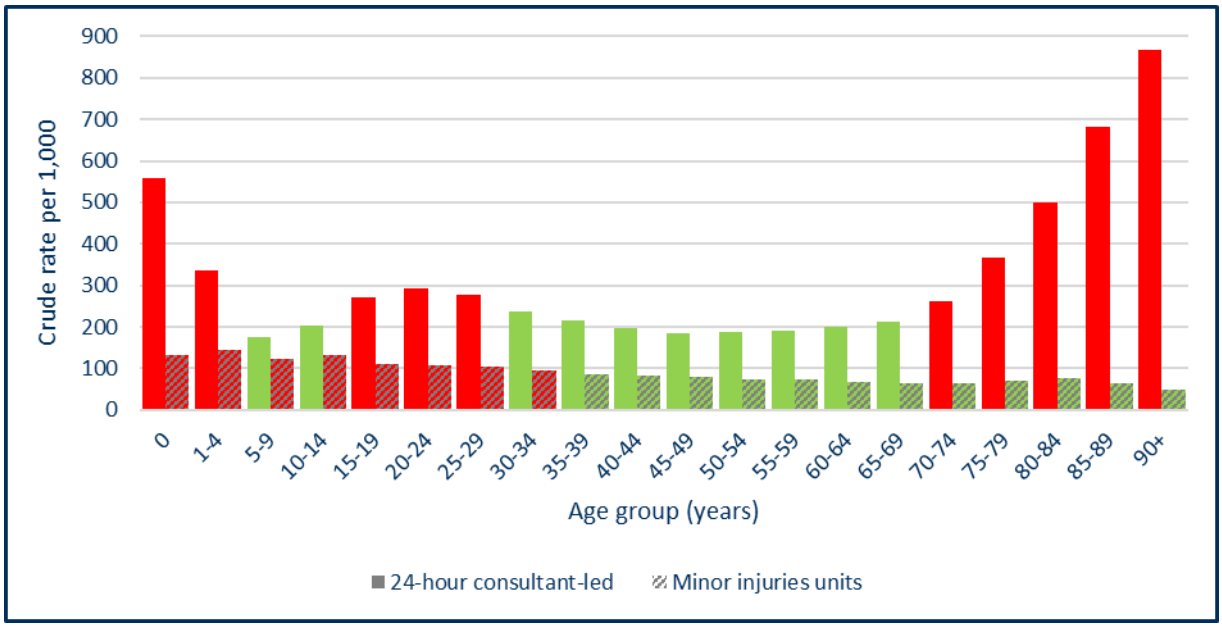
Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Not statistically different to the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average value/C&P average value

Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- The rate of attendance at all accident and emergency (A&E) departments, 24-hour consultant-led A&E departments, and minor injuries units (MIUs) is statistically significantly higher in Peterborough than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average.
- The rate of attendance at 24-hour consultant-led A&E departments is statistically significantly lower in Cambridgeshire than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average. The rate of attendance at any accident and emergency (A&E) department is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland. This may, however, reflect the presence of minor injuries units (MIUs) in these areas rather than higher levels of urgent care need; in districts without nearby MIUs, patients that might have attended an MIU may self-manage, be managed by primary care services, or attend A&E.
- Attendance rates at 24-hour consultant-led A&E department are statistically significantly higher than the county average in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire; while rates at minor injuries units are statistically significantly higher in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland and lower in 24-hour consultant-led A&E departments. This again is mostly likely to reflect the underlying configuration of services.

Figure 42. Accident and emergency attendances by age group and department type, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18



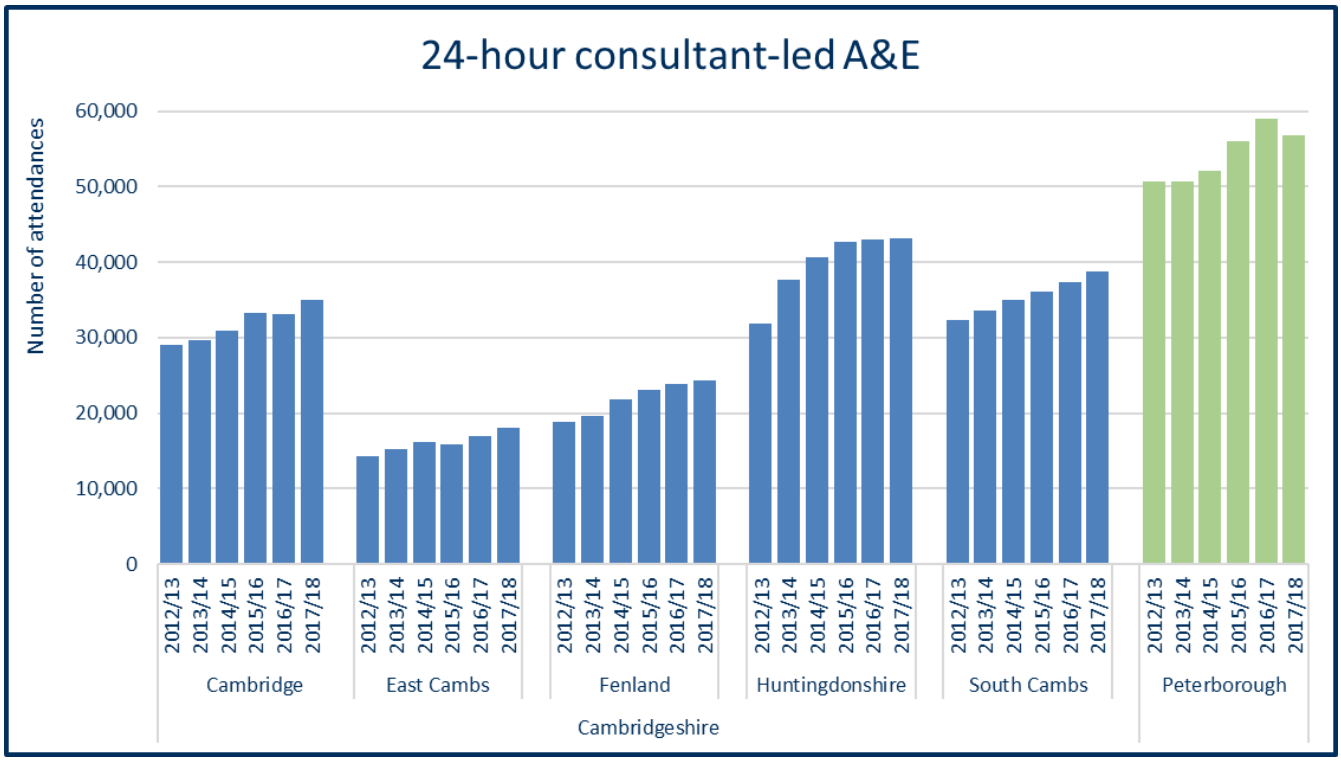
Statistically significantly lower than the all-age average value
Statisticaly similar to the all-age average value
Statistically significantly higher than the all-age average value

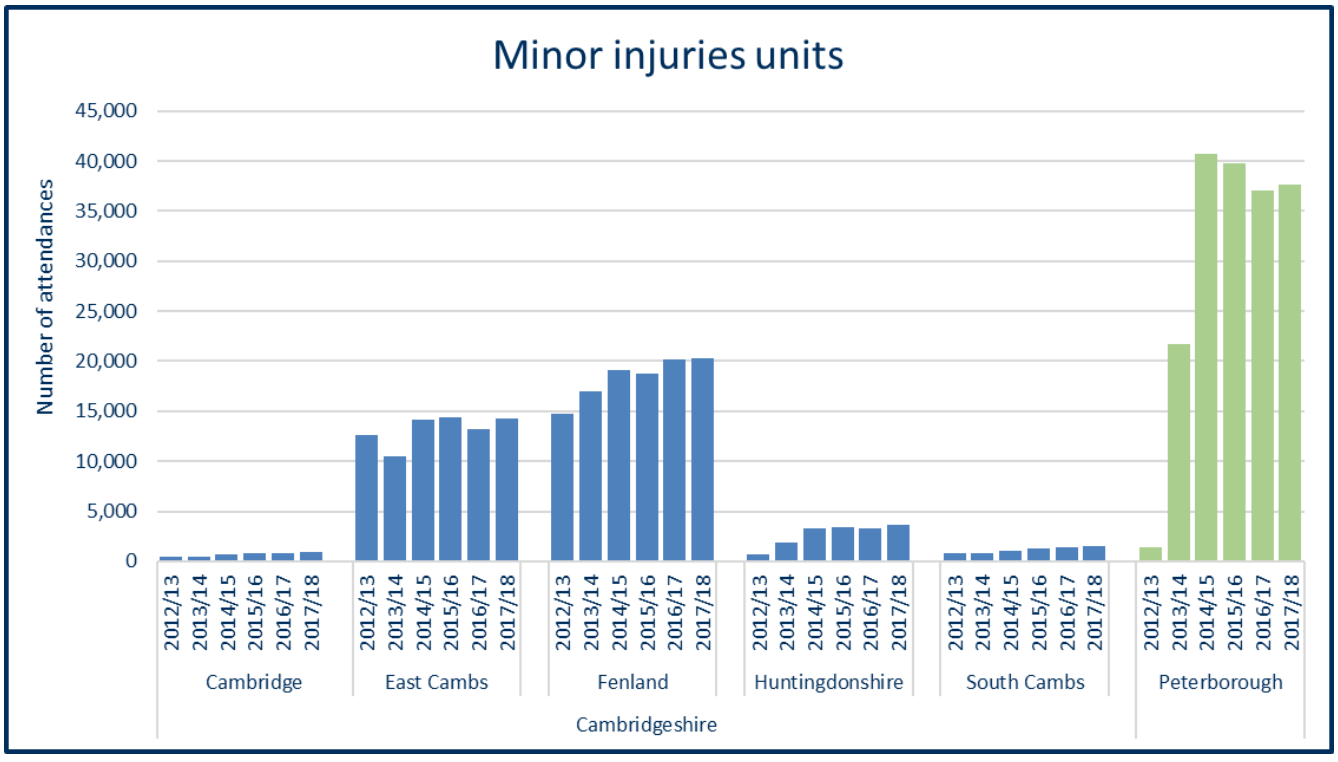
Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key points:

- Rates of attendance at 24-hour A&E are statistically significantly higher than the all-age average in young children aged 0 and 1-4 years, in young adults aged 15-29, and in older people aged 70 and over.
- Rates of attendance at minor injuries units are statistically significantly higher than the all-age average in children and young adults, ages 0-34.

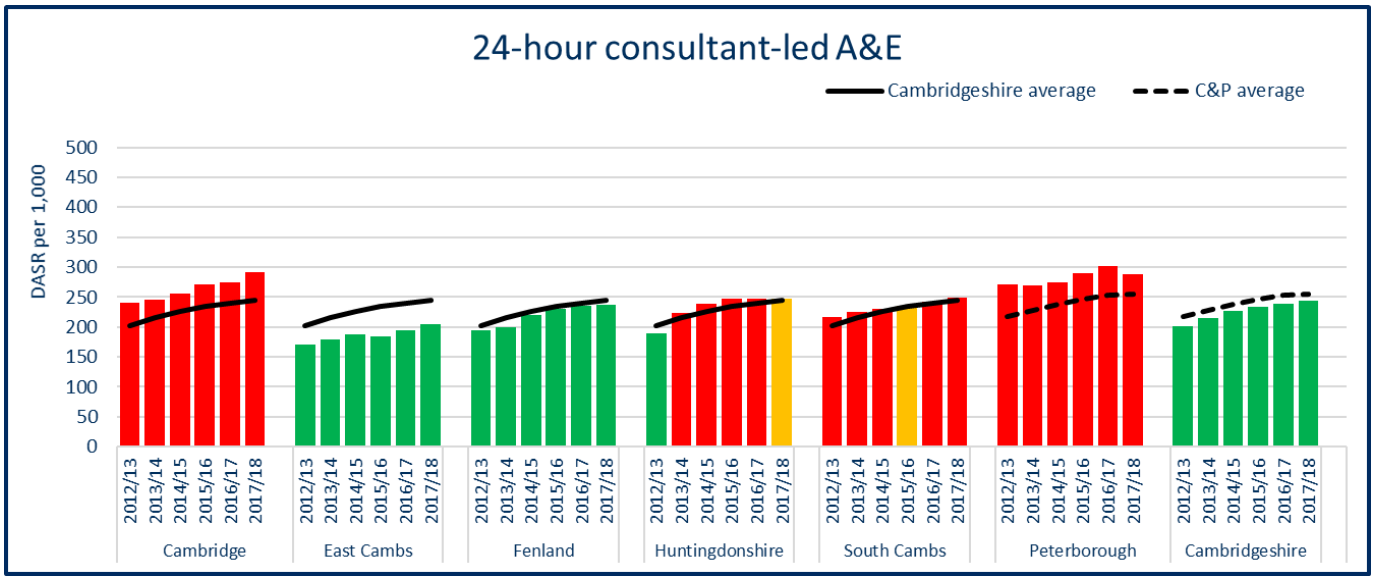
Figure 43. Accident and emergency attendances by local authority of residence and department type: numbers, Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18

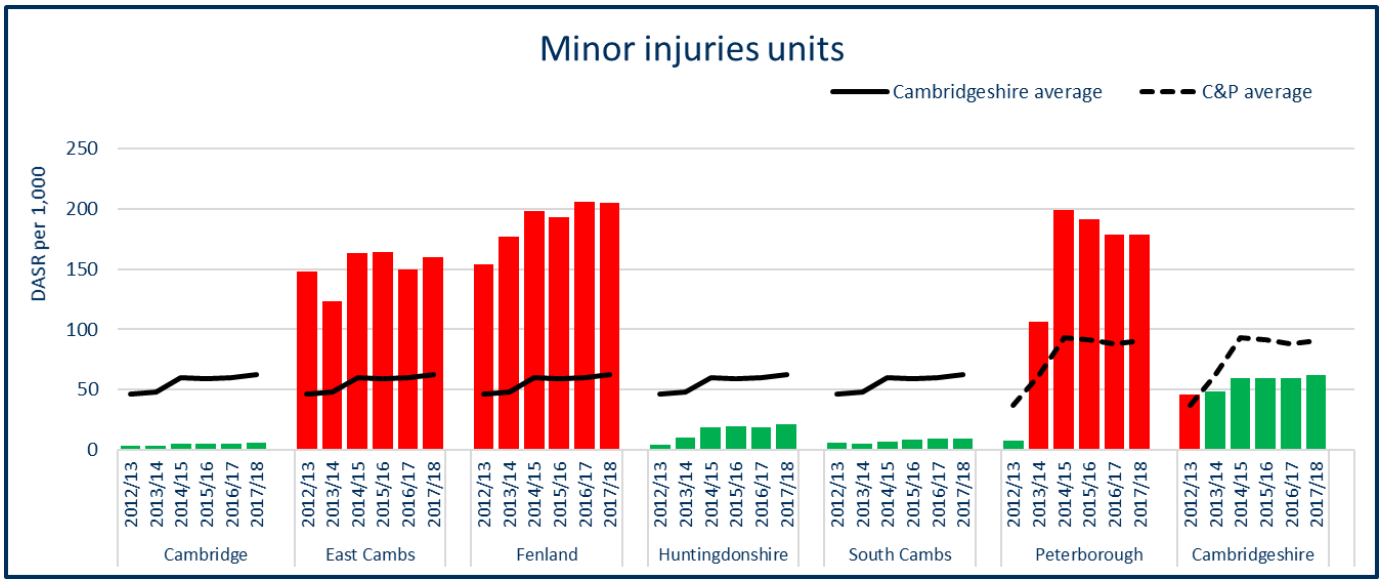




Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics

Figure 44. Accident and emergency attendances by local authority of residence and department type: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18





Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value
Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average value

Source: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

Key point:

- Numbers and rates of attendances have increased among residents of all districts, at both 24-hour consultant-led A&E and minor injuries units.
- Overall, patterns of attendance are most likely to reflect the underlying configuration of services.
- The Peterborough Minor Illness & Injury Unit opened in 2013, leading to a substantial rise in A&E attendances attributed as 'minor injuries unit attendances'. Since the opening of this unit, a greater number of MIU attendances in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire have been

in Peterborough, despite Cambridgeshire having a much higher overall population. The directly age-standardised rate of MIU attendances in Peterborough has been statistically significantly higher than Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for the last five consecutive years – the corresponding rates in Cambridgeshire are significantly lower.

- Cambridge has consistently statistically significantly higher rates of attendances at 24-hour consultant-led A&E compared with Cambridgeshire. South Cambridgeshire rates have been higher at 24-hour consultant-led A&E compared with Cambridgeshire for the previous two years. Huntingdonshire has a statistically similar rate of attendances at 24-hour consultant-led A&E compared with Cambridgeshire having been statistically significantly higher for the previous four years.
- East Cambridgeshire and Fenland both have consistently statistically significantly higher rates of attendances at for minor injuries units compared with Cambridgeshire.
- Peterborough is the only locality to experience statistically significantly high rates of A&E attendances overall, in 24-hour consultant-led A&E and in minor injuries units.

6.6 Social care services

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough PHI Team calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with confidence intervals for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated table below.

Table 82. Adult social care - selected measures from Public Health England's Adult Social Care profile and measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2017-18

Category	Indicator	Period	England value	Cambs value	Pet value
Enhancing people's quality of life	Social care-related quality of life score (%)	2017/18	19.1	19.7	19.6
	The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (%)	2017/18	77.7	81.2	81.8
	The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support (%)	2017/18	89.7	98.8	99.0
	The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support	2017/18	83.4	95.1	100.0
	The proportion of people who use services who receive direct paymentss (%)	2017/18	28.1	23.6	25.4
	Proportion of carers who receive direct payments (%)	2017/18	74.1	95.1	44.7
	Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment (%)	2017/18	6.0	2.6	6.3
	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment (%)	2017/18	7.0	12.0	12.0
	Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family (%)	2017/18	77.2	71.2	81.2
	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support (%)	2017/18	57.0	74.0	77.0
	Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (%)	2017/18	46.0	47.0	49.3
Delaying & reducing the need for care & Support	Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	2017/18	14.0	6.9	6.7
	Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	2017/18	585.6	467.9	441.8
	Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (%)	2017/18	82.9	72.4	75.6
	Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (%)	2017/18	2.9	2.7	2.2
	Total delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000 population[1]	2017/18	12.3	17.4	14.0
	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population	2017/18	4.3	4.9	0.2
	Outcome of short-term services: sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)	2017/18	77.8	93.0	74.8
Positive experience of care and support	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%)	2017/18	65.0	63.2	65.8
	Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support (%)	2017/18	73.3	70.8	75.7
Safeguarding vulnerable adults	Proportion of people who use services who feel safe (%)	2017/18	69.9	73.5	68.4
	Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure (%)	2017/18	86.3	83.2	85.6

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

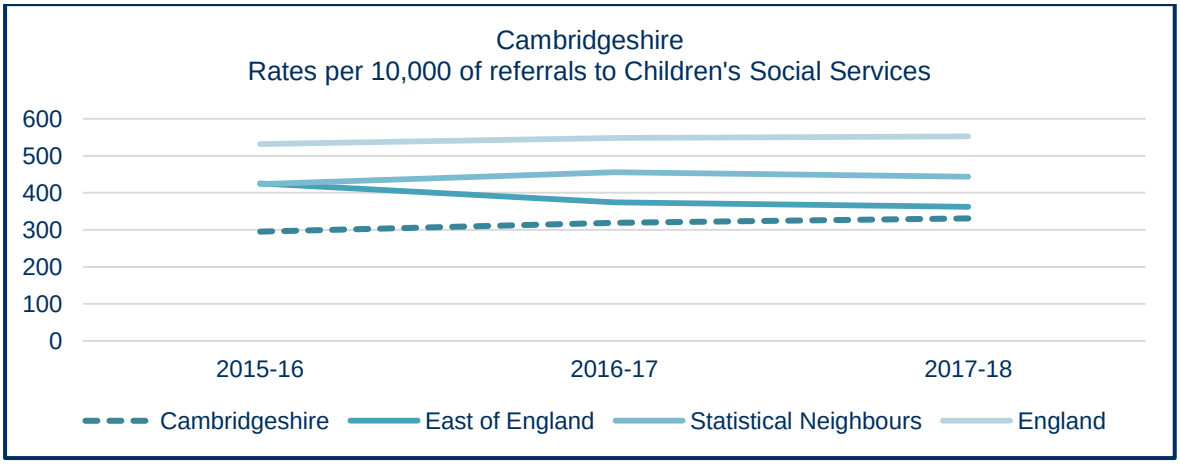
Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2017-18, NHS Digital, https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/current#data-sets

Key points:

- Data from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) provide a broad overview of key indicators for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Many of the measures within the ASCOF are not statistically assessed or easily assessed as trends, as indicator specifications have changed over time.
- Where indicators have been formally assessed statistically, in general, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's position does not differ significantly from that found in England.
- In Cambridgeshire, the only indicator that differs in statistical terms is Social care-related quality of life score (%) where Cambridgeshire's percentage is better than that of England.
- Of the remaining indicators, though not formally assessed statistically, the following may warrant further attention for Cambridgeshire, simply by virtue of being above or below the England rate: people who use services who receive direct payments; adults with a learning disability in paid employment; adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family; older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services; older people who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital; delayed transfers of care from hospital and delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care.
- In Peterborough, the indicators that differ in statistical terms are Social care-related quality of life score (%) and the proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (%) where the Peterborough percentages are better than the England proportion.
- Of the remaining indicators, though not formally assessed statistically these may warrant further attention for Peterborough, simply by virtue of being above or below the England rate: people who use services who receive direct payments; carers who receive direct payments; older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services; older people who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital; delayed transfers of care from hospital; delayed transfers of care from hospital and outcome of short-term services.

Figure 45. Children's Social Care referrals per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

A referral is defined as 'a request for services to be provided by local authority children's social care' via the assessment process outlined in Working Together 2015 and is either in respect of a child not previously known to the local authority, or where a case was previously open but is now closed. New information about a child who is already an open case does not constitute a referral for the purposes of this return. (CiN Census guidance[17], page 29)

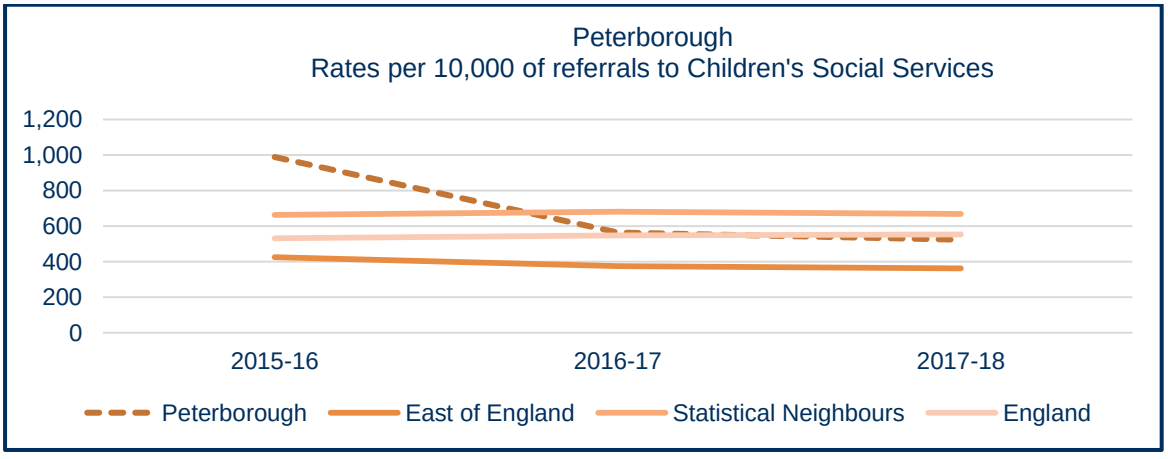


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Although increasing, referral rates in Cambridgeshire remain numerically lower then national and regional averages, and below the average for statistical neighbours.

Figure 46. Children's Social Care referrals per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Referral rates in Peterborough have fallen substantially compared to the 2015-16 financial year. Although numerically higher than the regional average, referral rates are now in line with the England average and below the statistical neighbour average.

[17] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/695113/CIN17-18_Guide_v1.2-web_version.pdf

Table 83. Children's social care referrals received in year 2017/18

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	810	18%	350.8
East Cambridgeshire	471	11%	239.9
Fenland	942	21%	468.7
Huntingdonshire	1,107	25%	302.6
South Cambridgeshire	745	17%	212.1
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	378	8%	-
Cambridgeshire	4,453	63%	331.0
Peterborough	2,618	37%	523.5
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**7,071**	**-**	**383.2**

Note: *Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

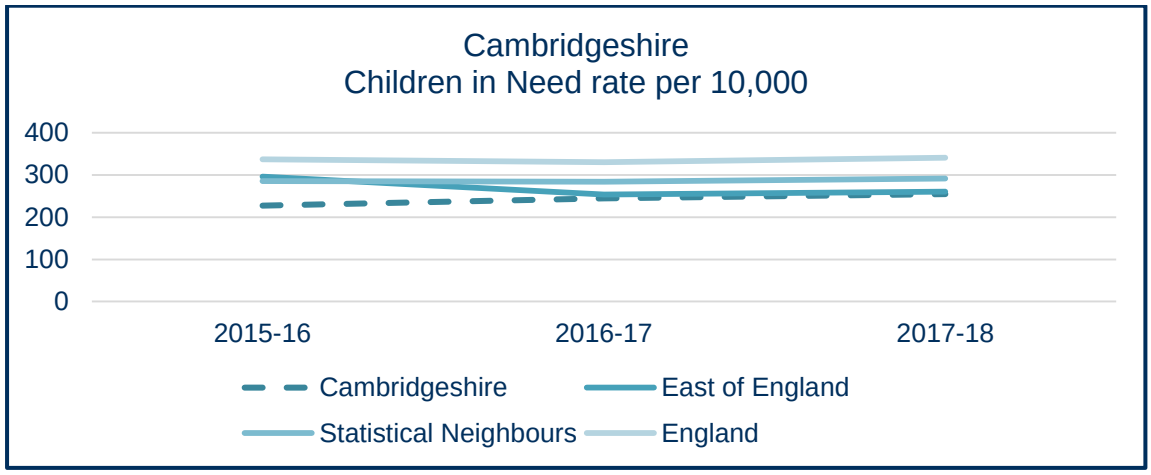
Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Referrals from Huntingdonshire account for 25% of the Cambridgeshire total, although the rate of referrals per 10,000 of population is below the England average.

Fenland has the highest referral rates per head of population aged 0-17, and is numerically higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire, but numerically lower than the England average (552.50).

Figure 47. Children In Need supported on the 31st March 2018, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services, or a child who is disabled (Children Act 1989)

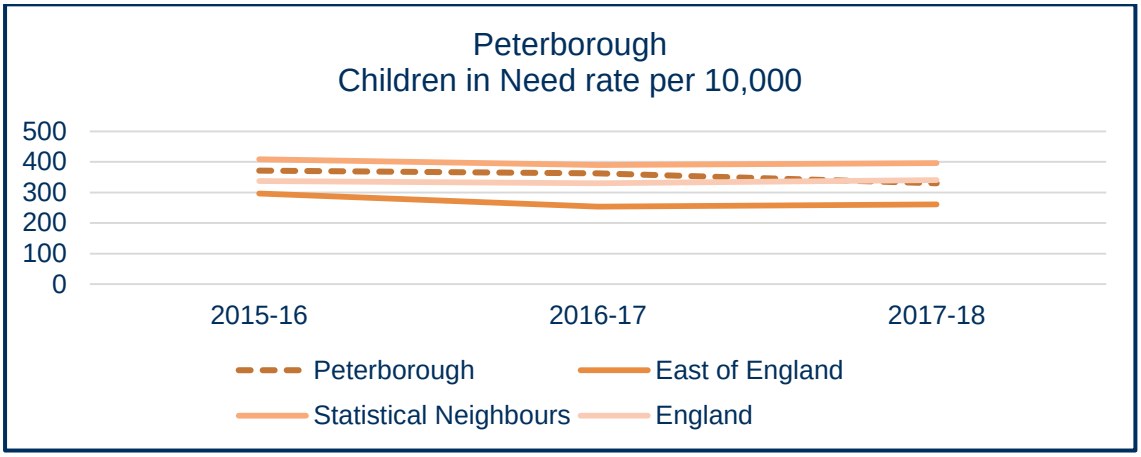


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, the rate of Children in Need per 10,000 of population has increased slightly over the last three financial years, but remains comparable to the regional average and numerically lower than the averages for England and statistical neighbours.

Figure 48. Children In Need supported on the 31st March 2018, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

The rate of Children in Need per 10,000 of population in Peterborough has fallen over the past three financial years and is numerically below the statistical neighbour average and is now comparable to the England average.

Table 84. Number of Children in Need supported on the 31st March 2018

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	592	17%	256.4
East Cambridgeshire	333	9%	169.6
Fenland	675	19%	335.8
Huntingdonshire	754	21%	206.1
South Cambridgeshire	522	15%	148.6
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	701	20%	-
Cambridgeshire	3,577	68%	265.9
Peterborough	1,651	32%	330.1
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**5,228**	-	**283.3**

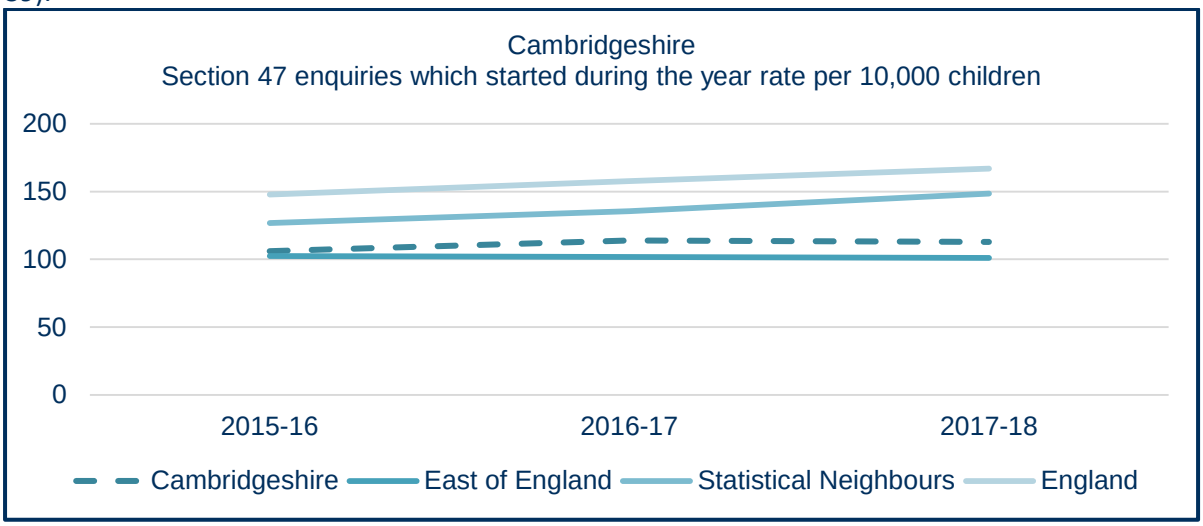
Note: *Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Referrals from Huntingdonshire account for 21% of the Cambridgeshire total, although the rate per 100,000 of population is numerically lower than both Cambridge and Fenland. The referral rate in Fenland is numerically above the County average, although still lower than the rate for England (341.0)

Figure 49. S47 enquiries started within year, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

S47 enquiries are conducted under the provisions of section 47 of the Children Act 1989. The objective of such enquiries is to determine whether action is needed to promote and safeguard the welfare of the child or children who are the subject of the enquiries. (CiN census guidance[19], page 39).

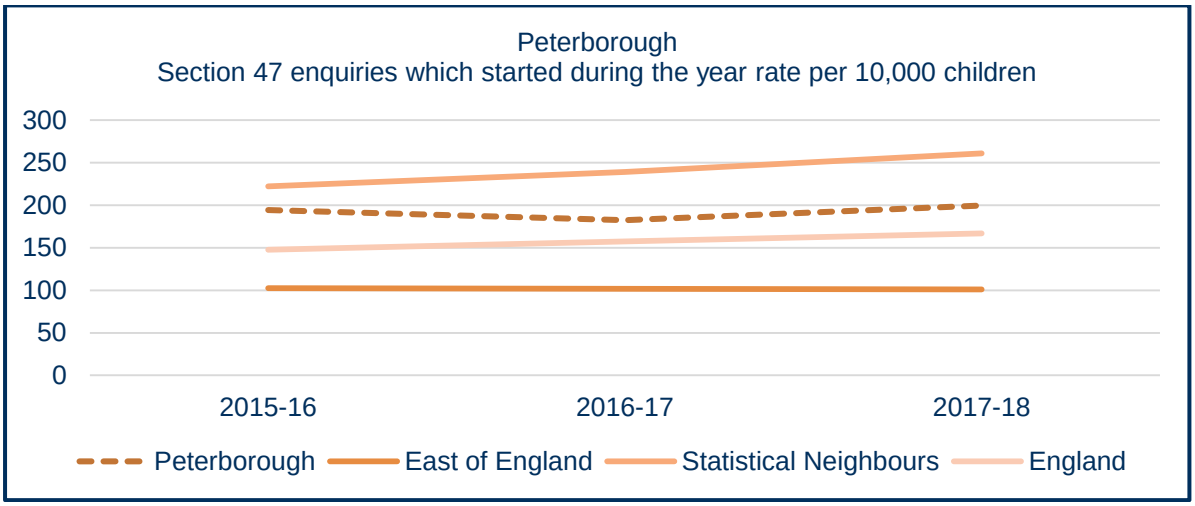


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, the rate of S.47 enquiries started within the year per 10,000 of population is numerically slightly above the regional average, but is below the England and statistical neighbour averages.

Figure 50. S47 enquiries started within year, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough the number of S.47 enquiries started within the year per 10,000 of population is numerically slightly above the England average, and is above the East of England average. However, the rate is below the statistical neighbour average .

Table 85. Number of S47 enquiries started in year 2017/18

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	295	19%	127.7
East Cambridgeshire	182	12%	92.7
Fenland	324	21%	161.2
Huntingdonshire	343	22%	93.8
South Cambridgeshire	208	14%	59.2
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	175	11%	-
Cambridgeshire	**1,527**	**60%**	**112.9**
Peterborough	**998**	**40%**	**199.6**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**2,525**	**-**	**136.8**

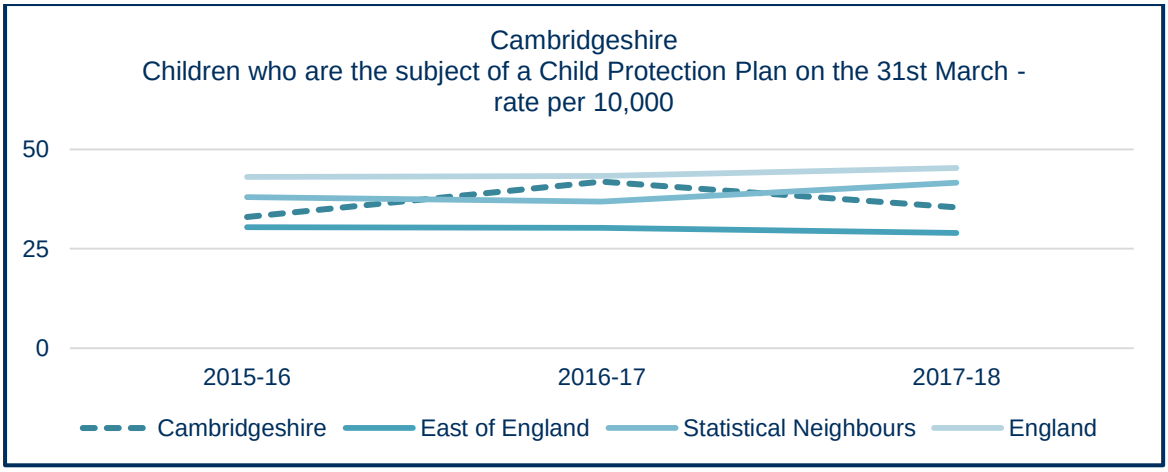
Note: *Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Whilst Fenland and Huntingdonshire have a similar number of S47 enquiries started within the year, there is a variation in terms of the rate per 10,000 of population. The rate per 10,000 of population in Fenland is numerically higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire, but is below England average (166.9)

Figure 51. Children subject to a Child Protection Plan on the 31st March, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

A Child Protection Plan is designed to ensure the child is safe from harm and prevent them from suffering further harm, promote the child's health and development, support the family and wider family members to safeguard and promote the welfare of their child, provided it is in the best interests of the child (Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018[18])



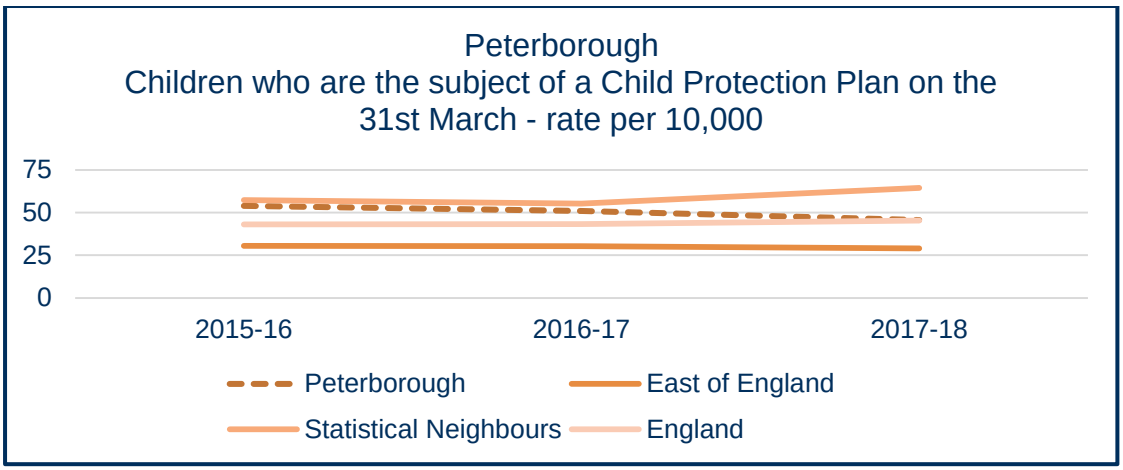
Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

[18]https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779401/Working_Together_to_Safeguard-Children.pdf

In Cambridgeshire, the number of children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 of population is numerically higher than the regional average, but fell against the England and statistical neighbour average in the last financial year.

Figure 52. Children subject to a Child Protection Plan on the 31st March, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough, the number of children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 of population is numerically lower than the statistical neighbour average. It is comparable with the England average but numerically above the average for the Eastern Region.

Table 86. Number of children with a Child Protection Plan on the 31st March 2018

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	93	20%	40.3
East Cambridgeshire	59	12%	30.1
Fenland	117	25%	58.2
Huntingdonshire	88	18%	24.1
South Cambridgeshire	61	13%	17.4
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	58	12%	-
Cambridgeshire	**476**	**68%**	**35.4**
Peterborough	**228**	**32%**	**45.6**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**704**		**38.2**

Note: *Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

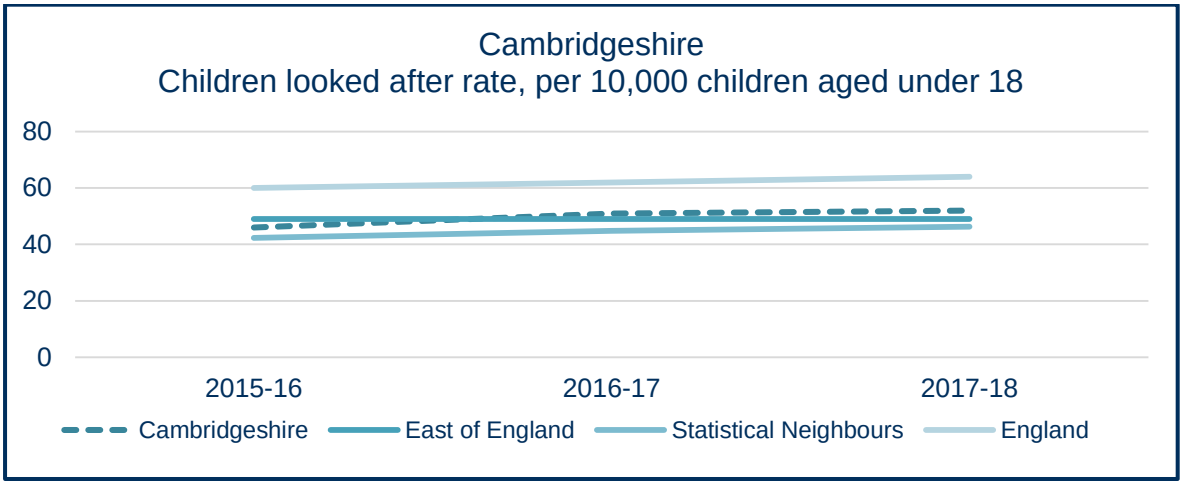
Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland accounts for 25% of Child Protection Plans open on the 31st March 2018, equating to a rate of 58.2, numerically higher than the county average of 35.4 per 10,000 of population.

Figure 53. Looked After Children per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

Under the Children Act 1989, a child is looked after by a local authority if he or she falls into one of the following:

- is provided with accommodation, for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, [Children Act 1989, Section 20 and 21]
- is subject to a care order [Children Act 1989, Part IV]
- is subject to a placement order (SSDA903 guidance, 2018)

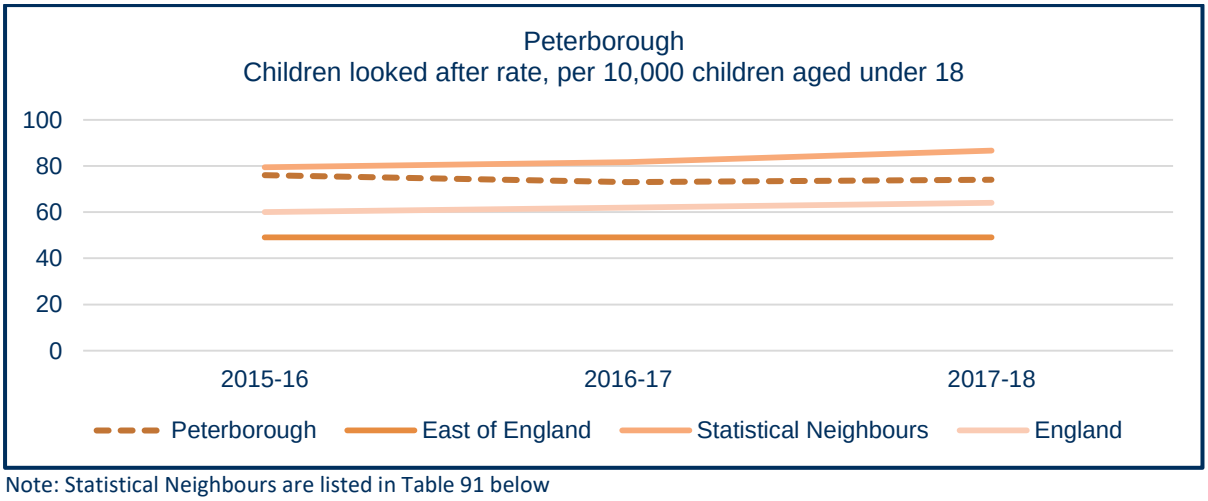


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

The rate of looked after children per 10,000 of population has steadily increased in Cambridgeshire over the past three financial years, in line with the average for the East of England and for statistical neighbours.

Figure 54. Looked After Children per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough the rate has remained fairly stable over the three year period. Although it is numerically higher than the England average and the East of England average, it is lower than the statistical neighbour average. The gap widened over the three year period.

Table 87. Number of Looked After Children 2017/18

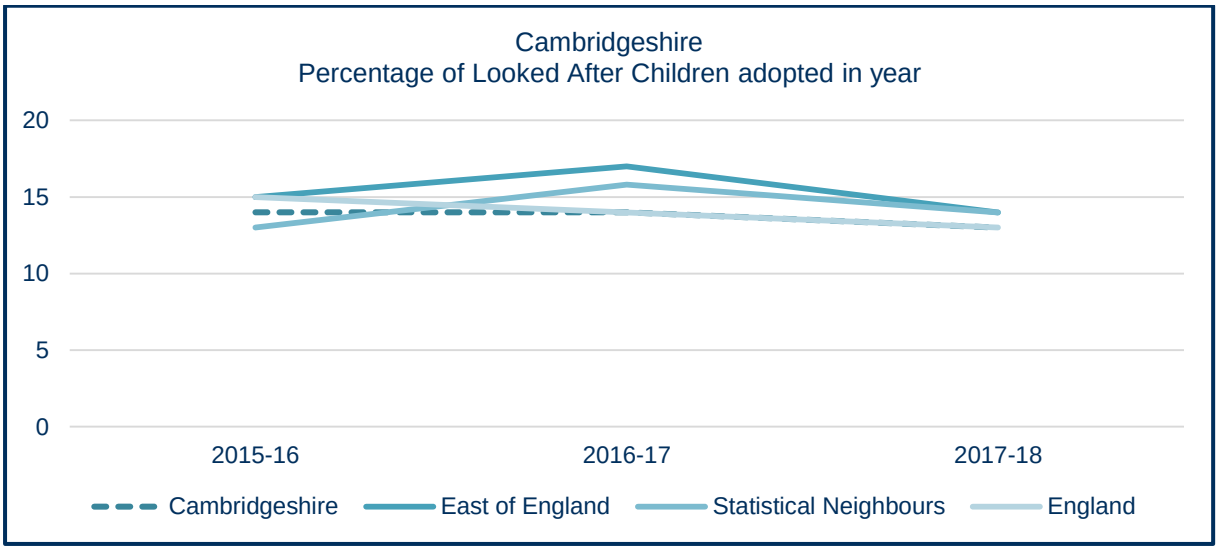
Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	139	20%	60.2
East Cambridgeshire	60	8%	30.6
Fenland	163	23%	81.1
Huntingdonshire	165	23%	45.1
South Cambridgeshire	98	14%	27.9
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	81	11%	-
Cambridgeshire	**706**	**66%**	**52.5**
Peterborough	**370**	**34%**	**74.6**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**1,076**		**58.3**

Note: *Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Huntingdonshire account for nearly half of the number of looked after children in the 2017/18 financial year. The number of looked after children per 10,000 of population in Cambridge and Fenland is numerically higher than the county average (52.5). The rate in Fenland and Peterborough is numerically above the England rate (64.0).

Figure 55. Percentage of Looked After Children adopted within Year, Cambridgeshire

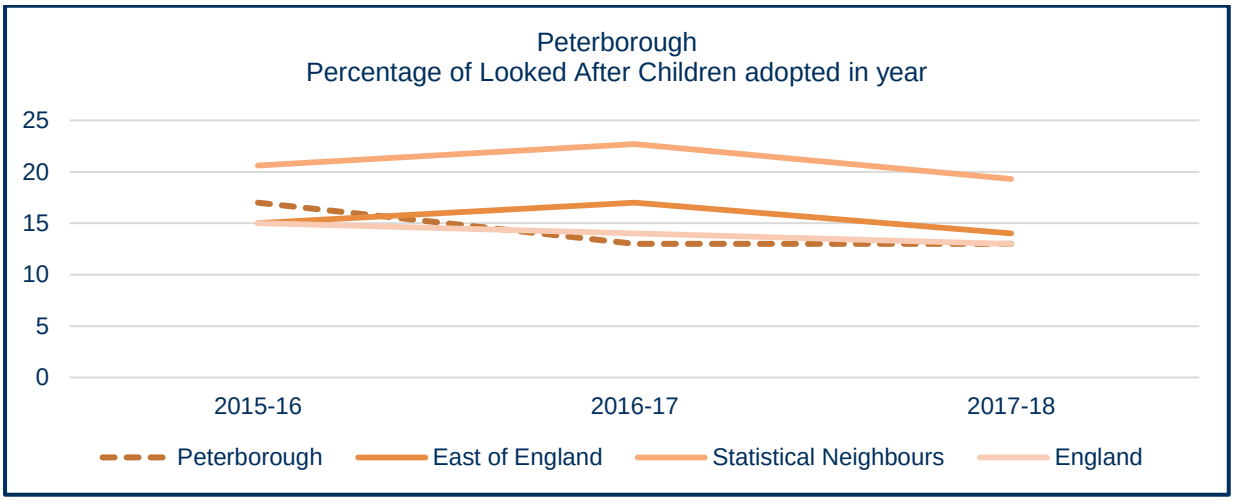


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, the percentage of Looked After Children adopted within the year has decreased slightly over the three year period, but is broadly in line with the England, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

Figure 56. Percentage of Looked After Children adopted within year, Peterborough



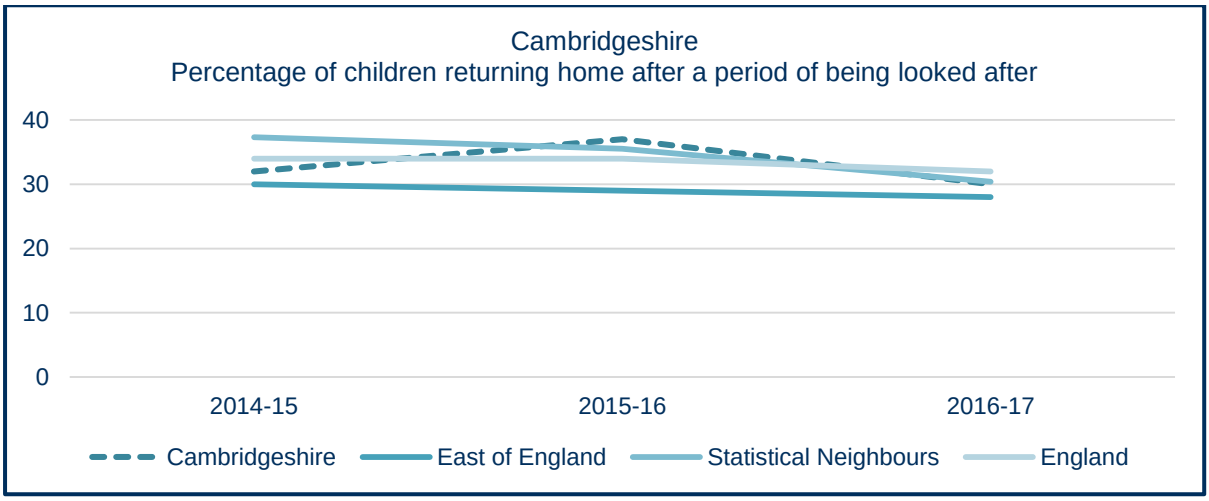
Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

The percentage of Looked After Children adopted within the year has decreased slightly over the three year period, and is fractionally below the England, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

The complexity of this dataset means a district level analysis is not available.

Figure 57. Percentage of Looked After Children returning home, Cambridgeshire

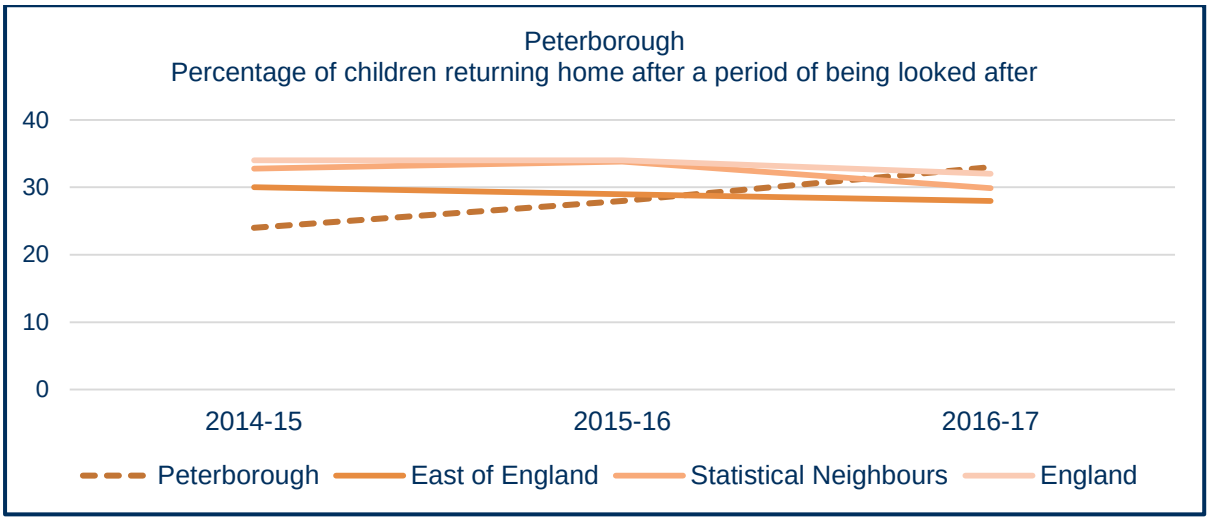


Notes – national data for the 2017/8 financial year has not yet been published by the Department for Education
Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, the percentage of children returning home after a period of being looked after is above the regional average, and is broadly in line with national and statistical neighbour averages.

Figure 58. Percentage of Looked After Children returning home, Peterborough



Notes – national data for the 2017/8 financial year has not yet been published by the Department for Education
Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

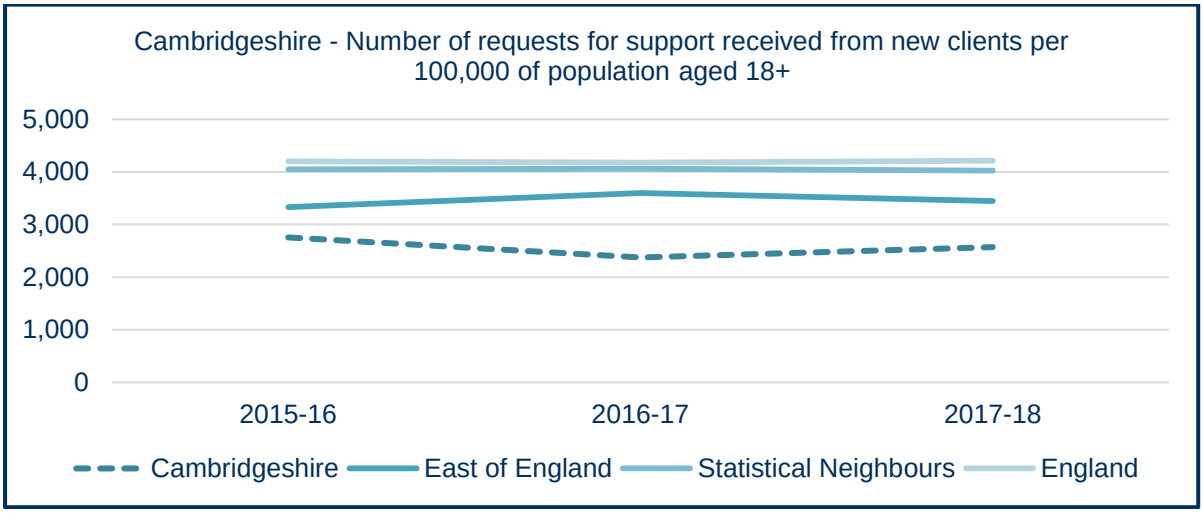
In Peterborough, the percentage of children returning home after a period of being looked after has increased over the three financial years and is now fractionally above the England, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

The complexity of this dataset means a district level analysis is not available.

Figure 59. Number of requests for support received from new clients per 100,000 of population aged 18+, Cambridgeshire

The dataset captures the number of requests received by the local authority from those clients not currently in receipt of long term support. To be included, the following criteria must apply:

- [The] number of requests for support, not numbers of clients
- Requests may come from, or be made on behalf of, new clients (those not in receipt of long term support at the time of request). Requests from *existing* clients are NOT counted in this measure
- Requests for support are included only where the *sequel* to that request has been determined during the year (April 1st – March 31st). (SALT return guidance 2018, p12)

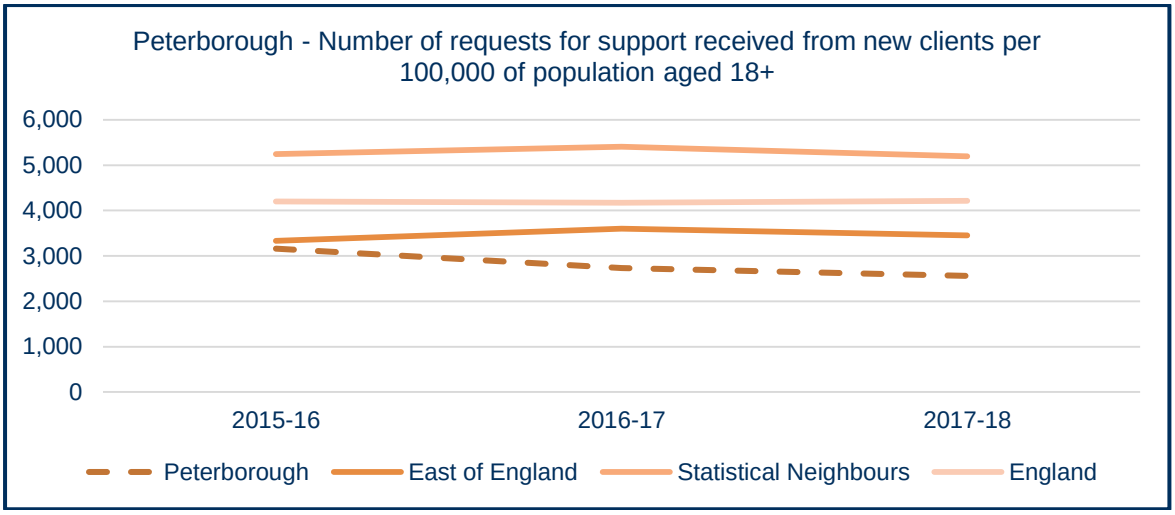


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 92 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire the number of requests of support received from new clients dipped slightly in the 2016/17 financial year, and remains numerically lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

Figure 60. Number of requests for support received from new clients per 100,000 of population aged 18+, Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 91 below

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough the number of requests of support received from new clients has decreased over the period, and remains numerically lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

Table 88. Number of requests for support received from new clients

Area	No. aged 18-64	Per 100,000 Population aged 18-64	No. aged 65+	Per 100,000 Population aged 65+	No. aged 18+	Per 100,000 Population aged 18+	%*
Cambridge	330	384	1,480	9,320	1,810	**1,778**	14%
East Cambridgeshire	245	474	1,445	8,231	1,690	**2,441**	13%
Fenland	420	723	2,000	8,845	2,420	**3,000**	18%
Huntingdonshire	485	459	2,640	7,626	3,125	**2,226**	23%
South Cambridgeshire	310	339	2,380	7,910	2,690	**2,212**	20%
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	190	-	1,415	-	1,605	-	12%
Cambridgeshire	**1,980**	**504**	**11,360**	**9,407**	**13,340**	**2,597**	**78%**
Peterborough	**1,095**	**913**	**2,720**	**9,389**	**3,815**	**2,562**	**22%**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**3,075**	**600**	**14,080**	**9,404**	**17,155**	**2,589**	**-**

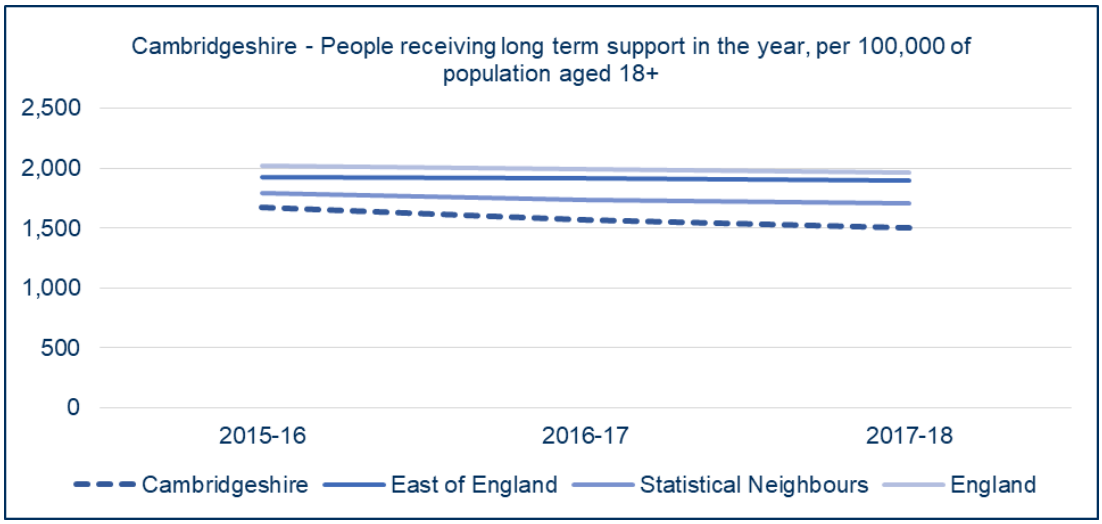
Note – local figures will not always match national figures due to rounding
*Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Across both authorities, the majority of requests for support received for new clients are for people aged 65+. In Cambridgeshire, the number of requests received per 100,000 of population aged 18+ is numerically highest in Fenland, although this is still lower than the England rate (4,215).

Figure 61. Number of people receiving long term support in the year, per 100,000 of population aged 18+, Cambridgeshire

Long Term support encompasses services provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which has been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria / policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and are subject to regular review. (SALT return guidance 2018[19], p38).



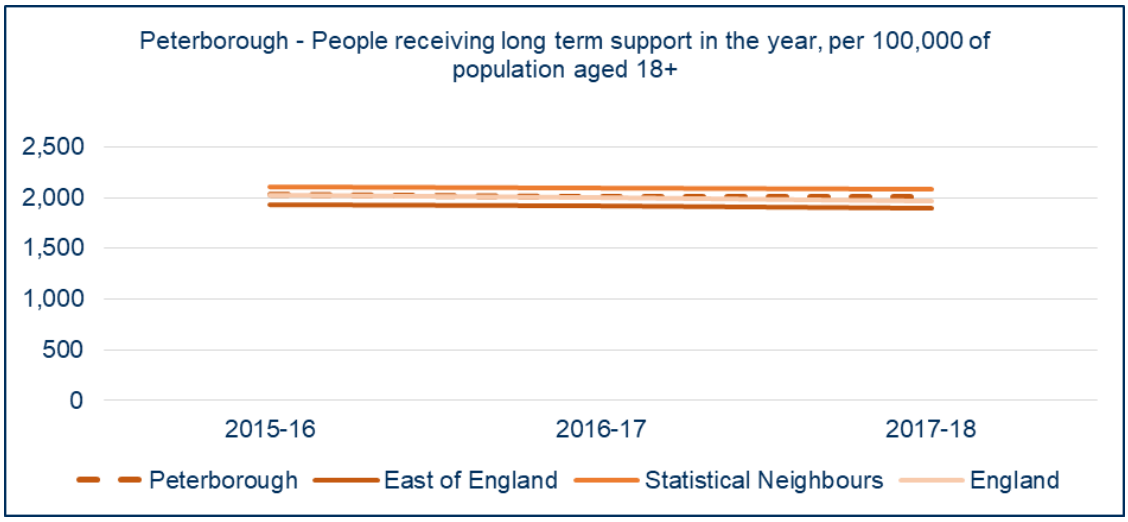
Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 92

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire the number of people aged 18+ receiving long-term support within the year has decreased over the period, and remains numerically lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

[19]file:///C:/Temp/yd530/Downloads/salt-guidance-2018-19.pdf

Figure 62. Number of people receiving long term support in the year, per 100,000 of population aged 18+, Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 92

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough the number of people aged 18+ receiving long-term support within the year is in line with national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

Table 89. Number of people receiving long term support, 2017/18 financial year

Area	No. aged 18-64	Per 100,000 Population aged 18-64	No. aged 65+	Per 100,000 Population aged 65+	Total supported aged 18+	Per 100,000 Population aged 18+	%*
Cambridge	475	553	825	5,195	1,300	**1,277**	17%
East Cambridgeshire	280	542	640	3,645	920	**1,329**	12%
Fenland	445	766	910	4,025	1,355	**1,680**	18%
Huntingdonshire	575	544	1355	3,914	1,930	**1,375**	25%
South Cambridgeshire	540	590	895	2,974	1,435	**1,180**	19%
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	225	-	540	-	765	-	10%
Cambridgeshire	**2,540**	**646**	**5,165**	**4,277**	**7,705**	**1,500**	**72%**
Peterborough	**995**	**830**	**1,990**	**6,869**	**2,985**	**2,005**	**28%**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**3,535**	**689**	**7,155**	**4,779**	**10,690**	**1,613**	

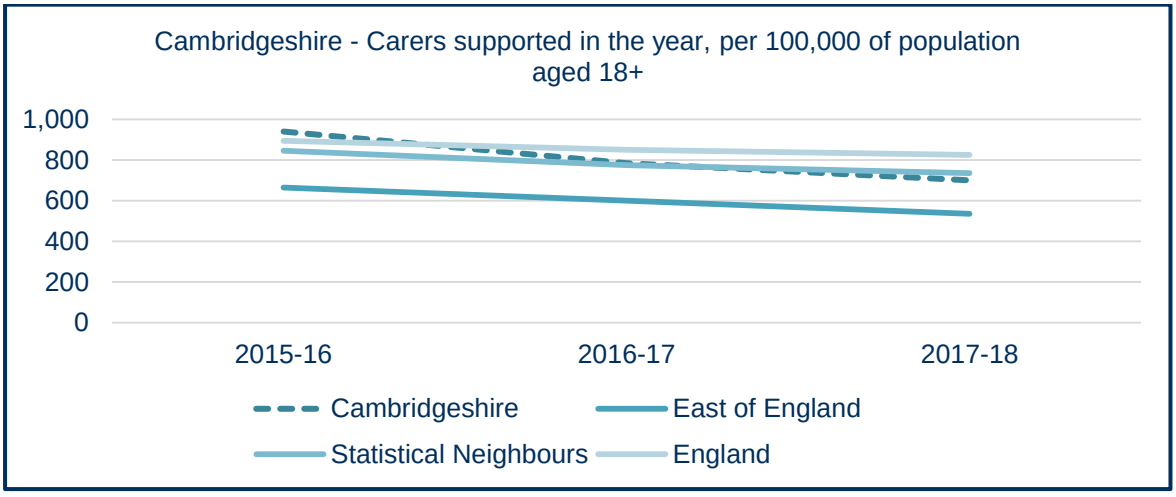
Note – local figures will not always match national figures due to rounding
*Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

Across both authorities, the majority of people receiving long term support aged 65+. In Cambridgeshire, the number of people receiving long term support per 100,000 of population aged 18+ is marginally higher in Fenland. South Cambridgeshire has a noticeably lower number of people receiving long term support per 100,000 of population aged 18+. All district areas within Cambridgeshire have a rate lower than England (1,960)

Figure 63. Carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population, aged 18+, Cambridgeshire

This dataset includes both support for new carers and support for those already known to the council. Carers are included if they were receiving ongoing support during the year, even if no review of those arrangements took place. Carers assessed during the year but provided no support [are] also be included (SALT guidance 2018[21], p.62).

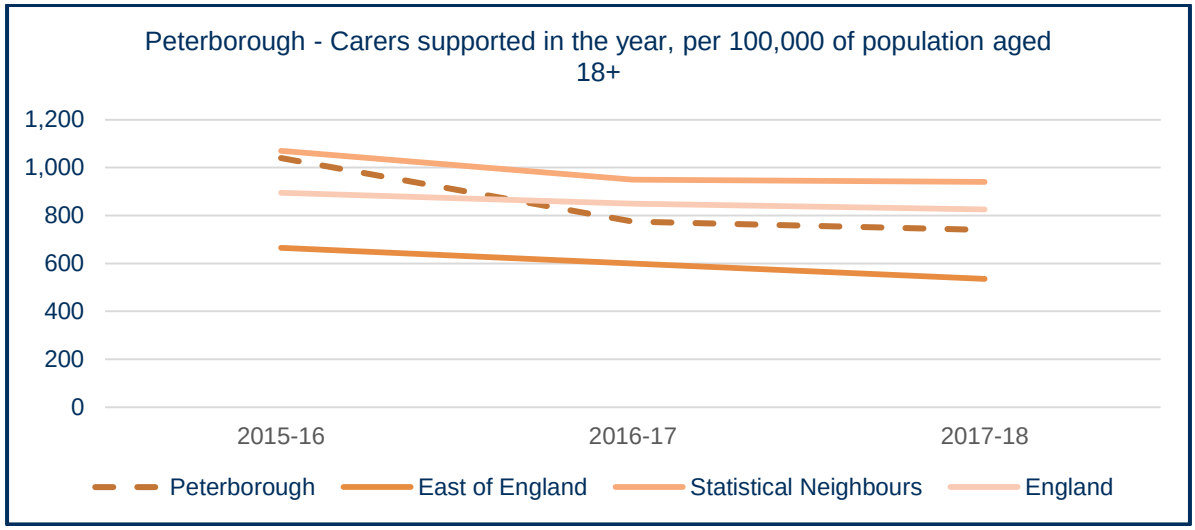


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 92

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Cambridgeshire, the number of carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population has fallen, but remains in line with statistical neighbour average and above the regional average.

Figure 64. Carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population, aged 18+, Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 92

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In Peterborough, the number of carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population has fallen, but remains in line with the England average and above the regional average.

Table 90. Number of carers supported in the 2017/18 financial year

Area	No. Carers supported	%*	Per 100,000 Population aged 18+
Cambridge	470	11%	462
East Cambridgeshire	520	12%	**751**
Fenland	715	17%	**886**
Huntingdonshire	960	22%	**684**
South Cambridgeshire	815	19%	**670**
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	105	3%	-
Cambridgeshire	**3,585**	**77%**	**698**
Peterborough	**1,100**	**23%**	**739**
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	**4,685**		**707**

Note – local figures will not always match national figures due to rounding
*Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

Sources: see Data sources on page 168

In absolute numbers, Huntingdonshire has the highest number of carers supported within Cambridgeshire, although Fenland has the highest rate per 100,000 of population aged 18+. All districts, and both local authority areas, have a numerically lower rate of carers supported per 100,000 of population than the England average (825)

Data sources

Children's social care data

National, Regional, and statistical neighbour datasets were obtained from the Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT):
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait
Actual numbers (e.g. total number of Children's Social Care referrals per local authority) were taken from the main DfE statistical release, published December 2018
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/762539/Characteristics_of_children_in_need_2017-2018_Main_tables.xlsx
District level data was obtained from the Cambridgeshire Children's Social care statutory returns – CiN Census and SSDA903 LAC return
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-2017-to-2018-guide
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-in-need-census-2017-to-2018-guide

Table 91. Children's social care statistical neighbours

CCC Statistical Neighbours			PCC Statistical Neighbours		
Rank (1=Closest)	Name	"Closeness"	Rank (1=Closest)	Name	"Closeness"
1	Oxfordshire	Extremely Close	1	Derby	Very Close
2	Gloucestershire	Very Close	2	Telford and Wrekin	Very Close
3	Hampshire	Very Close	3	Walsall	Very Close
4	Wiltshire	Very Close	4	Sheffield	Very Close
5	Bath and North East Somerset	Very Close	5	Medway	Very Close
6	West Berkshire	Very Close	6	Southampton	Very Close
7	West Sussex	Very Close	7	Portsmouth	Very Close
8	Hertfordshire	Very Close	8	Plymouth	Very Close
9	Worcestershire	Very Close	9	Bolton	Very Close
10	South Gloucestershire	Very Close	10	Rotherham	Very Close

Population data

ONS population data was used to calculate rates per 10,000 and 100,000 population at a council and district geographies

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

Adult social care data

National, Regional, and statistical neighbour datasets were obtained from the NHS Digital website:

https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNTY0ZTNhN2YtODg2ZS00OTIyLWI2MjItZTJiY2E5M2MxNTBmIiwidCI6IjUwZjYwNzFmLWJiZmUtNDAxYS04ODAzLTY3Mzc0OGU2MjllMiIsImMiOjh9

Table 92. Adult social care statistical neighbours

CCC statistical neighbours	PCC statistical neighbours
Buckinghamshire	Blackburn with Darwen
Cambridgeshire	Bolton
Dorset	Bury
Essex	Calderdale
Gloucestershire	Coventry
Hampshire	Derby
Hertfordshire	Milton Keynes
Leicestershire	Oldham
North Yorkshire	Peterborough
Oxfordshire	Rochdale
Somerset	Stockton-on-Tees
Suffolk	Swindon
Surrey	Tameside
Warwickshire	Telford and Wrekin
West Sussex	Thurrock
Worcestershire	Warrington

Table 93. Eastern region Local authorities

East of England
Hertfordshire
Norfolk
Suffolk
Luton
Essex
Southend-on-Sea
Thurrock
Cambridgeshire
Peterborough
Bedford
Central Bedfordshire

7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

7.1 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a baby born in a particular area can expect to live should they experience the current age-specific mortality rates of the area throughout life. Average life expectancy represents the cumulative effect of the prevalence of risk factors, prevalence and severity of disease, and the effectiveness of interventions and treatment across the life course.

Note - benchmarking and statistical significance: Tables that are 'Red-Amber-Green' (RAG) rated use confidence intervals to derive the statistical significance of differences of areas compared with a benchmark, e.g. England. This gives the RAG rating. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough PHI Team calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with confidence intervals for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database tables in this section. Public Health England (PHE) calculate statistical significance using comparator area confidence intervals compared with the area value for the benchmark. This method is used in the RAG rated PHE tables in this section. Therefore PHI calculated benchmarking may differ from PHE calculations.

Table 94. Life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17 and 2015-17 Gap between the least and most deprived (years*)

Area	Life expectancy (years)		Gap in LE between the least and most deprived (years)*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambridge	80.8	83.5	10.4	9.4
East Cambridgeshire	81.4	85.1	4.8	2.0
Fenland	78.2	82.3	7.3	2.0
Huntingdonshire	81.3	84.6	5.8	5.2
South Cambridgeshire	82.3	85.4	4.3	1.8
Cambridgeshire	81.0	84.3	7.2	5.3
Peterborough	78.3	82.4	9.3	5.8
England	79.6	83.1	9.4	7.4

* Slope index of inequality, LE – Life expectancy
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined data not available

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

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicators 0.1ii and 0.2iii

Key points:

- Life expectancy at birth is statistically significantly lower than the England average in males and females in Peterborough. The gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas is also noticeably high in both men and women.
- Life expectancy at birth is statistically significantly higher than the England average in males and females in Cambridgeshire.

- At the district level, life expectancy at birth in Fenland is statistically significantly lower (worse) than the England average for both men and women. All other Cambridgeshire districts have statistically significantly higher life expectancy at birth for males and females except Cambridge where female life expectancy is statistically similar to the England average.
- The gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas is noticeably high in Cambridge in both men and women.
- Figures 64 and 65 show the trends in life expectancy in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, England and Fenland. Fenland is included here as its 2015-2017 life expectancy at birth is significantly below national levels.

Table 95. Healthy life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	Years	
	Males	Females
Cambridgeshire	64.3	67.0
Peterborough	62.0	60.2
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	-	-
England	63.4	63.8

Data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is not available

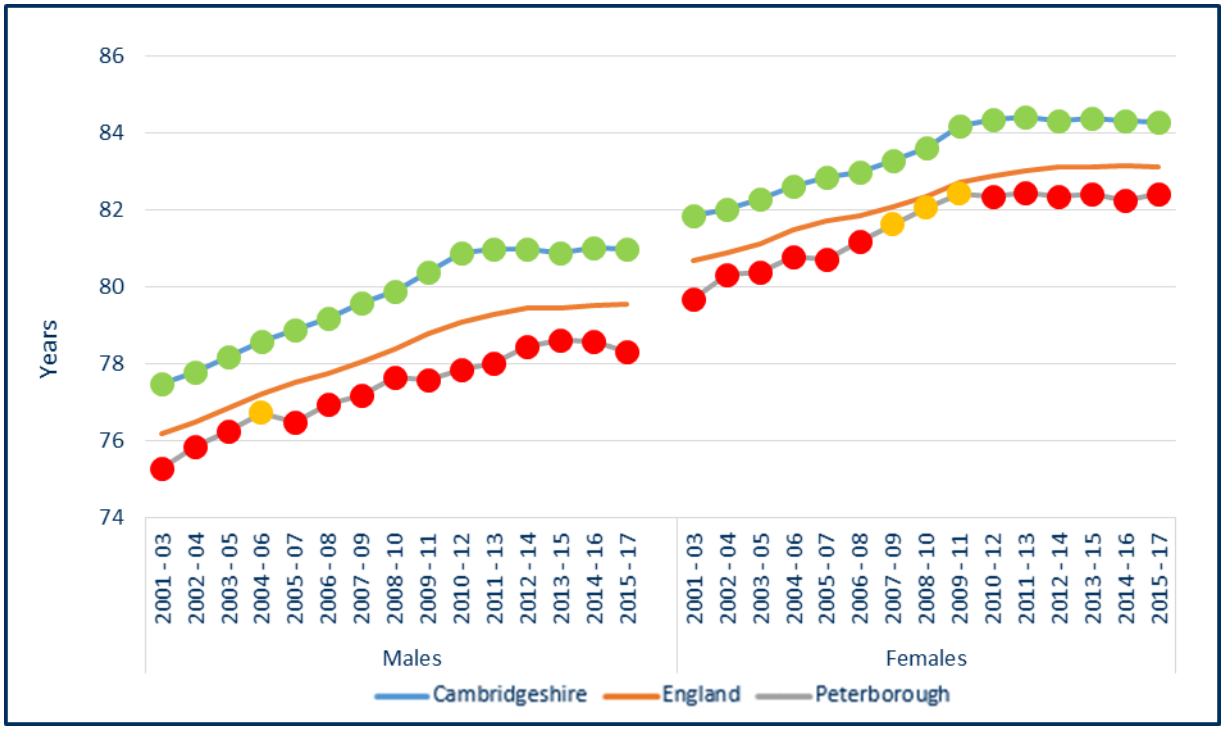
Statistically significantly better than the England average
Statistically similar to the England average
Statistically significantly worse than the England average

Source: ONS
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies

Key points:

- The number of years lived in good health (health life expectancy at birth) is statistically significantly higher than the England average in women in Cambridgeshire.
- The number of years lived in good health (health life expectancy at birth) is statistically significantly lower than the England average in women in Peterborough.
- The number of years lived in good health (health life expectancy at birth) is statistically similar to the national average for men in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Figure 65. Life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England, 2001-03 to 2015-17



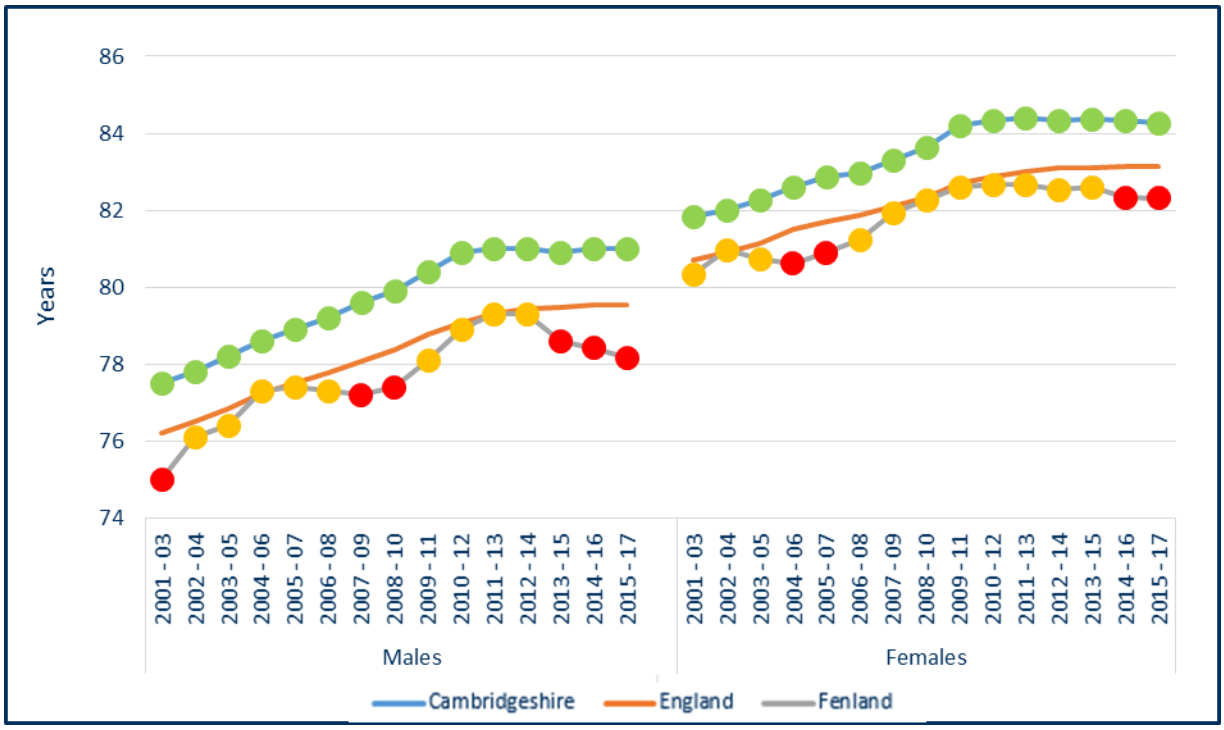
- Statistically significantly better than the England average
- Statistically similar to the England average
- Statistically significantly worse than the England average

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 0.1ii

Key points:

- Life expectancy at birth in men and women in Peterborough has generally been statistically worse than the England average since 2001-03.
- Life expectancy at birth in men and women in Cambridgeshire has consistently been statistically significantly better than the England average since 2001-03.

Figure 66. Life expectancy at birth, Fenland, Cambridgeshire and England, 2001-03 to 2015-17



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

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 0.1ii

Key points:

- Life expectancy at birth in men and women in Fenland has generally been statistically similar to the England average since 2001-03 but notably lower than the county average.
- In men, life expectancy appears to have stabilised in Cambridgeshire but a fall in Fenland in 2013-15 brought the value down to a level statistically significantly worse level than the national average, with a further decreases in 2014-16 and 2015-17.
- In women, Fenland's life expectancy increased consistently over the period 2004-06 to 2011-13 but recently has again been declining, with the 2014-2016 and 2015-17 rates statistically significantly below the England level for the first time since 2005-07.

7.2 All-cause mortality

Table 96. All-cause mortality, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	2,580	912	684	293
East Cambridgeshire	2,183	835	650	269
Fenland	3,427	1,018	1,133	389
Huntingdonshire	4,300	864	1,293	263
South Cambridgeshire	3,611	785	986	234
Cambridgeshire	16,101	873	4,746	282
Peterborough	4,692	1,030	1,675	382
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**20,793**	**905**	**6,421**	**303**

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 all-cause mortality are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Peterborough.
- The rates of all-age and under 75 all-cause mortality are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- On average, just over 6,900 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year between 2015 and 2017.

Table 97. All-cause mortality by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	4,017	1,044	1,312	395
2	3,564	918	1,037	286
3	3,187	888	939	273
4	3,115	794	872	247
5 - Least deprived	2,218	732	586	207
Cambridgeshire	16,101	880	4,746	283

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key points:

- The rates of all-age all-cause and under 75 mortality are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in the county.
- There is a clear gradient in improving mortality outcomes from most deprived to least deprived.

Table 98. All-cause mortality by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	1,261	1,074	538	477
2	1,270	1,292	378	439
3	1,031	1,071	342	361
4	801	824	281	300
5 - Least deprived	329	759	136	296
Peterborough	4,692	1,036	1,675	387

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Peterborough average
Statistically similar to the Peterborough average
Statistically significantly worse than the Peterborough average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

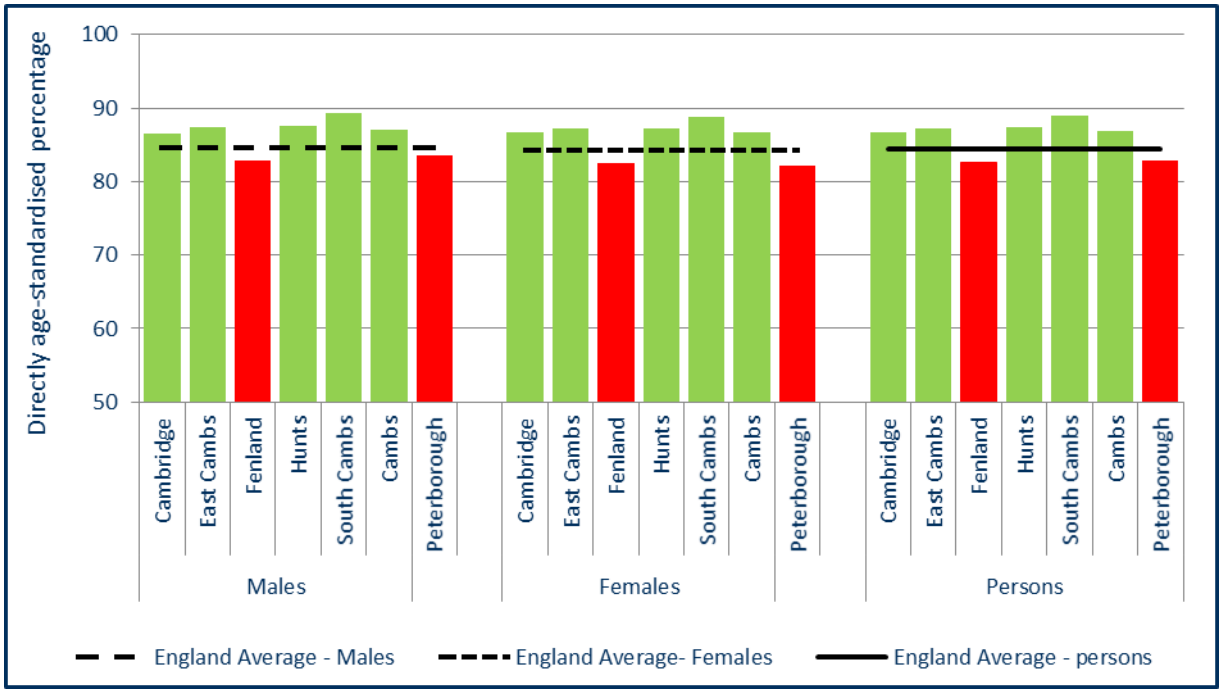
Key points:

- The rate of all age all-cause mortality is statistically significantly higher than the Peterborough average in the second most deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough.
- The rate of under 75 all-cause mortality is statistically significantly higher than the Peterborough average in the most deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough.
- There is a relatively clear gradient in improving mortality outcomes from most deprived to least deprived.

7.3 Overall health status and levels of disability

Percentage in good or very good health

Figure 67. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting good or very good health, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts, 2011



Usual residents in households only (i.e. excluding communal establishments such as hospitals and care homes)

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

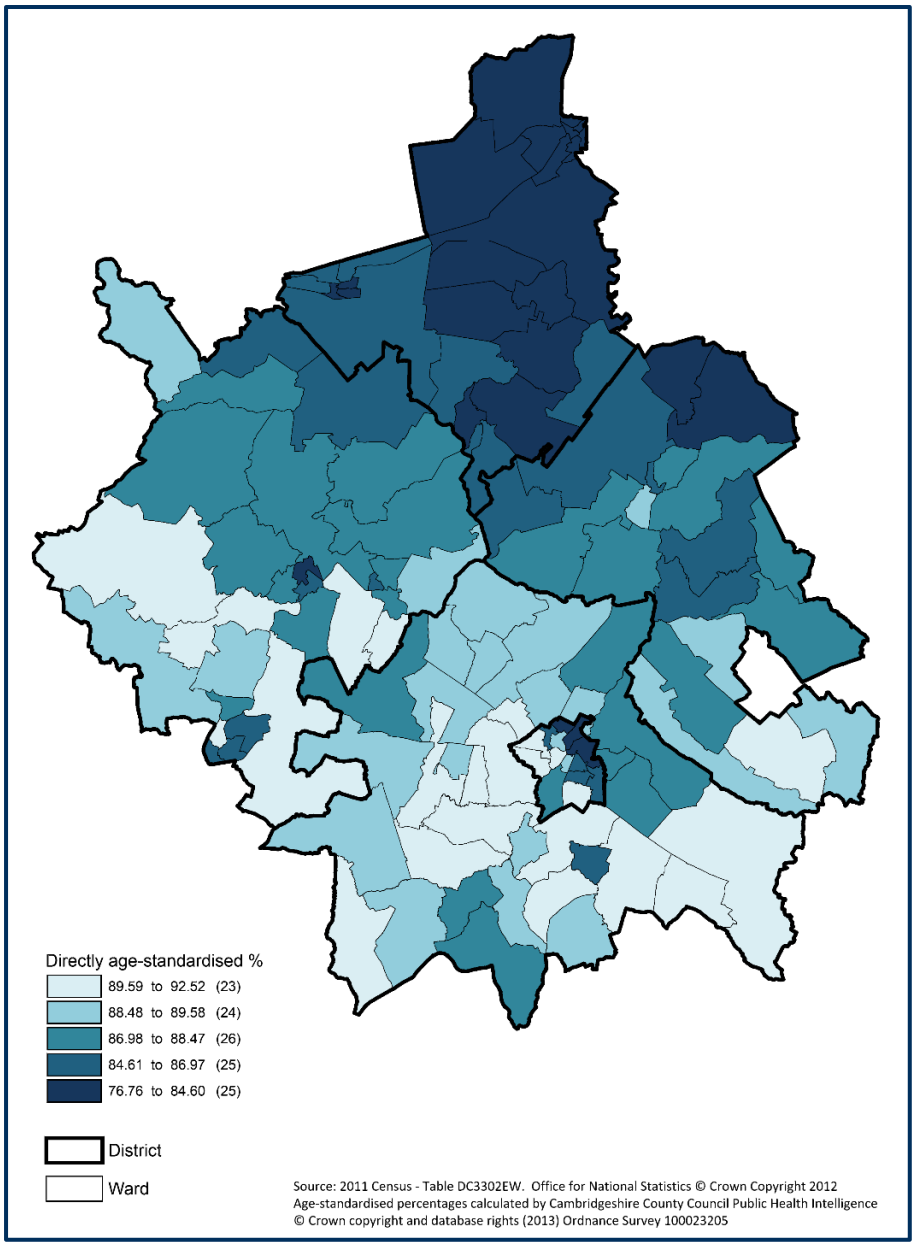
Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- 84.2% of household residents in Cambridgeshire reported good or very good health in the 2011 Census. The percentage varied by age, from 97.7% in 0-15s to 31.1% in 85s and over, and by sex, with a slightly lower percentage in females than males [data not shown].
- In Peterborough 81.8% of household residents reported good or very good health in the 2011 Census. The percentage varied by age, from 96.4% in 0-15s to 27.2% in 85s and over and by sex, with a slightly lower percentage in females than males [data not shown].
- After adjusting for age (as shown in figure above), the percentage reporting good or very good health was statistically significantly lower than the England average in Peterborough

and Fenland but statistically significantly higher in all the other districts and for Cambridgeshire as a whole.

Figure 68. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting good or very good health by ward, Cambridgeshire, 2011

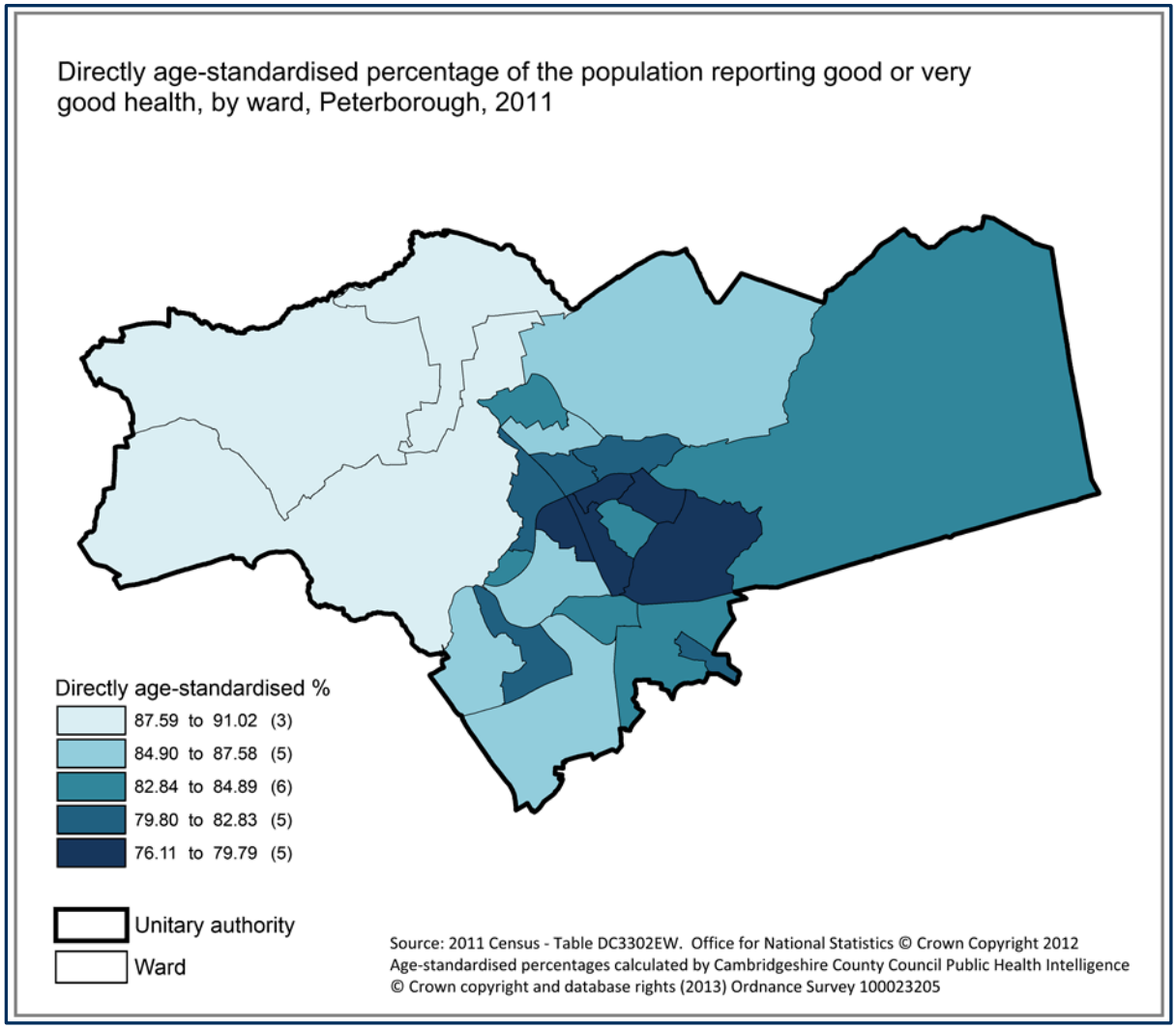


Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- At electoral ward level (2011 wards), the age-standardised percentage reporting good or very good health was statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average in:
    - Abbey, East Chesterton and King's Hedges wards in Cambridge
    - Clarkson, Elm and Christchurch, Hill, Kingsmoor, Kirkgate, Lattersey, March East, March North, March West, Medworth, Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary, Peckover, Roman Bank, Slade Lode, Staithe and Waterlees wards in Fenland
    - Huntingdon North ward in Huntingdonshire

Figure 69. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting good or very good health by ward, Peterborough, 2011



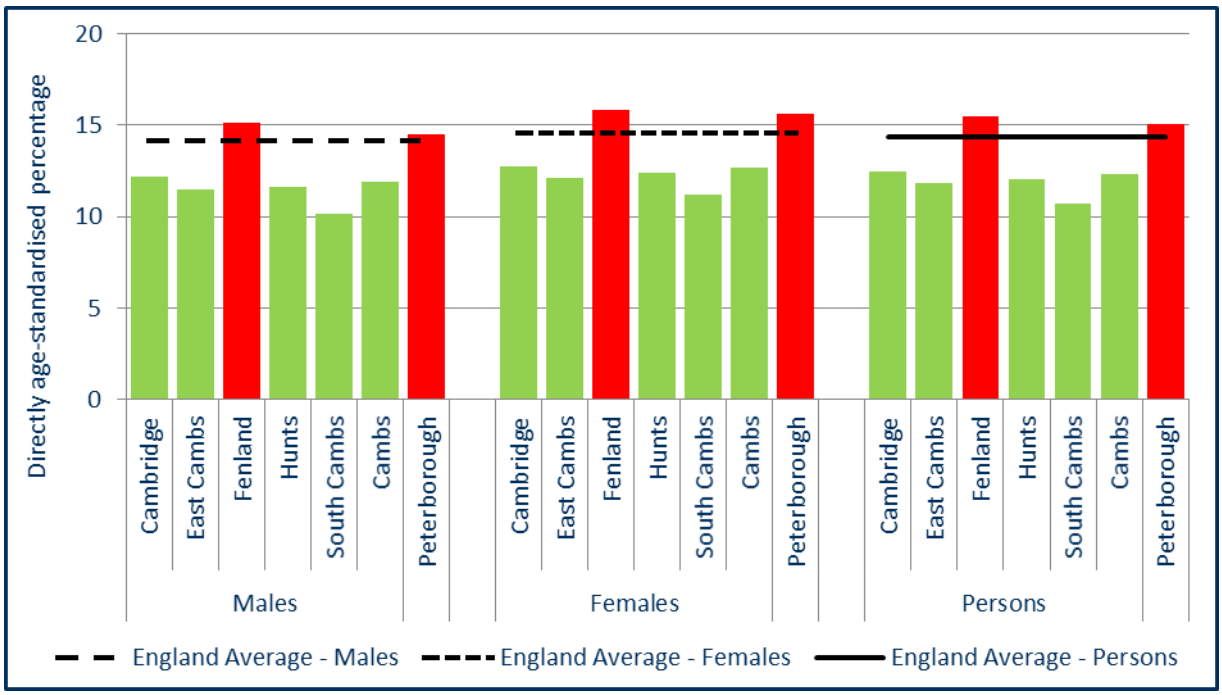
Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- At ward level (2011 wards), the age-standardised percentage reporting good or very good health was statistically significantly lower than the Peterborough average in:
    - Bretton North, Central, Dogsthorpe, East, North, Orton Longueville, Paston, and Ravensthorpe wards. The percentages in all of these wards were also statistically significantly lower than the England average.

Percentage with a long-term activity-limiting illness

Figure 70. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population with a long-term activity-limiting illness, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts, 2011



Usual residents in households only (i.e. excluding communal establishments such as hospitals and care homes)

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

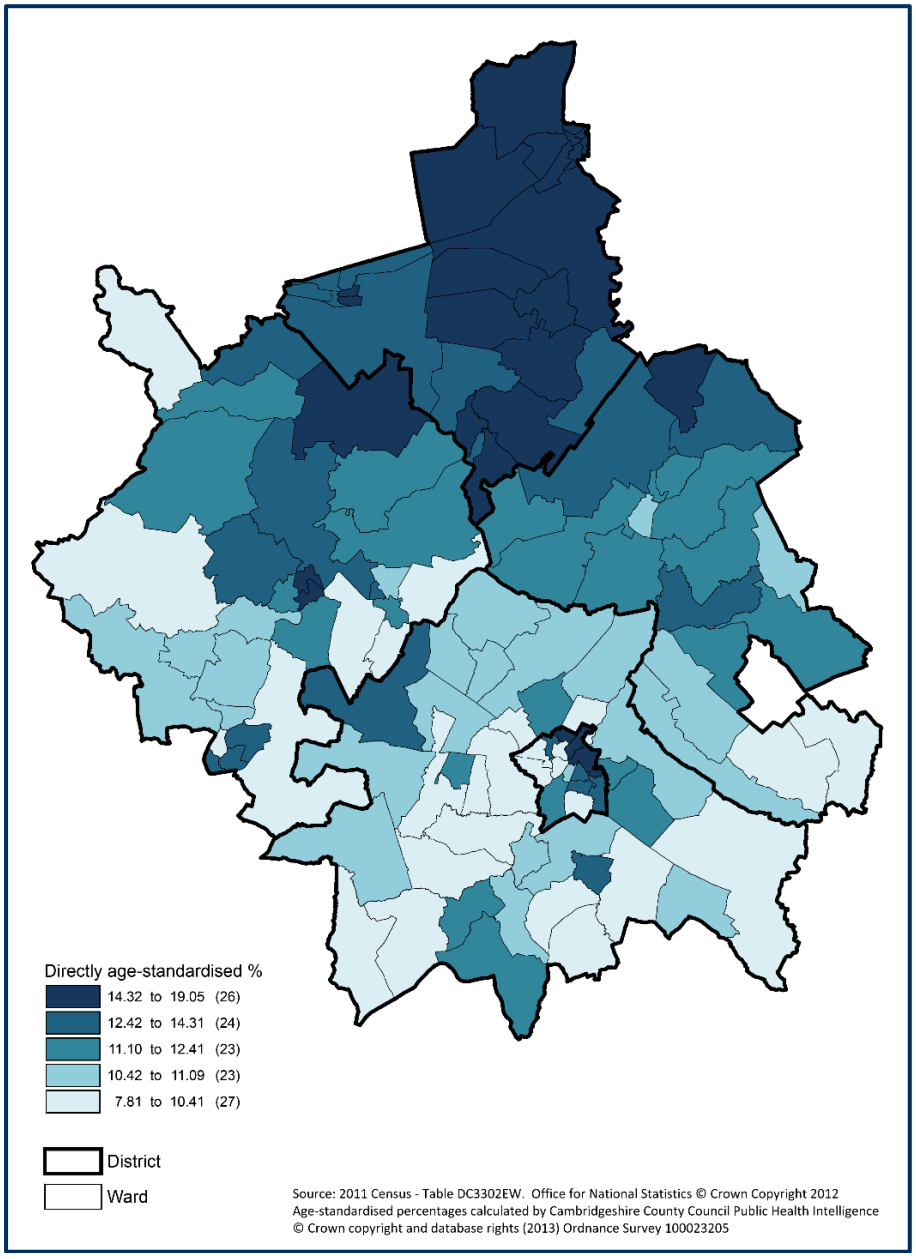
Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- 90,420 people (15.1% of household residents in Cambridgeshire) reported a long-term activity-limiting illness in the 2011 Census.
- 41.6% of people reporting a long-term illness described their illness as limiting their day-to-day activities a lot.
- The percentage varied by age, from 3.5% in 0-15s to 82.7% in 85s and over.
- The percentage also varied by sex, with generally higher percentages in females than males [data not shown].
- 29,699 people, 16.3% of all household residents in Peterborough, reported having a long-term activity-limiting illness in the Census 2011.
- In Peterborough 45.2% of people reporting a long-term illness described their day–to-day activities a lot.
- This varied notably with age: 4.4% of those aged 0-15 years rising to 84.6% of those aged 85 years and over; the increase being particularly noticeable from age 50-64 years. Although the percentages reporting long-term illness are highest in the oldest age groups, it should be noted that 51% of all people with a long-term illness in Peterborough are of working age (aged 16-64 years) (15,137/29,699). After adjusting for age (as shown in figure above), the percentage with a long-term activity-limiting illness was statistically significantly higher than

the England average in Peterborough and Fenland but significantly lower in all other districts and for the county as a whole.

Figure 71. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness by ward, Cambridgeshire, 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

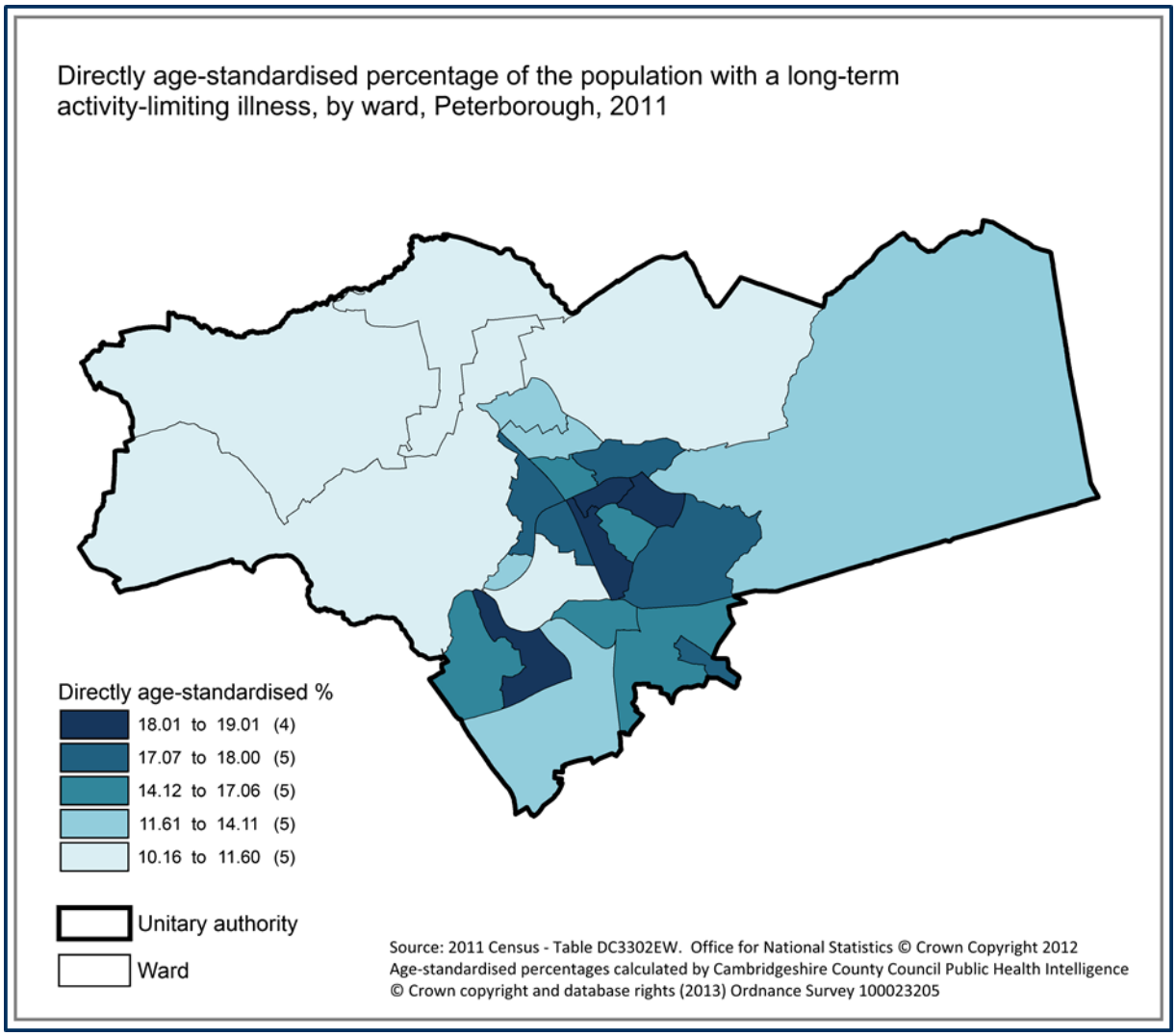
Key points:

- At ward level, the age-standardised percentage reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness was statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in:
    - Abbey, Arbury, Cherry Hinton, East Chesterton, King's Hedges and Romsey wards in Cambridge
    - Littleport West ward in East Cambridgeshire
    - Birch, Clarkson, Doddington, Elm and Christchurch, Hill, Kingsmoor, Kirkgate, Lattersey, March East, March North, March West, Medworth, Parson Drove and

Wisbech St Mary, Peckover, Roman Bank, Slade Lode, St Marys, Staithe, Waterlees, Wenneye and Wimblington wards in Fenland

- Huntingdon East, Huntingdon North, Ramsey, St Neots Eaton Socon, St Neots Eynesbury and Yaxley and Farcet wards in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 72. Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness by ward, Peterborough, 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

Key points:

- At ward level, the age-standardised percentage reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness was statistically significantly higher than the Peterborough average in:
  - Bretton North, Central, Dogsthorpe, East, North, Orton Longueville, Paston, Ravensthorpe and Stanground East wards. All of these wards, plus Stanground Central and Walton wards, were also statistically significantly higher than the England average.

Predicted Future Disability/Disease Prevalence – 2017-2035

A number of data sources exist that allow for predictions of future numbers of residents within Cambridgeshire districts, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with regards to a number of measures of disability and disease prevalence. The Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI)[20] and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)[21] tools published by Oxford Brookes University & the Institute of Public Care produce data on expected future numbers of individuals with a moderate physical disability, serious physical disability, moderate or serious personal care disability, common mental disorder, people predicted to have a fall and people predicted to have dementia.

These data are based on current prevalence levels applied to future Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections. However, the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) also conducts research on future population projections that incorporate known local growth plans published by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council that are not part of the ONS methodology and are therefore likely to be more accurate reflections of future population levels.

Within the tables below, prevalence projections are included for Cambridgeshire districts, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority for 2017, 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035. Also included are prevalence projections from the CCCRG and comparative data showing the difference between the two sets of prevalence estimate data. In general, both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have high levels of future growth modelled in to local growth plans over coming years and therefore CCCRG population projection data tend to show higher numbers of residents with disability/disease than ONS-based POPPI/PANSI projections.

Table 99 Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate physical disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Population Change*

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	6,079	6,165	6,323	6,462	6,538	6,332	253	6,715	550	7,053	730	7,076	614	7,069	531
East Cambridgeshire	4,233	4,398	4,555	4,597	4,621	4,116	-117	4,276	-122	4,780	225	4,881	284	4,781	160
Fenland	4,765	4,821	4,919	4,875	4,802	4,721	-44	4,945	124	5,200	281	5,165	290	5,046	244
Huntingdonshire	8,625	8,805	8,965	8,889	8,810	8,638	13	9,001	196	9,464	499	9,531	642	9,431	621
South Cambridgeshire	7,603	7,857	8,172	8,286	8,374	7,531	-72	7,973	116	8,571	399	8,834	548	8,993	619
Cambridgeshire	31,296	32,047	32,924	33,125	33,124	31,338	42	32,909	862	35,068	2,144	35,487	2,362	35,319	2,195
Peterborough	8,993	9,243	9,554	9,750	9,886	9,101	108	9,595	352	10,226	672	10,541	791	10,426	540
C&P	**40,289**	**41,290**	**42,478**	**42,875**	**43,010**	**40,439**	**150**	**42,504**	**1,214**	**45,294**	**2,816**	**46,028**	**3,153**	**45,745**	**2,735**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

[20] http://www.poppi.org.uk/
[21] http://www.pansi.org.uk/

Table 100: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate physical disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, percentage change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	1.4%	4.0%	6.3%	7.6%	-	6.0%	11.4%	11.7%	11.6%
East Cambridgeshire	-	3.9%	7.6%	8.6%	9.2%	-	3.9%	16.1%	18.6%	16.1%
Fenland	-	1.2%	3.2%	2.3%	0.8%	-	4.7%	10.1%	9.4%	6.9%
Huntingdonshire	-	2.1%	3.9%	3.1%	2.1%	-	4.2%	9.6%	10.3%	9.2%
South Cambridgeshire	-	3.3%	7.5%	9.0%	10.1%	-	5.9%	13.8%	17.3%	19.4%
Cambridgeshire	-	2.4%	5.2%	5.8%	5.8%	-	5.0%	11.9%	13.2%	12.7%
Peterborough	-	2.8%	6.2%	8.4%	9.9%	-	5.4%	12.4%	15.8%	14.6%
C&P		**2.5%**	**5.4%**	**6.4%**	**6.8%**		**5.1%**	**12.0%**	**13.8%**	**13.1%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Key points:

- The total population in Cambridgeshire aged 18-64 with a moderate physical disability is predicted to increase 5.8% (from 31,296 to 33,124) between 2017 and 2035 as per PANSI data and 12.7% (from 31,338 to 35,319) when prevalence rates are applied to the CCCRG population predictions.
- The increase in population aged 18-64 with a moderate physical disability in Peterborough is predicted to be 14.6% (from 9,101 to 10,426 residents) by CCCRG and 9.9% (from 8,993 to 9,886) by PANSI.
- The increase in population aged 18-64 with a moderate physical disability in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is predicted to be 13.1% (from 40,439 to 45,745 residents) by CCCRG and 6.8% (from 40,289 to 43,010) by PANSI using ONS forecasts.
- This illustrates that data relating to future planning and associated growth obtained by the CCCRG lead to predictions of greater service demand in future years than that predicted by the POPPI/PANSI data.

Table 101: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a serious physical disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, population change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	1,623	1,665	1,731	1,770	1,783	1,679	56	1,786	121	1,905	174	1,931	161	1,927	144
East Cambridgeshire	1,275	1,338	1,401	1,417	1,414	1,245	-30	1,301	-37	1,460	59	1,495	78	1,461	47
Fenland	1,442	1,473	1,527	1,509	1,468	1,429	-13	1,505	32	1,603	76	1,591	82	1,538	70
Huntingdonshire	2,592	2,672	2,756	2,728	2,673	2,598	6	2,725	53	2,893	137	2,909	181	2,853	180
South Cambridgeshire	2,292	2,388	2,510	2,546	2,563	2,274	-18	2,416	28	2,613	103	2,702	156	2,741	178
Cambridgeshire	9,223	9,537	9,923	9,974	9,892	9,224	1	9,734	197	10,474	551	10,628	654	10,521	629
Peterborough	2,588	2,684	2,812	2,872	2,895	2,618	30	2,775	91	2,991	179	3,091	219	3,060	165
C&P	**11,811**	**12,221**	**12,735**	**12,846**	**12,787**	**11,842**	**31**	**12,509**	**288**	**13,465**	**730**	**13,719**	**873**	**13,581**	**794**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Table 102: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a serious physical disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, percentage change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	2.6%	6.7%	9.1%	9.9%	-	6.4%	13.5%	15.0%	14.8%
East Cambridgeshire	-	4.9%	9.9%	11.1%	10.9%	-	4.5%	17.3%	20.1%	17.4%
Fenland	-	2.1%	5.9%	4.6%	1.8%	-	5.3%	12.2%	11.3%	7.6%
Huntingdonshire	-	3.1%	6.3%	5.2%	3.1%	-	4.9%	11.4%	12.0%	9.8%
South Cambridgeshire	-	4.2%	9.5%	11.1%	11.8%	-	6.2%	14.9%	18.8%	20.6%
Cambridgeshire	-	3.4%	7.6%	8.1%	7.3%	-	5.5%	13.5%	15.2%	14.1%
Peterborough	-	3.7%	8.7%	11.0%	11.9%	-	6.0%	14.2%	18.1%	16.9%
C&P	**-**	**3.5%**	**7.8%**	**8.8%**	**8.3%**	**-**	**5.6%**	**13.7%**	**15.9%**	**14.7%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Key points:

- Numbers of residents with a serious physical disability in Cambridgeshire are expected to increase by 7.3% (from 9,223 to 9,892) between 2017 and 2035 according to PANSI data and from 9,224 to 10,521 (+14.1%) according to CCCRG forecasts.
- In Peterborough the increase is expected to be more pronounced, with an increase of 11.9% (from 2,588 to 2,895) between 2017 and 2035 as per ONS projections and an increase of 16.9% (from 2,618 to 3,060) predicted by CCCRG.
- In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined authority the increase is expected to be more pronounced, with an increase of 8.3% (from 11,811 to 12,787) between 2017 and 2035 as per ONS projections and an increase of 14.7% (from 11,842 to 13,581) predicted by CCCRG.

Table 103: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Population Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	3,321	3,391	3,504	3,553	3,589	3,435	114	3,653	262	3,885	381	3,902	349	3,896	307
East Cambridgeshire	2,595	2,713	2,823	2,842	2,848	2,530	-65	2,637	-76	2,947	124	3,010	168	2,949	101
Fenland	2,913	2,965	3,051	3,009	2,944	2,886	-27	3,031	66	3,209	158	3,181	172	3,091	147
Huntingdonshire	5,271	5,412	5,546	5,480	5,400	5,282	11	5,522	110	5,833	287	5,860	380	5,775	375
South Cambridgeshire	4,666	4,845	5,065	5,125	5,169	4,626	-40	4,905	60	5,286	221	5,450	325	5,540	371
Cambridgeshire	18,762	19,328	19,980	20,019	19,934	18,759	-3	19,748	420	21,160	1,180	21,404	1,385	21,252	1,318
Peterborough	5,347	5,528	5,754	5,855	5,917	5,411	64	5,719	191	6,131	377	6,314	459	6,257	340
C&P	**24,109**	**24,856**	**25,734**	**25,874**	**25,851**	**24,170**	**61**	**25,467**	**611**	**27,291**	**1,557**	**27,718**	**1,844**	**27,509**	**1,658**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projection

Table 104: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, percentage change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	2.1%	5.5%	7.0%	8.1%	-	6.3%	13.1%	13.6%	13.4%
East Cambridgeshire	-	4.5%	8.8%	9.5%	9.7%	-	4.2%	16.5%	19.0%	16.6%
Fenland	-	1.8%	4.7%	3.3%	1.1%	-	5.0%	11.2%	10.2%	7.1%
Huntingdonshire	-	2.7%	5.2%	4.0%	2.4%	-	4.5%	10.4%	10.9%	9.3%
South Cambridgeshire	-	3.8%	8.6%	9.8%	10.8%	-	6.0%	14.3%	17.8%	19.8%
Cambridgeshire	-	3.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	-	5.3%	12.8%	14.1%	13.3%
Peterborough	-	3.4%	7.6%	9.5%	10.7%	-	5.7%	13.3%	16.7%	15.6%
C&P	**-**	**3.1%**	**6.7%**	**7.3%**	**7.2%**	**-**	**5.4%**	**12.9%**	**14.7%**	**13.8%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Key points:

- Numbers of residents predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability are expected to rise most substantially in the affluent districts of East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire and in Peterborough between 2017 and 2035.

Table 105: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Population Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	14,642	14,646	14,721	15,103	15,287	15,435	793	16,288	1,642	16,764	2,043	16,656	1,553	16,582	1,295
East Cambridgeshire	8,446	8,569	8,814	8,909	8,929	8,128	-318	8,363	-206	9,381	567	9,574	665	9,351	422
Fenland	9,272	9,297	9,322	9,307	9,320	9,211	-61	9,605	308	9,999	677	9,977	670	9,842	522
Huntingdonshire	17,007	17,207	17,304	17,334	17,359	17,030	23	17,642	435	18,482	1,178	18,754	1,420	18,700	1,341
South Cambridgeshire	15,007	15,384	15,776	16,017	16,194	14,859	-148	15,667	283	16,763	987	17,217	1,200	17,498	1,304
Cambridgeshire	64,465	65,096	65,927	66,718	67,087	64,663	198	67,564	2,468	71,389	5,462	72,178	5,460	71,973	4,886
Peterborough	19,191	19,497	19,867	20,203	20,521	19,458	267	20,416	919	21,493	1,626	22,046	1,843	21,588	1,067
C&P	**83,656**	**84,593**	**85,794**	**86,921**	**87,608**	**84,121**	**465**	**87,980**	**3,387**	**92,882**	**7,088**	**94,224**	**7,303**	**93,561**	**5,953**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Table 106: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental disorder, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Percentage Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	0.0%	0.5%	3.1%	4.4%	-	5.5%	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%
East Cambridgeshire	-	1.5%	4.4%	5.5%	5.7%	-	2.9%	15.4%	17.8%	15.0%
Fenland	-	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	-	4.3%	8.6%	8.3%	6.9%
Huntingdonshire	-	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	-	3.6%	8.5%	10.1%	9.8%
South Cambridgeshire	-	2.5%	5.1%	6.7%	7.9%	-	5.4%	12.8%	15.9%	17.8%
Cambridgeshire	-	1.0%	2.3%	3.5%	4.1%	-	4.5%	10.4%	11.6%	11.3%
Peterborough	-	1.6%	3.5%	5.3%	6.9%	-	4.9%	10.5%	13.3%	10.9%
C&P	**-**	**1.1%**	**2.6%**	**3.9%**	**4.7%**	**-**	**4.6%**	**10.4%**	**12.0%**	**11.2%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Key points:

- POPPI/PANSI projections suggest an increase of 4.1% in numbers of residents aged 18-64 with a common mental disorder (e.g. mild/moderate depression) in Cambridgeshire between 2017 and 2035, which represents an increase from 64,465 to 67,087 people.
- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined increase is predicted to be similar at 4.7% which represents an increase from 84,121 to 93,561 people.
- The Peterborough increase is predicted to be higher, from 19,191 to 20,521 (+6.9%).
- South Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire have predicted increases of 7.9% and 5.7% respectively.
- CCCRG data predict greater rises in numbers, with projected increases of 17.8% in South Cambridgeshire (from 14,859 to 17,498), 15.0% in East Cambridgeshire (from 8,128 to 9,351), 11.3% in Cambridgeshire (64,663 to 71,973) and 10.9% in Peterborough (19,458 to 21,588).

Table 107: Total population aged 65+ predicted to have a fall, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Population Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	4,467	4,794	5,319	6,039	6,822	4,552	85	4,909	115	5,580	261	6,382	343	7,204	382
East Cambridgeshire	4,645	4,992	5,711	6,632	7,515	4,581	-64	4,947	-45	5,837	126	6,837	205	7,649	134
Fenland	6,041	6,471	7,134	8,225	9,221	5,987	-54	6,481	10	7,353	219	8,468	243	9,489	268
Huntingdonshire	9,107	9,971	11,520	13,465	15,203	9,161	54	10,076	105	11,834	314	13,961	496	15,841	638
South Cambridgeshire	8,043	8,693	9,859	11,416	12,804	8,045	2	8,721	28	10,076	217	11,753	337	13,309	505
Cambridgeshire	32,461	34,921	39,568	45,788	51,581	32,326	-135	35,134	213	40,681	1,113	47,402	1,614	53,492	1,911
Peterborough	7,666	8,246	9,168	10,528	11,891	7,792	126	8,455	209	9,783	615	11,592	1,064	13,347	1,456
C&P	**40,127**	**43,167**	**48,736**	**56,316**	**63,472**	**40,118**	**-9**	**43,589**	**422**	**50,464**	**1,728**	**58,994**	**2,678**	**66,839**	**3,367**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Table 108: Total population aged 65+ predicted to have a fall, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Percentage Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	7.3%	19.1%	35.2%	52.7%	-	7.8%	22.6%	40.2%	58.2%
East Cambridgeshire	-	7.5%	22.9%	42.8%	61.8%	-	8.0%	27.4%	49.2%	67.0%
Fenland	-	7.1%	18.1%	36.2%	52.6%	-	8.3%	22.8%	41.4%	58.5%
Huntingdonshire	-	9.5%	26.5%	47.9%	66.9%	-	10.0%	29.2%	52.4%	72.9%
South Cambridgeshire	-	8.1%	22.6%	41.9%	59.2%	-	8.4%	25.2%	46.1%	65.4%
Cambridgeshire	-	7.6%	21.9%	41.1%	58.9%	-	8.7%	25.8%	46.6%	65.5%
Peterborough	-	7.6%	19.6%	37.3%	55.1%	-	8.5%	25.5%	48.8%	71.3%
C&P		**7.6%**	**21.5%**	**40.3%**	**58.2%**		**8.7%**	**25.8%**	**47.1%**	**66.6%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Falls are the most common cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major cause of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care.[22] The table above outlines predicted numbers of falls in residents aged 65+, who may still be susceptible to hospital admission/minor injury and potentially lose resilience as a result of falls. The number of people experiencing a fall is expected to increase substantially between 2017 and 2035.

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https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E06000031/iid/22402/age/228/sex/4

Key points:

- Numbers of people experiencing a fall is expected to increase substantially between 2017 and 2035. POPPI/PANSI estimates predict increase of between 52.6% (Fenland) and 66.9% (Huntingdonshire) and CCCRG predictions show increases of between 58.2% (Cambridge) and 72.9% (Huntingdonshire) for this indicator.

Table 109: Total population aged 65+ predicted to have dementia, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Population Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - diff (CCCRG -ONS)									
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	diff	2020	diff	2025	diff	2030	diff	2035	diff
Cambridge	1,339	1,378	1,598	1,846	2,251	1,316	-23	1,438	60	1,683	85	1,976	130	2,314	63
East Cambridgeshire	1,194	1,323	1,575	1,901	2,214	1,183	-11	1,304	-19	1,623	48	1,960	59	2,266	52
Fenland	1,602	1,747	1,995	2,349	2,761	1,579	-23	1,736	-11	2,054	59	2,435	86	2,837	76
Huntingdonshire	2,281	2,597	3,204	3,945	4,640	2,311	30	2,633	36	3,296	92	4,071	126	4,836	196
South Cambridgeshire	2,132	2,358	2,833	3,344	3,932	2,113	-19	2,354	-4	2,870	37	3,473	129	4,086	154
Cambridgeshire	8,546	9,360	11,161	13,446	15,776	8,502	-44	9,465	105	11,526	365	13,914	468	16,340	564
Peterborough	2,010	2,174	2,498	2,939	3,462	2,051	41	2,250	76	2,718	220	3,365	426	4,080	618
C&P	**10,556**	**11,534**	**13,659**	**16,385**	**19,238**	**10,553**	**-3**	**11,715**	**181**	**14,244**	**585**	**17,279**	**894**	**20,420**	**1,182**

Note: *Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Table 110: Total population aged 65+ predicted to have dementia, POPPI/PANSI & CCCRG Forecasts 2017 – 2035, Percentage Change

Area	POPPI/PANSI Estimates using ONS Forecasts, % Change					POPPI/PANSI Estimates using CCCRG Forecasts - % Change				
	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cambridge	-	2.9%	19.3%	37.9%	68.1%	-	9.3%	27.9%	50.2%	75.8%
East Cambridgeshire	-	10.8%	31.9%	59.2%	85.4%	-	10.2%	37.2%	65.7%	91.6%
Fenland	-	9.1%	24.5%	46.6%	72.3%	-	9.9%	30.0%	54.2%	79.6%
Huntingdonshire	-	13.9%	40.5%	73.0%	103.4%	-	14.0%	42.6%	76.2%	109.3%
South Cambridgeshire	-	10.6%	32.9%	56.8%	84.4%	-	11.4%	35.8%	64.4%	93.4%
Cambridgeshire	-	9.5%	30.6%	57.3%	84.6%	-	11.3%	35.6%	63.7%	92.2%
Peterborough	-	8.2%	24.3%	46.2%	72.2%	-	9.7%	32.6%	64.1%	98.9%
C&P	-	**9.3%**	**29.4%**	**55.2%**	**82.2%**	-	**11.0%**	**35.0%**	**63.7%**	**93.5%**

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

Key points:

- Numbers of people with dementia are expected to increase substantially in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between 2017 and 2035, with the highest increase predicted to be in Huntingdonshire in excess of 4,000 (+103.4% as per ONS forecasts, + 109.3% as per CCCRG forecasts).

7.4 Main causes of death

Table 111. Major causes of death, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Underlying cause of death	Average annual number of deaths	Percentage
Cancer	1,961	28.3
Cardiovascular disease	1,764	25.4
Respiratory disease	920	13.3
Dementia and Alzheimer's	858	12.4
Other conditions	1,428	20.6
Total	6,931	100.0

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- Around 6,900 deaths occurred each year in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents during 2015-17.
- The majority of deaths were due to cancer (28%) and cardiovascular disease (25%), followed by respiratory disease (13%) and dementia and Alzheimer's (12%).
- The major causes of death across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are similar to those seen nationally.[23]

[23] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england-2018/chapter-2-trends-in-mortality

Cardiovascular disease

Table 112. Mortality from cardiovascular disease, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	720	254	149	67
East Cambridgeshire	598	228	162	67
Fenland	840	247	242	82
Huntingdonshire	1,062	214	273	56
South Cambridgeshire	933	202	191	45
Cambridgeshire	4,153	225	1,017	61
Peterborough	1,138	252	373	87
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**5,291**	**231**	**1,390**	**66**

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Peterborough.
- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease are statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Cambridgeshire.
- The rate of all-age mortality from cardiovascular disease is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Cambridge.
- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average in South Cambridgeshire.
- The rate of under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- Around 1,760 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died from cardiovascular disease each year between 2015 and 2017.

Table 113. Mortality from cardiovascular disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	981	255	275	84
2	924	238	220	61
3	835	234	217	64
4	860	218	194	54
5 - Least deprived	553	183	111	39
Cambridgeshire	4,153	227	1,017	61

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in the county and statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average in the least deprived 20% of wards in the county.

Table 114. Mortality from cardiovascular disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	306	265	124	114
2	329	338	109	131
3	242	254	64	68
4	180	185	56	60
5 - Least deprived	81	202	20	45
Peterborough	1,138	254	373	88

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Peterborough average
Statistically similar to the Peterborough average
Statistically significantly worse than the Peterborough average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- Rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly higher than the Peterborough average in Peterborough's second most deprived 20% of wards and statistically significantly lower than the Peterborough average in the second least deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough. Rates of under 75 mortality due to cardiovascular disease are also statistically significantly lower in the least deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough.

Cancer

Table 115. Mortality from cancer, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	626	239	252	112
East Cambridgeshire	628	240	276	114
Fenland	952	286	432	145
Huntingdonshire	1,288	254	590	120
South Cambridgeshire	1,105	242	460	109
Cambridgeshire	4,599	252	2,010	120
Peterborough	1,283	284	617	146
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	5,882	259	2,627	125

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- The rate of all-age and under 75 mortality from cancer is statistically significantly higher (worse) than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Peterborough.
- The rate of all-age mortality and under 75 mortality from cancer is statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Cambridgeshire.
- The rate of all-age and under 75 mortality from cancer is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- Around 1,960 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year from cancer between 2015 and 2017.

Table 116. Mortality from cancer by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	1,093	292	496	150
2	1,012	261	446	123
3	875	247	394	117
4	909	234	378	107
5 - Least deprived	710	234	296	104
Cambridgeshire	4,599	254	2,010	121

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rate of all-age and under 75 mortality due to cancer is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in the county.

Table 117. Mortality from cancer by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	345	300	182	170
2	265	284	119	144
3	284	295	138	152
4	283	285	119	126
5 - Least deprived	106	232	59	131
Peterborough	1,283	286	617	147

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Peterborough average
Statistically similar to the Peterborough average
Statistically significantly worse than the Peterborough average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to cancer are statistically similar to the Peterborough average for all deprivation quintiles in Peterborough.

Respiratory disease

Table 118. Mortality from respiratory disease, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	266	92	50	23
East Cambridgeshire	246	95	57	24
Fenland	512	149	128	43
Huntingdonshire	635	129	132	27
South Cambridgeshire	428	93	83	20
Cambridgeshire	2,087	113	450	27
Peterborough	674	150	173	41
Cambrideshire and Peterborough	2,761	121	623	30

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Note: Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from respiratory disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Peterborough.
- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from respiratory disease are statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in Cambridgeshire.
- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from respiratory disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland. All-age rates are also statistically significantly higher in Huntingdonshire.
- Around 920 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died from respiratory disease each year between 2015 and 2017.

Table 119. Mortality from respiratory disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	557	143	138	42
2	459	119	106	30
3	395	112	73	22
4	393	100	83	24
5 - Least deprived	283	94	50	18
Cambridgeshire	2,087	114	450	27

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to respiratory disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in the county and statistically significantly lower in the least deprived 20% of wards in the county.

Table 120. Mortality from respiratory disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	186	164	56	54
2	175	180	37	45
3	146	154	36	39
4	117	122	30	32
5 - Least deprived	50	118	14	32
Peterborouh	674	151	173	42

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Peterborough average
Statistically similar to the Peterborough average
Statistically significantly worse than the Peterborough average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to respiratory disease are statistically similar to the Peterborough average for all deprivation quintiles in Peterborough.

Dementia and Alzheimer's

Table 121. Mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	430	141	13	7
East Cambridgeshire	251	95	12	5
Fenland	391	113	30	10
Huntingdonshire	502	104	17	3
South Cambridgeshire	445	95	16	4
Cambridgeshire	2,019	108	88	5
Peterborough	556	124	22	6
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	**2,575**	**111**	**110**	**5**

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Cambridgeshire districts are benchmarked against Cambridgeshire average, Cambridgeshire against C&P average, and Peterborough against C&P average

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates).

Key points:

- The rate of all-age and under 75s mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's is statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The rate of all-age mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Cambridge.
- The rate of Under 75s mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- Around 850 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year from dementia and Alzheimer's between 2015 and 2017.

Table 122. Mortality from Dementia and Alzheimer's by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	537	135	36	11
2	455	117	17	5
3	433	120	19	6
4	330	82	9	3
5 - Least deprived	264	87	7	3
Cambridgeshire	2,019	109	88	5

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire average
Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key points:

- The rates of all-age and under 75 mortality due to Dementia and Alzheimer's are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in the county. All-age rates are statistically significantly lower than the county average in the least deprived 40% of wards in Cambridgeshire.

Table 123. Mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2015-17

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	109	95	-	-
2	222	213	5	7
3	149	161	6	8
4	54	58	6	7
5 - Least deprived	22	57	-	-
Peterborough	556	125	22	6

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate and '-' denotes fewer than 5

Statistically significantly better than the Peterborough average
Statistically similar to the Peterborough average
Statistically significantly worse than the Peterborough average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Key point:

- The rates of all-age mortality due to dementia and Alzheimer's are statistically significantly higher than the Peterborough average in the second most deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough. The rates of all-age mortality due to dementia and Alzheimer's in Under 75s are statistically similar to the Peterborough average for the middle three deprivation quintiles in Peterborough. The numbers for Under 75s were very low in the most and least deprived quintiles and supressed for disclosure purposes.

8. CAMBRIDGESHIRE'S AND PETERBOROUGH'S JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

8.1 What is Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)?

Joint strategic needs assessment (**J**SNA) is a statutory process by which Local Authorities (LAs) and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) assess and describe the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local population in order to inform and guide the commissioning (buying) of preventive, health and social care services.

The primary aims of a JSNA are to:

- Provide data analyses to show the health and wellbeing status of local communities.
- Define where important differences exist.
- Provide information on local community views and evidence of effectiveness of existing interventions which will help to shape future plans for services.
- Highlight key findings based on the information and evidence collected.

The local Health and Wellbeing Board has a statutory duty to have regard to the needs identified in the JSNA, along with stakeholder and community views, when it formulates the local population's joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWBS).

Cambridgeshire's current **Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWBS)** can be found at https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna/health-and-wellbeing-strategy/ and identified the following overarching priorities:

- Ensure a positive start to life for children, young people and their families.
- Support older people to be independent, safe and well.
- Encourage healthy lifestyles and behaviours in all actions and activities while respecting people's personal choices.
- Create a safe environment and help to build strong communities, wellbeing and mental health.
- Create a sustainable environment in which communities can flourish.
- Work together effectively.

The strategy is due to be refreshed in 2018.

Peterborough's current **Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWBS)** can be found at https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/health-and-wellbeing-strategy/ and identified the following overarching priorities:

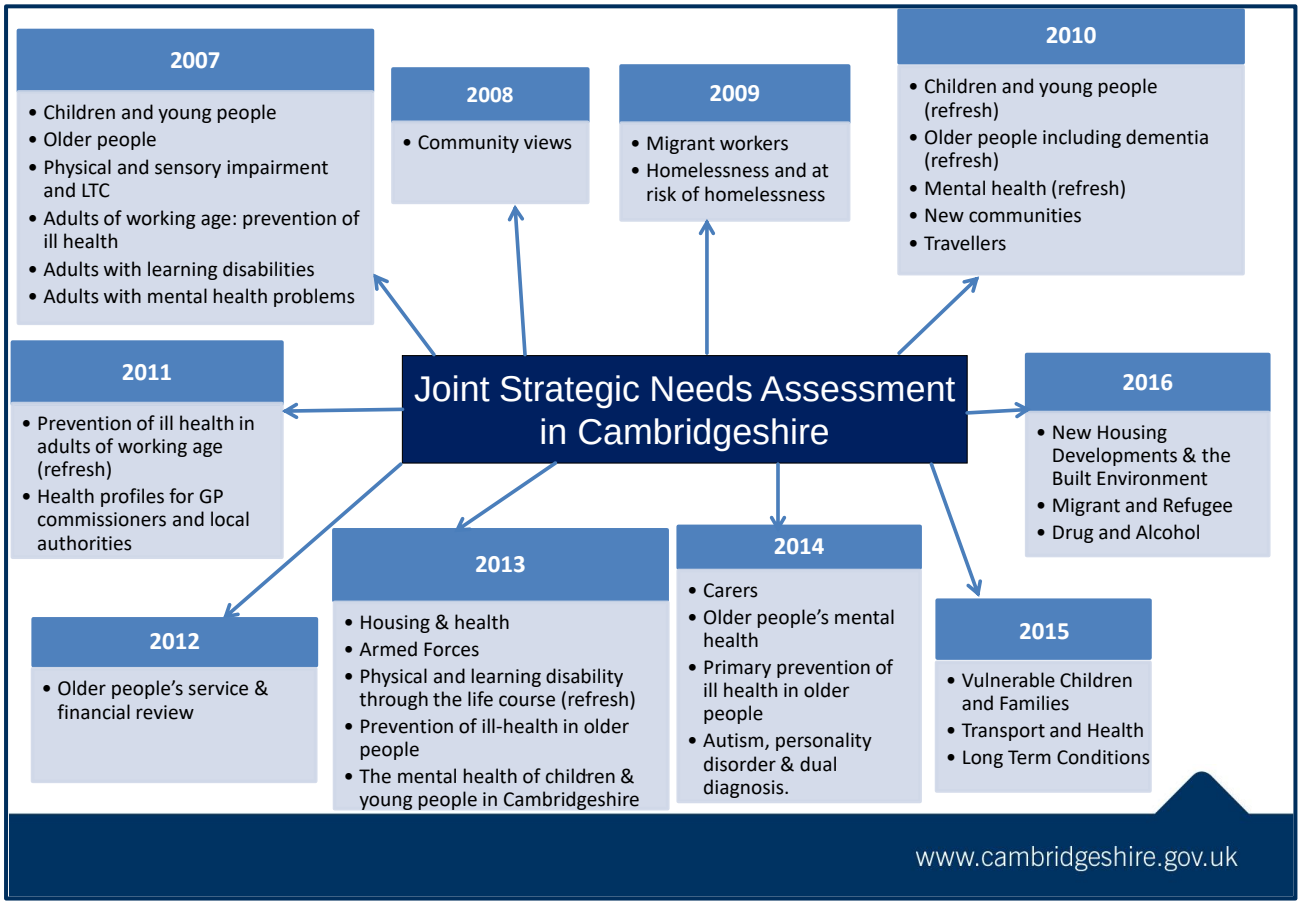
- Ensure that children and young people have the best opportunities in life to enable them to become healthy adults and make the best of their life chances
- Narrow the gap between those neighbourhoods and communities with the best and worst health outcomes
- Enable older people to stay independent and safe and to enjoy the best possible quality of life
- Enable good child and adult mental health through effective, accessible health promotion and early intervention services
- Maximise the health and wellbeing and opportunities for independent living for people with life-long disabilities and complex needs.

8.2

The Cambridgeshire JSNA programme has produced a series of themed and topic based reports, commissioned by the Health and Wellbeing Board. From 2017 the focus moved away from topic based reports to the JSNA Core Dataset.

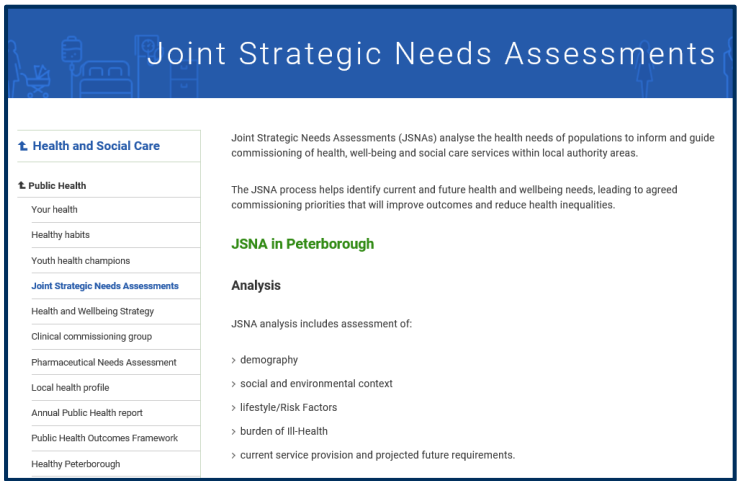
The current reports for each theme can be found at https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna/published-joint-strategic-needs-assessments/ and the figure below provides a summary. There is also a summary report based on the topic based reports.

Figure 73. Summary of Cambridgeshire's JSNA programme



Source: Cambridgeshire Insight at https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna/

Figure 74. Summary of Peterborough's JSNA programme



- Cardiovascular disease JSNA
- Children and young people's JSNA
- Diverse ethnic communities JSNA
- Mental Health & Mental Illness of Adults of Working Age JSNA
- Older People's Primary Prevention JSNA
- Transport & the Environment JSNA
- Summary of Themed JSNA reports 2015-2017

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

9. SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

This section provides an overview of, and key links to, the **primary local and national resources** for JSNA and public health intelligence.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) websites

- This Core Dataset document is located on the JSNA Programme websites for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna and https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/
- The current themed reports from the JSNA work programme for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough can be found at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/current-jsna-reports and https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/

Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council's Public Health Intelligence Team (PHI)

- The local PHI teams are responsible for supporting Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group and partner organisations. Please contact David Lea at david.lea@cambridgeshire.gov.uk , PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk or phi-team@peterborough.gov.uk.
- The team has produced a guide to the local service, which includes details of team members, sources of public health data, as well as knowledge and learning resources. This can be accessed from http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health.

Cambridgeshire Insight

- Cambridgeshire Insight is the Council's web based data and information platform. It contains a wealth of information, much related to health and wellbeing and the determinants of health. Cambridgeshire Insight's home page is at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/.
- Cambridgeshire Insight's health and wellbeing pages are at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health and also include some Peterborough data.

Peterborough Public Health

- Peterborough Public Health resources are gathered together at https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/

Public Health Outcomes Framework

- The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) is the Government's key set of population measures for measuring and tracking progress in health and wellbeing. The local PHOF page is at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/phof and data for all areas can be found at the national site at http://www.phoutcomes.info/.

Public Health England data and information profiles

- Public Health England (PHE) produce a wide-range of data and information profiles at https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/ all including local data.

10. AUTHORS & CONTACT DETAILS

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Public Health Directorate and Corporate & Customer Services
Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council
March 2019

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PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Public Health Intelligence team guide at http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health