

PETERBOROUGH ANNUAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2019



CREATING A HEALTHY CITY

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INTRODUCTION

When Annual Public Health Reports were first produced in the nineteenth century by local authority Medical Officers of Health, they were the main source of available information about health statistics in the local area. This is no longer the case - as detailed and frequently updated health statistics are available on the internet, both for Peterborough and nationally.

Over the past year, Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council have worked together on the website Cambridgeshire Insight

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/>,

which now holds a wealth of up to date information about the health and wellbeing of Peterborough residents.

Annex A of this report provides more details about the information available.

This Annual Director of Public Health Report (2019) focusses on a small number of topics where new information has become available in the past year. The first is the new Index of Deprivation IoD (2019), which reviews the social, economic and environmental circumstances of communities across England, and has just been updated for the first time in four years. The IoD (2019) scores a range of indicators for all geographical areas in England, to provide a deprivation ranking from the most to the least deprived. Because there is a very close relationship between social and economic deprivation and poor health, information in the IoD (2019) is key to understanding the health and wellbeing of Peterborough residents.

The second focus of the report will be to provide an update on recent trends in the lifestyles and health behaviours of local residents, which are likely to impact on future health and wellbeing. This will include reviewing issues of concern raised in the 2018 Annual Public Health Report.

Finally, the Report will review trends for some key health outcomes, and will make a small number of recommendations for issues to focus on in the coming year.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Liz Robin".

Dr Liz Robin
Director of Public Health
Peterborough City Council

SECTION 1: PETERBOROUGH'S POPULATION

Peterborough City Council covers the area outlined on the map below. Most Peterborough residents live in the central urban areas coloured grey/green on the map – but many residents also live in the countryside in rural areas to both the East and West of the City. In 2018 it was estimated that about 200,000 people lived in Peterborough overall.

Peterborough's resident population is younger than the national average and has grown consistently over recent years. The population is ethnically diverse, including significant Pakistani heritage and Eastern European communities. In 2018, nearly half (47%) of the 2851 births in Peterborough were to women born outside the UK. In primary schools in Peterborough, it is estimated that around 41% of pupils (two in five) speak a first language other than English, compared to the national average of 21% (one in five). For secondary school pupils, this figure is 30% compared to 17% for England.

There is wide variation in social and economic circumstances between different areas within Peterborough – and in general the rural areas to the west of the city are the most affluent, while some urban areas have high levels of deprivation. This will be explored further in the next section on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) and you may find it useful to compare the maps in that section with this map of Peterborough and its electoral wards.



SECTION 2: HEALTH DETERMINANTS AND THE INDEX OF DEPRIVATION 2019

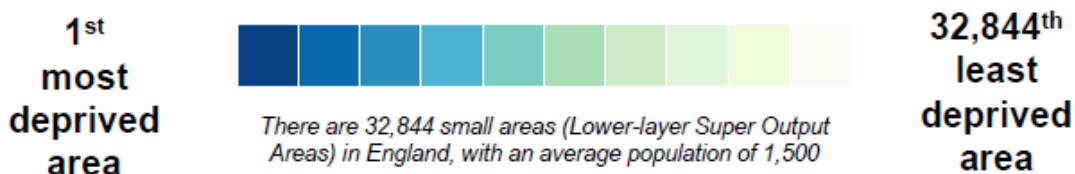
People’s health outcomes are closely linked with their social and economic circumstances. The latest Index of Deprivation IoD (2019) provides nationally benchmarked information on key social and economic factors as outlined in the infographic below. The overall IoD score for an area is correlated with health outcomes such as life expectancy, which is lower in more deprived areas. Residents of more deprived areas are also more likely to have long term illness or become depressed.



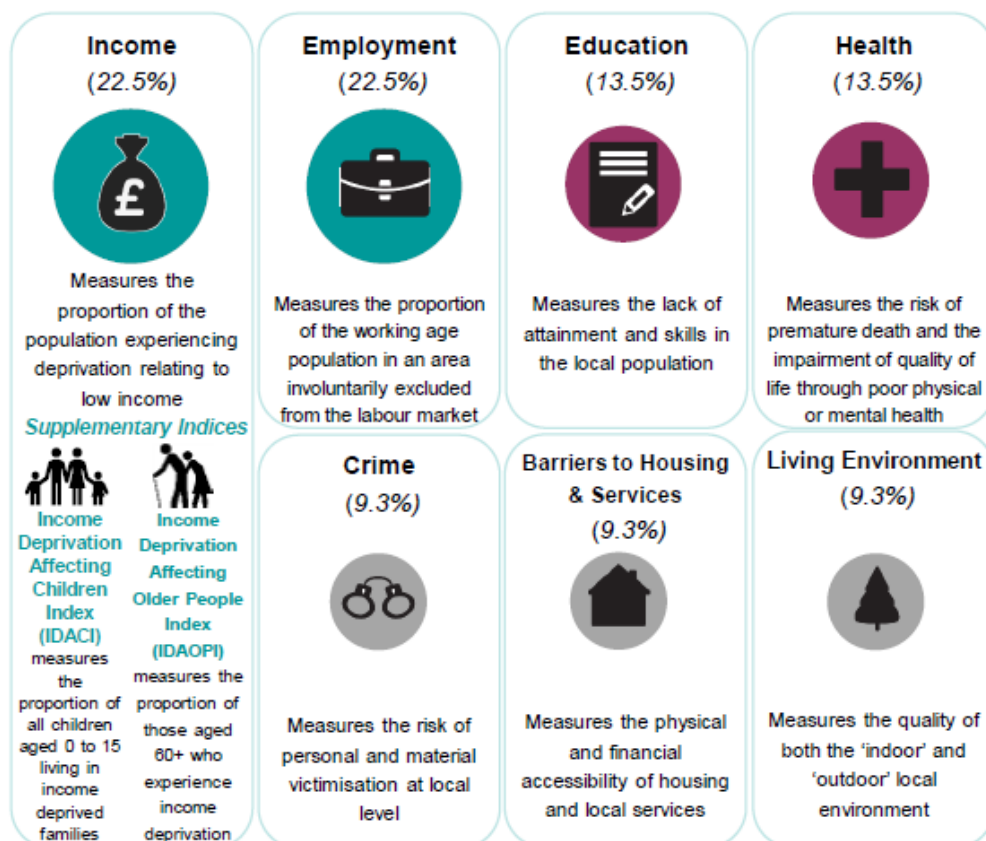
Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019)

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived



There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):

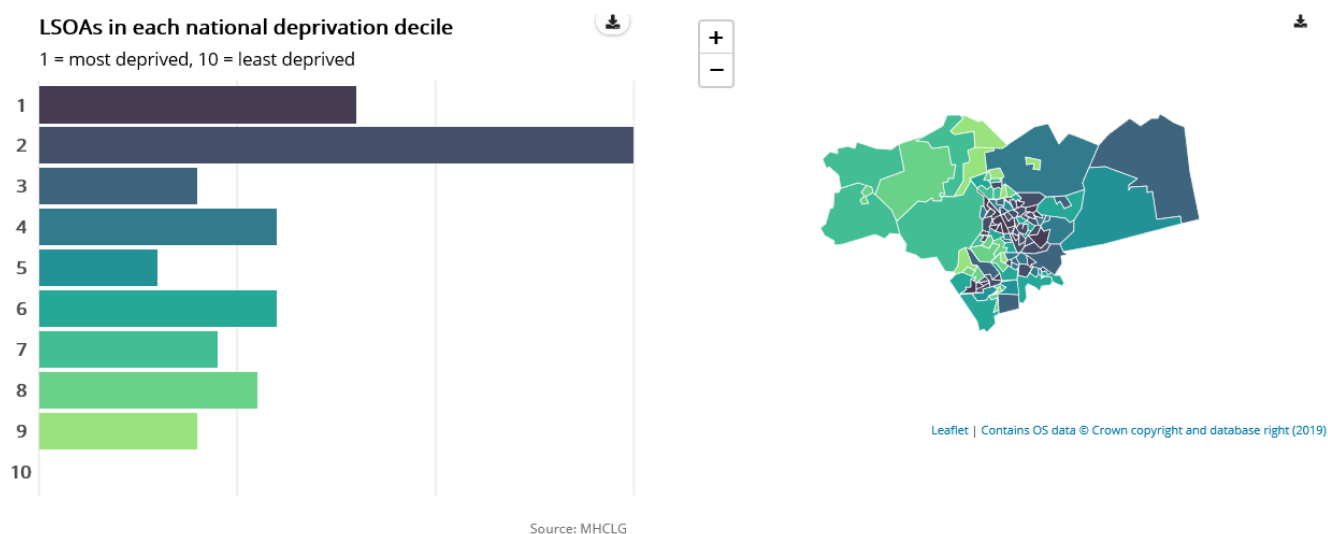


2.1 Peterborough overall IoD (2019) rank

While the IoD (2019) is calculated for small areas with about 1,500 residents (LSOAs), these scores can be grouped to give an overall deprivation ranking for each local authority. This can be done in different ways, which give slightly different results. If the rank of the average IoD (2019) score across Peterborough is used, Peterborough ranks as the 51st most deprived out of 317 district and unitary councils nationally. Peterborough is therefore in the most deprived 20% (quintile) of local authorities in England. This is a slight change from 2015, when Peterborough ranked as the 58th most deprived out of 327 local authorities.

The map below shows that at the level of small areas with around 1,500 residents (LSOAs), there is a lot of variation in deprivation levels across Peterborough communities. Some communities with the highest levels of deprivation are towards the centre of the City, but others are in more outlying urban areas such as the Ortons. Overall 14.3% of the small areas (LSOAs) in Peterborough are in the most deprived 10% of areas in England on their IoD (2019) score.

Peterborough: Overall IoD (2019)



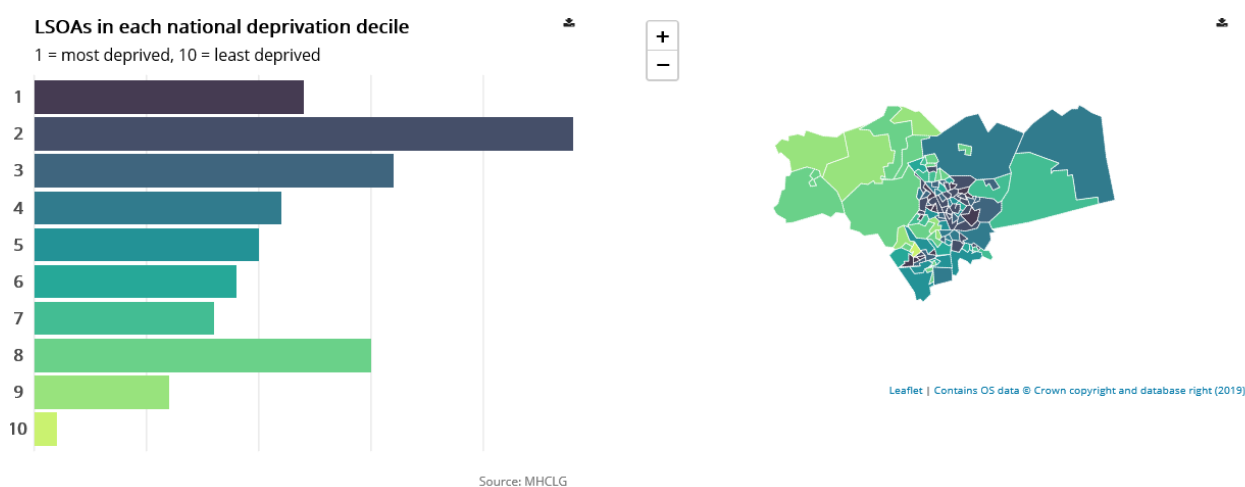
It's possible to look at each individual 'domain' of the IoD (2019) - such as employment, living environment or health, for Peterborough, and to map this for small areas. An overview of what each IMD (2019) domain covers is outlined in the infographic on page 3, and a more detailed technical description of the factors considered in each IMD domain is provided in Annex B. An interactive version of the maps in this section can be found on <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/deprivation/map/>

This report will now review the individual IoD (2019) domains for Peterborough, all of which are relevant for residents' health and wellbeing.

2.2 Income and Employment

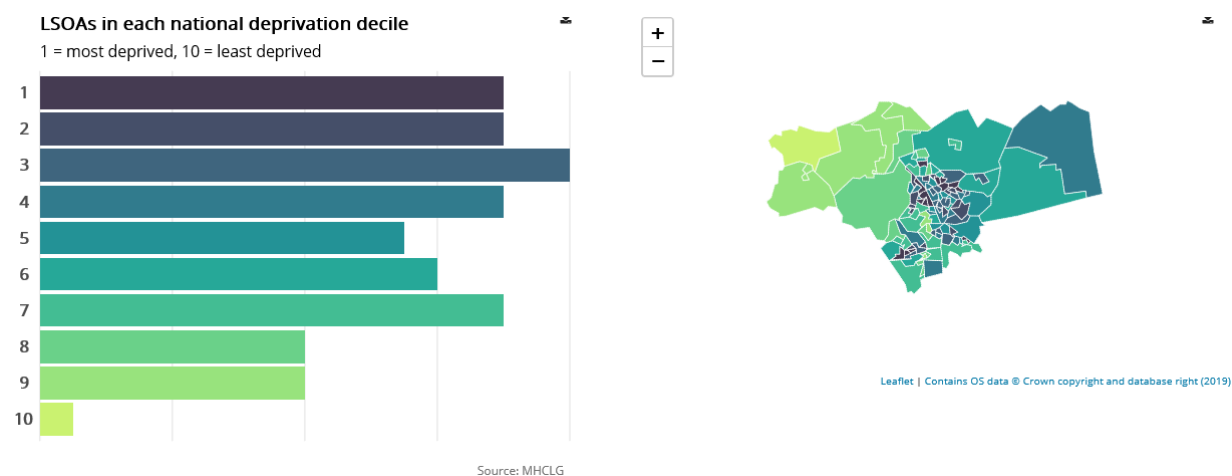
Income and employment are the two most significant domains in the IoD (2019) making up 45% of the total scoring. The 'Income' domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, and the employment domain measures the proportion of people excluded from the labour market. For the 'Income' domain, Peterborough ranks as the 64th most deprived local authority out of 317 in England, and for the 'Employment' domain Peterborough ranks as the 83rd most deprived local authority. This means that for both income and employment deprivation, Peterborough is not in the most deprived 20% of local authorities nationally, although still in the most deprived 30%. This reflects some improvement in Peterborough's ranking for these domains compared to other local authorities since 2015.

IoD (2019) Income domain



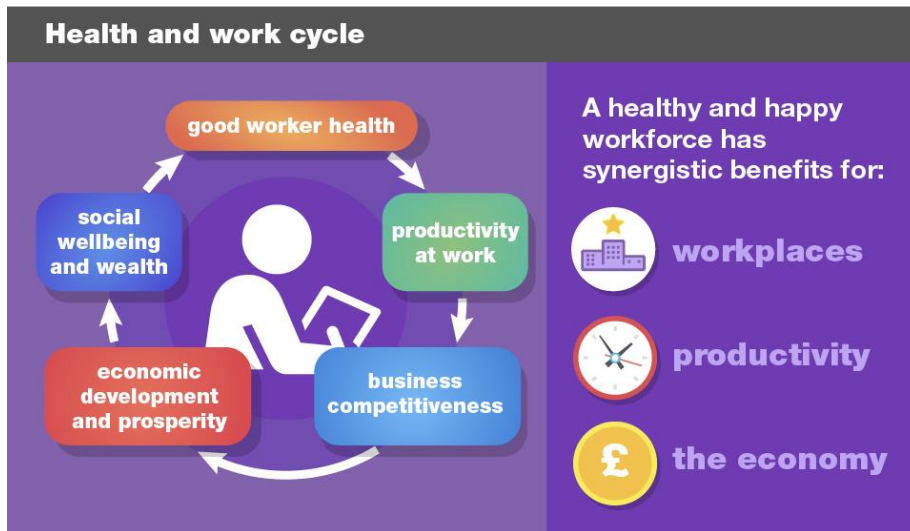
For the IoD (2019) Income domain, 11% of Peterborough's small areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% in England.

IMD (2019) Employment domain



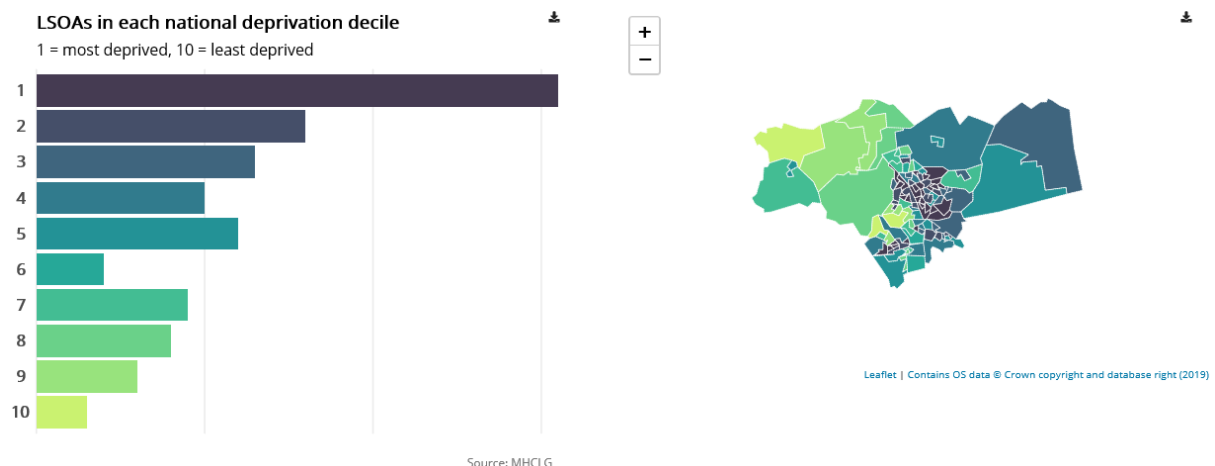
For the IoD (2019) Employment domain, 12.5% of Peterborough's small areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% in England.

For an individual, employment is one of the most important determinants of physical and mental health; the long-term unemployed have a lower life expectancy and worse health than those in work. An adequate income helps individuals and families to live a healthy lifestyle – including being able to afford a varied diet with good levels of fruit and vegetables, and keeping their homes warm in winter.



2.3 Education training and skills domain

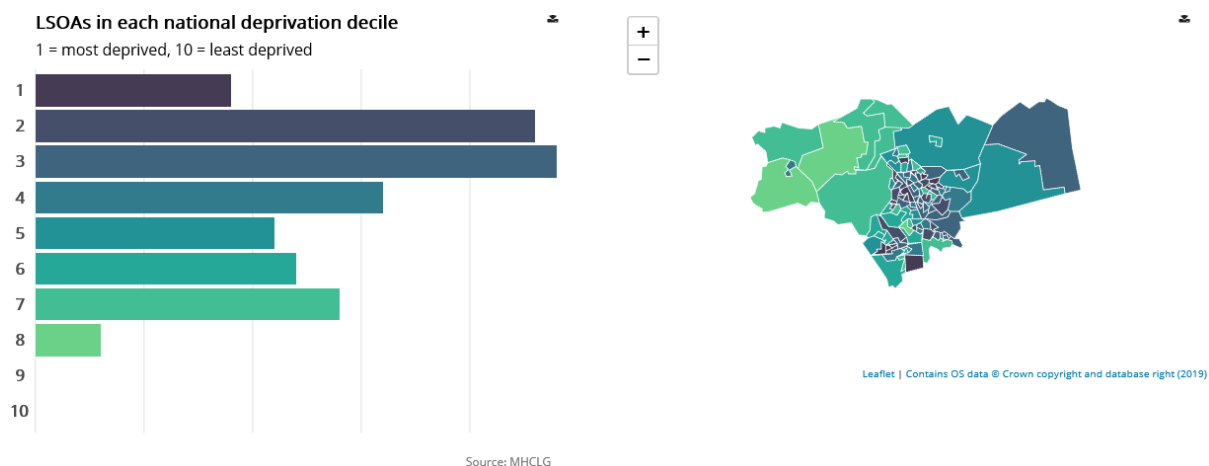
The Education, Training and Skills domain makes up 13.5% of the total IMD (2019) score. It measures the lack of educational attainment and skills in a population. Peterborough ranks 25th out of 317 local authorities in England, meaning that it is in the most deprived 10% of authorities nationally for this domain. The ranking has worsened slightly compared to other authorities since IMD (2015)



For the IMD (2019) Education, Skills and Training domain, 28% of Peterborough’s small areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% in England. Low educational attainment is linked with poorer health in later life. It means a significant number of local residents will find it more difficult to access, understand and act on information which would help them to stay healthy, and to manage their illnesses.

2.4 Health and Disability

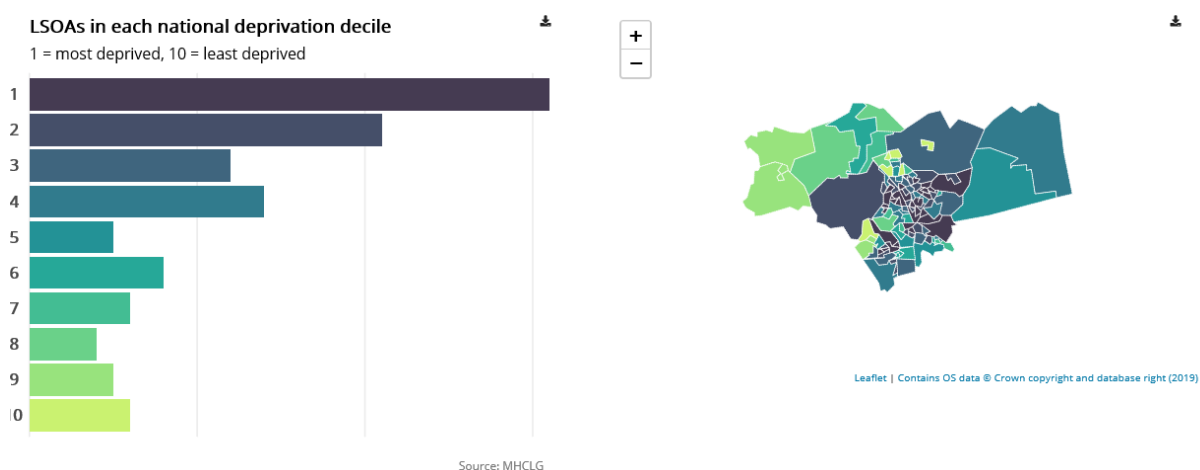
The IoD (2019) Health and Disability domain makes up 13.5% of the total IMD (2019) score. It measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Peterborough ranks 70th out of 317 local authorities in England for this domain, meaning that it is not in the 20% most deprived local authorities nationally, although still in the most deprived 30%. There has been a small improvement in rank since IMD (2015).



For Health and Disability, 8% of small areas (LSOAs) in Peterborough are in the 10% most deprived nationally, but none are in the 20% least deprived.

2.5 Crime

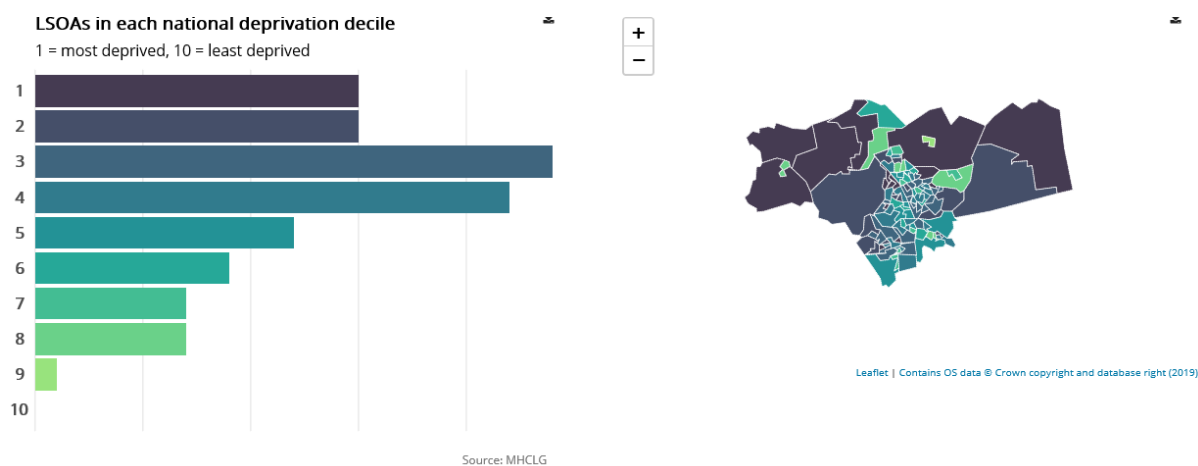
The IoD (2019) Crime domain makes up 9.3% of the total IMD (2019) score. It measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at the local level. Peterborough ranks 30th out of 317 local authorities in England for the Crime domain, meaning that it is in the 10% of most deprived local authorities nationally. Peterborough's Crime deprivation rank compared to other local authorities has worsened since IMD (2015).



For Crime deprivation, 28% of Peterborough's small areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% nationally.

2.6 Barriers to housing and services

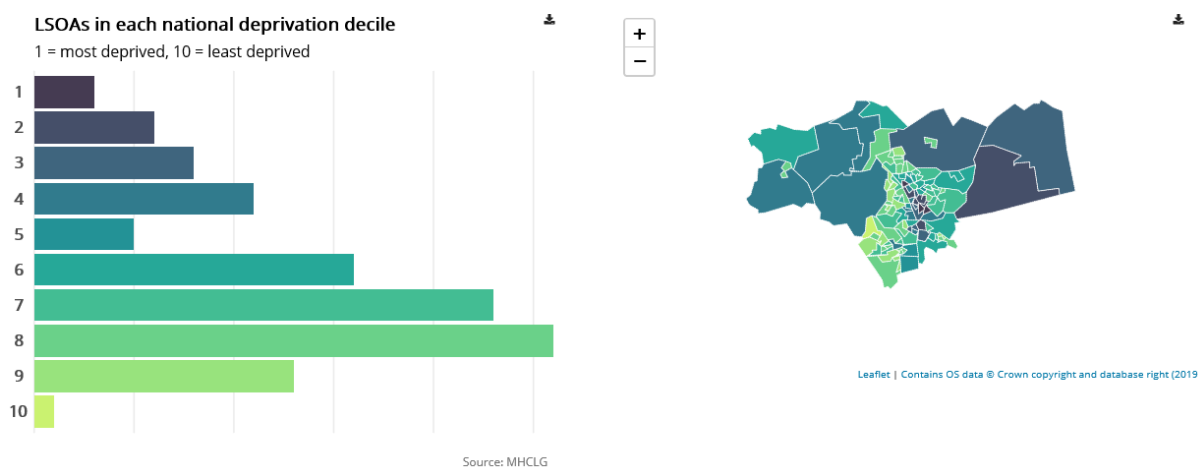
The IoD (2019) Barriers to Housing and Services domain makes up 9.3% of the total IoD (2019) score. It measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. Peterborough ranks 54th of 317 local authorities in England for this domain, meaning it is in the 20% most deprived local authorities nationally. Peterborough's ranking for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain has worsened since IMD (2015).



For Barriers to Housing and Services, 13% of Peterborough's small areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% nationally. The pattern of deprivation is different to the other domains, as rural residents are more likely to live some distance from local services, which is part of the scoring. Housing affordability is also included in the score, as well as overcrowding and homelessness.

2.7 Living Environment

The IoD (2019) Living Environment domain makes up 9.3% of the total IMD (2019) score. It measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment, both of which are important for healthy living. Peterborough ranks 181st out of 317 local authorities, which is slightly better than the England average. Peterborough's Living Environment ranking has improved a small amount since IMD (2015).

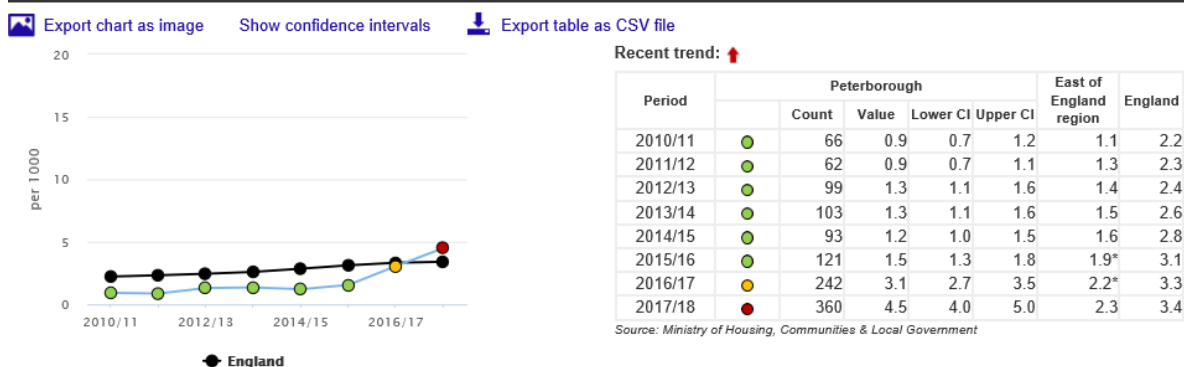


For Living Environment only 3% of small areas (LSOAs) in Peterborough are in the worst 10% nationally, which reflects the overall positive ranking.

2.8 Homelessness and rough sleeping

A key determinant of health and wellbeing is having stable and good quality housing. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of vulnerable families or individuals in Peterborough who have become homeless and are placed in temporary accommodation by the Council. In 2017/18 this increase meant that Peterborough moved significantly above the national average, with 360 households placed in temporary accommodation at the end of March 2018. The more recent figure for March 2019 is similar at 349 households.

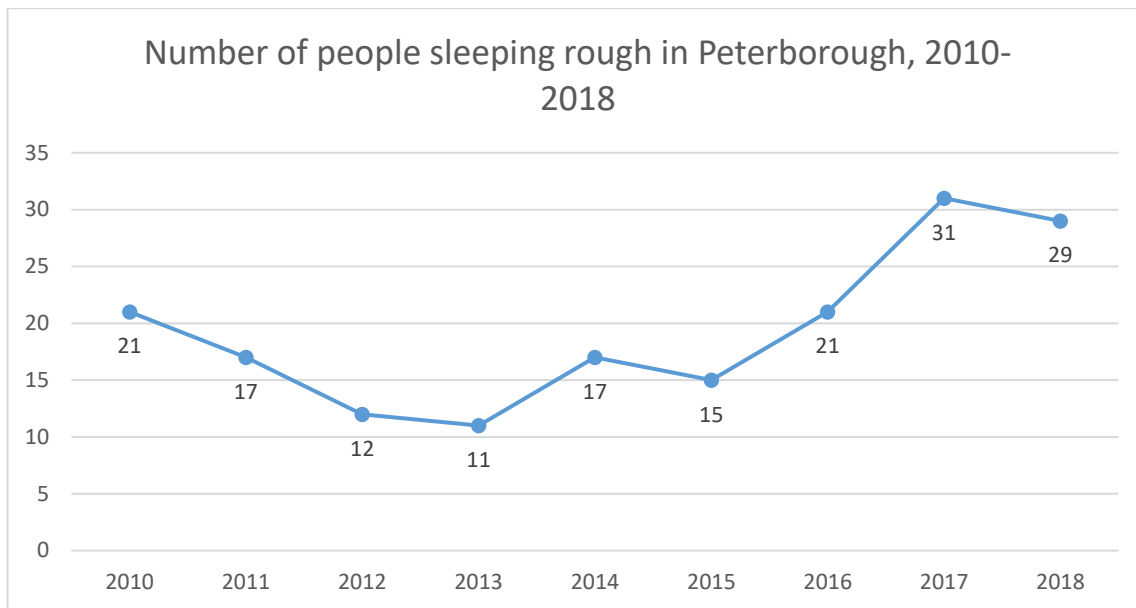
1.15ii - Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation Peterborough Crude rate - per 1000



Some of the most vulnerable homeless individuals are those who sleep rough – and most have health needs related to mental health, drug and/or alcohol misuse. People who sleep rough are often more vulnerable to infectious diseases such as chest infections, tuberculosis and blood born viruses. For diseases such as tuberculosis, there are particular challenges in managing ongoing treatment, which needs to continue for months or in some cases up to two years.



In Peterborough the estimated number of people sleeping rough based on an autumn count, has risen in recent years, which has also been the case nationally.



SECTION 3: TRENDS IN LIFESTYLES AND HEALTH BEHAVIOURS

3.1 The Best Start in Life

The Annual Public Health Report (2018) looked in detail at the health of Peterborough's children from pre-birth to age 5.

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

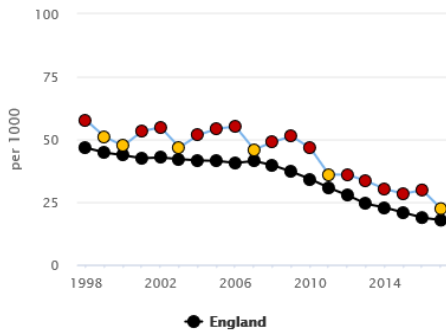
Issues of concern recommended for ongoing follow up and monitoring were:

- High rates of teenage pregnancy in Peterborough
- Higher than average rates of smoking in pregnancy
- Low rates of school readiness at age five

3.1.1 Teenage pregnancy

There has been some recent improvement in the rates of teenage pregnancy in Peterborough, with only 74 pregnancies among under 18 year olds in 2017 (the latest data available). This is the lowest number since 1998, and is similar to the national average. Data for more years is needed before we can be certain this is a sustainable improvement.

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



Recent trend: ↓

Period	Peterborough				East of England region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
1998	185	57.7	49.7	66.6	37.9	46.6
1999	158	51.0	43.4	59.6	36.4	44.8
2000	147	47.4	40.1	55.7	35.1	43.6
2001	167	53.3	45.5	62.0	34.2	42.5
2002	179	54.8	47.1	63.5	34.6	42.8
2003	155	46.8	39.7	54.7	33.1	42.1
2004	175	51.7	44.3	59.9	32.4	41.6
2005	184	54.2	46.7	62.7	32.4	41.4
2006	190	55.1	47.6	63.6	33.1	40.6
2007	155	45.9	39.0	53.8	33.0	41.4
2008	168	48.9	41.8	56.9	31.1	39.7
2009	171	51.3	43.9	59.5	30.7	37.1
2010	161	46.6	39.7	54.3	29.1	34.2
2011	127	36.0	30.0	42.8	26.6	30.7
2012	128	35.9	29.9	42.6	23.2	27.7
2013	118	33.4	27.6	40.0	21.0	24.3
2014	102	30.2	24.6	36.7	20.2	22.8
2015	95	28.3	22.9	34.6	18.8	20.8
2016	99	29.8	24.2	36.3	17.1	18.8
2017	74	22.4	17.6	28.1	16.0	17.8

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

3.1.2 Smoking in pregnancy

The percentage of women in Peterborough still smoking at the time their babies were delivered has also shown some recent improvement. In April – June 2019, 11.1% of women from Peterborough and Cambridgeshire whose babies were delivered at Peterborough City Hospital smoked, compared with 12.6% of women in April-June the year before. The national average is 10.6%. Again, this needs ongoing monitoring before we can be certain that improvement will be sustained.



Smoking in pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy causes up to:

- 2,200** premature births,
- 5,000** miscarriages and
- 300** perinatal deaths every year in the UK.

It also increases the risk of complications in pregnancy and of the child developing a number of conditions later on in life such as:

premature birth

low birth weight

problems of ear, nose and throat

respiratory conditions

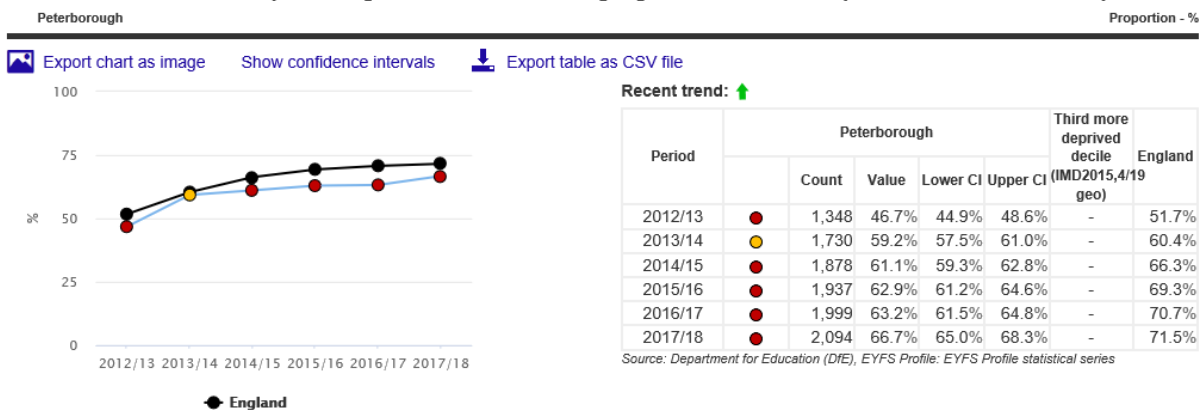
obesity

diabetes

3.1.3 School readiness at age 5

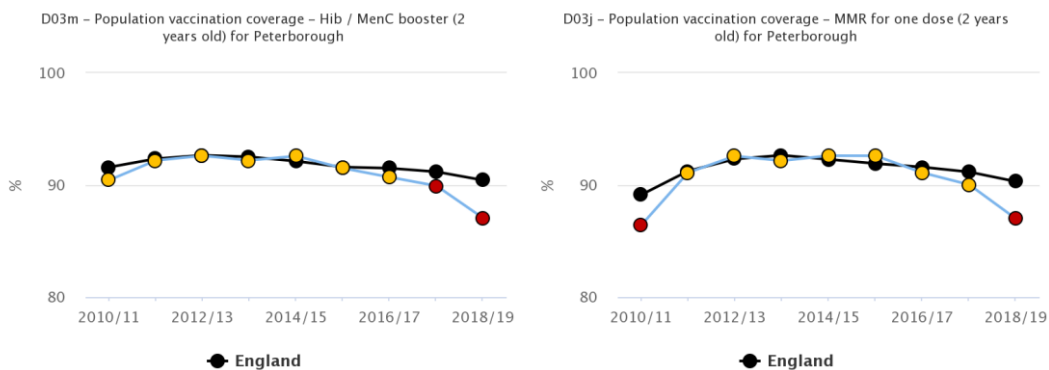
Peterborough's high level of education, training and skills deprivation demonstrated in the IoD (2019) emphasises the importance of helping local children to be confident and ready to learn when they start school. Although children's 'school readiness' at the end of reception is still significantly below the national average in Peterborough, there was some improvement in the 2017/18 school year. The percentage of children achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Reception rose from around 63% in 2016/17 to almost 67% in 2017/18. The national average is 71.5%. The Peterborough and Cambridgeshire 'Best Start in Life' Strategy and developing service model aim to provide families with the information, encouragement and help that they need to further improve the school readiness of their children.

B02a - School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception



3.1.4 Childhood immunisations

Childhood immunisations are an important way to protect children and adults against potentially life threatening infectious disease. The childhood immunisation programme in England is delivered by GP practices. Recently, there has been a worrying fall in the numbers of children in Peterborough who are up to date with their immunisations. The national benchmark is for at least 90% (preferably 95%) of children to be vaccinated, and this helps to protect all children by reducing the risk a disease will spread. Peterborough is no longer achieving 90% for some childhood immunisations – including the Hib/MenC booster against some types of meningitis and the MMR vaccine against measles mumps and rubella.



3.2 Risk factors and health behaviours

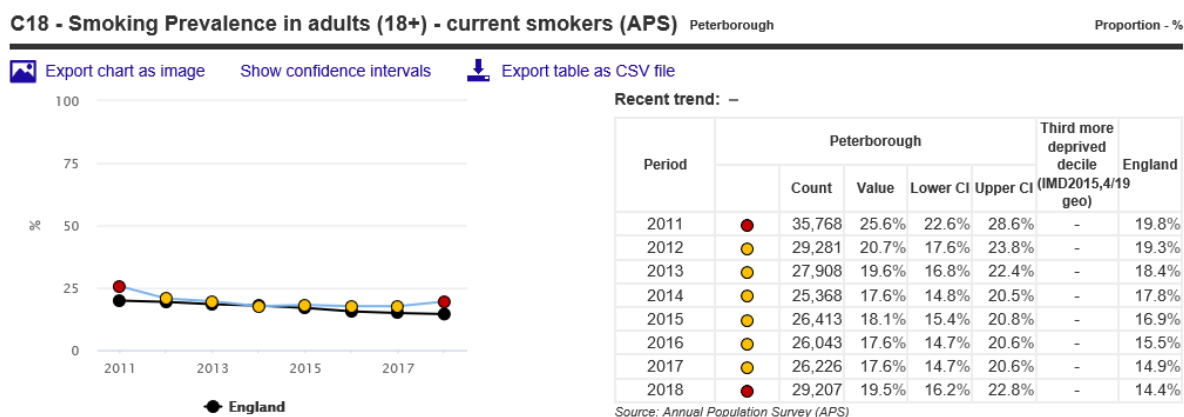
The Annual Public Health Report 2018

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/annual-public-health-report/> identified that for Peterborough residents:

- More than one in six years of life lost to premature death is the result of smoking (17.5%)
- More than one in seven years of life lost is the result of dietary factors (13.5%)
- High blood pressure (11.5%) and drug/alcohol use (10%) each account for over one in ten years of life lost.

3.2.1 Smoking

Trends in the percentage of adults who smoke in Peterborough are measured through a national survey, which interviews a sample of local residents. Because different residents are interviewed each year, short term year on year changes should be regarded with caution, although longer term trends are more likely to be valid. The trend chart raises concern that smoking rates among adults in Peterborough are not falling at the same rate that they are falling nationally, and in 2018 the percentage of adults who smoked was significantly above the national average.



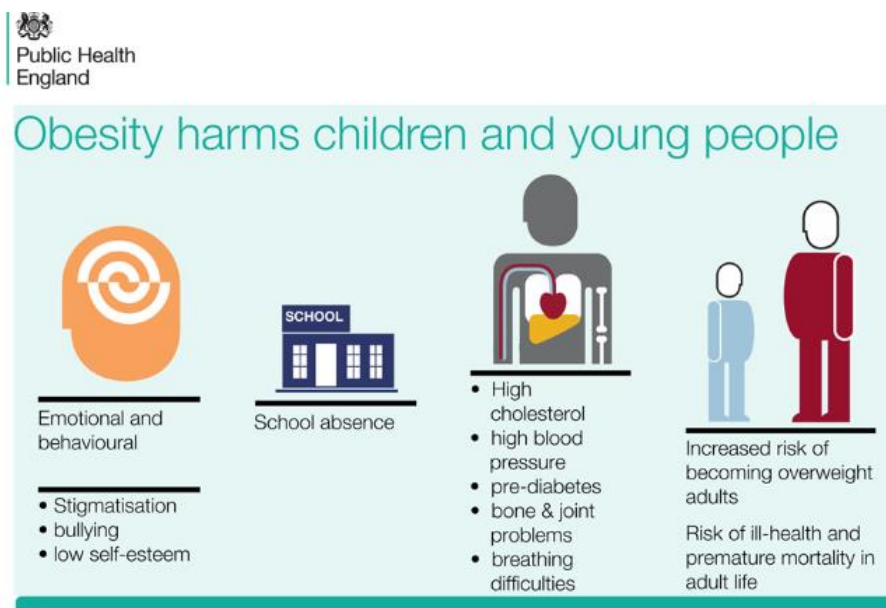
GP practice records hold information on whether their patients smoke, and local GP data shows that smoking rates vary widely across different communities in Peterborough. The percentage of adult patients recorded as smoking by their GP practice ranges from 14% to 39%. The percentage of adults who smoke is closely associated with the level of social and economic deprivation of the community served by the GP practice.

Quitting aids – what works



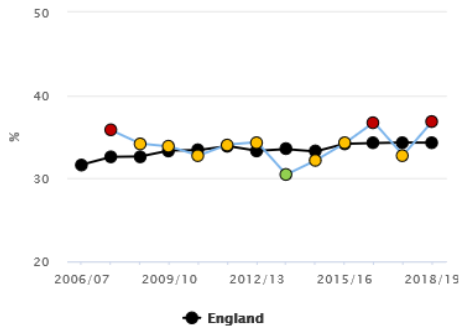
3.2.2 Dietary factors

The most reliable information collected on overweight and obesity in Peterborough is the national childhood measurement programme – which weighs and measures children in reception year and year 6 of primary school. Childhood overweight is linked to physical activity levels as well as diet, but diet plays a key role.



Recently, the levels of overweight and obesity among children in Peterborough have stayed fairly steady at reception age (similar to the national average) but shown an increasing trend for children in year 6 and have been significantly above the national average for two of the past three years.

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



Recent trend: ↑

Period	Peterborough				East of England region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2006/07	-	*	-	-	*	31.7%
2007/08	511	35.8%	33.4%	38.3%	30.9%	32.6%
2008/09	651	34.2%	32.1%	36.4%	30.7%	32.6%
2009/10	669	33.8%	31.8%	36.0%	31.4%	33.4%
2010/11	647	32.8%	30.7%	34.9%	31.7%	33.4%
2011/12	690	34.1%	32.0%	36.2%	31.7%	33.9%
2012/13	712	34.4%	32.3%	36.4%	31.0%	33.3%
2013/14	675	30.5%	28.6%	32.4%	31.1%	33.5%
2014/15	620	32.2%	30.1%	34.3%	30.7%	33.2%
2015/16	794	34.2%	32.3%	36.2%	31.7%	34.2%
2016/17	852	36.8%	34.8%	38.7%	31.5%	34.2%
2017/18	860	32.8%	31.0%	34.6%	31.7%	34.3%
2018/19	1,021	36.9%	35.1%	38.7%	31.4%	34.3%

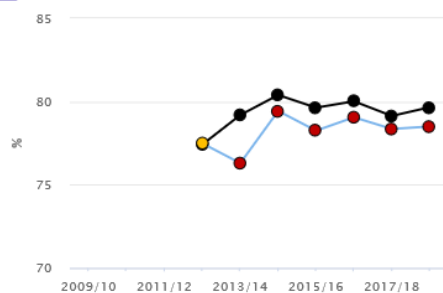
Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

A sample of adults in Peterborough is asked about their eating habits, weight and physical activity in a national survey every year. The most recent figures for 2018 show that Peterborough’s adult residents are less likely to eat five fruit and vegetables a day and more likely to be overweight or obese than the national average. The percentage of adults with diabetes in Peterborough, which is closely related to obesity, is also high at 7% compared with 6.8% nationally.

3.2.3 High blood pressure (Hypertension)

High blood pressure (hypertension) is an important risk factor for cardiovascular disease, stroke and kidney disease. Some cases are not diagnosed, and when diagnosed not all cases are treated effectively. For GP practices in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group, the proportion of patients with high blood pressure treated successfully, to achieve a blood pressure of 150/80 or less is slightly worse than the national average and has been stable over the past four years.

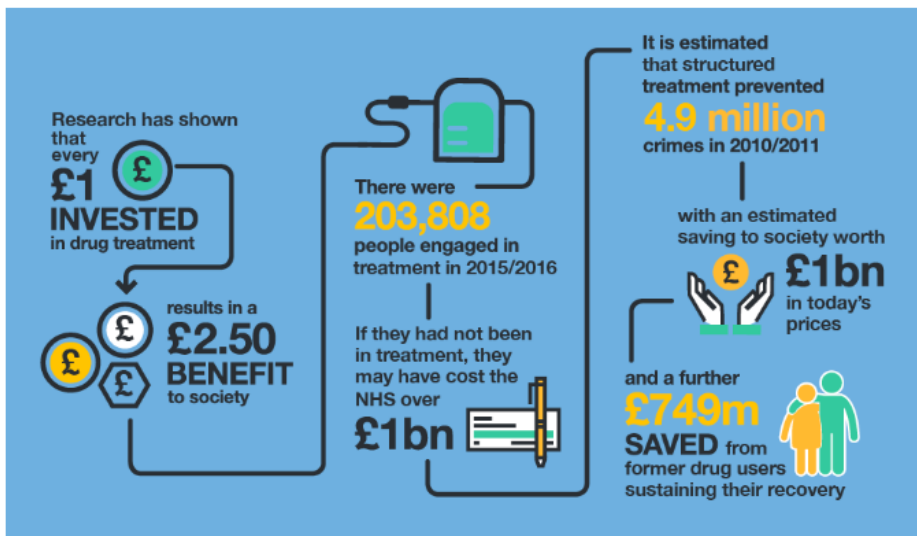
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Period	NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG				East of England (East) NHS region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2012/13	87,550	77.5%	77.2%	77.7%	77.3%*	77.4%
2013/14	87,140	76.3%	76.0%	76.5%	78.3%*	79.2%
2014/15	92,035	79.4%	79.2%	79.7%	80.1%*	80.4%
2015/16	92,165	78.2%	78.0%	78.5%	79.3%*	79.6%
2016/17	94,766	79.1%	78.8%	79.3%	79.4%*	80.0%
2017/18	95,863	78.4%	78.1%	78.6%	78.4%*	79.1%
2018/19	98,004	78.5%	78.3%	78.7%	79.3%	79.7%

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital

3.2.4 Alcohol and drug misuse.

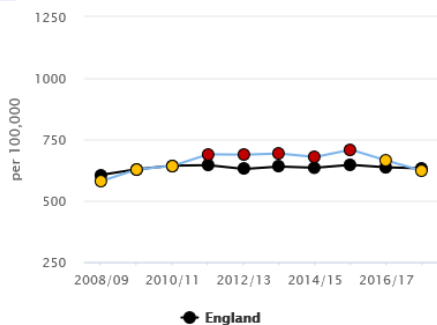


While the supply of illicit drugs remains an issue of concern, linked to the relatively high level of ‘Crime’ deprivation in Peterborough, there have been some positive trends relating to treatment of drug and alcohol problems in Peterborough. The hospital admission rates of Peterborough residents related to alcohol have decreased recently and have been similar to the national average for two years. Rates of death caused by drug misuse have remained similar to the national average.

C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) Peterborough

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



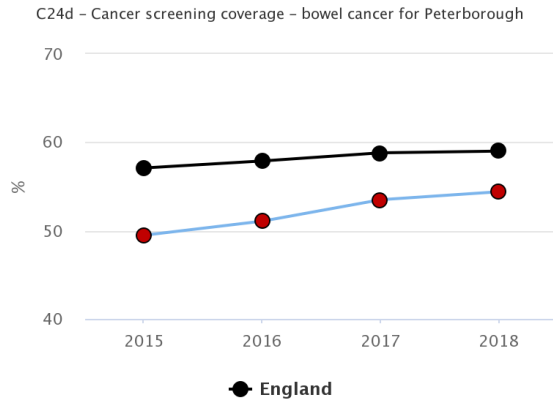
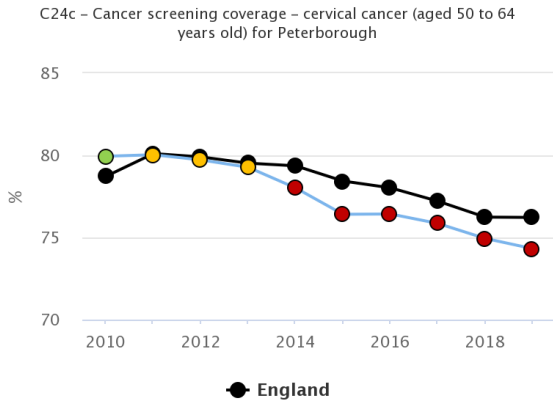
Recent trend: -

Period	Peterborough				Third more deprived decile (IMD2015,4/19 geo)	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2008/09	934	580	543	620	-	606
2009/10	1,042	628	590	669	-	629
2010/11	1,069	643	604	683	-	643
2011/12	1,167	690	650	731	-	645
2012/13	1,171	688	649	730	-	630
2013/14	1,194	693	653	734	-	640
2014/15	1,169	679	640	719	-	635
2015/16	1,245	708	669	749	-	647
2016/17	1,180	664	626	704	-	636
2017/18	1,106	622	586	661	-	632

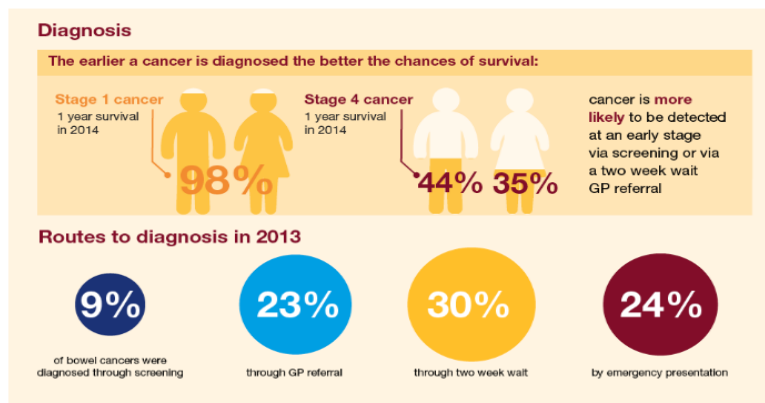
Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Population Health Analysis (PHA) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

3.2.5 Uptake of cancer screening

Cancer screening programmes are offered to all residents of Peterborough when they reach the relevant age. These programmes help to identify cancers at an early stage when they are more likely to be treatable. In Peterborough the percentage of residents who take up screening is significantly below the national average for all three national cancer screening programmes. Uptake by women of both breast cancer and cervical cancer screening is falling, with about one in four women not screened. The uptake of bowel cancer screening is gradually improving, but only about one in two eligible residents are screened.



Early detection of bowel cancer

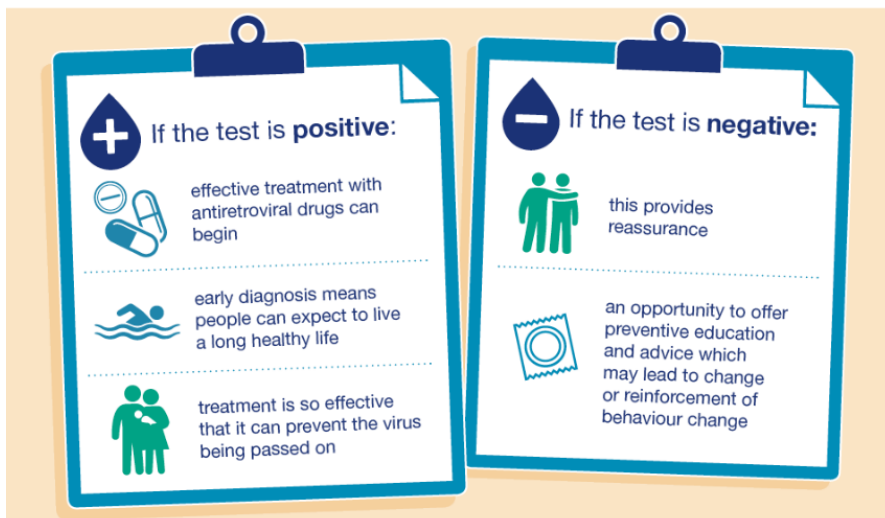


3.2.6 Sexual health: testing and treatment

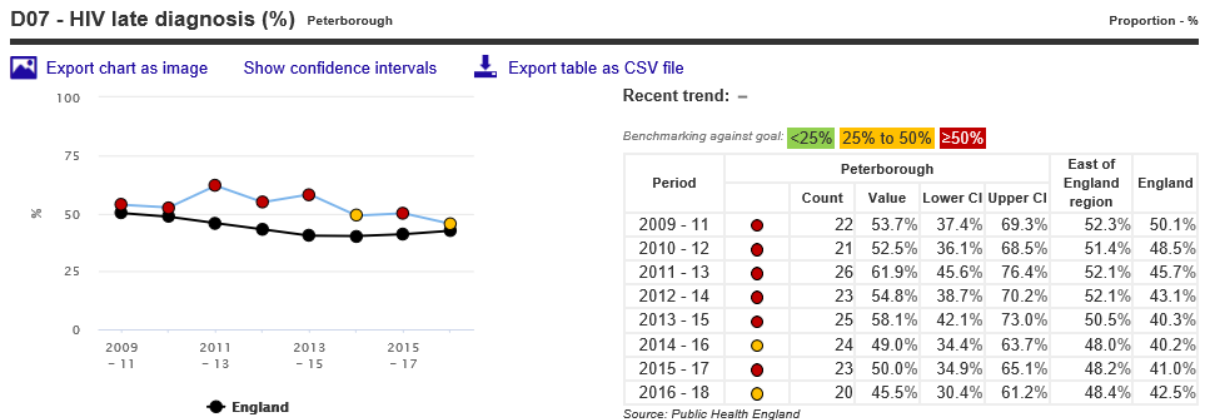
Easy access to clinics and/or on-line tests for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is important, to make sure that these infections are identified and treated promptly and don't spread further within the local population. It is particularly important to identify HIV infections early, as late treatment increases the risk of complications and life threatening disease.

Public Health England

Healthmatters The benefits of HIV testing



In recent years Peterborough has faced challenges achieving the national standard that fewer than 50% of HIV diagnoses should be made at a late stage. The rate of late diagnosis has been improving and for 2016-18 the 50% standard was met.

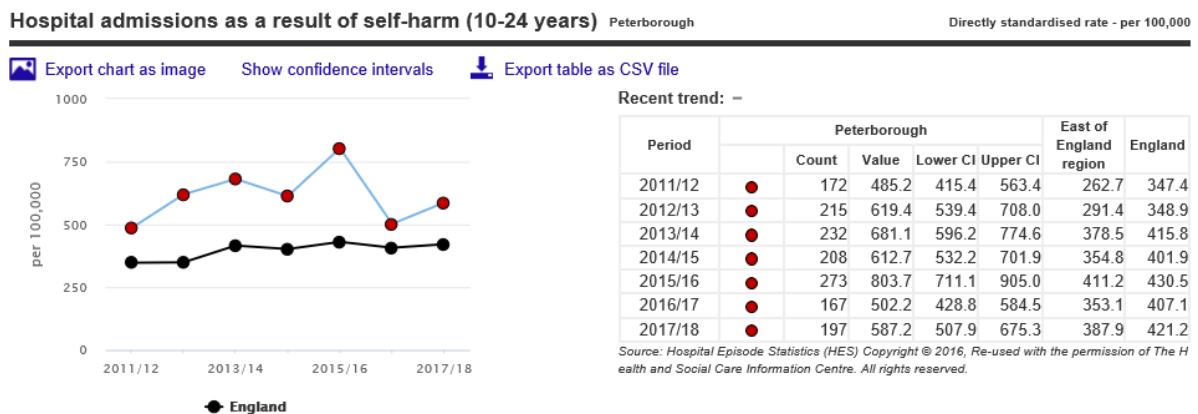


SECTION 4: KEY HEALTH OUTCOMES

This section of the Annual Public Health Report reviews trends in a small number of key health outcomes, using benchmarked data from Public Health England

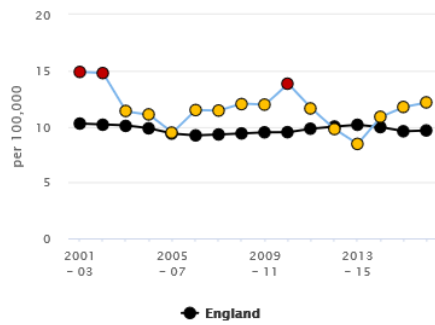
4.1 Mental Health

The Peterborough Annual Public Health Report 2017 highlighted rising rates of hospital admission for self-harm among young people as a concern. While rates have fallen since the peak in 2015/16 described in that report, they remain significantly above the national average.



Suicide rates among adults in Peterborough have remained similar to the national average in recent years.

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



Recent trend: --

Period	Peterborough				East of England region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2001 - 03	60	14.9	11.3	19.2	9.6	10.3
2002 - 04	58	14.8	11.1	19.2	9.6	10.2
2003 - 05	46	11.3	8.2	15.2	9.3	10.1
2004 - 06	46	11.0	8.0	14.8	9.1	9.8
2005 - 07	43	9.4	6.8	12.8	8.8	9.4
2006 - 08	53	11.5	8.5	15.1	9.0	9.2
2007 - 09	53	11.4	8.5	15.0	8.9	9.3
2008 - 10	55	12.0	9.0	15.8	8.9	9.4
2009 - 11	55	12.0	8.9	15.6	8.8	9.5
2010 - 12	65	13.8	10.6	17.7	8.9	9.5
2011 - 13	56	11.6	8.7	15.1	8.9	9.8
2012 - 14	48	9.8	7.2	13.0	9.0	10.0
2013 - 15	42	8.4	6.0	11.5	9.3	10.1
2014 - 16	54	10.9	8.1	14.2	9.7	9.9
2015 - 17	59	11.7	8.9	15.2	9.3	9.6
2016 - 18	61	12.2	9.3	15.6	10.0	9.6

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

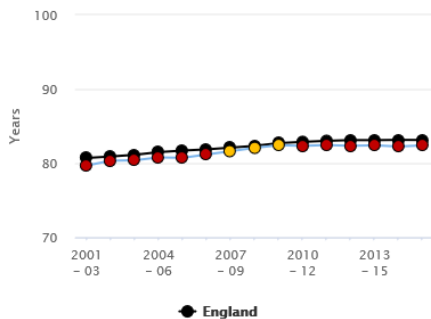
4.2 Life expectancy

Average life expectancy for men and women in Peterborough is significantly below the national average, although comparable with other local authorities with similar levels of deprivation. For women in Peterborough, average life expectancy has stayed fairly constant since 2009/11, while for men in Peterborough average life expectancy improved until 2012/14, but since then has levelled off with a small decrease in 2015/17 which is the most recent period for which data is available.

A01b - Life expectancy at birth (Female) Peterborough

Life expectancy - Years

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file

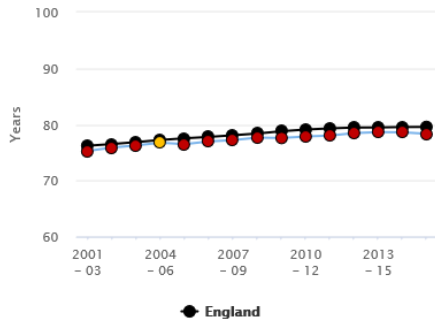


Recent trend: --

Period	Peterborough				East of England region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2001 - 03	-	79.7	79.1	80.2	81.4	80.7
2002 - 04	-	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6	80.9
2003 - 05	-	80.4	79.9	80.9	81.8	81.1
2004 - 06	-	80.8	80.2	81.3	82.2	81.5
2005 - 07	-	80.7	80.2	81.3	82.4	81.7
2006 - 08	-	81.2	80.7	81.7	82.6	81.9
2007 - 09	-	81.6	81.1	82.1	82.8	82.1
2008 - 10	-	82.1	81.6	82.6	83.0	82.3
2009 - 11	-	82.4	81.9	82.9	83.4	82.7
2010 - 12	-	82.3	81.8	82.8	83.5	82.9
2011 - 13	-	82.4	81.9	83.0	83.6	83.0
2012 - 14	-	82.3	81.8	82.8	83.7	83.1
2013 - 15	-	82.4	81.9	82.9	83.7	83.1
2014 - 16	-	82.2	81.7	82.7	83.7	83.1
2015 - 17	-	82.4	81.9	82.9	83.7	83.1

Source: Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/healthstatelifeexpectanciesuk/2019to2017>) Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 and 2015 (IMD 2010 / IMD 2015) scores from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



Recent trend: -

Period		Peterborough			East of England region	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI Upper CI		
2001 - 03	●	-	75.3	74.7 75.8	77.3	76.2
2002 - 04	●	-	75.9	75.3 76.4	77.6	76.5
2003 - 05	●	-	76.3	75.7 76.8	77.9	76.8
2004 - 06	●	-	76.7	76.2 77.3	78.2	77.2
2005 - 07	●	-	76.5	75.9 77.0	78.5	77.5
2006 - 08	●	-	77.0	76.4 77.5	78.8	77.8
2007 - 09	●	-	77.2	76.7 77.7	79.1	78.1
2008 - 10	●	-	77.6	77.1 78.2	79.3	78.4
2009 - 11	●	-	77.6	77.0 78.1	79.7	78.8
2010 - 12	●	-	77.8	77.3 78.4	80.0	79.1
2011 - 13	●	-	78.0	77.5 78.5	80.2	79.3
2012 - 14	●	-	78.5	77.9 79.0	80.3	79.4
2013 - 15	●	-	78.6	78.1 79.1	80.3	79.5
2014 - 16	●	-	78.6	78.1 79.1	80.4	79.5
2015 - 17	●	-	78.3	77.8 78.8	80.4	79.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/healthstatelifeexpectanciesuk/2015to2017>)
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 and 2015 (IMD 2010 / IMD 2015) scores from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Nationally, changes in life expectancy since 2012/14 have been closely correlated with the Index of Multiple Deprivation, with an ongoing increase in life expectancy in the least deprived areas but some decrease in life expectancy in the most deprived 30% of communities (Office for National Statistics).

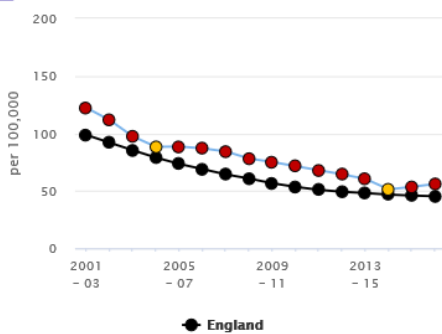
4.3 Premature death from cardiovascular disease

In Peterborough, premature death from cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke) is a particularly significant cause of years of life lost, and preventable deaths remain above the national average:

E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable New data Peterborough

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals Export table as CSV file



Recent trend: -

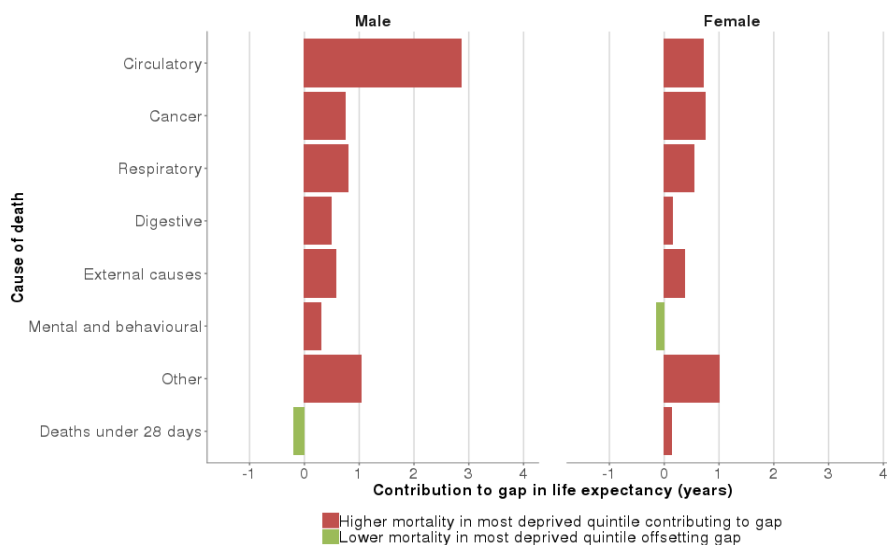
Period		Peterborough			Third more deprived decile (IMD2015,4/19 geo)	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI Upper CI		
2001 - 03	●	403	122.3	110.6 134.9	-	98.6
2002 - 04	●	371	111.6	100.5 123.6	-	91.9
2003 - 05	●	328	97.3	87.0 108.5	-	85.3
2004 - 06	●	300	88.3	78.5 99.0	-	78.9
2005 - 07	●	302	88.6	78.8 99.2	-	73.4
2006 - 08	●	300	87.0	77.3 97.5	-	68.9
2007 - 09	●	299	84.3	74.9 94.5	-	64.3
2008 - 10	●	284	78.1	69.2 87.8	-	60.7
2009 - 11	●	278	75.1	66.4 84.6	-	56.6
2010 - 12	●	266	71.4	63.0 80.7	64.2	53.5
2011 - 13	●	257	67.9	59.8 76.9	61.2	50.9
2012 - 14	●	250	64.4	56.6 73.0	59.2	49.2
2013 - 15	●	240	60.4	52.9 68.6	57.4	48.1
2014 - 16	●	210	51.3	44.5 58.8	55.7	46.7
2015 - 17	●	226	53.5	46.7 61.0	54.8	45.9
2016 - 18	●	245	56.0	49.1 63.5	53.8	45.3

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

There is a very significant inequality in cardiovascular (circulatory) deaths between the most deprived 20% of areas in Peterborough (most deprived quintile) and the least

deprived 20% of areas as shown on the chart below. For men, cardiovascular disease account for nearly three years of the total life expectancy gap of seven years between the most deprived 20% and least deprived 20% of areas.

Bar chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Peterborough, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



Source: Public Health England based on ONS death registration data and mid year population estimates, and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015

SECTION 5: KEY FINDINGS FOR ONGOING REVIEW

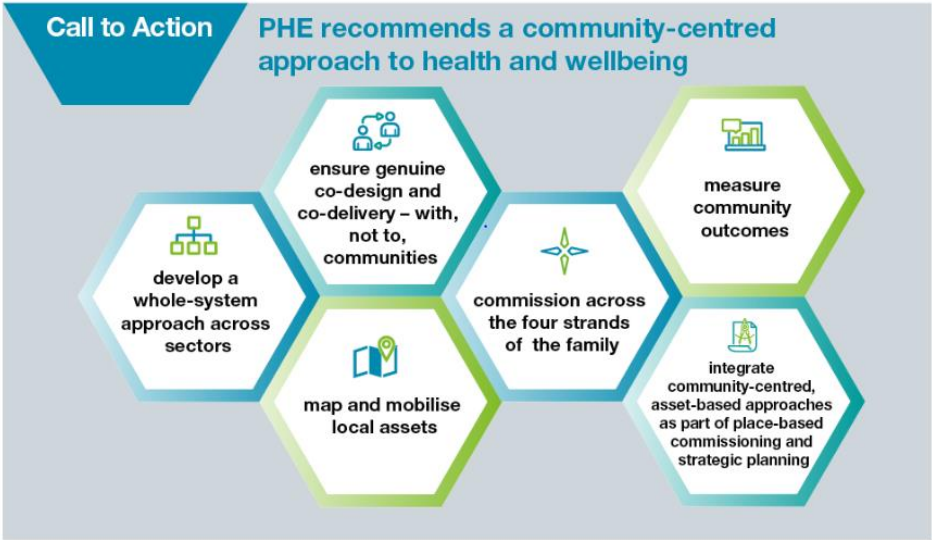
The overall Index of Deprivation (2019) for Peterborough highlights a number of challenges in the wider social and environmental factors which affect health and wellbeing. Education/skills and crime are both highlighted as areas of particular concern. There has been an increase in homeless households placed in temporary accommodation and in rough sleepers in recent years, which is a national as well as a local issue.

While there was an improvement in the school readiness of Peterborough’s children in the 2017/18 school year, this remains significantly below the national average. The early development of children and their confidence and readiness to start school is key to their future life chances and outcomes. This issue will have ongoing focus and review through our multi-agency ‘Best Start in Life’ programme.

Other issues of concern for children and young people highlighted in this year’s report include a fall in uptake of childhood immunisations seen in 2017/18. Young people’s mental health is still of concern, with local hospital admission rates for self-harm among 10-24 year olds remaining higher than the national average, although there has been some improvement.

The percentage of adults who smoke and who are overweight or obese are both higher than the national average in Peterborough, and if not addressed, this will lead to higher rates of cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke), diabetes and some cancers in our population. Rates of preventable deaths from cardiovascular disease in Peterborough are significantly above the national average, with a high level of local inequality between our most and least deprived communities.

Overall, the wide diversity and range of social and economic factors within the Peterborough City Council area highlight the need for public services to focus on place-based approaches, working with local communities. This will be taken forward through Peterborough’s ‘Think Communities’ approach, which has sign up from a range of local organisations.



ANNEX A: FINDING INFORMATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES

LOCAL INFORMATION

Peterborough City Council website public health section

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/> provides local information on a range of local public health issues and outcomes for Peterborough.

Peterborough City Council: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/> provides an annually updated core dataset from the statutory joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) across health and social care outcomes, together with JSNAs on specific health and wellbeing topics.

Cambridgeshire Insight: Interactive map <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/> lets you click on your electoral ward or enter a postcode and see a short report on your area's population, economy, housing, education and health outcomes.

Cambridgeshire Insight: Public Health Intelligence reports & data

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/localphi/resources/> contains an array of Peterborough-specific public health intelligence data, including a local health profile, Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) summaries, annual public health report and a link to Peterborough's Health & Wellbeing Strategy. Links are also included to Public Health England (PHE) and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group

Cambridgeshire Insight: Children and young people and older people

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/popgroups/> provides further information on health outcomes for children and young people and older people in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Cambridgeshire Insight: Health Topics

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/topics/> brings together detailed information on specific health topics, such as risk factors for ill health and specific diseases and conditions.

Cambridgeshire Insight: Indices of Multiple Deprivation

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/deprivation/indices-of-multiple-deprivation/#IMD2019> provides an array of maps, summaries and detailed reports relating to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, including district, local authority and primary care network (PCN) analysis.

Healthy Peterborough <https://www.healthypeterborough.org.uk/2018> provides information on how to look after your own health and wellbeing, including local services and opportunities which support you in maintaining a healthy lifestyle, and day to day social media communications.

NATIONAL INFORMATION

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

is the main portal for Public Health England's Knowledge and Intelligence service. It provides interactive profiles on a wide range of public health outcomes and is updated every three months. Through the easy to use interactive functions it is possible to:

- Compare public health outcomes in Peterborough to national and regional averages, and to groups of similar local authorities
- Look at trends in public health outcomes in Peterborough over time
- Create charts, profiles and maps of public health outcomes in a specified area.

It is also possible to do this for individual District/City Council areas in neighbouring Cambridgeshire, although for a more limited set of outcome indicators.

Local Health at www.localhealth.org.uk/ is the Public Health England portal which provides information at electoral ward level. It can be used to produce electoral ward health profiles and charts, or group wards together to make a health profile of a larger area.

Figure 3: Summary of the domains, indicators and data used to create the Indices of Deprivation 2019

