

# Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Core dataset, 2020

Version: July 2020



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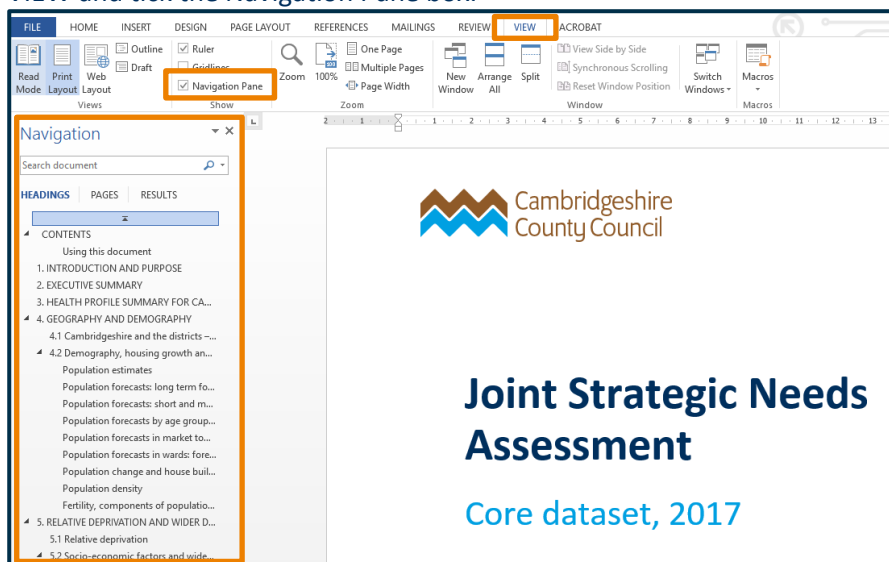
This report can be found on **Cambridgeshire County Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website** at <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna> and the **Peterborough City Council website** at <https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/JSNA/>.

## Using this document

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## 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 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](http://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 experience 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 areas. 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 is recorded as above the national rate in Cambridgeshire and below the national rate in Peterborough.
- **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.
- The **suicide** rate for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough does not differ significantly from the national average.
- 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.
- 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 2018/19.
- There were over **101,500 elective admission** episodes among Cambridgeshire's residents in 2018/19 and almost **23,650 elective admission** episodes among Peterborough's residents, giving a **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** total of around **125,200**
- The 2018/19 rate of **emergency inpatient admission** episodes is statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire average in **Fenland** and **Huntingdonshire** in all ages combined and under 75s. The rate of **emergency inpatient admissions** is statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in **Peterborough**.
- 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**.
- **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 2018, 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 163,700 more people residing in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by 2036 (a proportional rise of **18.9%**) and **ONS** projections predict approximately 64,500 more (a proportional rise of **7.6%**).
- The **CCCRG** forecasts show growth for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough across all age groups, but **ONS** projections show there is a decrease in the population by 3.6% in the under 16 years age group and there is predicted growth in all other age groups between 2018 and 2036. Both **ONS** and **CCCRG** predict that the older age groups will grow largest proportionately.
- The **drivers of population change** for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined and Peterborough are natural change (births and deaths) and, for Cambridgeshire specifically, migration.
- Overall Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined follows a relatively similar ethnic profile to England. However, there is variation at a more local level. **Peterborough is much more ethnically diverse than Cambridgeshire**.

- 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.** However, the 2019 Indices of Deprivation allow for analysis of deprivation across a number of areas and show wide disparities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, including rankings that show **Fenland is one of the most relatively deprived areas in England with regard to education, skills and training.**
- 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.
- **Employment** related measures tend to be better than 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 **around** national levels for **Peterborough**, and significantly **better** than national rates for **Cambridgeshire**.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**, combined and independently, have **higher** rates than the national average for **employment for people with long-term health conditions**. 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**, statistically significantly **better** than the national level in **Cambridgeshire** and **most districts**, but are significantly worse than national levels in **Peterborough and Fenland**.
- There are several wider determinants of health for which **Peterborough has rates that are worse 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** combined and 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**.
- **61% of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults** carry **excess weight**, with higher levels than found nationally in **Fenland and Peterborough**.
- Levels of GP recorded prevalence of obesity are lower in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 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 statistically **similar** 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 **similar** rate of **physical inactivity** compared to England, with Cambridgeshire's rate significantly lower (better) than the national level.
- **Adult smoking** prevalence is statistically similar to the national average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively, independently, and across each of the districts. 15% (178,234) of all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough adults are smokers, but Peterborough has statistically significantly higher rates of smokers setting a quit date and successful smoking quitters at 4 weeks compared with England.
- Rates of **hospital admissions** for **alcohol-related conditions** are statistically significantly **lower** than England in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough independently and combined, but significantly **higher** than the England average in **Cambridge** and **Fenland**.



- Over 45,700 working age adults in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are estimated to have used illicit drugs in the last year. Rates of **death due to drug misuse** are statistically significantly higher in **Fenland**.
- Levels of a people being offered an **NHS Health Check** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** were significantly **lower** than the England average in 2018/19.
- 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 Cambridgeshire and **Peterborough** are significantly lower, as are levels of diagnosed **sexually transmitted infections**. **HIV diagnosis** at a **late** stage of infection is **similar** to the target goal in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- **Conceptions** in **young women** are generally **low** in **Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined and in South **Cambridgeshire** 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** 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** coverage in **Peterborough**.
- **Cancer screening rates** are statistically significantly **lower** (worse) than the national average for **Peterborough** and **Cambridge**. However, cervical **cancer screening rates** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** have **declining trends** over recent years.
- **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 2020 REPORT CHAPTER

### GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

#### Population estimates and characteristics

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's **population** increased by 7% (56,450) people between 2011 and 2018 as per Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Group estimates.
- There were **population increases in all areas** in the period 2011 to 2018. **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.

#### Population forecasts

- Please ensure that the **IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING USE OF POPULATION FORECASTS AND PROJECTIONS on page 28** 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 **children** and **older age** population groups than in the **working age** group. 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 19% between 2018 and 2036, increasing by 163,720 people. ONS predicts that Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's population will grow by 7.6%, or 64,495 over this period.
- The population forecast 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 Waterbeach New Town have the highest numbers of planned dwellings, followed by the Great Haddon Urban extension and Alconbury Weald.
- Within **Cambridgeshire**, the greatest **density** of proposed new housing sites and numbers of dwellings is expected to be in **Cambridge**, which also has had the **greatest number** of completed developments.

- **Natural change and migration/other** made an approximately **equal contribution** to population change in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined. In **Peterborough**, **natural change** accounted for a **larger** proportion of the population change and in **Cambridgeshire**, **migration accounts for the majority of the change**. Nationally and regionally, migration made a larger contribution to population change than natural change.
- In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined**, most (65%) of national insurance number registrations were from people from **EU countries**.
- In **Peterborough**, almost 71% of registrations were from EU countries. However, in **Cambridgeshire**, 63% of registrations were from EU countries, and over 37% from elsewhere in the world.

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## RELATIVE DEPRIVATION AND WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- Peterborough has the highest level of overall deprivation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 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.

### Relative deprivation and poverty

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has almost 20% of its population living in the 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 three most deprived national deciles. 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.
- 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 and north Huntingdon**.
- 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 under 16 years living in **low income families**.

### 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**.

- The **average attainment 8 score** value for all pupils in state-funded schools, based on local authority of pupil residence is statistically significantly **better** for **Cambridgeshire** than the national average but statistically significantly **worse** for **Peterborough** and **Fenland**.

## 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** statistically **similar** to the 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 **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined. At a district level, it is either statistically significantly better or similar to the national averages.
- 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 it is **statistically significantly higher**.

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## LIFESTYLES, RISK FACTORS AND HEALTH AND WELLBEING

### Excess weight and physical activity

- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined has a statistically significantly **lower** rate 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 **all districts except Fenland** where the rate is statistically **similar**.
- However, rates of **excess weight** are statistically **similar** to the England average in **Peterborough** for **reception year** and statistically significantly **higher** in **year 6 children**.
- In general, rates of **excess weight in adults** are **similar to national levels** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined**. However, they are statistically significantly **worse** than the national average in **Peterborough and Fenland district**. **61%** of **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** adults are **overweight or obese**.
- Rates of **physical activity** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole are statistically **similar** to national levels. Rates are significantly **better** in **Cambridgeshire and Cambridge**. However they are statistically significantly **worse** in **Peterborough and Fenland**.

### Smoking

- **Smoking** prevalence in **adults** is statistically **similar** to the national average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole and across each district independently. However, prevalence is statistically significantly **worse** than the national average in **Peterborough**. **15%** of all **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** adults are **smokers**.
- Levels of **smoking quitters** have tended to **fall** in **Cambridgeshire**. **Peterborough** has statistically significantly **higher** rates of **smoking quitters** than the national rate, although the quitting number has reduced in 2018/19 compared to 2017/18.

### Alcohol and drug use

- The percentage of **Cambridgeshire** adults who **abstain from drinking alcohol** is statistically significantly **lower** (worse) than the England average, with only **9.5%** 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**.
- Nearly **45,750 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 11,650 using drugs more than once per month. Around 48 **adults** die each year due to **drug misuse** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**.

### 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 statistically 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 **similar to the national target goal**.
- **STI testing** rates are statistically significantly **lower** than the national average in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, with significantly **lower** rates of **STI diagnoses**. **Peterborough** has a statistically significantly **high rate of STI diagnoses** and a rate of **testing** that is **statistically 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 statistically **similar to national rates** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined and independently. However, they are **higher** than the national average in people aged 65 and over in **Cambridge and East Cambridgeshire**.

## SCREENING, VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### Children

- In general, though not statistically assessed **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)** and **Dtap/IPV booster (5 years old,)** are **worse** than the national benchmark goals.
- **Peterborough's** vaccination coverage for most of the indicators are either **worse** or **similar** to the benchmark goals.

## Adult screening

- Screening rates in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined are **statistically significantly worse** than the national average for **cervical cancer screening** and **abdominal aortic aneurysm**.
- Screening rates for all of the indicators are statistically significantly worse (lower) than the national average in **Peterborough** and **Cambridge**.
- **Cervical cancer screening** rates for **Cambridgeshire** are statistically significantly **worse** than the national average.

## Influenza

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

## 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 and coronary heart disease** in **Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire**.
- The recorded prevalence of **asthma** is statistically **similar** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined and significantly **higher** in **Cambridgeshire**. It is statistically significantly **lower** in the two areas with younger population profiles, **Peterborough and Cambridge**.
- The recorded prevalence of **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)** is statistically significantly **lower** in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** both combined and independently, though **Fenland** has a statistically significantly **high** rate.
- In **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole, the recorded prevalence of **cancer** is statistically significantly **lower** than the national average; it is statistically significantly **low** in **Peterborough** and statistically **similar** in **Cambridgeshire**. All districts except Cambridge have statistically 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 national average 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.



- 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 and Huntingdonshire**.
- 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 at a relatively **high** level over time. Rates are statistically significantly **high** in **all areas** other than Huntingdonshire.
- **Suicide** rates in **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** as a whole are statistically **similar** to those found nationally and the rate is statistically significantly lower in **East Cambridgeshire**.

#### 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 and Huntingdonshire**.

#### 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 **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 2018/19.
- 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 over **101,500 elective admission** episodes among Cambridgeshire's residents in 2018/19 and almost **23,650 elective admission** episodes among Peterborough's residents, giving a **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** total of around **125,200**
- The 2018/19 rate of **emergency inpatient admission** episodes is statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire average in **Fenland and Huntingdonshire** in all ages combined and under 75s. The rate of **emergency inpatient admissions** is statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in **Peterborough**.
- There were around **86,900** emergency admission episodes among **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's** residents in 2018/19.

## 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. 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** for both **men and women** is statistically significantly **lower** than the England average in **Peterborough** and statistically significantly **higher** in **Cambridgeshire**. Though not statistically calculated, the life expectancy at birth for all the districts are higher than the England average except Fenland, where it is lower for both men and women.
- The **gap in life expectancy** between the least and most deprived is relatively **high** in **Cambridge City** in both men and women, but this varies at a district level. In **Peterborough**, the gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived is high in Males.
- **Healthy life expectancy at birth**, is statistically significantly **lower** in **Peterborough** for both men and women, and it's statistically **similar** for **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough** combined.

### 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 statistically significantly **lower**.
- Rates in **Fenland** are statistically significantly **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 (28.4%), cardiovascular disease (24.9%), respiratory disease (13.1%) and dementia and Alzheimer's (12.5%).

## 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 and under-75 rates in **Fenland** are significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire average.
- There is a **relatively clear gradient in premature CVD mortality** in Cambridgeshire **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 statistically **similar**.
- Rates in **Fenland** are statistically 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**; this is also true for Peterborough.
- There is a clear **pattern of diminishing death rates** according to **relative deprivation** in **premature cancer deaths** at all ages, with **more deprived** groups having **higher levels of mortality**.

## 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 rate of **mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's** are statistically significantly **higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in **Cambridge** in all-ages, this is also the case for **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**.

### 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 residents 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, 2020**

Category	Indicator	Period	England value	C&P value	C&P recent trend	Pet value	Pet recent trend	Cams value	Cams recent trend	Cambridgeshire Districts				
										Cambridge	E Cams	Fenland	Hunts	S Cams
Wider determinants of health	Percentage of children in low income families (<16 yrs)	2016	17.0	-	-	18.8	↓	11.6	↓	14.3	9.1	18.2	10.7	8.1
	GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score) (15-16 yrs)	2017/18	46.7	-	-	42.3	-	48.1	-	52.3	48.2	40.9	45.6	53.3
	Percentage of people in employment (16 - 64 yrs)	2018/19	75.6	79.6	-	75.3	→	80.9	→	78.5	81.3	76.2	81.6	85.2
	Statutory homelessness rate - eligible homeless people not in priority need (16 - 64 yrs)	2017/18	0.8	-	-	1.6	→	0.6	-	1.8	0.6	0.3	-*	0.4
	Violent crime - hospital admission rate for violence (including sexual violence)	2016/17 - 18/19	44.9	35.8	-	56.0	-	29.7	-	44.7	21.2	39.0	24.6	26.8
Inequalities	Deprivation score (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019)	2019	21.7	17.1	-	27.8	-	13.9	-	14.9	11.5	25.4	12.6	8.5
	Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18 -64 yrs)	2018	25.4	29.1	-	30.6	-	28.3	-	28.3	27.6	40.7	25.5	15.2
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (male)	2016 - 18	9.5	-	-	9.7	-	7.5	-	11.6	6.9	8.6	7.7	1.3
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (female)	2016 - 18	7.5	-	-	5.8	-	7.0	-	11.6	5.1	3.2	6.3	2.6
Child health	Teenage conception rate (<18 yrs)	2017	17.8	15.2	↓	22.4	→	12.9	→	11.8	11.8*	23.2	13.6	7.1*
	Percentage of smoking during pregnancy	2018/19	10.6	10.9*	→	10.9*	→	10.9\$	→	10.9*	10.9*	10.9*	10.9*	10.9*
	Percentage of breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	74.5	-	-	68.8	↓	-*	-	84.8	-*	65.3	78.3	-*
	Infant mortality rate (<1 yr)	2016 - 18	3.9	4.1	-	5.3	-	3.5	-	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4
	Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2018/19	20.2	17.0	-	22.7	↑	14.5	→	13.3	15.0	20.6	14.7	11.2
Behavioural risk factors	Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditons (<18 yrs)	2016/17 - 18/19	31.6	29.8	-	16.7	-	34.7	-	43.1	17.0	24.9	36.4	42.7
	Hospital admission rate for alcohol-related conditions	2018/19	663.7	668.0	-	590.6	-	690.4	-	846.0	629.7	741.1	665.0	643.1
	Smoking prevalence in adults (18+)	2018	14.4	15.1	-	19.5	-	13.7	-	14.1	10.8	19.4	14.4	10.4
	Percentage of physically active adults (19+ yrs)	2017/18	66.3	67.0	-	61.7	-	68.6	-	80.1	67.4	59.0	66.6	68.3
	Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese (18+ yrs)	2018/18	62.0	61.1	-	68.3	-	58.9	-	43.4	60.0	68.5	65.1	58.1
Injuries and ill health	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	55.2	-	47.8	-	57.5	-	55.0	67.1	55.2	50.5	63.6
	Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	2018/19	193.4	238.9	-	228.5	-	243.5	-	313.4	260.1	232.2	214.8	247.6
	Emergency hospital admission rate for hip fractures (65+ yrs)	2018/19	558.4	567.0	-	656.4	-	545.1	-	465.1	536.0	604.2	599.9	493.2
	Percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage	2017	52.2	56.0	-	54.6	→	56.4	→	59.3	54.7	52.1	57.6	57.2
	Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate (17+ yrs)	2018	78.0	78.9	-	82.7	-	76.3	-	61.0	85.1	85.3	80.9	68.2
	Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (65+ yrs)	2019	68.7	67.1	-	80.6*	-	61.4*	-	67.3*	60.0*	54.8*	67.4*	55.5*
Health protection	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	30.1	30.8	-	25.8	-	32.3	-	35.6	23.9	24.0	42.5	31.3
	New STI diagnoses rate (exc chlamydia aged <25)	2018	850.6	638.0	→	923.9	→	550.5	→	942.9	344.8	552.0	457.7	410.4
	TB incidence rate	2016 - 18	9.2	-	-	19.9	-	6.2	-	13.9	3.4	4.3	4.0	5.5
Life expectancy and causes of death	Life expectancy at birth (male)	2016 - 18	79.6	80.5	-	78.2	-	81.2	-	81	81.1	78.6	81.4	82.8
	Life expectancy at birth (female)	2016 - 18	83.2	83.9	-	82.3	-	84.3	-	83.6	85.2	82.2	84.4	85.7
	Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (<75 yrs)	2016 - 18	330.5	301	-	383.2	-	278.9	-	298.7	261.5	387.8	260.7	227.2
	Mortality rate from all cardiovascular disease (<75 yrs)	2016 - 18	71.7	64.5	-	89.7	-	57.8	-	63.6	62.9	80.8	51.3	43.4
	Mortality rate from cancer (<75 yrs)	2016 - 18	132.3	122.6	-	145	-	117	-	115.2	108.6	142.9	116.0	105.9
	Suicide rate (10+ yrs)	2016 - 18	9.6	-	-	12.2	-	8.8	-	8.7	5.5	10.4	7.7	11.1
<div> <div></div> Statistically significantly better than the England average           <div>↑</div> Statistically significantly increasing/Getting worse           <div>* data quality issue</div> </div> <div> <div></div> Statistically similar to the England average           <div>↑</div> Statistically significantly increasing/Getting better           <div>↓</div> not available or suppressed, removed due to small numbers         </div> <div> <div></div> Statistically significantly worse than the England average           <div>↓</div> Statistically significantly decreasing/Getting worse         </div> <div> <div></div> Statistical significance not calculated           <div>↓</div> Statistically significantly decreasing/Getting better         </div> <div> <div></div> <div>→</div> No significant change         </div>														

Source: Public Health England Health Profiles at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>. Full indicator descriptions and definitions are available here.

**Source:** Public Health England Health Profiles at February 2020

### Key points:

- For **Cambridgeshire** as a whole, **particular areas of concern**, based on the local health profile, include: hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions, injuries on roads and self-harm, where the rate are 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, educational attainment, homelessness, violence, breastfeeding uptake, infant mortality, obesity in children and adults, physical activity, smoking prevalence, self-harm, incidence of hip fractures, incidence of TB, STI, life expectancy at birth, mortality due to cardiovascular disease and cancer, 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, alcohol related admissions, physical activity levels and excess weight in adults, self-harm, injuries on roads, dementia diagnosis rate and premature mortality.
- **Cambridge** has many health and wellbeing indicators that are better than national averages. **However**, levels of homelessness, self-harm, alcohol related harm, road injuries, diabetes diagnosis, STI diagnoses and TB incidence are **worse than national averages**.
- 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 road injuries. In **Huntingdonshire**: educational attainment and road injuries. In **South Cambridgeshire**: self-harm, road injuries, diabetes diagnoses and a lower than expected dementia diagnosis rate.
- 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 marked 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, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough.
- Alcohol abuse in Cambridge and Fenland.
- Mental health including self-harm and suicide.
- Smoking.
- Serious road injuries.
- Physical activity and weight management across the life-course, including diabetes diagnosis in Fenland and Peterborough.
- Falls and hip fractures in older people.

- Dementia diagnosis rates.
- Excess winter deaths.

#### Notes – National Health Profiles:

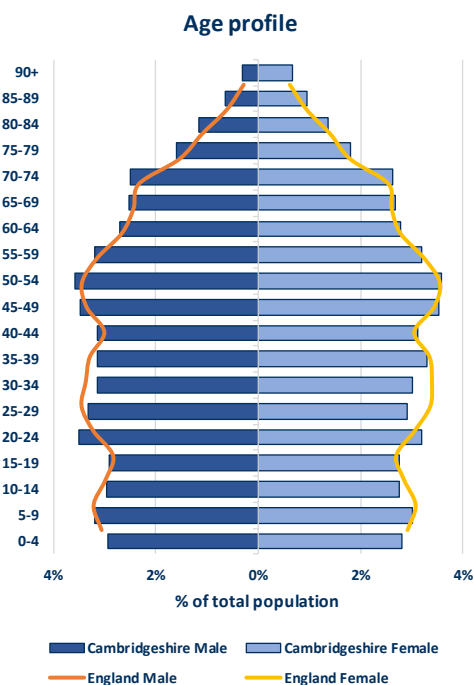
- **Infant mortality.** This indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the national average in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and the combined area and in all districts other than East Cambridgeshire. It is important to note that the numbers of deaths are relatively low and this means that the 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/>.



## Population estimates

**Figure 2.** Population summary (ONS) – mid-2018 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 (2018)*	651	55,977
Projected population (2021)*	660	56,989
% population aged under 18	20.8%	21.4%
% population aged 65+	18.8%	18.2%
% people from an ethnic minority group	6.1%	14.0%

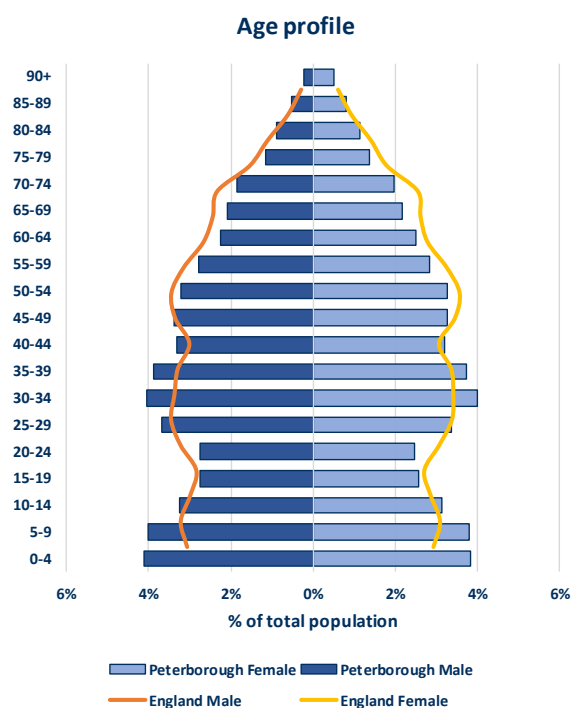
\* thousands

Source:

Population: Office for National Statistics

Ethnic minority group: Annual population survey, Jan 2019-Dec 2019

### 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 (2018)*	201	55,977
Projected population (2021)*	207	56,989
% population aged under 18	25.4%	21.4%
% population aged 65+	14.7%	18.2%
% people from an ethnic minority group	13.7%	14.0%

\* thousands

Source:

Population: Office for National Statistics

Ethnic minority group: Annual population survey, Jan 2019-Dec 2019



**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 older people and similar percentages of the very elderly.
- Cambridgeshire has a lower proportion of people from ethnic minorities than England.

#### Peterborough's key points:

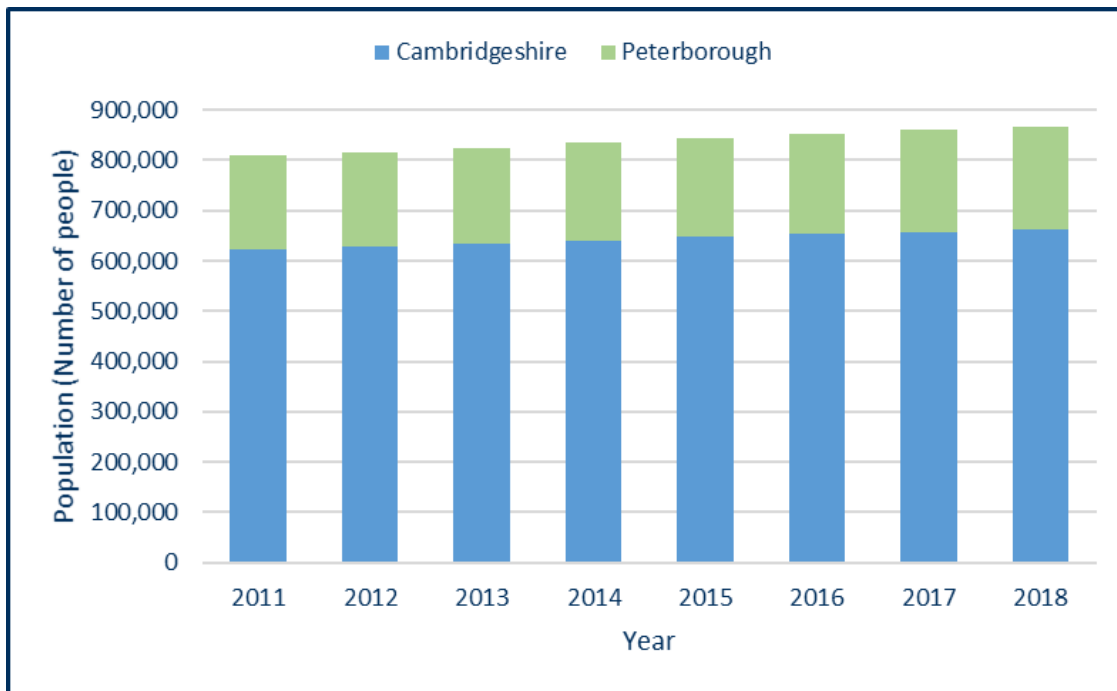
- Peterborough has a higher proportion of young people than England.
- Peterborough has a higher proportion of children (under 15 years) and younger adults aged 25-39 than England.
- Peterborough has a lower proportion of older people than England. This is notable for those aged 60-79 years.
- Peterborough has a similar proportion of people from ethnic minorities to England.

**Table 2.** Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Mid-2011 to mid-2018 population estimates – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Area	Year								Change 2011-2018	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	+/-	%
Cambridge	124,350	125,480	127,050	130,250	132,130	133,450	134,880	136,850	+12,500	10.1%
East Cambridgeshire	84,100	84,710	85,280	85,740	86,300	86,980	87,420	88,060	+3,960	4.7%
Fenland	95,870	96,420	97,240	97,880	99,170	99,860	100,430	101,260	+5,390	5.6%
Huntingdonshire	170,470	171,950	172,880	174,540	176,050	177,410	178,050	178,970	+8,500	5.0%
South Cambridgeshire	149,390	150,190	150,550	152,350	154,660	156,080	156,680	157,470	+8,080	5.4%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>624,170</b>	<b>628,750</b>	<b>633,000</b>	<b>640,750</b>	<b>648,310</b>	<b>653,770</b>	<b>657,460</b>	<b>662,620</b>	<b>+38,450</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>185,600</b>	<b>188,120</b>	<b>190,720</b>	<b>193,530</b>	<b>196,640</b>	<b>199,320</b>	<b>202,110</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>+18,000</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>809,770</b>	<b>816,860</b>	<b>823,720</b>	<b>834,280</b>	<b>844,950</b>	<b>853,090</b>	<b>859,570</b>	<b>866,220</b>	<b>+56,450</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

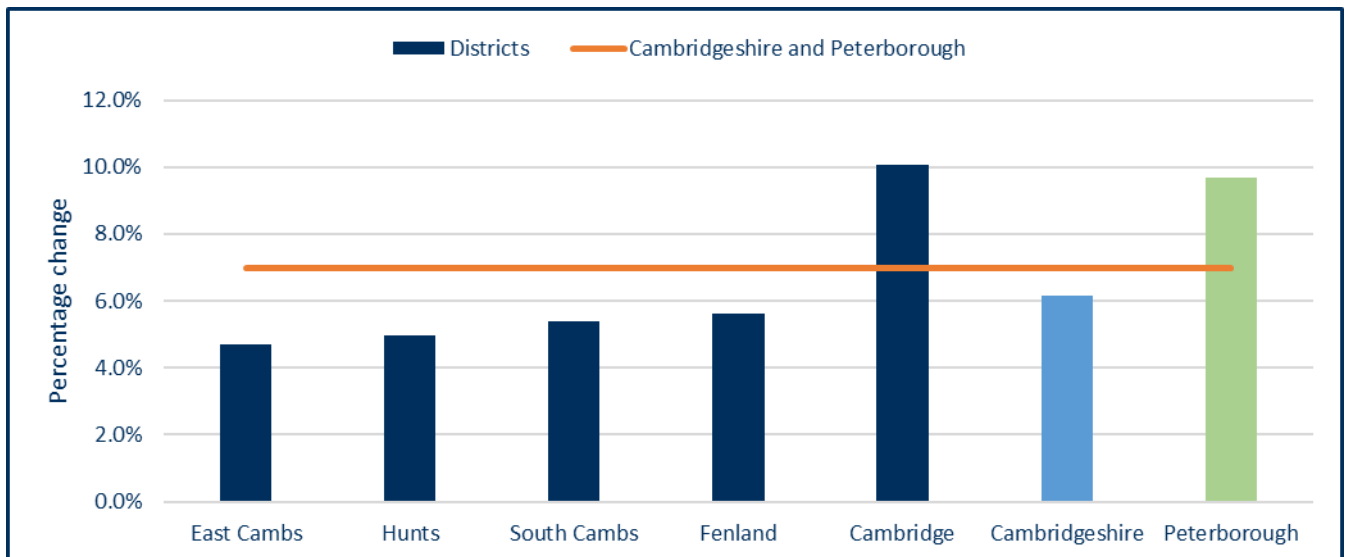
**Source:** CCCRG mid-2018 based population estimates

**Figure 3.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough- retrospective population growth in absolute numbers mid-2011 to mid-2018



Source: CCCRG mid-2018 based population estimates

**Figure 4.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - retrospective percentage population change, mid-2011 to mid-2018



Source: CCCRG mid-2018 based population estimates

#### Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population increased by 7% (56,450) people between 2011 and 2018.
- There were population increases in all areas in the period 2011 to 2018.
- Cambridge and Peterborough had the largest absolute and proportional increases. Proportionally, both areas exceed the Cambridgeshire and combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough averages.

- Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire have experienced proportionately similar levels of growth, with all districts being 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 mid-2018 based ONS and CCCRG population estimates.

Area	ONS mid 2018 (estimate)	CCCRG mid 2018 (estimate)	Diff (+/-) (RG-ONS)
Cambridge	125,758	136,850	+11,092
East Cambridgeshire	89,362	88,060	-1,302
Fenland	101,491	101,260	-231
Huntingdonshire	177,352	178,970	+1,618
South Cambridgeshire	157,519	157,470	-49
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>651,482</b>	<b>662,620</b>	<b>+11,138</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>201,041</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>+2,559</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>852,523</b>	<b>866,220</b>	<b>+13,697</b>

**Source:** Mid-2018 ONS population estimates and Mid-2018 based CCCRG population estimates

**Key points:**

- Overall, for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the differences in population estimates for mid-2018 between locally (CCCRG) and nationally (ONS) produced population data are substantial.
- The impact of factoring in residential building projections to CCRG data is clear, with this 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 CCRG demographic estimates, forecasts and projections. However, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough resident population estimates and forecasts/projections are a useful 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.

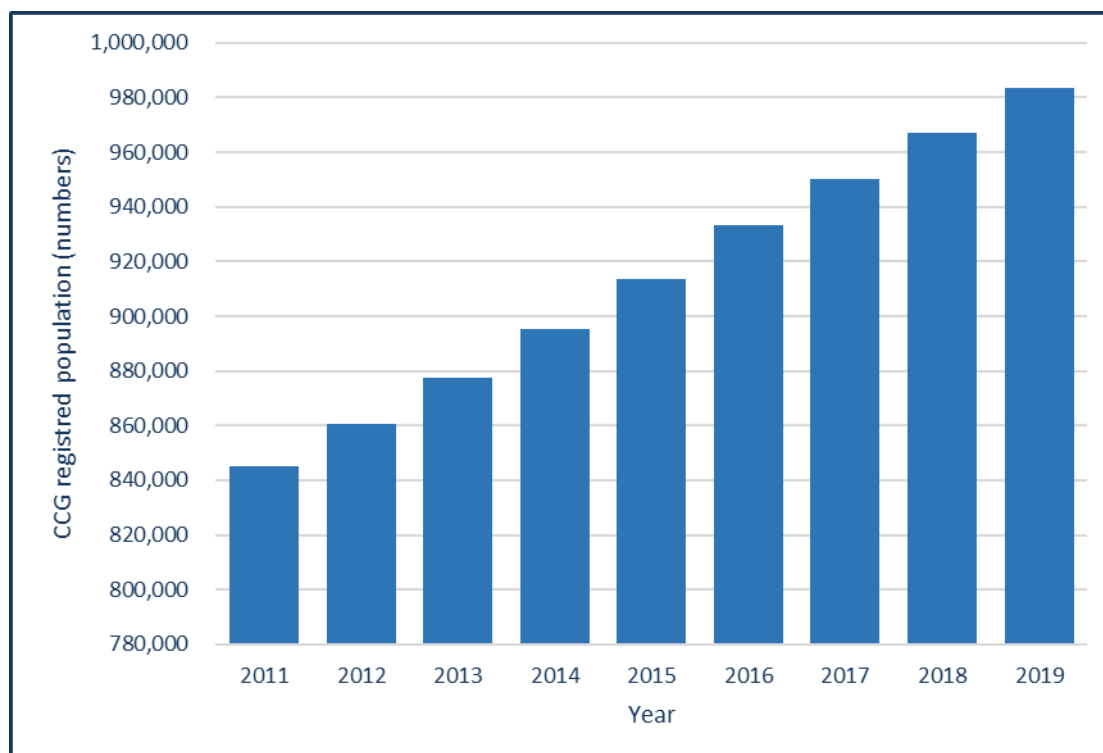
**Table 4.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population by practice location, 2011-2019\*

Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cambridge	155,718	158,565	162,278	167,496	173,670	179,569	185,319	191,931	197,486
East Cambridgeshire	77,816	77,993	80,516	81,568	82,510	84,212	84,759	85,110	86,220
East Northamptonshire	16,929	17,179	17,445	17,643	17,780	18,236	18,370	18,636	18,917
Fenland	108,938	110,157	111,506	113,141	115,023	117,230	119,028	117,189	117,818
Huntingdonshire	169,288	171,801	173,875	176,216	178,402	180,192	181,916	179,280	181,038
North Hertfordshire	17,210	17,210	17,210	17,430	17,468	17,631	17,960	18,103	18,216
Peterborough	174,892	181,821	187,618	192,511	197,217	202,593	207,904	220,199	224,684
South Cambridgeshire	124,188	125,660	127,211	129,246	131,610	133,602	135,078	136,859	139,218
<b>CCG Total</b>	<b>844,979</b>	<b>860,386</b>	<b>877,659</b>	<b>895,251</b>	<b>913,680</b>	<b>933,265</b>	<b>950,334</b>	<b>967,307</b>	<b>983,597</b>

\* Data from April each year

**Source:** Serco and NHS Digital

**Figure 5.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population, 2011-2019\*



**Note:** Population data shown do not start at 0.

\*Data from April each year. Data for the period 2011 and 2012 (prior to the commencement of CCGs) are estimated.

**Source:** Serco and NHS Digital

#### Key points:

- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population in April 2019 was estimated at approximately 983,600 people.
- Around 946,460 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 983,597 in April 2019 (16% growth).

**Table 5.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population by broad age group and local authority location of general practice, April 2019

Area	Under 16		16 - 64		65 +		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Cambridge	26,709	14%	149,803	76%	20,974	11%	197,486
East Cambridgeshire	15,595	18%	53,929	63%	16,696	19%	86,220
East Northamptonshire	3,426	18%	11,000	58%	4,491	24%	18,917
Fenland	20,881	18%	72,553	62%	24,384	21%	117,818
Huntingdonshire	32,439	18%	113,814	63%	34,785	19%	181,038
North Hertfordshire	3,494	19%	11,327	62%	3,395	19%	18,216
Peterborough	48,553	22%	146,679	65%	29,452	13%	224,684
South Cambridgeshire	27,549	20%	85,745	62%	25,924	19%	139,218
<b>CCG Total</b>	<b>178,646</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>644,850</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>160,101</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>983,597</b>

Source: NHS Digital, April 2019

#### Key points:

- In April 2019 approximately 983,600 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 (48,553, 22%).
  - 16% of those registered were 65 and over. Huntingdonshire had the largest number of 65+ registered (34,785), 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 **Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Group (CCCRG)** it is important to understand that they are led by **planned levels of house-building**. In contrast, **nationally produced ONS projections** of future population growth use **trends in previous levels of house-building**. Both CCCRG 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 older age** population groups than in the **working age** group.

Future population change is strongly linked to local **planning policy**, especially in the **shorter term**. Therefore, this section is largely based on the **CCCRG's planning policy led population forecasts to 2031** 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 and Waterbeach New Town**, in **South Cambridgeshire** 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-2018 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.

Both the **ONS** population projections and **CCCRG** population forecasts are **2018-based**, which means that they project forward from ONS's and CCCRG's population estimates for 2018.

If required, further details can be accessed as follows:

**ONS** projections:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections>.

**CCCRG** 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 population change, 2018 to 2036 (all ages)

Area	Year					Abs change	% change
	2018	2021	2026	2031	2036	2018-2036	2018-2036
Cambridge	136,850	141,060	150,360	154,050	155,250	+18,400	13.4%
East Cambridgeshire	88,060	92,400	102,550	108,220	110,410	+22,350	25.4%
Fenland	101,260	103,090	110,740	114,960	116,900	+15,640	15.4%
Huntingdonshire	178,970	184,650	197,650	204,670	209,790	+30,820	17.2%
South Cambridgeshire	157,470	164,560	182,100	196,860	201,850	+44,380	28.2%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>662,620</b>	<b>685,770</b>	<b>743,400</b>	<b>778,760</b>	<b>794,200</b>	<b>+131,580</b>	<b>19.9%</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>203,600</b>	<b>210,570</b>	<b>223,480</b>	<b>233,040</b>	<b>235,750</b>	<b>+32,150</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>866,220</b>	<b>896,330</b>	<b>966,870</b>	<b>1,011,800</b>	<b>1,029,940</b>	<b>+163,720</b>	<b>18.9%</b>

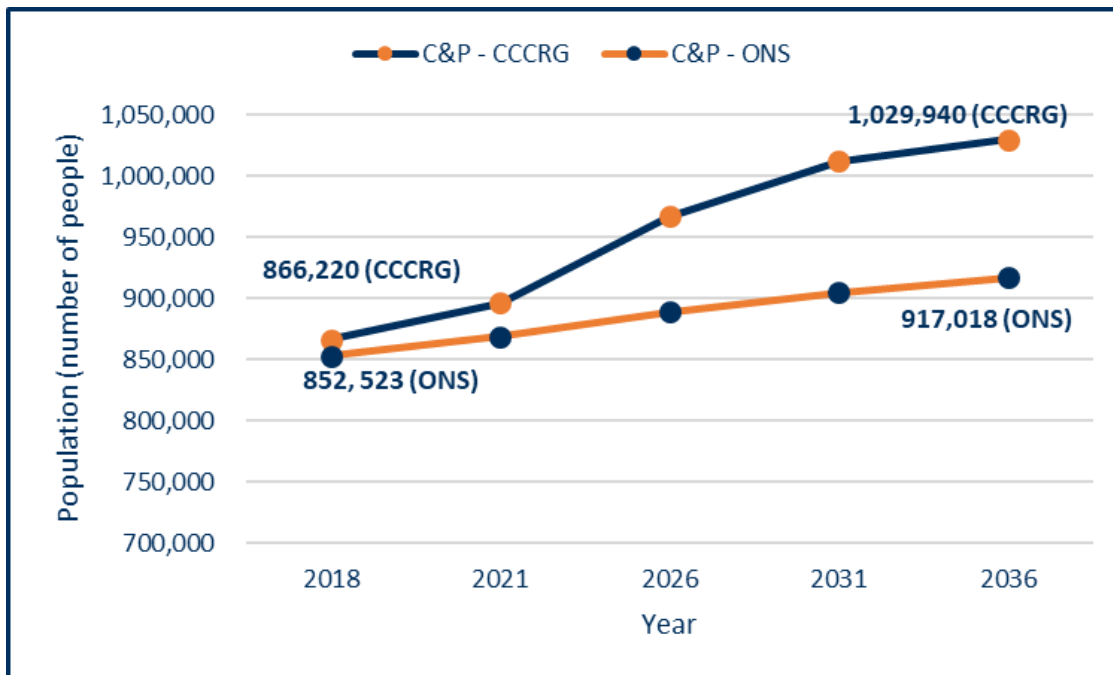
**Source:** CCCRG mid-2018 based population forecasts

**Table 7.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – Office for National Statistics (ONS) projected absolute and proportional long-term population change, 2018 to 2036 (all ages)

Area	Year					Abs change	% change
	2018	2021	2026	2031	2036	2018-2036	2018-2036
Cambridge	125,758	125,294	125,464	127,077	127,264	+1,506	1.2%
East Cambridgeshire	89,362	91,196	93,432	94,928	96,310	+6,948	7.8%
Fenland	101,491	104,601	108,779	112,158	115,144	+13,653	13.5%
Huntingdonshire	177,352	179,640	182,727	185,125	187,442	+10,090	5.7%
South Cambridgeshire	157,519	159,944	162,374	163,248	163,832	+6,313	4.0%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>651,482</b>	<b>660,675</b>	<b>672,776</b>	<b>682,536</b>	<b>689,992</b>	<b>+38,510</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>201,041</b>	<b>207,890</b>	<b>216,231</b>	<b>222,079</b>	<b>227,026</b>	<b>+25,985</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>852,523</b>	<b>868,564</b>	<b>889,007</b>	<b>904,614</b>	<b>917,018</b>	<b>+64,495</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

**Source:** ONS 2018-based Subnational population projections

**Figure 6.** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - absolute long-term population change, 2018 to 2036 (all ages)



**Source:** ONS 2018-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2018 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 164,000 people between 2018 and 2036 (a proportional change of 18.9%).
- ONS projections indicate that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's population is expected to increase by 64,500 people between 2018 and 2036 (a proportional change of 7.6%).
- CCCRG forecasts, though starting at a similar level to ONS in 2018, predict higher levels of population growth than ONS projections.
- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined the overall difference between the ONS and CCCRG predicted population growth is around 99,200 people, with a proportional difference of 11.3 percentage points.

## Population forecasts: CCC Research Group and ONS by age group - short and medium term forecasts to 2031

**Figure 7.** Comparison of proportional change in CCCRG mid-2018 based population forecasts and ONS 2018 based population projections to 2031 by age group for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



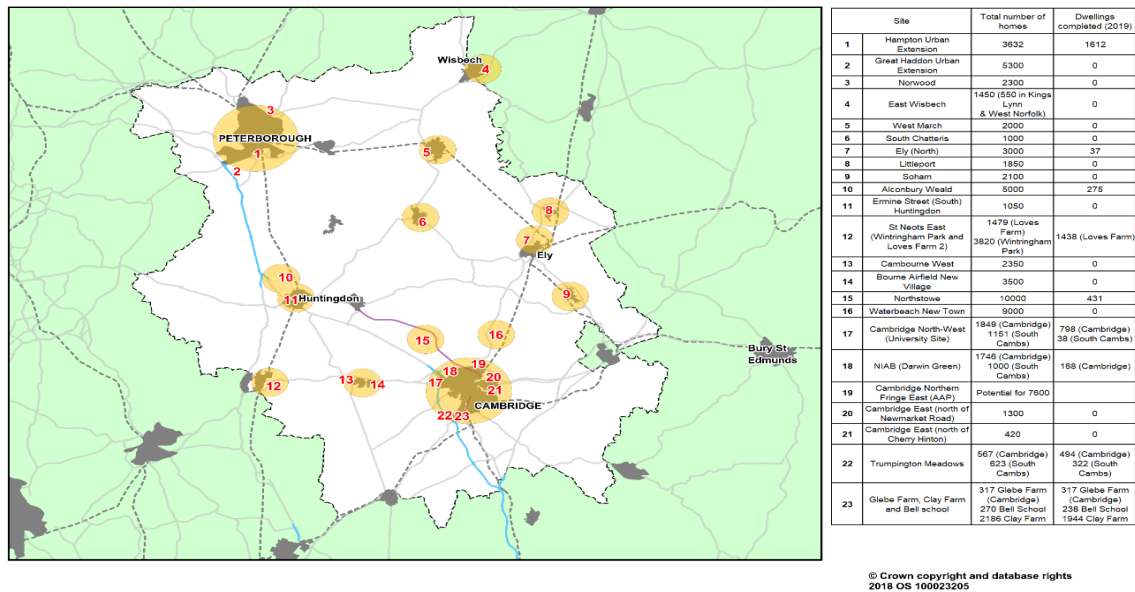
**Source:** ONS 2018-based Subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2018 based population forecasts

### Key points:

- CCCRG mid-2018 based forecasts indicate that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's under 16 years age group has the lowest anticipated proportional change, with 9.5% increase in population from 2018 to 2031. The 75+ years age group population is expected to increase by 60%, with highest proportional change for the same time period.
- ONS mid-2018 based population projections indicate that the under 16 years age group is anticipated to have the lowest proportional change with a 3.6% decrease in the population from 2018 to 2031; the greatest proportional change is expected to be within the 75+ age group (43%).
- Both CCCRG and ONS data suggest future population increases for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area.
- CCCRG forecast higher levels of change than ONS, reflecting greater local knowledge of anticipated planning developments within the area.
- Differences between the CCCRG and ONS sources tend to increase over time. The CCCRG forecasts 63,000 more people than ONS for the 16-64 age group in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2031.
- 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.

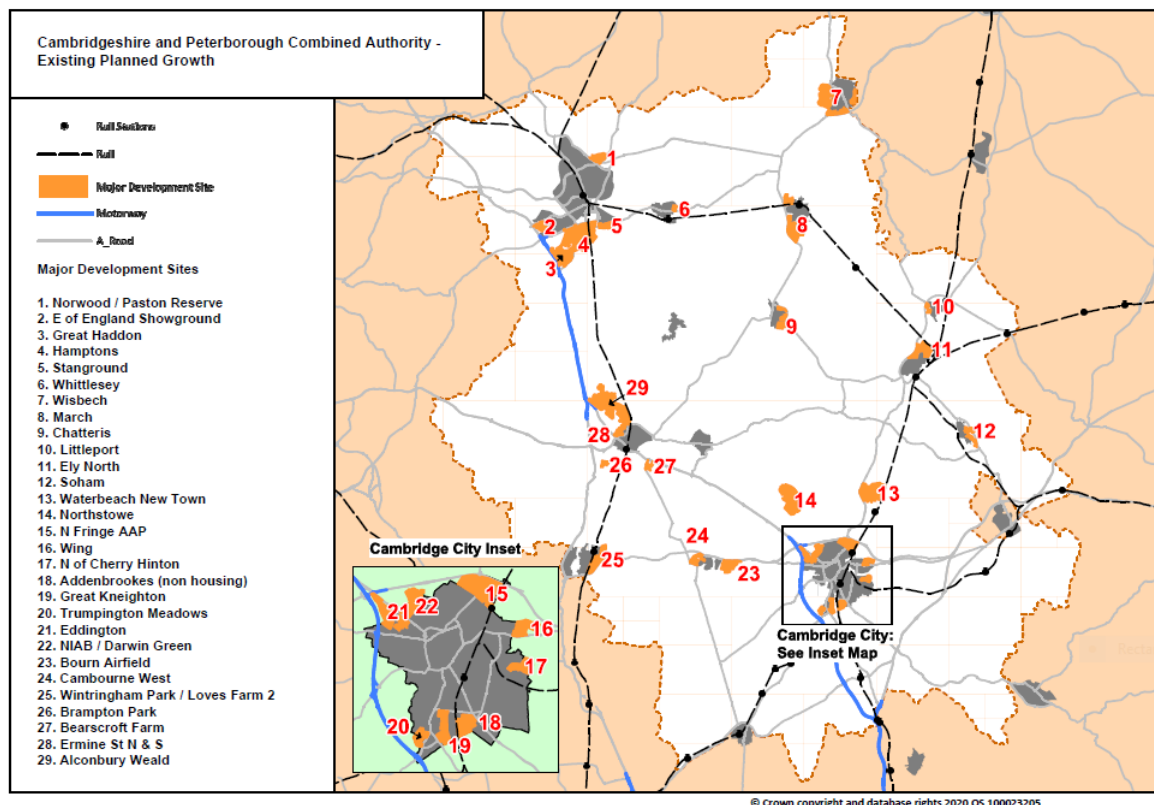
## Population change and house building

**Figure 8. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority – major development sites and dwelling numbers**



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

**Figure 9 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority – Existing Planned Growth**



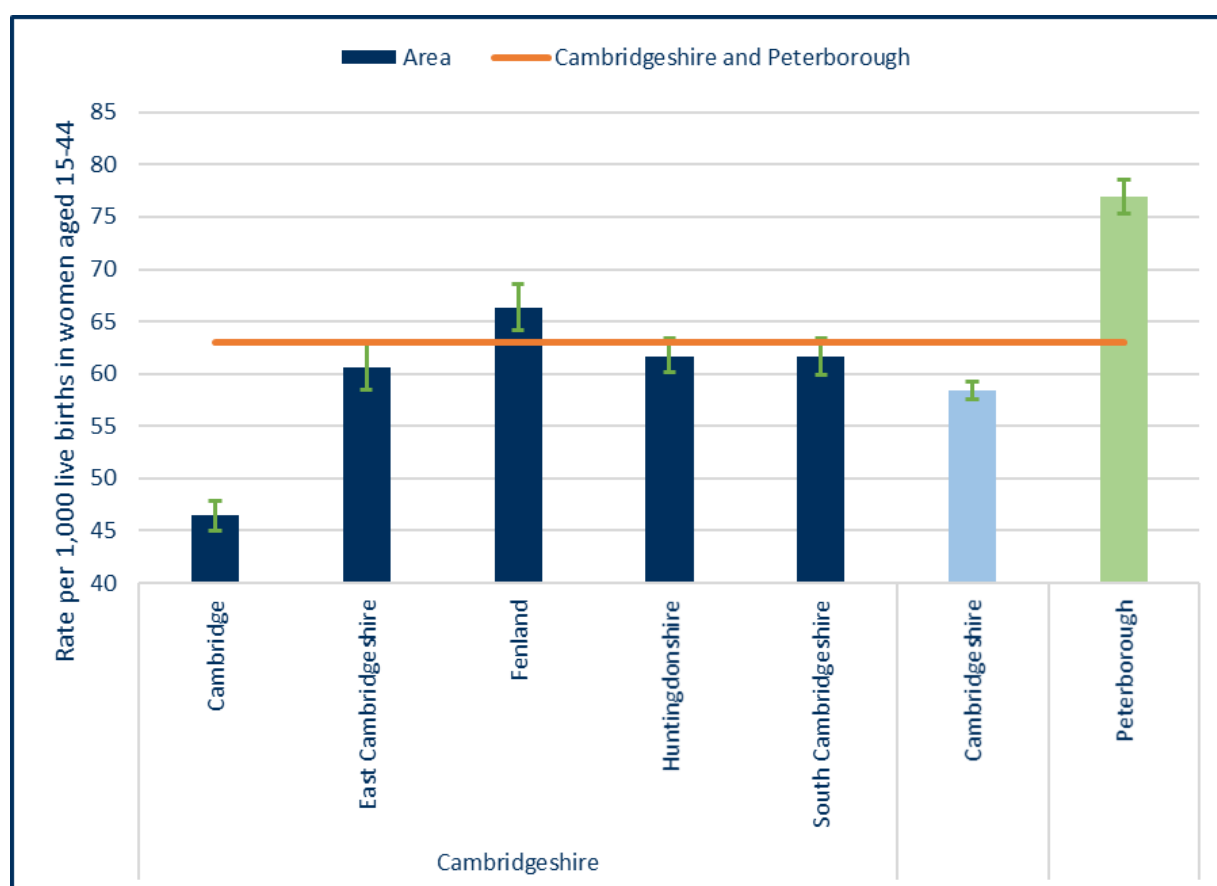
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

## Key points:

- Figures 8 and 9 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 Waterbeach New Town are expected to have the highest number of homes.
- Alconbury Weald and Bourne Airfield New Village have the next highest proposed numbers of dwellings.
- Within Cambridgeshire, the greatest density of proposed new housing sites and numbers of dwellings is expected to be in Cambridge and this district has also had the greatest number of completed developments.

## Fertility, components of population change, national insurance number registrations and ethnicity

**Figure 10.** General fertility rate (live birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) by local authority of mother's residence, 2016-18



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

#### Key points:

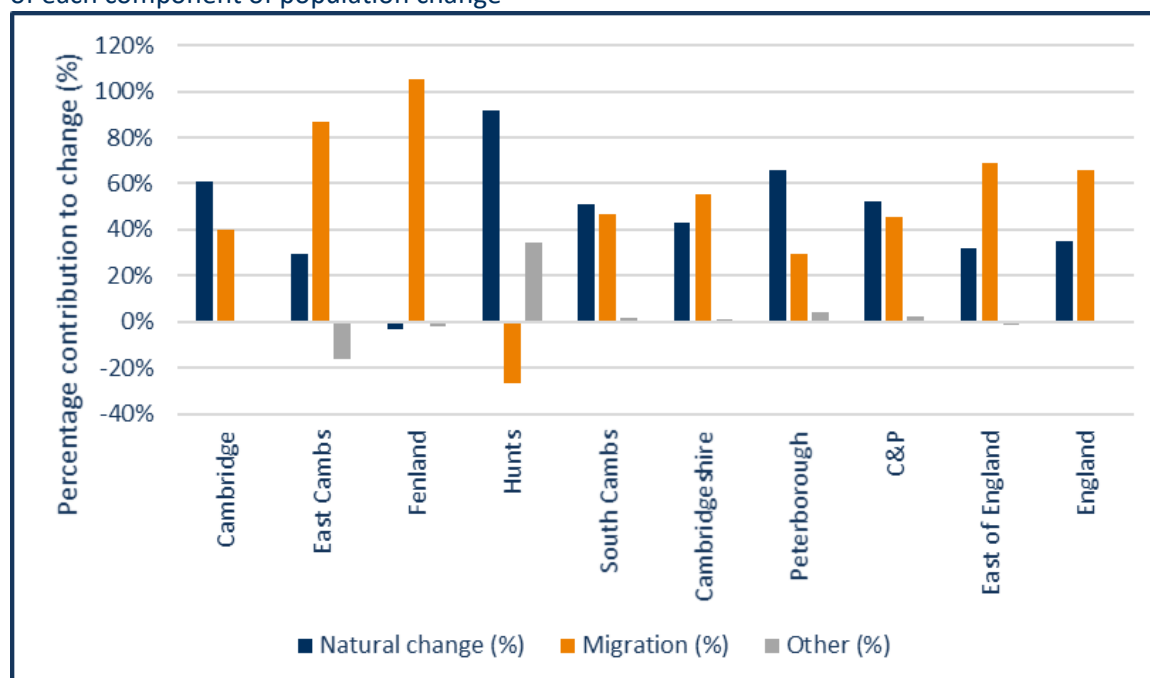
- Peterborough has the highest fertility rate of all the areas at 76.9. It exceeds the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rate of 63.0 by 13.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
- Cambridge has a relatively low fertility rate compared with other districts in Cambridgeshire. All other districts have significantly higher rates than the Cambridgeshire rate.

**Table 8.** ONS mid-2017 to ONS mid-2018 population estimates – absolute and proportional contribution of each component of population change

Area	Population change 2017-2018 (number - gross)	Natural change (number)	Migration (number)	Other (number)	Natural change (%)	Migration (%)	Other (%)
Cambridge	839	511	334	-6	60.9%	39.8%	-0.7%
East Cambridgeshire	504	150	436	-82	29.8%	86.5%	-16.3%
Fenland	715	-21	751	-15	-2.9%	105.0%	-2.1%
Huntingdonshire	373	343	-99	129	92.0%	-26.5%	34.6%
South Cambridgeshire	814	418	382	14	51.4%	46.9%	1.7%
Cambridgeshire	3,245	1,401	1,804	40	43.2%	55.6%	1.2%
Peterborough	2,127	1,403	630	94	66.0%	29.6%	4.4%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	5,372	2,804	2,434	134	52.2%	45.3%	2.5%
East of England	32,782	10,506	22,674	-398	32.0%	69.2%	-1.2%
England	357,748	124,584	234,471	-1,307	34.8%	65.5%	-0.4%

Source: ONS mid-2017 and mid-2018 population data

**Figure 11.** ONS mid-2017 to ONS mid-2018 population estimates – absolute and proportional contribution of each component of population change



Source: ONS population estimates mid-2018

#### Key points:

- Natural change (births and deaths) and internal and international migration are the major components of population change considered within this analysis.

- In 2017 - 2018, natural change made the largest contribution to population change in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. This is also the case for Peterborough individually. In Cambridgeshire, migration accounted for a larger proportion of the population change. Nationally and regionally, migration made a larger contribution to population change than natural change.
- In Cambridgeshire districts, natural change made the largest contribution to population change in Huntingdonshire and Cambridge and migration made the major contribution to population change in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.

#### USEFUL LINK:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

**Table 9.** National insurance number (NINO) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - registration's year to September 2019

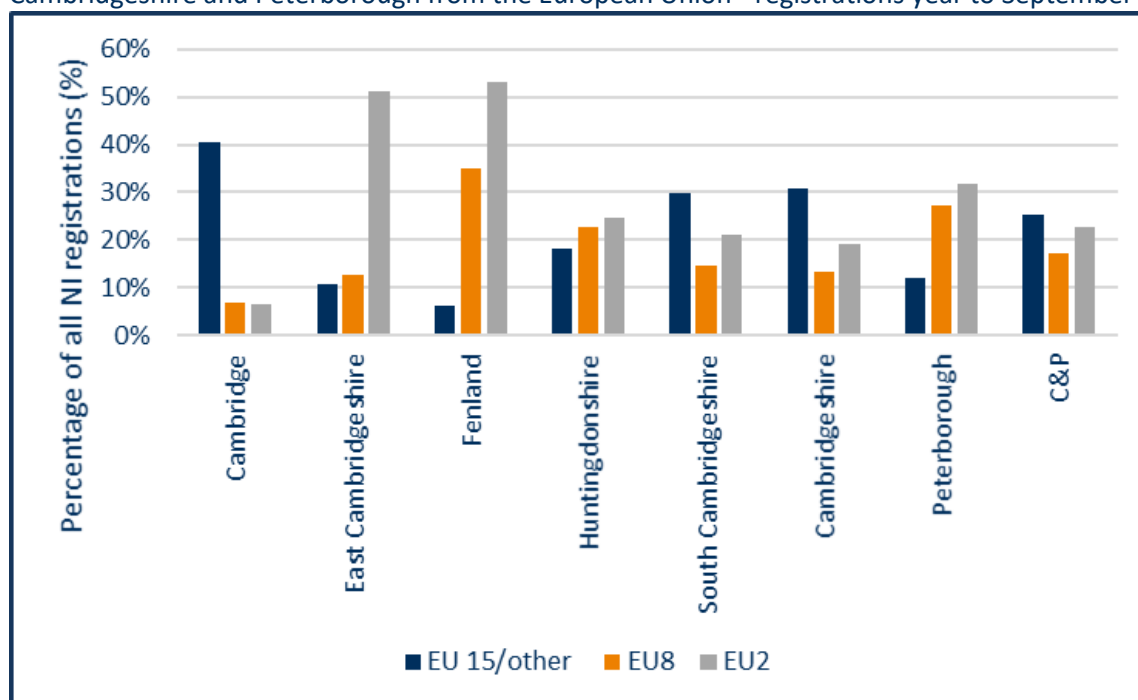
Area	European Union								Elsewhere in the world		Total*		
	EU15/Other		EU8		EU2		EU All		Num	%	Num	% of C&P	% of C&P
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%					
Cambridge	2,185	40.5%	372	6.9%	358	6.6%	2,915	54.1%	2,488	46.2%	5,391	41.4%	58.2%
East Cambridgeshire	74	10.7%	87	12.6%	354	51.2%	515	74.5%	170	24.6%	691	5.3%	7.5%
Fenland	66	6.2%	376	35.0%	571	53.2%	1,013	94.4%	59	5.5%	1,073	8.2%	11.6%
Huntingdonshire	165	18.1%	208	22.9%	225	24.7%	598	65.7%	312	34.3%	910	7.0%	9.8%
South Cambridgeshire	357	30.0%	176	14.8%	250	21.0%	783	65.7%	412	34.6%	1,192	9.2%	12.9%
Cambridgeshire	2,847	30.8%	1,219	13.2%	1,758	19.0%	5,824	62.9%	3,441	37.2%	9,257	71.1%	100%
Peterborough	459	12.2%	1,029	27.3%	1,198	31.8%	2,686	71.2%	1,075	28.5%	3,770	28.9%	-
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	3,306	25.4%	2,248	17.3%	2,956	22.7%	8,510	65.3%	4,516	34.7%	13,027	100%	-

**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)

**Figure 12.** National insurance number (NINO) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Cambridgeshire and Peterborough from the European Union - registrations year to September 2019



**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:**

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough received over 13,000 NINo registrations for the year to September 2019.
- 71% of NINo registrations for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined were in Cambridgeshire.
- 65% of NINo registrations for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined were by people from EU countries.
- In Peterborough, 71% of registrations were from EU countries.
- In Cambridgeshire, 63% of registrations were from EU countries, and 37% from elsewhere in the world.
- Of 9,257 total NINo registrations in Cambridgeshire, the largest number of registrations 5,391 were in Cambridge (58.2%).
- 94.4% of NINo registrations in Fenland district were by people from EU countries; larger proportions of the NINo registrations in the Cambridgeshire districts were by people from EU countries.

**USEFUL LINK:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-insurance-numbers-allocated-to-adult-overseas-nationals-to-september-2019>

**Table 10.** Population estimates by broad ethnic group and local authority district, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Census 2011 percentages applied to ONS Mid-2018 Population

Area	Asian: Chinese		Asian: Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi		Black		White: British		White: Other		Mixed/Others		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Cambridge	4,522	3.6%	6,096	4.8%	1,927	1.5%	82,990	66.0%	18,981	15.1%	11,242	8.9%	125,758
East Cambridgeshire	309	0.3%	532	0.6%	408	0.5%	80,193	89.7%	5,254	5.9%	2,665	3.0%	89,362
Fenland	229	0.2%	535	0.5%	428	0.4%	91,784	90.4%	6,488	6.4%	2,026	2.0%	101,491
Huntingdonshire	602	0.3%	2,582	1.5%	1,349	0.8%	158,714	89.5%	8,231	4.6%	5,875	3.3%	177,352
South Cambridgeshire	1,259	0.8%	3,062	1.9%	1,166	0.7%	137,460	87.3%	8,345	5.3%	6,226	4.0%	157,519
Cambridgeshire	7,051	1.1%	12,968	2.0%	5,320	0.8%	550,182	84.5%	47,677	7.3%	28,284	4.3%	651,482
Peterborough	955	0.5%	18,549	9.2%	4,000	2.0%	142,579	70.9%	21,956	10.9%	13,001	6.5%	201,041
C & P	8,045	0.9%	31,044	3.6%	9,244	1.1%	693,645	81.4%	69,398	8.1%	41,146	4.8%	852,523
England	400,727	0.7%	3,109,169	5.6%	1,656,490	3.0%	44,643,703	79.8%	2,623,873	4.7%	3,543,217	6.3%	55,977,178

**Source:** ONS, Census 2011, Table QS211EW applied to ONS Mid-2018 population estimates

**Key points:**

- The ethnic make-up of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough differs between areas. 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 the national average. 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 ethnically 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 figure 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 has 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.
- 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

### 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<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>4</sup>.

### Homeless Population

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bmj.com/content/356/bmj.j1378>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprison/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/07/Whitemoor-Web-2017-2.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprison/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/01/HMP-YOI-Peterborough-Women-Web-2017-1.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/2018/07/18/successfully-delivering-smokefree-prisons-across-england-and-wales/>

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<sup>5</sup>.

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.<sup>6</sup>

**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 11.** 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	0.8
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
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*</b>	<b>278</b>	-	<b>1.0</b>	-	-
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:

<sup>5</sup><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>


<sup>6</sup> <https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/20141009%20JSNA%20Briefing.pdf>




- The crude 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, it is statistically significantly better.
- At a district level, the rate is statistically significantly worse than the national average in Cambridge.

**Table 12.** 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
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*</b>	<b>624</b>	-	<b>1.8</b>	-	-
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

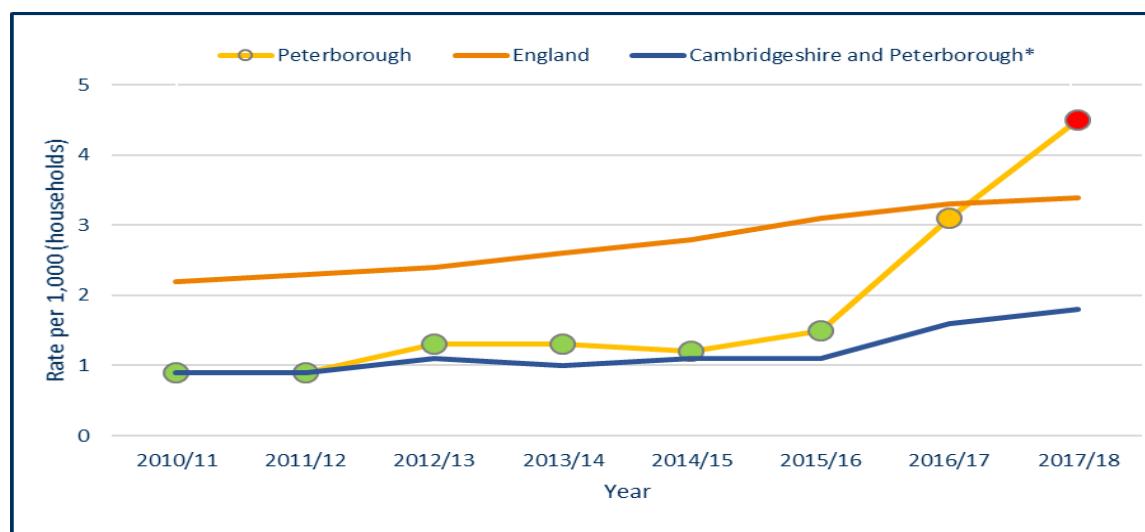
	Statistically significantly better than the England average value
	Statistically similar to the England average value
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

**Source:** Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

#### Key points:

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

**Figure 13.** 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.

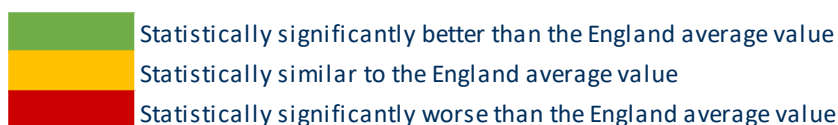
**Table 13.** Family homelessness - households in temporary accommodation: crude rate per 1,000 households, 2017/18

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridgeshire	479	→	1.8	1.6	1.9
Peterborough	461	↑	5.8	5.2	6.3
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough*	940	-	-	-	-
England	40,990	→	1.7	1.7	1.8

\*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Data not available at district level

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

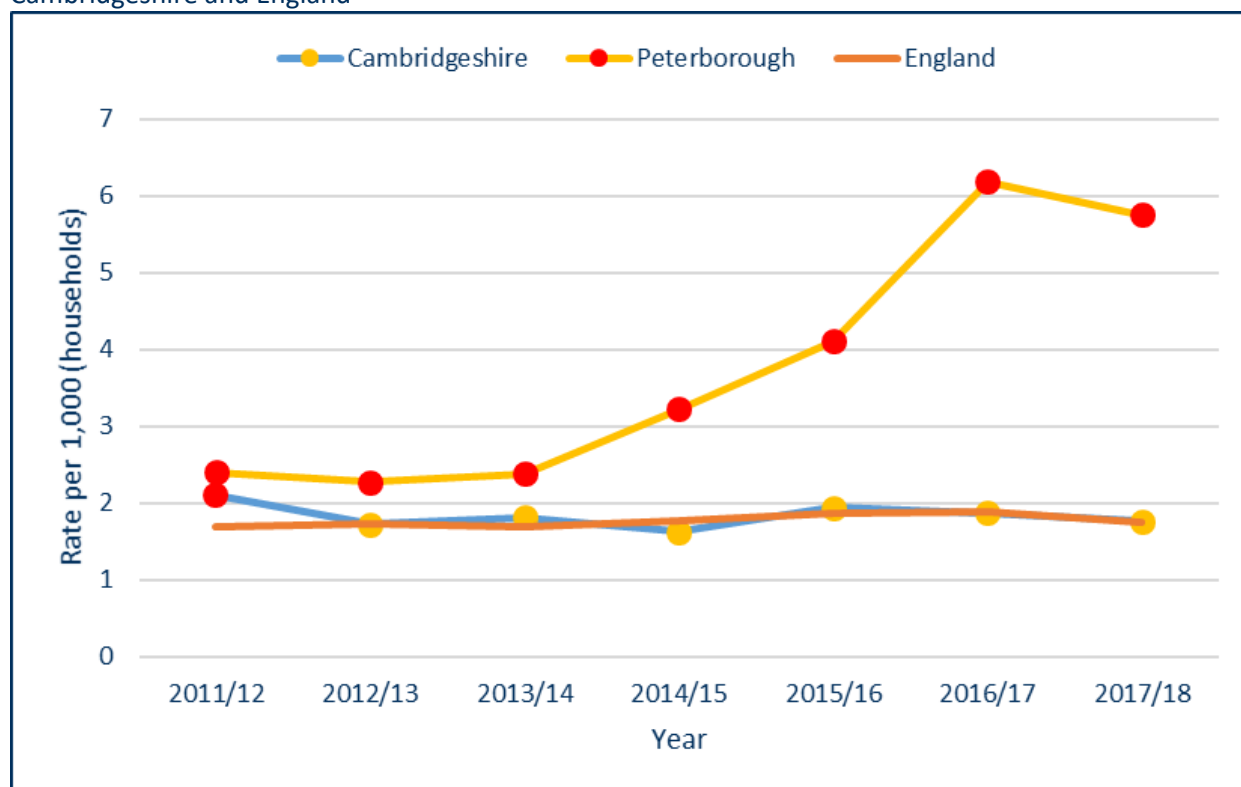


**Source:** P1E quarterly returns, Department of Communities and Local Government

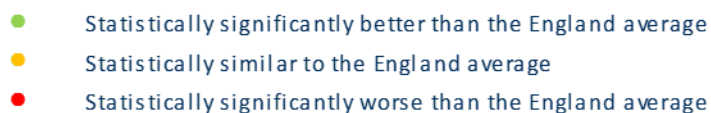
**Key points:**

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

**Figure 14.** Trends in Family homelessness - households in temporary accommodation, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire 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>).

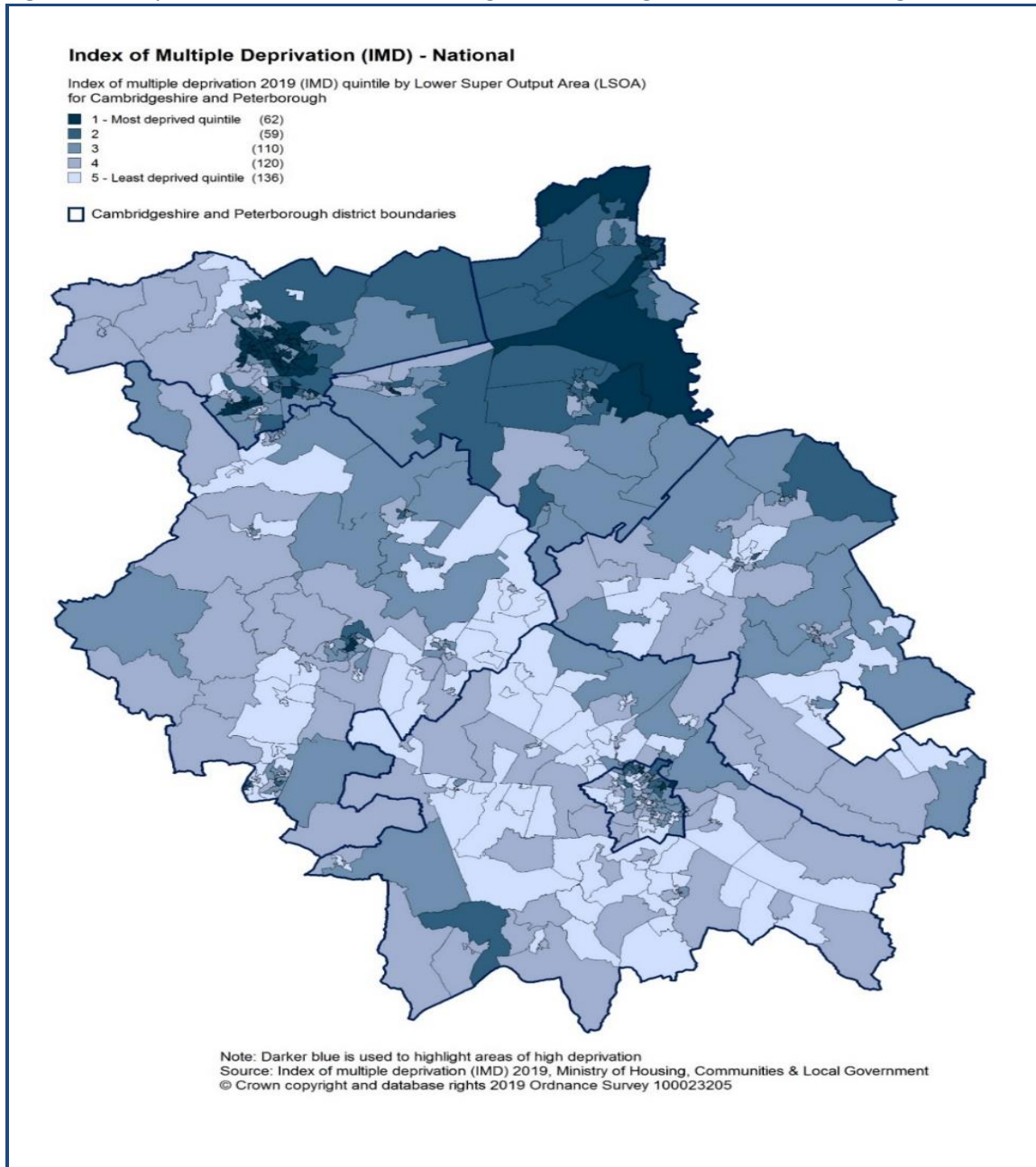
#### 3.1 Relative deprivation

The **Indices of Deprivation 2019** 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 2019 (IMD2019)**, which is presented as a single measure of relative deprivation for each area of England.

The section that follows presents the IMD2019 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 IMD2019 report** and this can be found at: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Cambridgeshire-Summary-Report-for-IMD-2019-1.0.pdf>



**Figure 15. Map of IMD 2019 National Rankings for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**



**Source:** Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

**Table 14.** Indices of deprivation, 2019 - 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 2019	IDACI score 2019 <sup>1</sup>	IDAOPi score 2019 <sup>2</sup>	Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally <sup>3</sup>
Cambridge	14.9	12.2	11.2	4.3%
East Cambridgeshire	11.5	8.3	9.5	0.0%
Fenland	25.4	20.1	14.2	20.0%
Huntingdonshire	12.6	10.7	8.1	1.9%
South Cambridgeshire	8.5	7.5	6.9	0.0%
Cambridgeshire	13.9	11.1	9.6	4.3%
Peterborough	27.8	20.8	16.9	41.1%
England	21.7	*	*	20.0%

**Notes:**

\*=National values not available

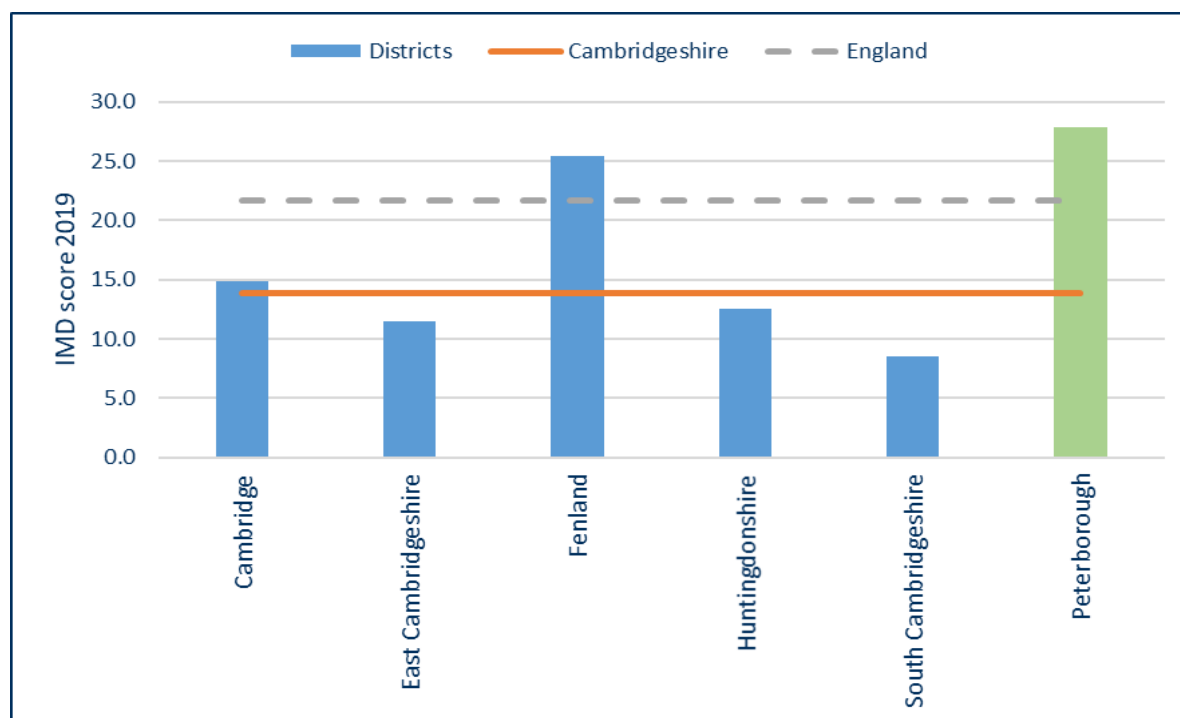
1 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI): Proportion of children aged 0–15 years living in income deprived households as a proportion of all children aged 0–15 years.

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 2019: % of LSOA in 20% most deprived areas in England.

**Source:** DCLG from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

**Figure 16.** Indices of deprivation, 2019 - overall IMD2019 score for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire districts and England

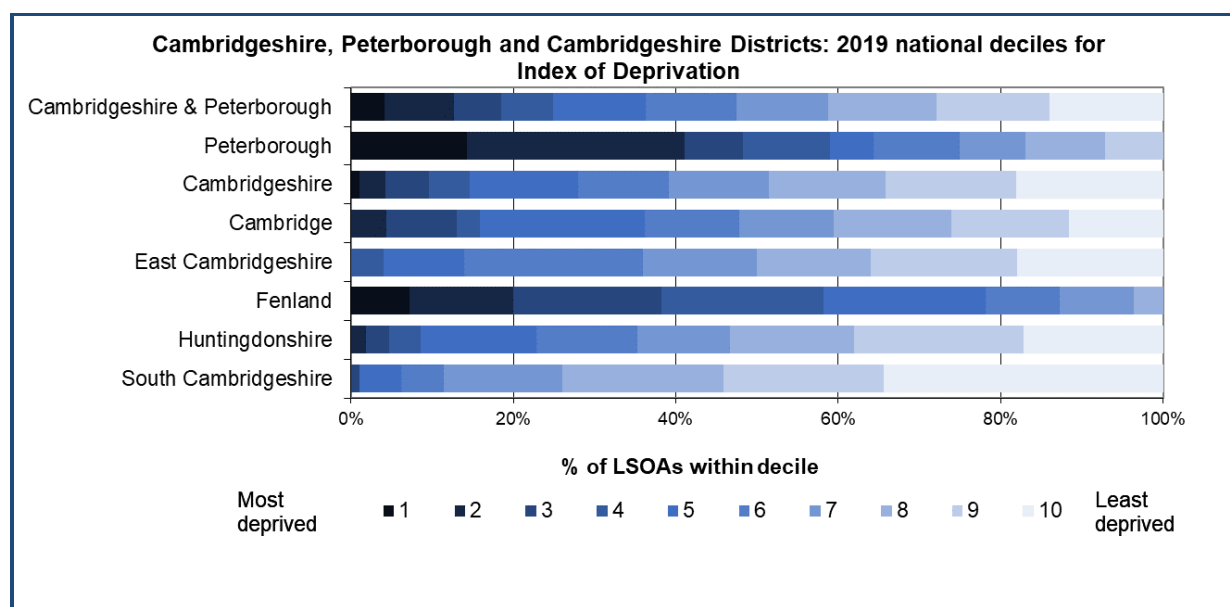


**Source:** DCLG from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

### Key points:

- Peterborough has the highest level of overall deprivation within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and is more deprived than the national average.
- Fenland is the most deprived district in Cambridgeshire, with overall levels of deprivation above the county and national levels.
- South Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire are the least deprived districts within Cambridgeshire.

**Figure 17.** Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019 (IMD2019) - percentage of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in national IMD2019 deciles in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts

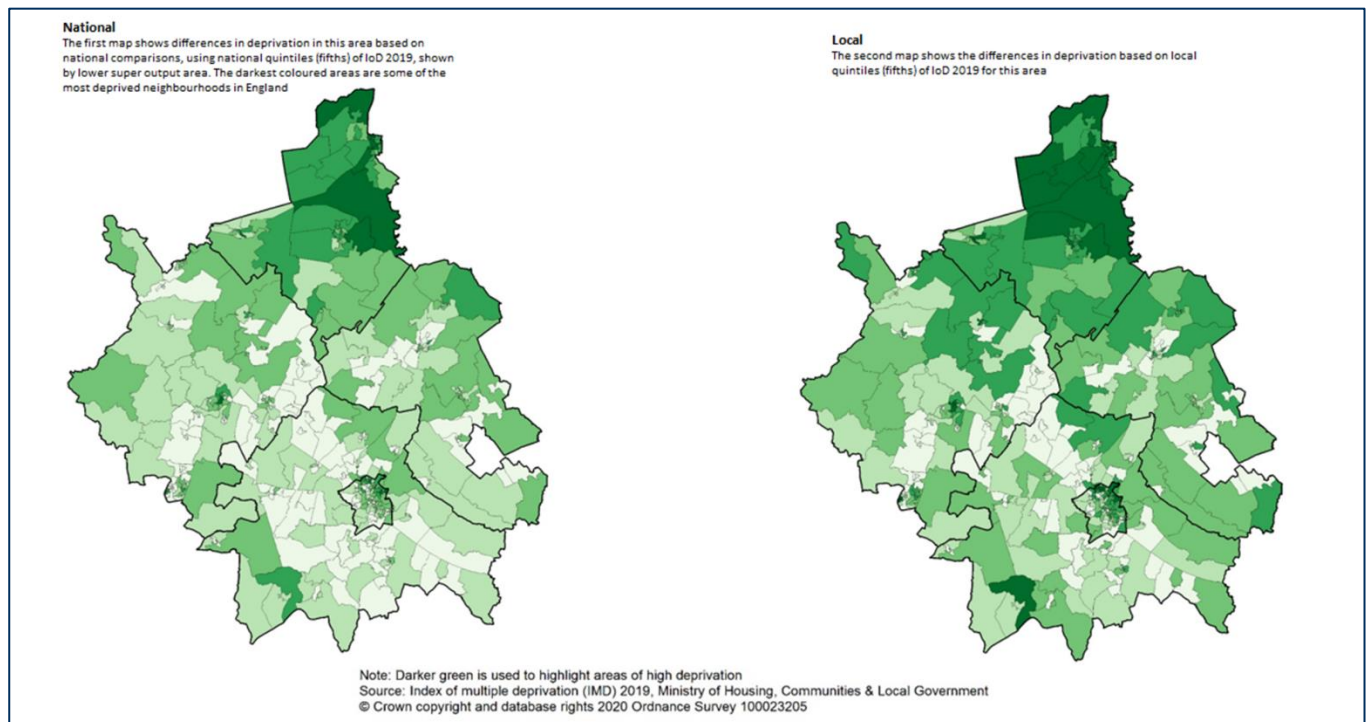


**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

### Key points:

- Overall, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough is less relatively deprived than England, with fewer than 20% of residents living within the most deprived two national deciles.
- Peterborough has a larger proportion of its population living in the more deprived deciles compared to other parts of Cambridgeshire, with over 40% of LSOAs being in the two most deprived national deprivation deciles
- Cambridgeshire is less relatively deprived than Peterborough, with only approximately 10% of its population living in the most deprived two national deciles.
- Compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has by far the largest proportion of its population living in the more deprived deciles.
- There are no LSOAs in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire that are within the most deprived 10% nationally.
- South Cambridgeshire is the least relatively deprived district in Cambridgeshire.

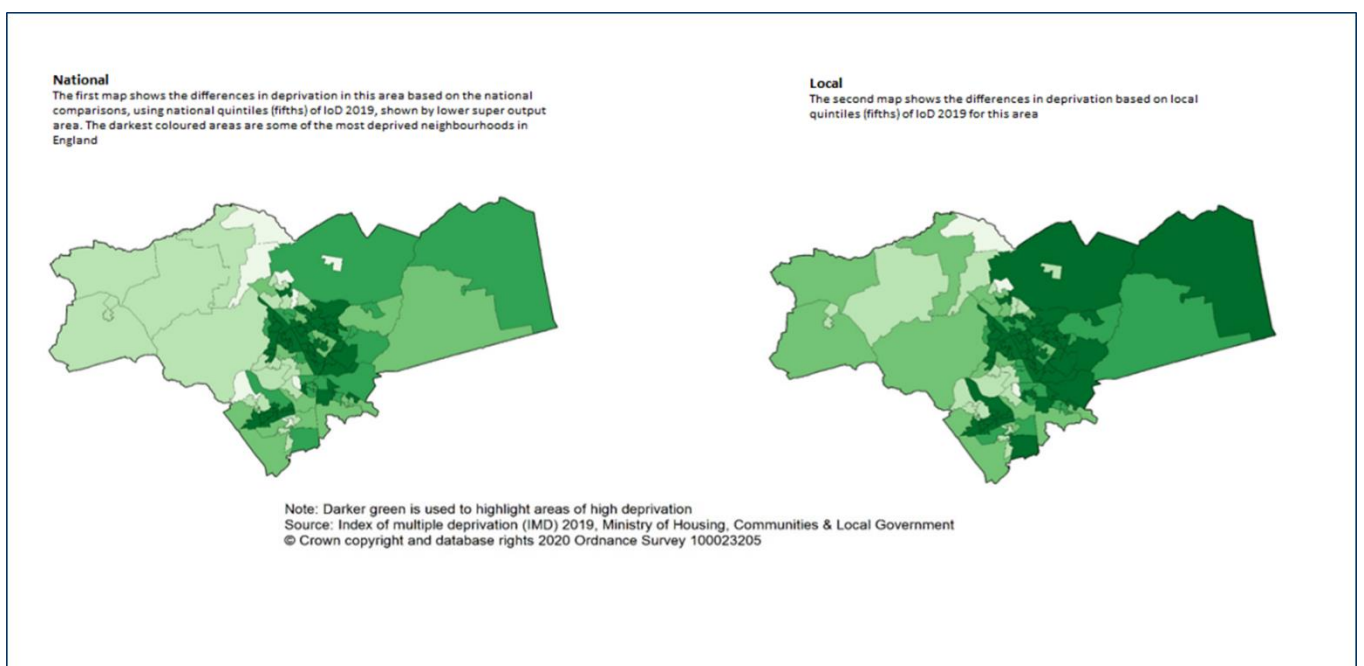
**Figure 18.** Indices of deprivation, 2019 - Cambridgeshire LSOAs within national quintiles of IMD2019 score



**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

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**Figure 19.** Indices of deprivation, 2019 – Peterborough LSOAs within national quintiles of IMD2019 score



**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

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### Key points:

- The maps above shows greater levels of relative deprivation in Peterborough and the north of Cambridgeshire, clustered in Fenland, compared to other areas. There are a few areas with higher deprivation levels in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon and north-east Cambridge. Deprivation in Peterborough is primarily concentrated within its urban centre.

**Table 15.** Indices of deprivation, 2019 – wards in the most deprived quintile (20%) of wards in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by area

Area	Ward name	IMD Score 2019
Peterborough	Dogsthorpe	42.6
Peterborough	Orton Longueville	42.1
Peterborough	North	41.0
Fenland	Medworth	40.3
Fenland	Waterlees Village	40.1
Peterborough	Bretton	40.1
Peterborough	Central	39.4
Fenland	Staithe	38.8
Peterborough	Paston and Walton	35.9
Fenland	Clarkson	35.0
Peterborough	East	34.9
Peterborough	Ravensthorpe	34.1
Fenland	Parson Drove & Wisbech St Mary	31.2
Fenland	Octavia Hill	29.5
Fenland	Peckover	29.4
Fenland	Elm & Christchurch	29.2
Fenland	Kirkgate	28.9
Fenland	Roman Bank	28.5

**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

### Key points:

- Of the 18 wards in the most deprived quintile of wards in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 10 (56%) are in Fenland and the remaining 8 (44%) are in Peterborough.

## 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 16.** Percentage of children in low income families (aged under 16), 2016

Area	Number	Recent trend	%	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	2,460	→	14.3	13.7	14.8
East Cambridgeshire	1,425	↓	9.1	8.7	9.6
Fenland	3,255	↓	18.2	17.6	18.8
Huntingdonshire	3,295	↓	10.7	10.3	11.0
South Cambridgeshire	2,290	→	8.1	7.8	8.5
Cambridgeshire	12,725	↓	11.6	11.4	11.8
Peterborough	8,735	↓	18.8	18.4	19.2
England	1,707,835	↓	17.0	17.0	17.1

Note: No data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined 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

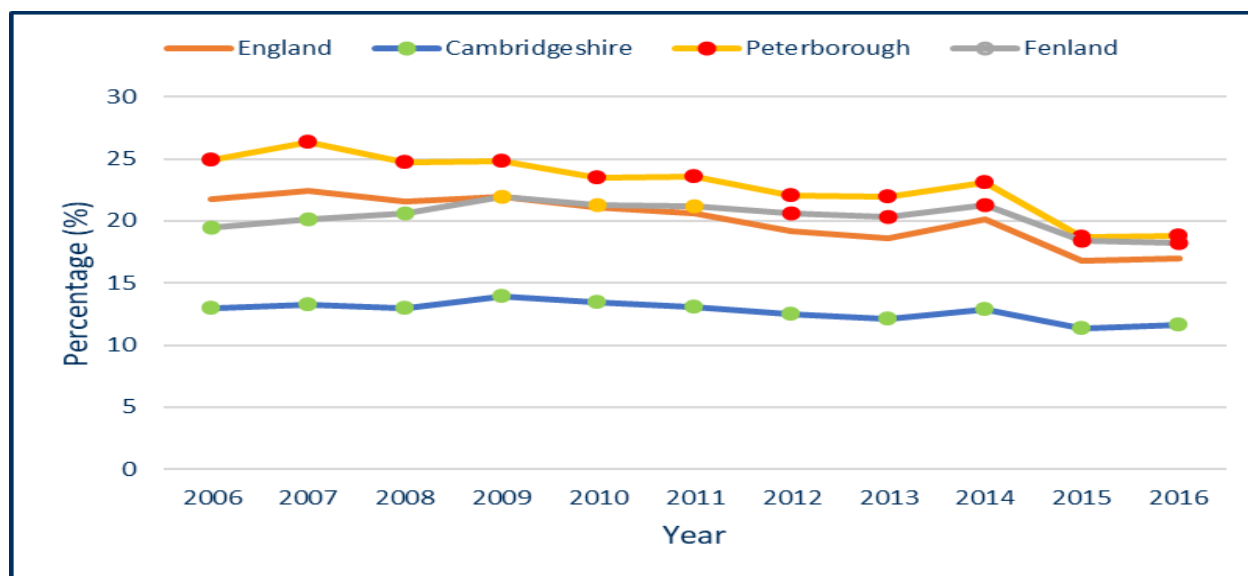
**Source:** HMRC, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework 1.01ii

#### Key points:

- Peterborough's percentage of children aged under 16 living in poverty is statistically significantly higher than England, although the trend is decreasing. In Cambridgeshire, this percentage is statistically significantly better than England.
- 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 trend for this district is getting better.



**Figure 20.** Trends in the percentage of children in low income families (aged under 16) – Fenland, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, and England, 2006 to 2016



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 1.01ii

**Key points:**

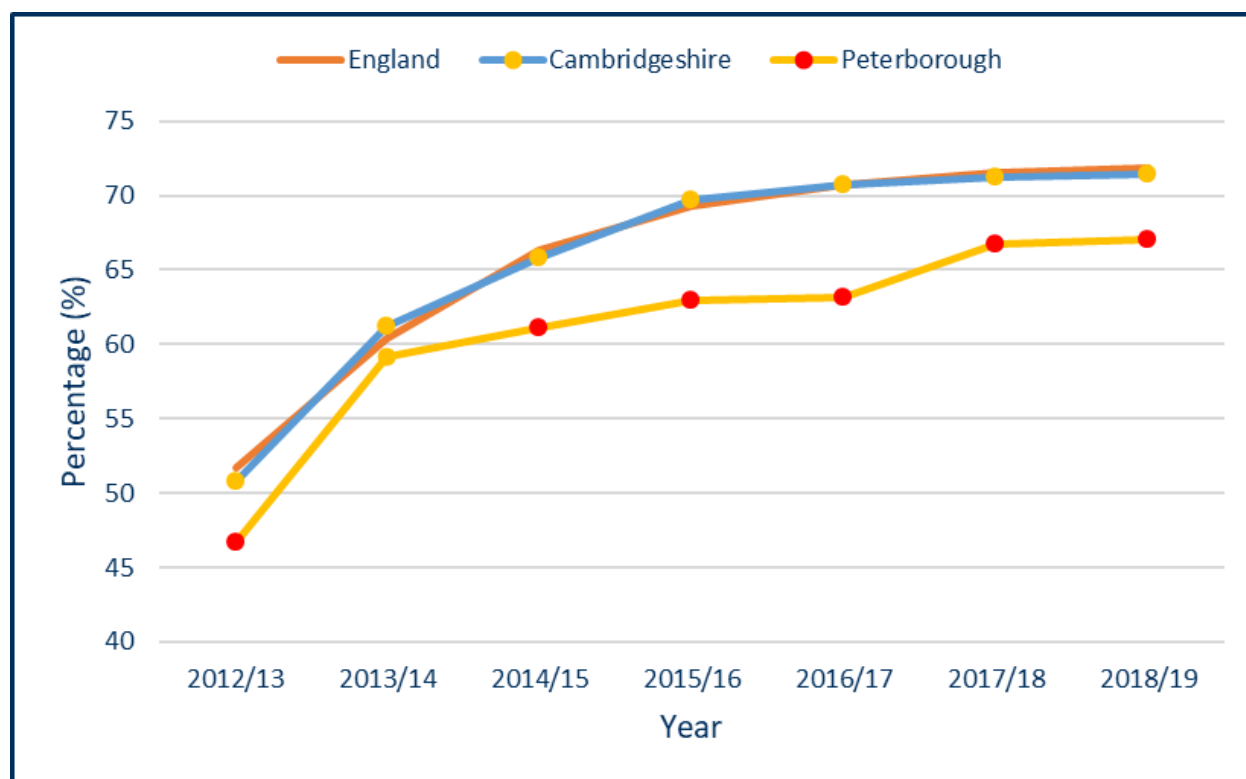
- Cambridgeshire has had consistently lower percentages of children in low-income families than in England over the 2006 – 2016 period.
- Peterborough has had statistically significantly higher percentages of children in low-income families than the England average since 2006, although its trend is decreasing.
- Fenland's rate of child poverty in children aged under 16 has worsened since 2006, increasing until 2009 before largely levelling off.

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



## Child development and educational attainment

**Figure 21.** 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 2018/19



Note: axis doesn't start at 0

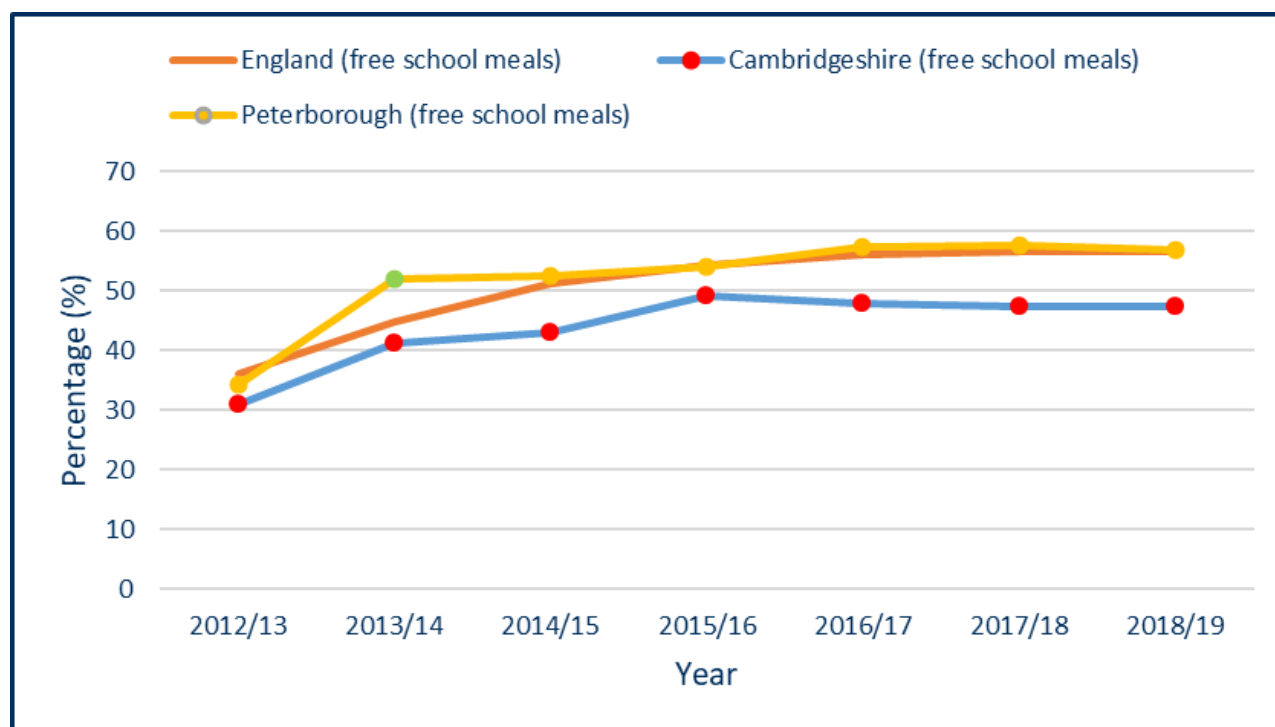
- Statistically significantly better than the England average value
- Statistically similar to the England average value
- Statistically significantly worse than the England average value

**Source:** Department of Education, from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework B02a

### 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 67% in 2018/19 shows a statistically significantly improving recent trend.

**Figure 22.** 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 2018/19



- 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:**

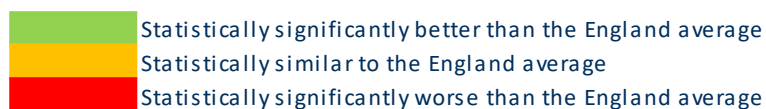
- While both England and Cambridgeshire have improving trends, the Cambridgeshire percentage has remained lower than England's percentage through the entire period outlined within the table above.
- Peterborough's percentage is statistically similar to the England percentage and has remained so since 2014/15 after being statistically significantly better than the England percentage in 2013/14.

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

**Table 17.** Educational attainment - Average attainment 8 score, 2018/19

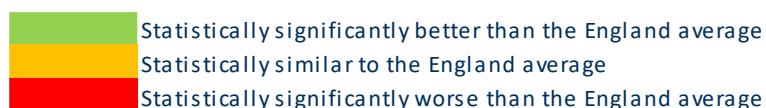
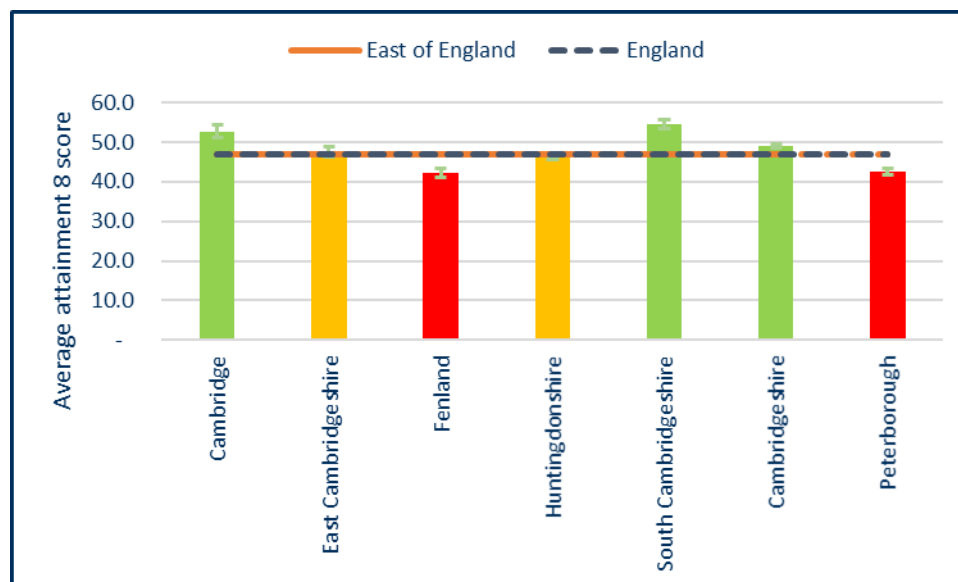
Area	Mean score	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	52.7	51.0	54.3
East Cambridgeshire	47.7	46.2	48.9
Fenland	42.3	41.1	43.5
Huntingdonshire	46.5	45.5	47.4
South Cambridgeshire	54.6	53.5	55.5
Cambridgeshire	49.0	48.5	49.5
Peterborough	42.6	41.8	43.5
East of England	47.0	46.8	47.2
England	46.9	46.8	47.0

\*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values



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

**Figure 23.** Educational attainment - Average attainment 8 score, 2018/19



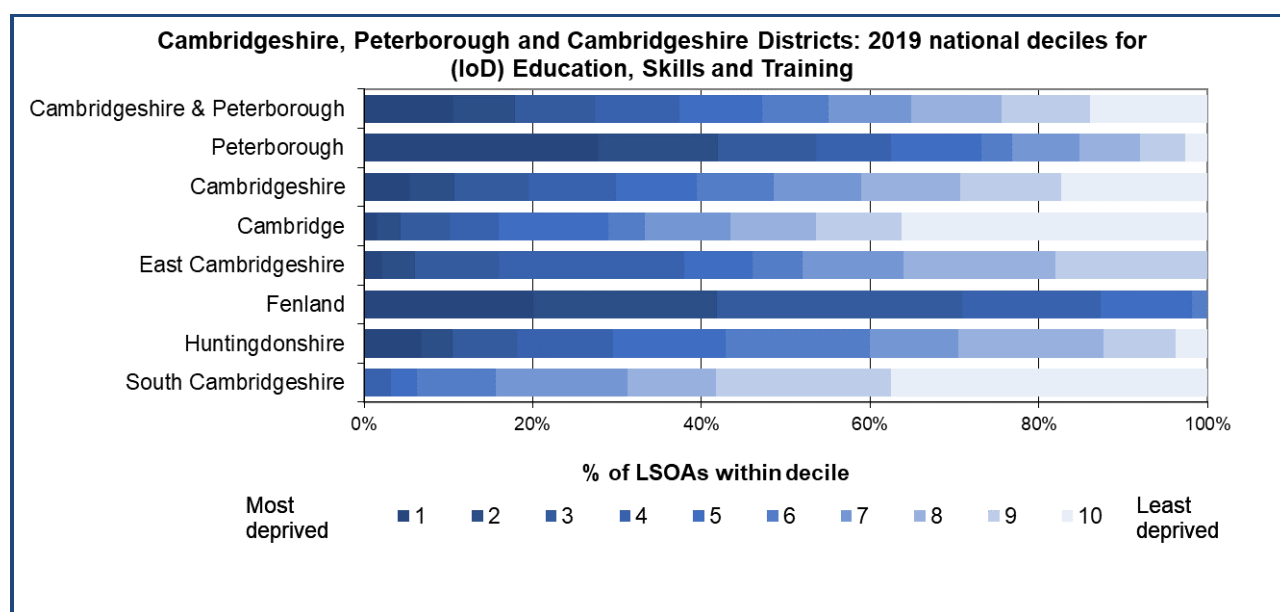
**Source:** Department of Education, from PHE Wider Determinants of Health Atlas

### Key points:

- The average attainment 8 score value for all pupils in state-funded schools, based on local authority of pupil residence is statistically significantly better for Cambridgeshire than the national average but statistically significantly worse for Peterborough.
- Of the Cambridgeshire districts, Fenland has a statistically significantly worse average attainment 8 score than the national average for all pupils in state-funded schools.

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

**Figure 24.** Indices of Deprivation (IoD), 2019 – education, skills and training domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national IoD deciles in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts



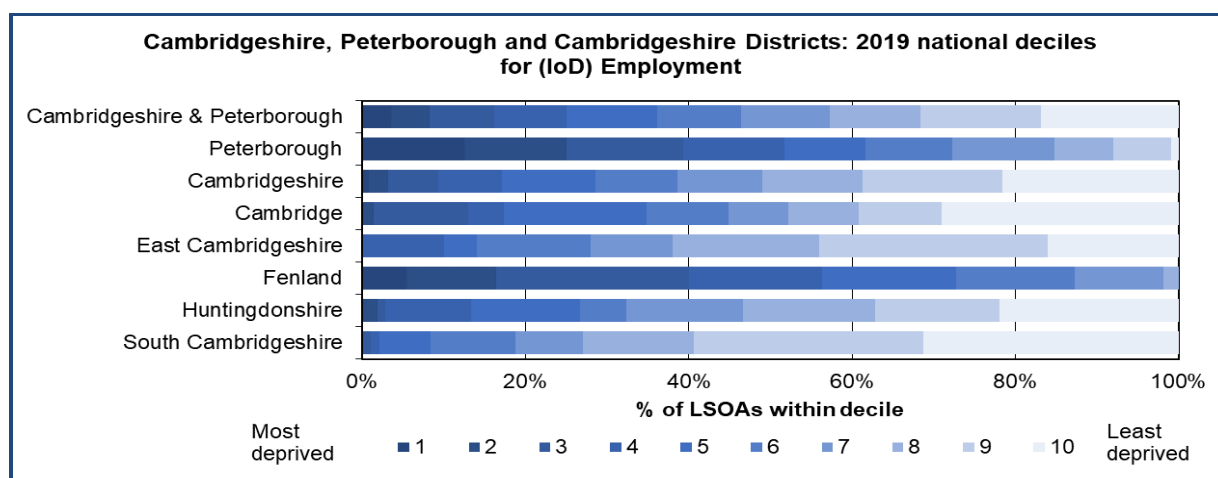
**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

### 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.
- 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 deciles and no small areas in the four least deprived groups.

## Employment, worklessness, income and benefits

**Figure 25.** Indices of Deprivation (IoD), 2019 - employment domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national decile in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts

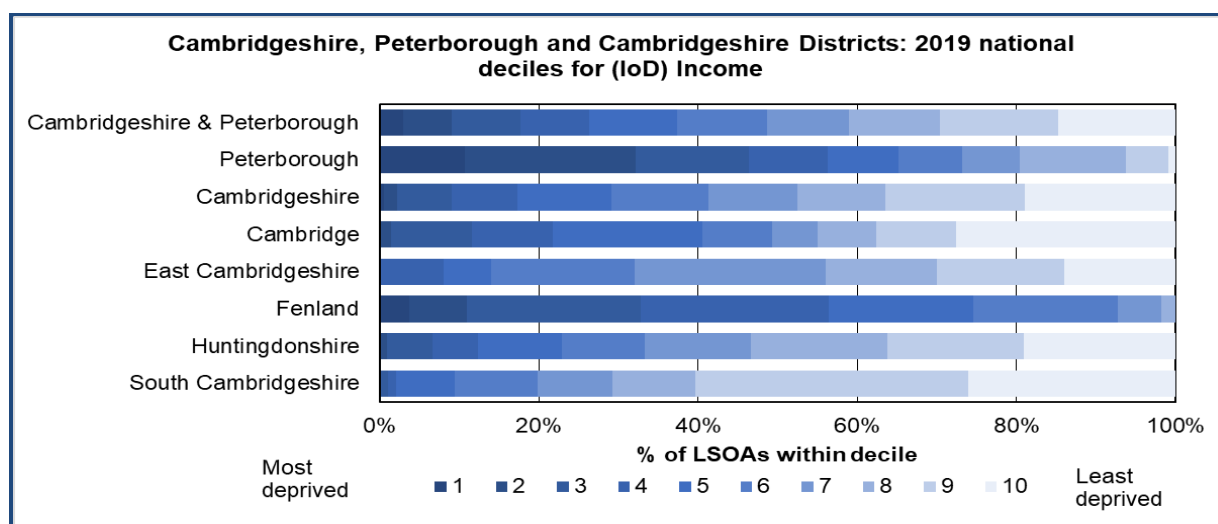


**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

### Key points:

- With regard to employment, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has over 20% of its population living in the 3 most deprived national deciles.
- Cambridgeshire has around 10% of its LSOAs within the 3 most deprived deciles whereas Peterborough has over 20% of its LSOAs within the 2 most deprived deciles.
- 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.

**Figure 26.** Indices of Deprivation (IoD), 2019 - employment domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national decile in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts






**Source:** Index of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG)

### Key points:

- Related to income levels, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole have almost 20% of population living in the 3 most deprived national deciles.
- Over 40% of Peterborough LSOAs are within the 3 most deprived deciles.
- Of Cambridgeshire districts, Fenland has by far the highest number of small areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived national quintiles and no small LSOAs in the two least deprived quintiles.

**Table 18.** Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Persons), 2018/19

Area	Number	Recent trend	%	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	66,000	→	78.5	72.7	84.3
East Cambridgeshire	42,500	→	81.3	73.8	88.8
Fenland	47,200	→	76.2	68.7	83.7
Huntingdonshire	88,600	→	81.6	76.2	87.0
South Cambridgeshire	81,000	→	85.2	80.6	89.8
Cambridgeshire	325,400	→	80.9	78.3	83.5
Peterborough	93,100	→	75.3	72.2	78.4
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	418,500	-	79.6	77.6	81.6
England	26,264,100	↑	75.6	75.4	75.8

	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

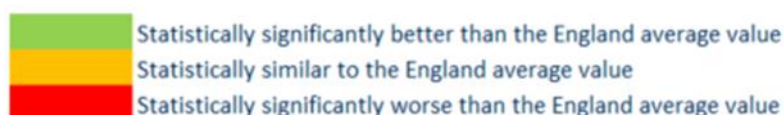
**Source:** NOMIS from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework B08d

### Key points:

- Compared with England's average, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined 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.
- Peterborough has a statistically similar percentage of people in employment compared with England's average.

**Table 19.** Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate (ages 16-64 years), 2018/19

Area	Gap (% point)	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	14.5	8.6	20.3
East Cambridgeshire	3.5	-4.0	11.0
Fenland	9.8	2.3	17.3
Huntingdonshire	1.9	-3.5	7.3
South Cambridgeshire	6.8	2.2	11.5
Cambridgeshire	7.4	4.8	10.0
Peterborough	8.4	5.3	11.5
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	7.8	5.8	9.8
England	11.5	11.3	11.7



**Source:** NOMIS from PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework B08a

**Key points:**

- Compared with England's average, Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole have statistically significantly better gaps in employment rates between those with a long-term health condition and the overall local employment rate; this is also the case in East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
- Peterborough has a statistically similar rate for the gap in employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate. For this indicator, Cambridge, Fenland and South Cambridgeshire districts also have statistically similar rates.

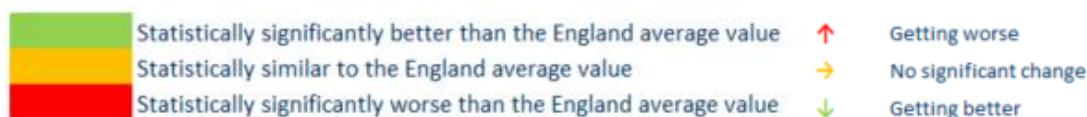
USEFUL LINK: <http://www.phoutcomes.info>

**Table 20.** Employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population (people aged 16-64 years), 2018

Area	Number	Recent trend	Rate per 1,000	95% CI	
				Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	2,120	↑	24.4*	23.4	25.5
East Cambridgeshire	850	↑	16.1*	15.1	17.3
Fenland	1,800	↑	30.3*	29.0	31.8
Huntingdonshire	1,920	↑	17.8*	17.0	18.6
South Cambridgeshire	1,410	↑	15.1*	14.4	15.9
Cambridgeshire	8,110	-	20.3*	19.8	20.7
Peterborough	3,530	-	29.0*	28.0	30.0
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	11,630	-	22.3*	-	-
England	934,470	-	27.3*	27.2	27.3

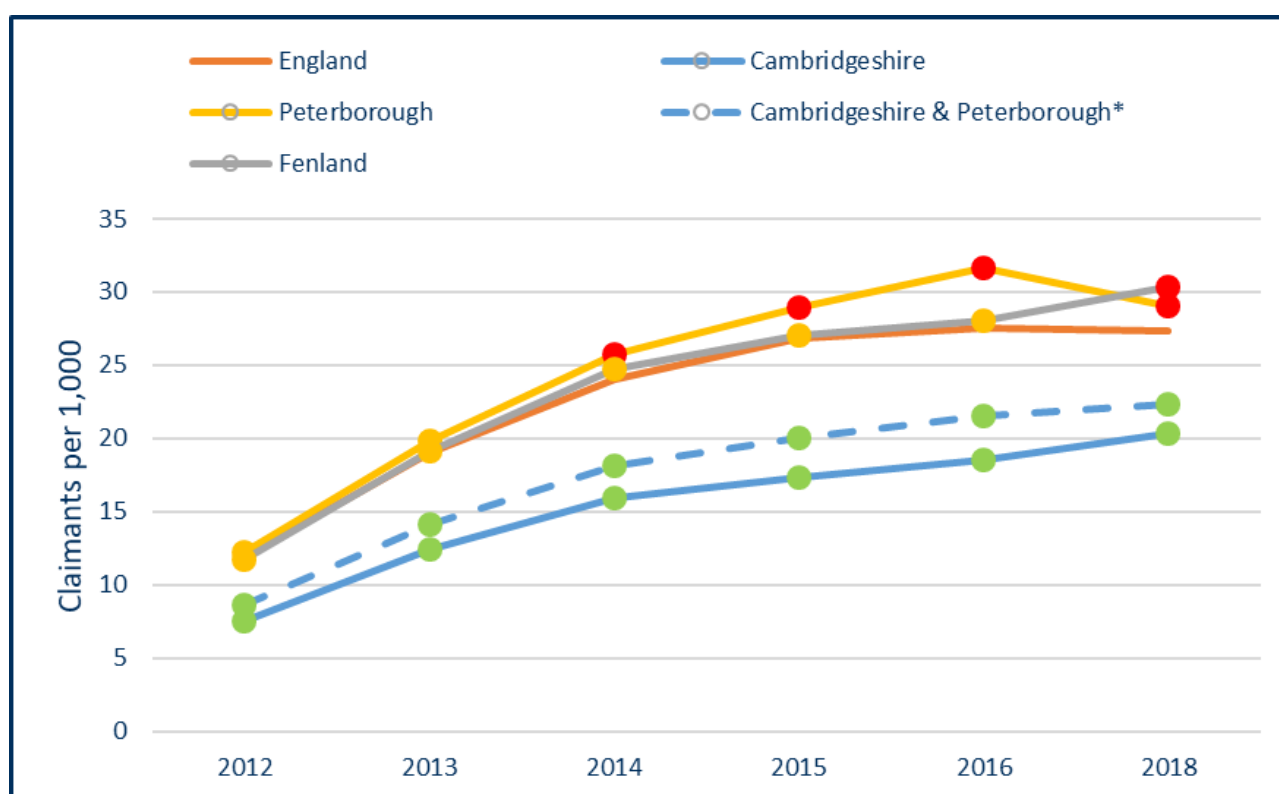
\*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values





Source NOMIS, from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA

**Figure 27.** Trends in employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population (people aged 16-64 years), 2012-2018



\*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 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 and Fenland have statistically significantly higher rates of employment support allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders than England.
- All areas within Cambridgeshire have an increasing rate of claimants with mental and behavioural disorder

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

**Table 21. Wider determinants of health and wellbeing: summary of key indicators from Public Health England's Wider Determinants Atlas**

Category	Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Period	England value	C&P* value	Pboro value	Cambs value	Cambridgeshire districts				
							Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
Natural and built environment	Density of fast food outlets	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	2017	8.9	-	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.5
	Overcrowded households (%)	2011	4.8	3.6	5.3	3.1	5.8	2.3	3.4	2.4	2.2
Work and labour market	Employment rate ages 16-64 (%)	2018/19	75.6	79.6	75.3	80.9	78.5	81.3	76.2	81.6	85.2
	Economic inactivity rate ages 16-64 (%)	2018/19	21.1	17.4	19.7	16.6	20.9	16.9	19.0	14.8	13.3
	Sickness absence (%)	2016-18	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.1	1.8
Vulnerability	Unpaid carers (%)	2011	2.37	2.04	2.36	1.94	1.28	1.95	3.09	2.04	1.64
Income	Dependent children aged <16 in low income families (%)	2016	17.0	-	18.8	11.6	14.3	9.1	18.3	10.7	8.1
	Fuel poverty	2017	10.9	9.7	11.4	9.2	12.3	8.3	10.1	8.1	8.0
	Average weekly earnings (£)	2018	451.2	-	390.0	496.3	546.0	451.3	404.1	492.1	552.8
Crime	Violent crime: hospital admissions per 100,000	2016/17-18/19	44.9	35.8	56.0	29.7	44.7	21.2	39.0	24.6	26.8
Education	Average attainment 8 score	2018/19	46.9	-	42.6	49.0	52.7	47.7	42.3	46.5	54.6
	Pupil absence (%)	2017/18	4.81	4.64	4.84	4.56	4.93	4.44	5.27	4.37	4.22

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

\*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:** PHE Wider Determinants Atlas

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

### 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 indicator outcomes than England and Peterborough tends to have indicator outcomes that are worse or similar to national levels. Sickness absence is statistically significantly higher than the national rate and the employment rate, economic inactivity rate, violent crime and pupil absence rates are statistically 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 lower than the England average.
- **Air pollution: fine particulate matter concentration** – this measure is not formally tested statistically, but based on a simple ranking Cambridge, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire have higher levels than other districts.
- **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 similar to the national average. 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.

- **Economic inactivity rate ages 16-64 years** – In Cambridgeshire, economic inactivity rates are statistically significantly lower than the national average. Rates in Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are statistically significantly better than the England average. Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Peterborough have levels of economic inactivity that are similar to the England level.
- **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 percentage in Cambridgeshire is statistically lower (better) than the national average. Fenland has a statistically higher level of unpaid carers than England.
- **Dependent children aged <16 years in low income families** - Peterborough has a statistically significantly higher percentage 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.
- **Fuel poverty** – this measure is not formally tested statistically, but based on numerical values Peterborough and Cambridge has higher levels of fuel poverty than England, whereas Cambridgeshire and all other districts have lower values than the England average.
- **Average weekly earnings** – the average weekly earnings are statistically significantly lower in Peterborough than the national average. For Cambridgeshire and most of the districts the values are statistically significantly higher than the national average, but for Fenland the average weekly earnings is statistically significantly lower than the national average.
- **Violent crime: emergency hospital admissions** – Peterborough has a markedly high rate and statistically significantly 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.
- **Average attainment 8 score** – Peterborough's 8 score 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 than the national average. Fenland's 8 score attainment rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average.
- **Pupil absence** – The rates in Cambridgeshire and the districts Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire are significantly better than in England. The rates in Cambridge and East Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough are statistically similar to the national average. In Fenland the rate is statistically significantly worse than the national average.

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 22.** Prevalence of excess weight in children (overweight or obese), 2018/19

Area	Reception year			Year 6		
	Number	%	Trend	Number	%	Trend
Cambridge	156	14.6	→	252	25.9	→
East Cambridgeshire	130	15.2	↓	242	26.7	→
Fenland	243	23.3	→	332	34.7	→
Huntingdonshire	359	19.4	→	482	27.5	→
South Cambridgeshire	274	15.7	→	400	22.9	→
Cambridgeshire	1,162	17.7	↓	1,708	27.0	→
Peterborough	609	21.7	→	1,021	36.9	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1,771	18.9	→	2,729	30.0	→
England	135,020	22.6	↑	205,923	34.3	↑

	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 C09a and C09b (National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital)

#### Key points:

- Cambridgeshire, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have statistically significantly lower percentages of childhood obesity than England for both age groups.
- In Peterborough, the percentage of excess weight in children in Reception Year is statistically similar to the England average and for Year 6 the percentage is statistically significantly higher than the England average.
- Percentages of excess weight in children are statistically significantly 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 23.** Prevalence of excess weight in adults (18+) (overweight or obese), 2018/19

Area	Percentage	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	52.8	48.9	56.6
East Cambridgeshire	62.2	57.5	66.7
Fenland	71.5	66.9	75.9
Huntingdonshire	68.0	63.6	72.3
South Cambridgeshire	56.9	52.2	61.6
Cambridgeshire	62.1	60.2	64.1
Peterborough	70.6	65.9	75.1
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	63.7	61.9	65.6
England	62.3	62.1	62.6

	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 C16 (Active People Survey, Sport England)

**Key points:**

- The percentage of adults with excess weight (18+) is statistically similar to the England average for Cambridgeshire, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, but the percentage is statistically significantly higher in Peterborough than the England average.
- At the district level, the percentages are statistically significantly worse than the national average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire.

**Table 24.** Prevalence of obesity in adults (18+) by area of general practice location, 2018/19

Area	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	4.6	7,687
East Cambridgeshire	9.9	6,781
Fenland	12.8	12,147
Huntingdonshire	9.1	13,185
South Cambridgeshire	7.0	7,579
Cambridgeshire	8.1	47,379
Peterborough	10.7	18,376
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	8.7	65,755
England	10.1	4,782,760

	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 points:**

- The percentage of adults with obesity (18+) is statistically significantly lower than the England average for Cambridgeshire, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, but it is statistically significantly higher in Peterborough than the England average.
- At the district level, the percentages are statistically significantly worse than the national average in Fenland.

## 4.2 Physical activity

### Children




**Table 25.** Physical activity and sedentary behaviour in 15 year olds, 2014/15

Area	Percentage physically active <sup>1</sup>	Percentage sedentary <sup>2</sup>
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

	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, 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 26.** Percentage of adults physically active<sup>1</sup>, 2017/18

Area	Percentage	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	80.1	77.1	82.8
East Cambridgeshire	67.4	63.1	71.4
Fenland	59.0	54.6	63.2
Huntingdonshire	66.6	62.2	70.7
South Cambridgeshire	68.3	64.0	72.1
Cambridgeshire	68.6	66.8	70.3
Peterborough	61.7	57.3	65.9
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	67.0	65.4	68.6
England	66.3	66.0	66.5

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of adults (aged 19+) that meet CMO recommendations for physical activity (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week).



	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 C17a (Active People Survey, Sport England)

**Key points:**

- The percentage of physically active adults (19+) is statistically significantly better than the England average for Cambridgeshire; for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined it is statistically similar to the national average.
- For Peterborough, the rate of physical activity in adults (19+) is statistically significantly worse than the England average.
- Fenland has statistically significantly worse percentage of physically active adults in Cambridgeshire when compared to the England value.

**Table 27.** Percentage of adults physically inactive<sup>1</sup>, 2017/18

Area	Percentage	95% CI	
		Lower CI	Upper CI
Cambridge	12.0	10.0	14.4
East Cambridgeshire	19.9	16.6	23.7
Fenland	30.6	26.8	34.7
Huntingdonshire	21.4	18.1	25.2
South Cambridgeshire	19.6	16.6	23.2
Cambridgeshire	20.3	18.9	21.9
Peterborough	24.7	21.1	28.8
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	21.3	20.0	22.7
England	22.2	22.0	22.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of adults (aged 19+) that are physically inactive (<30 moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week).

	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 C17b (Active People Survey, Sport England)

**Key points:**

- The percentage of physically inactive adults (19+) is statistically similar to the England average for Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.
- Cambridgeshire's percentage is statistically significantly better than the national percentage.
- In Cambridgeshire, Fenland is the only district that has a statistically significantly worse percentage of physically inactive adults than England.



## 4.3 Smoking

### Smoking prevalence in adults

**Table 28.** Smoking prevalence in adults, 2018

Area	Percentage	Number
Cambridge	14.1	14,399
East Cambridgeshire	10.8	7,525
Fenland	19.4	15,728
Huntingdonshire	14.4	20,323
South Cambridgeshire	10.4	12,668
Cambridgeshire	13.7	70,687
Peterborough	19.5	29,207
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	15.1	178,234
England	14.4	6,360,957

\*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 C18 (Annual Population Survey)

#### Key points:

- Smoking prevalence in adults 18+ is statistically similar to the England average for Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. At 19.5%, Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than the national average.

### Smoking cessation

**Table 29.** Smoking cessation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Indicator	Period	England (rate)	C&P (rate)	C&P (number)	Cams (rate)	Cams (number)	Pboro (rate)	Pboro (number)
Number setting a quit date per 100,000 smokers	2018/19	3,614	-	-	3,514	2,551	4,287	1,290
Successful quitters at 4 weeks per 100,000 smokers	2018/19	1,894	-	-	2,032	1,475	2,373	714
Successful quitters (CO validated) at 4 weeks per 100,000 smokers	2018/19	1,326	-	-	944	685	2,054	618
Completeness of NS-SEC recording by STOP smoking services (%)	2018/19	91.3%	93.3%	5,626	90.0%	3,622	100.0%	2,004

	Statistically significantly better than the England average value
	Statistically similar to the England average value
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average value
	Statistical significance not calculated

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

### Key points:

- Cambridgeshire has a similar completeness rate of 90% for NS-SEC (social class) recording compared to England. Peterborough has 100% completeness for NS-SEC (social class) recording.
- Cambridgeshire's rate of successful quitters (CO validated) at 4 week per 100,000 smokers was statistically significantly higher than the England average.




## 4.4 Alcohol use

### Adults

**Table 30.** 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
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*</b>	12.5%	<b>83,485</b>	16.3%	<b>108,458</b>	24.8%	<b>164,792</b>
England	15.5%	6,731,135	16.5%	7,182,738	25.7%	11,191,067

\*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 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 31.** Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad definition<sup>1</sup>), 2018/19

Area	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	2,761	2,632
East Cambridgeshire	2,158	1,931
Fenland	2,664	2,867
Huntingdonshire	2,164	3,888
South Cambridgeshire	2,137	3,354
Cambridgeshire	2,320	14,672
Peterborough	2,226	3,793
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	2,301	18,464
England	2,367	1,261,907

<sup>1</sup> 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.

	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 Local Alcohol Profiles for England

#### Key points:

- The rates of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions are statistically significantly better than the national levels in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and 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.

## 4.5 Drug use

### Adults

**Table 32.** Estimated numbers using any illegal drug<sup>1</sup>, 2018/2019

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	14,968	34,887	3,613	8,907
Peterborough	3,865	10,845	933	2,769
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*</b>	<b>18,833</b>	<b>45,732</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>11,676</b>

<sup>1</sup>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 2018/19 applied to the mid-2018 population:

Using in the last year: 16-24 year olds 20.3%, 16-59 year olds 9.4%.

Using more than once a month: 16-24 year olds 4.9%, 16-59 year olds 2.4%.

**Sources:** Crime Survey for England 2018/19, ONS 2018 mid-year population estimates

**Key points:**

- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined there are an estimated 45,700 people who have used an illegal drug at least once in the last year, around 11,700 of which are estimated to use more than once a month.
- There are an estimated 34,900 people aged 16-59 who have used drugs at least once in the last year in Cambridgeshire, around 8,900 of which use more than once a month.
- In Peterborough, there are an estimated 10,850 people aged 16-59 who have used drugs at least once in the last year, around 2,800 of which are estimated to use more than once a month.

**Table 33.** Directly age-standardised drug-related<sup>1</sup> mortality, 2014-18

Area	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
Cambridge	42	7.2
East Cambridgeshire	10	2.3
Fenland	42	8.9
Huntingdonshire	46	5.3
South Cambridgeshire	26	3.5
Cambridgeshire	166	5.3
Peterborough	74	7.7
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	240	5.8

<sup>1</sup>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 48 people die each year due to drug misuse in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- The rate of drug related mortality is statistical significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire value in Fenland at a district level.

## 4.6 NHS health checks

**Table 34.** NHS health checks - data from Public Health England's health checks profile, financial year 2018/19




Indicator	Period	England (%)	C&P (%)	C&P (number)	Cambs (%)	Cambs (number)	Pboro (%)	Pboro (number)
People invited for an NHS Health Check per year <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	17.6	12.5*	30,188	12.8	24,192	11.5	5,996
People receiving an NHS Health Check per year <sup>2</sup>	2018/19	8.1	8.2*	19,831	8.6	16,247	6.9	3,584
People taking up an NHS Health Check invite per year <sup>3</sup>	2018/19	45.9	65.7*	19,831	67.2	16,247	59.8	3,584

\*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Note: <sup>1</sup> - Percentage of NHS Health Checks offered to the total eligible population aged 40-74 years in the financial year

Note: <sup>2</sup> - Percentage of NHS Health Checks received in the total eligible population aged 40-74 years in the financial year

Note: <sup>3</sup> - 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 significantly worse rate of people being invited for NHS health checks and a statistically significantly better rate of people taking up checks in the year than England.
- However, of those invited within a given financial year, the people receiving health check per year is statistically significantly worse than the England rate Peterborough.

## 4.7 Sexual health

**Table 35.** Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15-24, 2018

Area	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000	Trend
Cambridge	330	1,137	↓
East Cambridgeshire	111	1,318	→
Fenland	165	1,561	→
Huntingdonshire	274	1,562	→
South Cambridgeshire	158	1,058	→
Cambridgeshire	1,038	1,290	↓
Peterborough	554	2,554	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1,592	1,558	↓
England	131,269	1,975	→

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

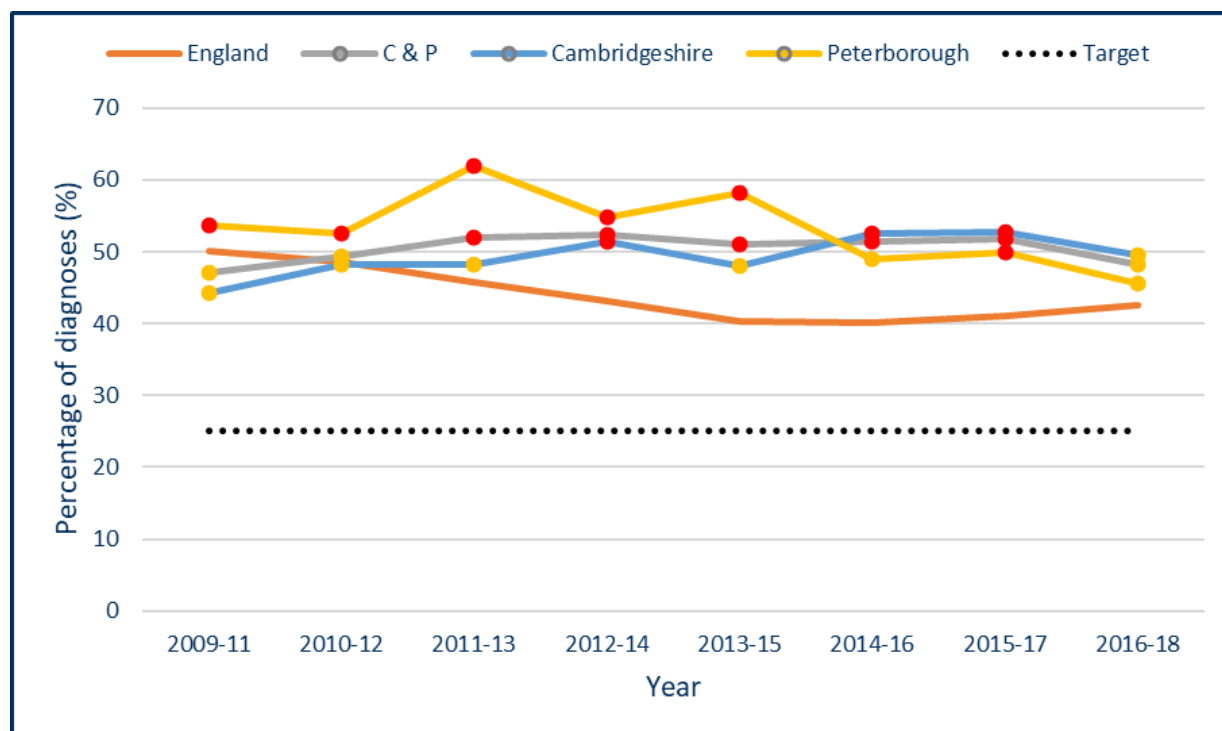
	≥ 2,300	↑ Getting better (increasing)
	1,900 to 2300	→ No significant change
	< 1,900	↓ Getting worse (decreasing)

**Source:** Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator D02a (National Chlamydia Screening Programme)

#### Key points

- The Chlamydia detection rate is higher than the national target in Peterborough.
- Conversely, the Chlamydia detection rate is lower than the national target in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, Cambridgeshire and each of the districts.

**Figure 28.** Percentage of HIV diagnoses at a late stage of infection, 2009-11 to 2016-18



- < 25%
- 25% to 50%
- ≥ 50%
- ↑ Getting worse
- No significant change
- ↓ Getting better

**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 Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire are currently relatively similar. All values are therefore above (worse than) the target of 25% and England average of 42.5%.
- Although the trend is not statistically assessed, the percentage appears to have decreased in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined compared to an increase seen nationally.

**Table 36.** New sexually transmitted infection diagnoses<sup>1</sup> in those aged 15-64, 2018

Area	Diagnoses			Testing		Positivity	
	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000	Trend	Rate per 100,000	Trend	Percentage	Trend
Cambridge	843	943	→	25,892	↑	1.7	→
East Cambridgeshire	188	345	→	9,719	↑	1.4	↑
Fenland	338	552	→	11,173	↑	1.9	→
Huntingdonshire	511	458	↓	11,614	↑	1.5	→
South Cambridgeshire	398	410	→	10,944	↑	1.4	→
Cambridgeshire	2,278	551	→	14,227	↑	1.6	↑
Peterborough	1,171	924	→	18,189	↑	2.3	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	3,449	638	→	15,156	↑	1.8	↑
England	302,297	851	→	18,053	↑	2.3	↑

<sup>1</sup> excluding chlamydia in under 25s

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

	Lower than the England average
	Similar to the England average
	Higher than the England average

↑ Increasing  
↓ Decreasing

**Source:** Public Health England Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

#### Key points:

- In Peterborough, the STI diagnosis rate is currently statistically significantly higher (worse) than the England average. The rate of testing and positivity for STIs is similar to the England average.
- Cambridgeshire, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, has statistically significantly worse rates of testing for STIs than the England average. This rate is statistically significantly worse than England for all the Cambridgeshire districts except Cambridge.
- Positivity rates have been lower than the England average in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, and Cambridgeshire and all the districts.

## 4.8 Under 18 conceptions and births

**Table 37.** Under 18 conceptions, 2017 and birth rates, 2016

Area	Conceptions			Births		
	Number	Rate per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	Trend	Number	Rate per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	Trend
Cambridge	20	11.8	→	12	7.1	→
East Cambridgeshire	16	11.8*	→	3	2.2	→
Fenland	37	23.2	→	13	7.9	→
Huntingdonshire	39	13.6	→	7	2.4	→
South Cambridgeshire	19	7.1*	↓	9	3.3	→
Cambridgeshire	131	12.9	→	44	4.3	↓
Peterborough	74	22.4	→	32	9.6	→
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	205	15.2	↓	76	5.6	↓
England	15,748	17.8	↓	5,025	5.6	↓

<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 females aged 15-17

\*data quality issue with the value

	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 C02a, Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles (ONS)



### Key points:

- The rate of under 18 conception in Cambridgeshire, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is statistically significantly better than the England average and the overall birth rate is similar to national rate.
- In Peterborough, the rate of under 18 conception is statistically similar to the national average and the birth rate to mothers aged under 18 is statistically significantly higher than the England average.



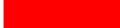
## 4.9 Falls and hip fracture

**Table 38.** 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), 2018/19

Indicator	Period	England rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	C&P* rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	C&P* number	Pboro rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Pboro number	Cambs rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Cambs number
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2018/19	2,198	2,235	3,470	2,275	685	2,225	2,785
People aged 65 & over (males)	2018/19	1,813	1,842	1,175	1,887	230	1,830	940
People aged 65 & over (females)	2018/19	2,475	2,529	2,295	2,536	450	2,528	1,845

<sup>1</sup> 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 C29



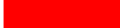
### Key points:

- For emergency falls admissions in people, males and females aged 65 years and over, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have statistically similar rates to England averages.

**Table 39.** Falls in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions (for age/sex groups where one or more districts have worse rates than England), 2018/19

Indicator	Cambridgeshire Districts <sup>1</sup>				
	Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2,475	2,437	2,247	1,935	2,245
People aged 65 & over (females)	2,805	2,753	2,649	2,188	2,498

<sup>1</sup> 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 C29

### Key points:

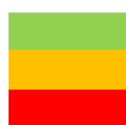
- For emergency falls admissions in people and females aged 65 years and over, Cambridge has statistically significantly worse rates than England for falls across the population.
- For emergency falls admissions in people aged 65 years and over, East Cambridgeshire has statistically significantly worse rates than England.

**Table 40.** Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England, 2018/19

Indicator	Period	England rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	C&P* rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	C&P* number	Pboro rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Pboro number	Cambs rate per 100,000 <sup>1</sup>	Cambs number
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2018/19	558.4	566.7	880	656.4	195	545.1	680
People aged 65 - 79 (persons)	2018/19	237.5	253.1	270	321.6	65	237.0	205
People aged 80 & over (persons)	2018/19	1489.2	1476.3	610	1627.1	130	1438.5	475

<sup>1</sup> 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 41.** Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur, Cambridgeshire districts, 2018/19

Indicator	Cambridgeshire Districts				
	Cambridge	E Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	S Cambs
People aged 65 & over (persons)	465.1	536.0	604.2	599.9	493.2
People aged 65 - 79 (persons)	215.5	224.2	236.6	265.4	220.7
People aged 80 & over (persons)	1189.0	1440.1	1670.2	1569.9	1283.5

<sup>1</sup> 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 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined the rates of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over tend to be statistically similar to the England average.
- In Peterborough, the rate of hip fractures in people in the age groups 65 and over and 65-79, are statistically significantly worse than the England average.
- For all districts, rates of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over are statistically similar to national averages.

## 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 42.** Childhood screening, vaccination and immunisation - coverage (%) for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Indicator	Period	England %	C&P %	C&P trend	Pboro %	Cambs %
Newborn blood spot screening <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	97.8*	-	-	-	-
Newborn hearing screening <sup>2</sup>	2018/19	99.2*	-	-	99.9	99.5*
vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old) <sup>3,4</sup>	2018/19	92.1	92.9*	→	91.2	93.6
vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old) <sup>3,4</sup>	2018/19	94.2	94.5*	→	92.7	95.2
Vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV booster (5 years) <sup>3,4</sup>	2018/19	84.8	-	-	81.6	86.0
Vaccination coverage - MenB (Meningococcal group B) (1 year) <sup>4</sup>	2018/19	92.0	-	-	90.7	93.4
Vaccination coverage - MenB (Meningococcal group B) booster (2 years) <sup>4</sup>	2018/19	87.8	-	-	85.5	90.1
Vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (ROTA)(1 year) <sup>4</sup>	2018/19	89.7	-	-	88.6	91.7
Vaccination coverage - PCV <sup>4,8</sup>	2018/19	92.8	93.5*	→	91.5	94.3
Vaccination coverage - PCV booster <sup>4,8</sup>	2018/19	90.2	90.8*	→	87.3	92.2
Vaccination coverage - Hib/MenC booster (2 years old) <sup>4,5</sup>	2018/19	90.4	-	-	87.0	92.1
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 1 dose (2 years old) <sup>4,6</sup>	2018/19	90.3	90.6*	→	87.0	92.0
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 1 dose (5 years old) <sup>4,6</sup>	2018/19	94.5	94.8*	-	93.6	95.2
Vaccination coverage - MMR for 2 doses (5 years old) <sup>4,6</sup>	2018/19	86.4	85.9*	→	84.0	86.7
Vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination for 1 dose (females 12-13 years old) <sup>4,7</sup>	2018/19	88.0	-	-	83.7	89.2
Vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination for 2 doses (females 13-14 years old) <sup>4,7</sup>	2018/19	83.9	-	-	83.4	87.1

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

Note:8 - vaccination PCV (< 2years old) = Pneumonia, Septicaemia or Meningitis

- Data not available

\* Aggregated from all known lower geography values

~ values suppressed due to incompleteness of source data

↑ Getting better - increase

→ No significant change

↓ Getting worse - decrease

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

**Source:** Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

### Key points:

- For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough collectively, and also for the two local authorities separately, vaccination coverage rates for DTap/IPV booster (5 years old) and MMR for 2 doses (5 years old) are below benchmark goals, as is the case across England.
- For Cambridgeshire, vaccination coverage rates for DTap/IPV booster (2 years old) and MMR for 1 dose (5 years old) are above the benchmark goals.
- For Peterborough, vaccination coverage rates for Men B booster (2 years old), Rotavirus (1 year old), PCV booster, Hib/Men C booster (2 years old) and MMR for 1 dose (2 years old) are worse than the benchmark goals.

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

## 5.2 Adult screening

**Table 43.** Screening coverage, 2019 (cancer) and 2018/19 (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 <sup>1</sup> (aged 53-70 yrs)	2019	74.5*	75.3*	-	72.8	76.0*	67.4	78.3	75.1	78	78
Cervical cancer screening <sup>2</sup> (aged 25-49 yrs)	2019	69.8*	67.8*	↓	66.8	68.2*	51.9	78.5	71.2	74.4	74.4
Cervical cancer screening <sup>2</sup> (aged 50-64 yrs)	2019	76.2*	76.2*	↓	74.3	76.7*	70.3	79.5	74.8	77.9	79.1
Bowel cancer screening <sup>3</sup> (aged 60-74 yrs)	2019	60.1*	60.3*	-	54.8	61.7*	56.6	62.4	57.8	63.5	65
Abdominal aortic aneurysm <sup>4</sup> (aged 65 yrs)	2018/19	81.3*	79.7*	→	78.3	80.1*	72.6	77.7	80.1	84.1	81.6

Note: <sup>1</sup> - % of eligible women screened adequately within the previous 3 years on 31st March

Note: <sup>2</sup> - % of eligible women screened adequately within the previous 3.5 or 5.5 years (according to age) on 31st March

Note: <sup>3</sup> - % of people eligible for bowel screening who were screened

Note: <sup>4</sup> - % 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 C24a to C24e

### Key points:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined has statistically significantly lower (worse) cervical cancer screening rates for ages 25-49 years and abdominal aortic aneurysm (65 years).
- The recent trend in cervical cancer screening aged 25-49 and 50-64 years for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is also downwards (getting worse).
- Peterborough's screening rates are all statistically significantly lower (worse) than national rates.
- Cambridgeshire's screening rate for cervical cancer screening aged 25-49 years is statistically significantly worse than the national average.
- Screening rates in Cambridge and Fenland are generally the worst than in other districts – of particular note is that Cambridge's rates are statistically significantly worse than England for all indicators. Fenland's rates for cervical cancer screening aged 50-64 years and bowel cancer screening are statistically significantly worse than the comparative England rates.

## 5.3 Influenza

**Table 44.** Flu vaccination coverage (%), 2018/19 – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Indicator	Period	England %	C&P ~ %	C&P trend	Pboro %	Cambs %
Vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old) <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	44.9	52.1	→	41.5	56.4
Vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals) <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	48.0	46.8	→	44.3	47.6
Vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+) <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	72.0	73.0	→	69.8	73.8

<sup>1</sup> benchmarked against threshold based goals

-No recent trend data available

~ Aggregated from all known lower geography values

↑	Getting worse	above the benchmark goal
→	No significant change	similar to the benchmark goal
↓	Getting better	below the benchmark goal

**Source:** Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework D03I, D05 and D06a

### Key points:

- Flu vaccination coverage for older people and at risk individuals are statistically significantly below target goals for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, both independently and collectively. The national average is also below target goals for these indicators.
- Coverage for 2-3 year olds in England, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined are statistically similar to benchmark goal.

## 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 45.** Prevalence of cardiovascular conditions by area of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area	Coronary Heart Disease		High blood pressure		Stroke	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.6	3,243	7.6	15,075	0.9	1,829
East Cambridgeshire	3.2	2,794	14.8	12,788	1.7	1,431
Fenland	3.9	4,559	16.5	19,419	2.1	2,428
Huntingdonshire	3.2	5,847	14.6	26,512	1.7	2,999
South Cambridgeshire	2.9	3,973	13.1	18,178	1.5	2,144
Cambridgeshire	2.8	20,416	12.7	91,972	1.5	10,831
Peterborough	2.5	5,634	12.1	27,167	1.3	2,996
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	2.8	26,050	12.6	119,139	1.5	13,827
England	3.1	1,839,211	14.0	8,290,457	1.8	1,053,235

	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 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough independently and collectively
- 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 coronary heart disease and high blood pressure is also statistically significantly higher than the national average among patients of East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire practices.

**Table 46.** Estimated prevalence of cardiovascular conditions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015

Area	Coronary heart disease (55-79) (%)	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.



## 6.2 Respiratory conditions (asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)

### Prevalence

**Table 47.** Prevalence of respiratory conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area	Asthma		Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	4.8	9,419	1.0	2,015
East Cambridgeshire	7.0	6,035	2.0	1,709
Fenland	6.6	7,815	2.8	3,281
Huntingdonshire	6.6	11,934	2.0	3,583
South Cambridgeshire	7.2	9,962	1.4	1,945
Cambridgeshire	6.3	45,165	1.7	12,533
Peterborough	5.1	11,566	1.7	3,781
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	6.0	56,731	1.7	16,314
<b>England</b>	6.0	3,591,392	1.9	1,144,151

	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 significantly higher than the national average for Cambridgeshire and is statistically similar to the national average for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- 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.
- 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.

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

### Prevalence

**Table 48.** Prevalence of long-term and high dependency conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area	Cancer*		Diabetes (17+)	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	2.0	3,868	3.4	5,684
East Cambridgeshire	3.5	3,032	6.9	4,800
Fenland	3.4	3,951	8.4	8,077
Huntingdonshire	3.3	5,903	6.6	9,738
South Cambridgeshire	3.6	4,986	5.3	5,817
Cambridgeshire	3.0	21,740	5.8	34,116
Peterborough	2.3	5,139	7.3	12,749
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	2.8	26,879	6.1	46,865
England	3.0	1,768,475	6.9	3,319,266

\* 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 Peterborough, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole and is statistically similar to the national average for Cambridgeshire.
- 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.
- Peterborough has statistically significantly higher recorded prevalence of diabetes in people aged 17 years and over 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.

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

### Prevalence

**Table 49.** Prevalence of mental health conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area of GP location	Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses		Depression (18+)*		Dementia	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.1	2,079	7.3	12,186	0.5	977
East Cambridgeshire	0.7	616	10.3	7,097	0.8	652
Fenland	0.7	784	12.1	11,417	0.8	885
Huntingdonshire	0.7	1,333	10.4	15,029	0.8	1,446
South Cambridgeshire	0.8	1,094	9.4	10,167	0.7	960
Cambridgeshire	0.8	5,906	9.6	55,896	0.7	4,920
Peterborough	0.9	1,935	9.1	15,652	0.7	1,571
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	0.8	7,841	9.5	71,548	0.7	6,491
England	1.0	570,675	10.7	5,077,090	0.8	464,860

\* 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 across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole are statistically significantly lower than the England averages, as is the case in Cambridgeshire.
- 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.

**Table 50.** Prevalence of learning disabilities by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area of GP location	Learning disabilities	
	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	0.3	619
East Cambridgeshire	0.5	426
Fenland	0.6	707
Huntingdonshire	0.6	1,101
South Cambridgeshire	0.4	533
Cambridgeshire	0.5	3,386
Peterborough	0.5	1,103
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	0.5	4,489
<b>England</b>	0.5	297,174

 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 proportion of people with a recorded learning disability is statistically significantly lower than the England average in Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- In Fenland and Huntingdonshire, the proportion of people with a recorded learning disability is statistically significantly higher than the England average.

### Self-harm

**Table 51.** Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

Area	Persons	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	450	313.4
East Cambridgeshire	210	260.1
Fenland	220	232.2
Huntingdonshire	360	214.8
South Cambridgeshire	355	247.6
Cambridgeshire	1,595	243.5
Peterborough	455	228.5
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	2,050	238.9
<b>England</b>	108,803	193.4

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 C14b

**Key points:**

- The rates of emergency admissions to hospital for self-harm are statistically significantly higher than the national average for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and all Cambridgeshire districts except for Huntingdonshire.

## Suicide and injury of undetermined intent

**Table 52.** Suicide rates for persons, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	Number	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	28	8.7
East Cambridgeshire	13	5.5
Fenland	28	10.4
Huntingdonshire	35	7.7
South Cambridgeshire	46	11.1
Cambridgeshire	150	8.8
Peterborough	61	12.2
England	14,047	9.6

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

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

**Source:** Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator E10

**Key points:**

- The rates for this indicator for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough do not differ significantly from the rate for England.
- East Cambridgeshire's suicide rate is statistically significantly lower than the national rate and for all other districts, the rates are statistically similar to the national average.

## 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 53.** Any mental disorder and specific disorders prevalence by age and sex, 2018

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<sup>7</sup>

**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.

<sup>7</sup> <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-2018 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 54.** Estimated numbers of children and young people aged 5-19 years with a Mental Health disorder, 2018, 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 Development 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	1,465	1,444	2,922	721	1,120	1,849	675	381	1,050	302	179	479	221	45	274	221	45	274	12	78	91
East Cambridgeshire	1,080	1,004	2,093	531	778	1,325	497	265	752	223	124	343	163	31	196	163	31	196	9	54	65
Fenland	1,051	1,023	2,083	517	793	1,318	484	270	748	217	127	342	158	32	195	158	32	195	8	56	65
Huntingdonshire	1,952	1,845	3,814	960	1,431	2,413	898	486	1,371	403	229	626	294	57	358	294	57	358	15	100	119
South Cambridgeshire	1,891	1,835	3,742	931	1,422	2,368	871	484	1,345	390	228	614	285	57	351	285	57	351	15	100	117
Cambridgeshire	7,439	7,151	14,653	3,660	5,543	9,272	3,424	1,885	5,266	1,535	887	2,404	1,122	222	1,374	1,122	222	1,374	59	388	458
Peterborough	2,542	2,455	5,019	1,251	1,903	3,176	1,170	647	1,804	525	305	823	383	76	471	383	76	471	20	133	157
<b>C&amp;P Combined</b>	<b>9,981</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>19,672</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>615</b>

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-2018 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 2018 population estimates this is estimated to be around 19,672 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 12,448 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 1,844 children and young people are estimated to have ASD in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, comprised of 1,505 boys and 298 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 615 children and young people aged 5-19 years in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.

**Table 55.** Estimated numbers of children aged 5-10 years with mental health disorder, 2018, 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 Development 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	539	267	805	203	146	347	296	130	424	115	32	144	150	41	186	111	16	127	4	4	8
East Cambridgeshire	460	235	696	173	128	300	253	114	366	98	28	125	128	36	161	94	14	110	4	4	7
Fenland	433	224	659	163	122	285	238	109	347	92	27	118	121	34	153	89	14	104	4	3	7
Huntingdonshire	803	410	1,216	303	224	525	441	199	640	171	50	218	224	62	281	165	25	192	7	6	13
South Cambridgeshire	793	404	1,199	299	221	518	435	196	631	169	49	215	221	61	278	162	25	189	6	6	13
Cambridgeshire	3,028	1,541	4,575	1,142	840	1,975	1,663	747	2,408	645	187	819	844	233	1,060	620	93	722	25	23	48
Peterborough	1,171	591	1,762	442	322	761	643	286	928	250	72	315	326	90	408	240	36	278	10	9	19
<b>C&amp;P Combined</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>67</b>

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-2018 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 6,338 children Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- It is estimated that around 3,336 (5.0%) children, aged 5 to 10 years experienced a behavioural disorder in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined comprised of 2,306 boys and 1,033 girls (numbers do not add up due to rounding).

**Table 56.** Estimated numbers of children aged 11-16 years with mental health disorder, 2018, 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 Development 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	523	499	1,026	260	378	641	270	173	442	117	24	142	88	69	157	66	24	85	7	35	43
East Cambridgeshire	484	428	916	240	324	572	251	149	394	108	21	127	81	59	140	61	21	76	7	30	38
Fenland	462	441	906	229	334	566	239	153	390	103	21	126	77	61	138	58	21	75	6	31	38
Huntingdonshire	871	803	1,681	433	608	1,050	451	279	724	195	39	233	146	112	257	110	39	140	12	56	70
South Cambridgeshire	865	824	1,695	429	624	1,059	447	286	730	194	40	235	145	114	259	109	40	141	12	57	71
Cambridgeshire	3,205	2,995	6,222	1,591	2,267	3,889	1,658	1,040	2,679	717	146	864	538	416	951	403	146	519	45	208	259
Peterborough	1,051	1,014	2,072	522	768	1,295	544	352	892	235	49	288	176	141	317	132	49	173	15	70	86
<b>C&amp;P Combined</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>346</b>

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-2018 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 2018 population estimates, this is estimated to be around 3,571 children in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined. 3.2% of boys aged 11-16 years experienced a Hyperactivity disorder, an estimated 952 boys in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined.
- 9.0% of children aged 11 to 16 years experienced an emotional disorder; it is estimated that 5,184 children in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined comprised of 2,113 boys and 3,035 girls (numbers do not add up due to rounding).

**Table 57.** Estimated numbers of young people aged 17-19 years with mental health disorder, 2018, 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 Development 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	366	879	1,222	281	823	1,077	36	18	58	53	-	58	50	81	130	36	-	36	-	59	58
East Cambridgeshire	146	299	451	112	281	397	14	6	21	21	-	21	20	28	48	14	-	13	-	20	21
Fenland	161	353	514	123	331	453	16	7	24	23	-	24	22	32	55	16	-	15	-	24	24
Huntingdonshire	290	600	900	222	563	794	28	13	43	42	-	43	39	55	96	28	-	27	-	40	43
South Cambridgeshire	254	567	818	195	532	721	25	12	39	37	-	39	35	52	87	25	-	24	-	38	39
Cambridgeshire	1,217	2,698	3,904	933	2,529	3,442	118	56	185	177	-	185	165	248	416	118	-	116	-	181	185
Peterborough	333	726	1,059	255	681	934	32	15	50	48	-	50	45	67	113	32	-	31	-	49	50
<b>C&amp;P Combined</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>235</b>

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-2018 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 4,964 young adults, around 3,424 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 229 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 58.** Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

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	28,070	270.9	22,446	227.6	5,624	708.5
East Cambridgeshire	22,990	258.8	16,992	210.5	5,998	747.1
Fenland	35,466	332.8	26,642	283.1	8,824	834.8
Huntingdonshire	52,971	297.3	40,300	245.0	12,671	826.1
South Cambridgeshire	40,866	262.4	30,705	216.8	10,161	724.4
Cambridgeshire	180,363	282.1	137,085	233.4	43,278	774.7
Peterborough	47,885	260.8	38,544	217.7	9,341	697.1
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>228,248</b>	<b>277.4</b>	<b>175,629</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>52,619</b>	<b>759.7</b>

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 age categories.
- There were 228,248 admission episodes among Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's residents in 2018/19.

**Figure 29.** Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2018/19



■ 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 2018/19.

- Admission rates in the under 75s for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined have increased from 219.2 (per 1,000) in 2017/18 to 229.7 (per 1,000) in 2018/19. Rates for the 75 and overs have increased from 738.2 to 759.7 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 since 2017/18.
- Admission rates in the under 75s are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate for Cambridgeshire since 2017/18.
- Cambridgeshire’s admission rates in the 75 and overs are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined rate from 2017/18 having been statistically similar since 2012/13.
- In under 75s, admission rates have been statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough average in Huntingdonshire and Fenland in all years since 2012/13.
- In the 75 and overs, admission rates have been statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough average in Huntingdonshire since 2012/13 and in the last 5 years in Fenland.

## Elective admissions

**Table 59.** Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

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	14,554	147.8	12,045	129.4	2,509	334.5
East Cambridgeshire	13,051	146.4	10,190	125.1	2,861	361.5
Fenland	19,409	182.1	15,096	159.1	4,313	414.4
Huntingdonshire	30,878	172.6	23,976	145.2	6,902	450.3
South Cambridgeshire	23,618	151.0	18,573	129.7	5,045	366.5
Cambridgeshire	101,510	160.2	79,880	137.1	21,630	393.8
Peterborough	23,661	134.0	19,821	118.2	3,840	293.8
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>125,171</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>99,701</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>25,470</b>	<b>374.6</b>

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 101,510 elective admission episodes among Cambridgeshire's residents in 2018/19 and 23,661 elective admission episodes among Peterborough's residents, giving a Cambridgeshire and Peterborough total of around 125,171 admissions.
- The rate of elective inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire in all ages combined, under 75s and 75 and over.

**Figure 30.** Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2018/19



- 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 increased among residents of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in both under 75s and 75s and over.
- In 2018/19 Peterborough had a statistically significantly lower rate 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 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 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 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough average in Huntingdonshire in all years since 2012/13.
- In the remaining districts, elective admissions in those aged 75 and over are relatively stable, with South Cambridgeshire improving to statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire average in the 2018/19.

### Emergency admissions

**Table 60.** Hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - emergency admissions, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2018/19

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	10,838	103.0	7,757	76.6	3,081	369.5
East Cambridgeshire	8,270	92.3	5,189	64.0	3,081	378.7
Fenland	13,927	128.5	9,520	100.5	4,407	410.9
Huntingdonshire	19,091	107.0	13,511	81.7	5,580	363.5
South Cambridgeshire	14,256	90.9	9,234	65.2	5,022	351.3
Cambridgeshire	66,382	102.7	45,211	76.0	21,171	372.4
Peterborough	20,518	109.4	15,112	81.0	5,406	396.2
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>86,900</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>60,323</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>26,577</b>	<b>377.0</b>

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

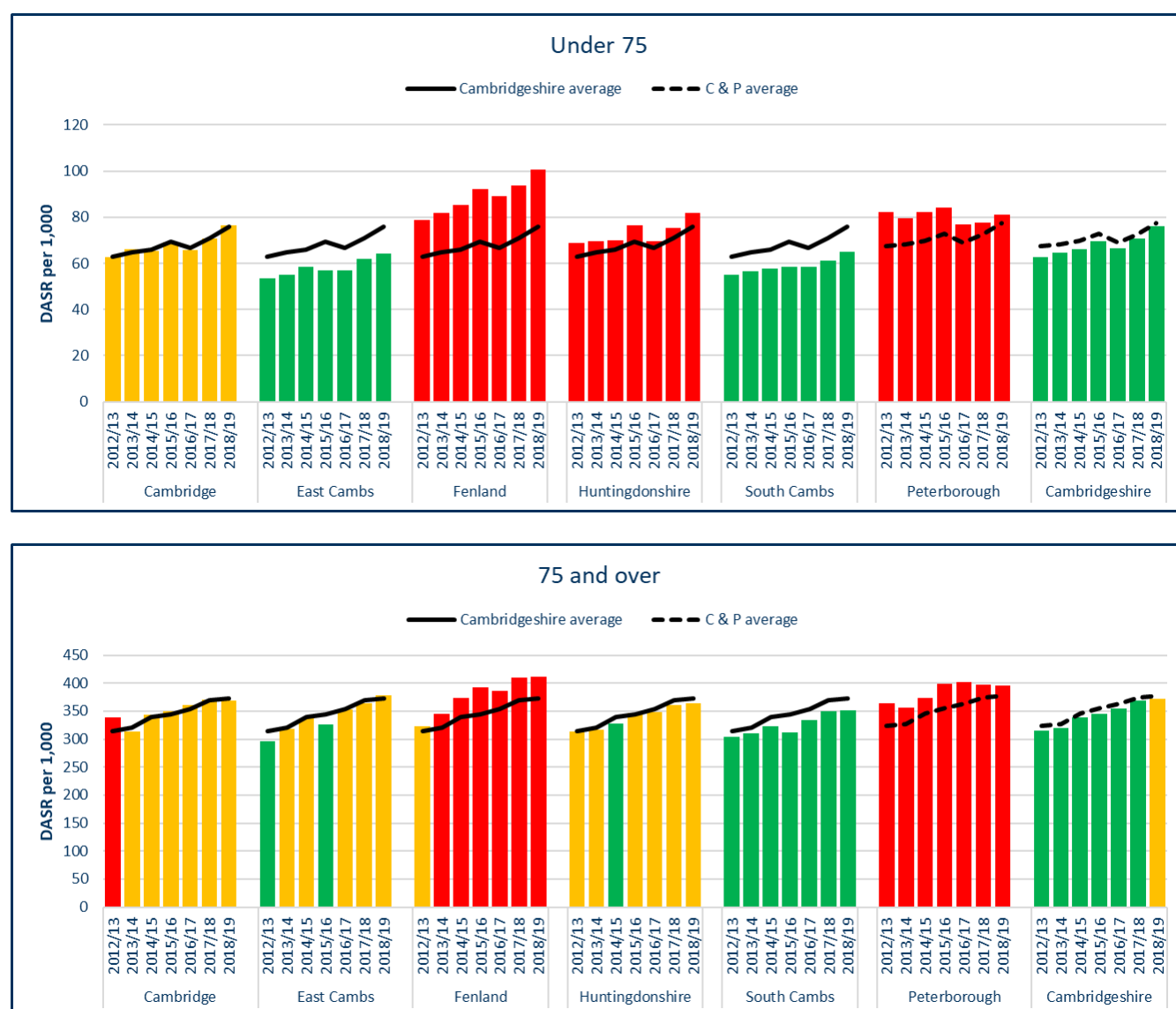
### Key points:

- The 2018/19 rate of emergency inpatient admission episodes is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland and Huntingdonshire in all ages

combined and under 75s. In Fenland, this rate is also statistically significantly higher for ages 75s and over.

- The rate of emergency inpatient admissions is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average in Peterborough for all age groups.
- There were around 86,900 emergency admission episodes among Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's residents in 2018/19.

**Figure 31.** Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - emergency admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2018/19



- 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 have generally increased over time in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- 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 statistically 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.
- 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 were statistically significantly lower since 2012/13 and statistically similar in 2018/19.
- 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 61.** 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

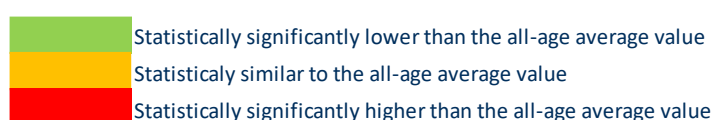
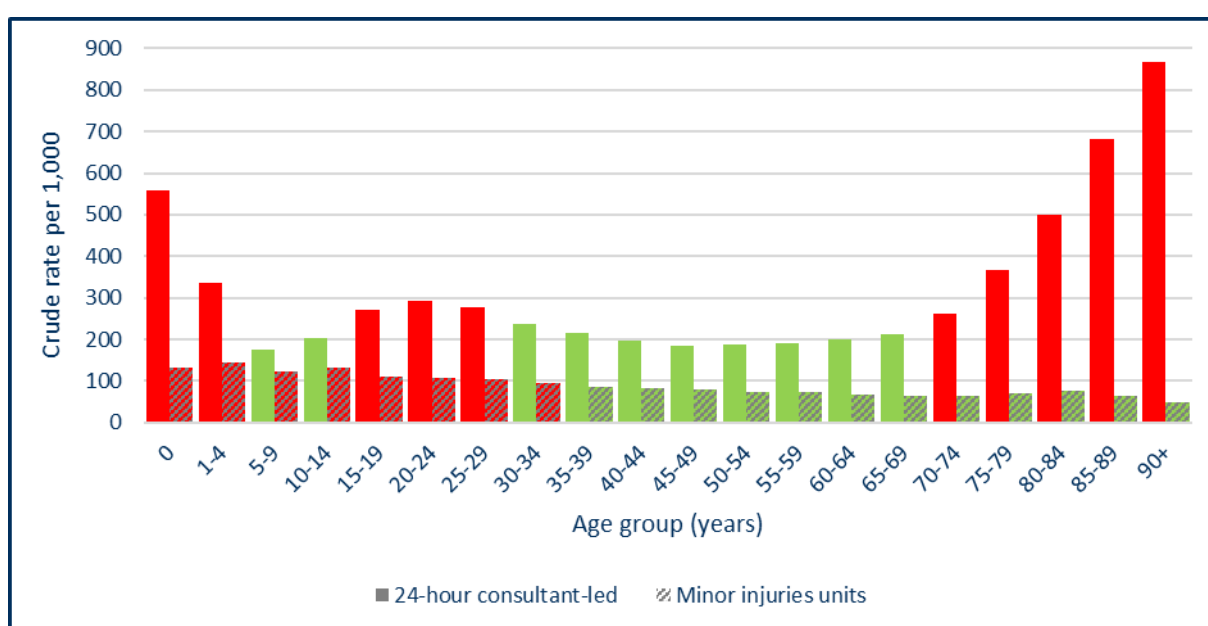
### Key points:

- 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 32.** Accident and emergency attendances by age group and department type, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

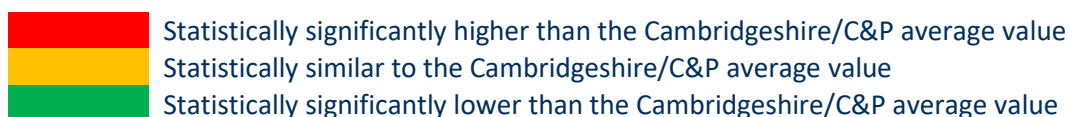
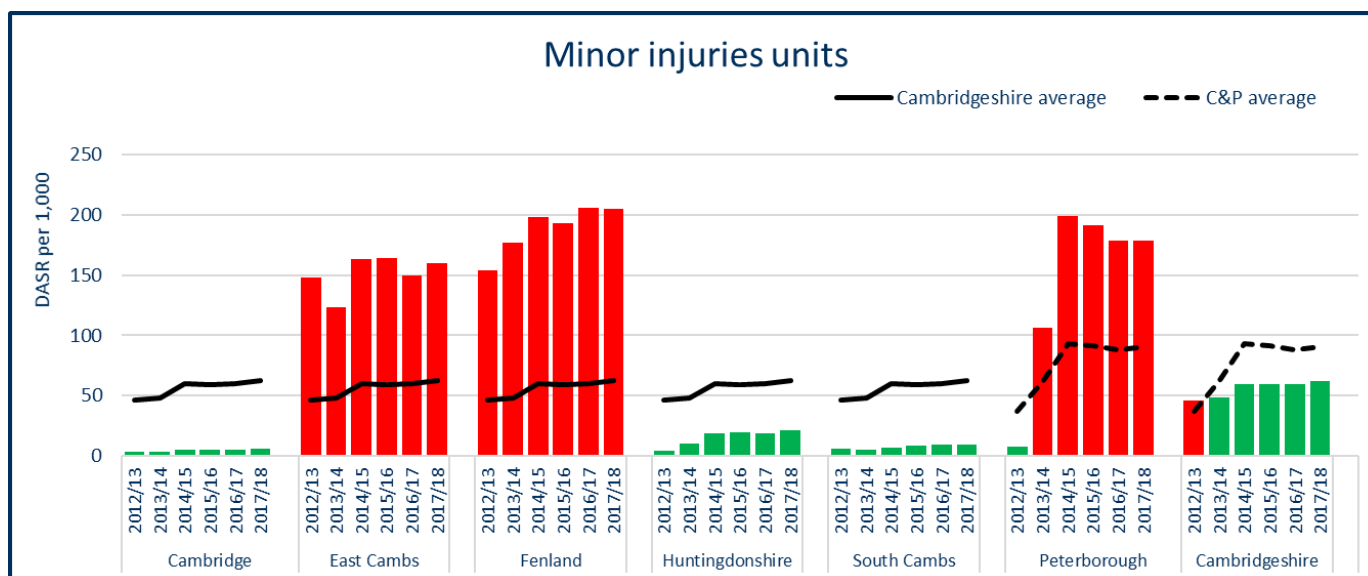
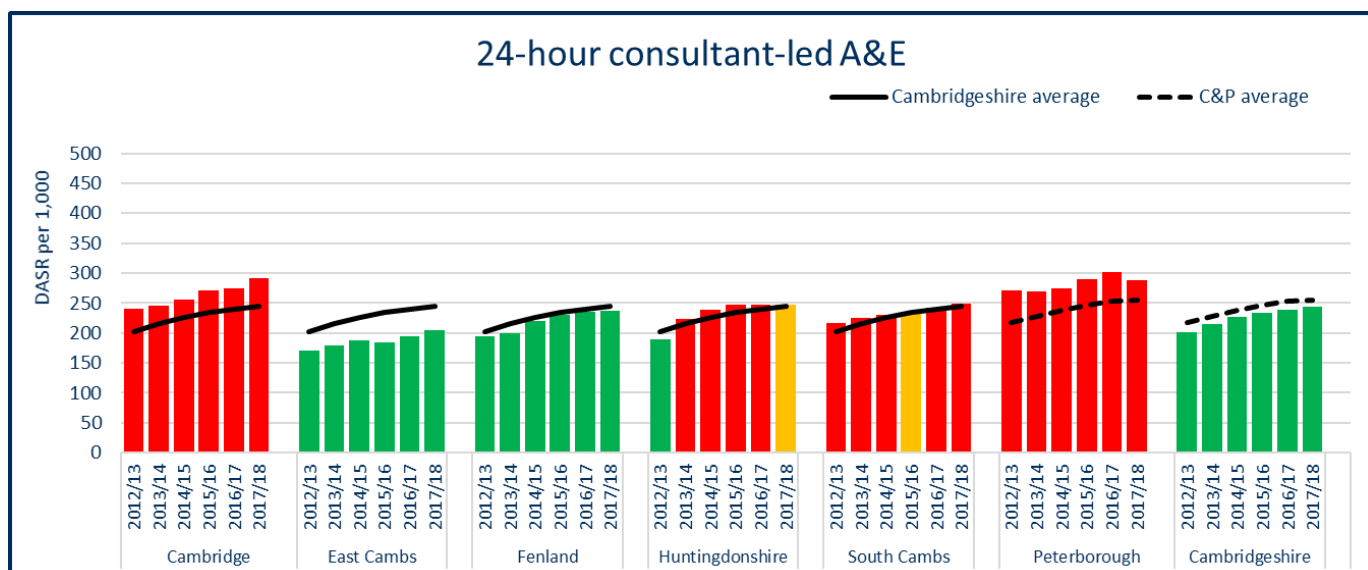


**Source:** NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

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



**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

**Table 62.** Adult social care - selected measures from Public Health England's Adult Social Care profile and measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2018-19

Adult Social Care Framework Indicator ID	Indicator	England Value	Cambridgeshire Value	Peterborough Value
1A	Social care-related quality of life score	19.1	19.7	19.4
1B	The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (%)	77.6	83.2	82.7
1C(1A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support (%)	89.0	100.0	98.7
1C(1B)	The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support (%)	82.5	96.9	100.0
1C(2A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments (%)	28.3	23.5	30.1
1C(2B)	The proportion of carers who receive direct payments (%)	73.4	96.4	55.2
1D	Carer-reported quality of life	7.5	7.6	7.4
1E	The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment (%)	5.9	4.8	5.9
1F	The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment (%)	8.0	12.0	12.0
1G	The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family (%)	77.4	78.6	80.5
1H	The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support (%)	-	73.0	76.0
1I(1)	The proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (%)	45.9	51.4	49.0
1I(2)	The proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (%)	32.5	35.1	32.2
1J	Adjusted Social care-related quality of life – impact of Adult Social Care services	0.403	0.430	0.421
2A(1)	Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	13.9	2.5	8.3
2A(2)	Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65ov) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	580.0	330.7	372.8
2B(1)	The proportion of older people (aged 65ov) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (%)	82.4	56.5	81.6
2B(2)	The proportion of older people (aged 65ov) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (%)	2.8	2.8	2.5
2C(1)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000	10.3	20.4	14.3
2C(2)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population	3.1	5.6	0.8
2C(3)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are jointly attributable to NHS and adult social care, per 100,000 population	0.8	0.6	0.5
2D	The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service	79.6	91.2	72.6
3A	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	64.3	64.2	66.4
3B	Overall satisfaction of carers with social services	38.6	38.9	39.8
3C	The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussion about the person they care for (%)	69.7	75.9	67.7
3D(1)	The proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support (%)	69.7	69.6	77.3
3D(2)	The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support (%)	62.3	61.1	63.6
4A	The proportion of people who use services who feel safe (%)	70.0	75.0	70.0
4B	The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure (%)	86.9	85.0	84.8

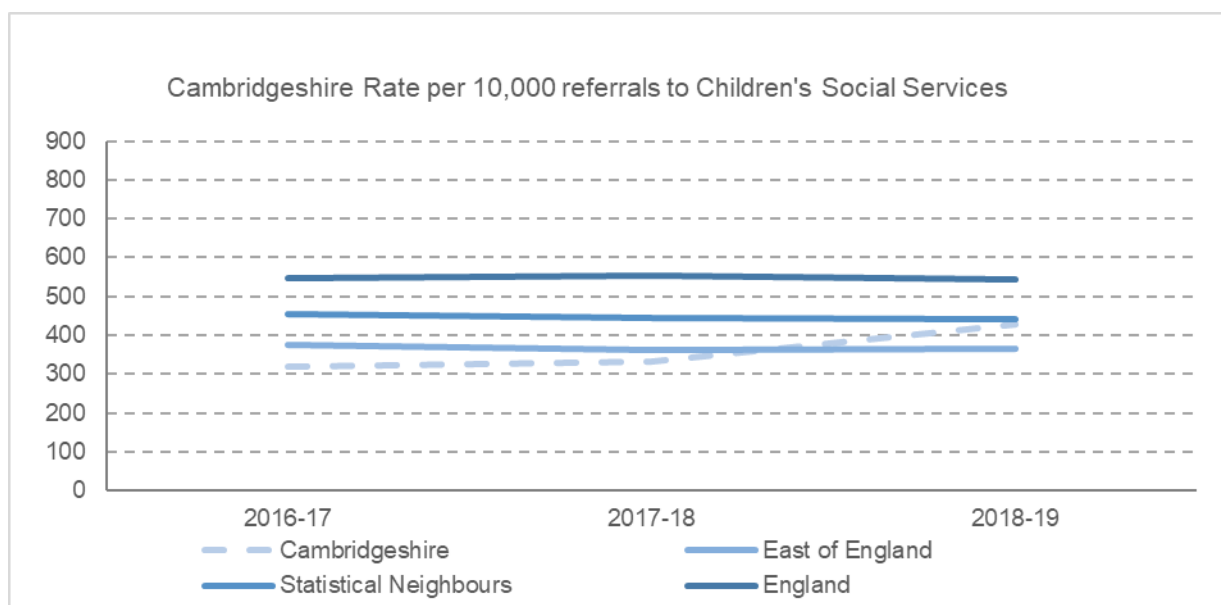
Note: data are not subjected to statistical significance tests.

**Source:** Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2018-19, NHS Digital, <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/upcoming#summary>



**Figure 34.** 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, page 29)

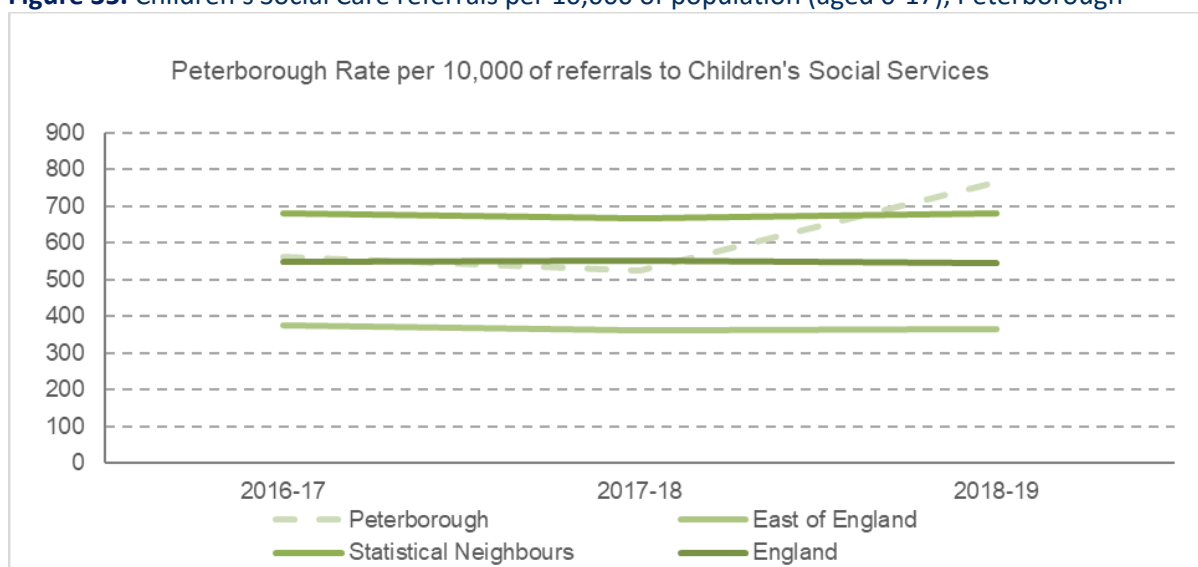


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Although increasing, referral rates in Cambridgeshire remain lower than the England and statistical neighbour averages.

**Figure 35.** Children's Social Care referrals per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Referral rates in Peterborough rose sharply in the 2018/19 financial year, and are above the regional, England average and statistical neighbour averages.

**Table 63.** Children's social care referrals received in year 2018/19

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	1,062	18%	448.0
East Cambridgeshire	719	12%	365.3
Fenland	1,320	23%	651.9
Huntingdonshire	1,384	24%	378.2
South Cambridgeshire	954	16%	268.7
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	399	7%	-
Cambridgeshire	5,838	60%	430.2
Peterborough	3,907	40%	764.0
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>521.5</b>

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

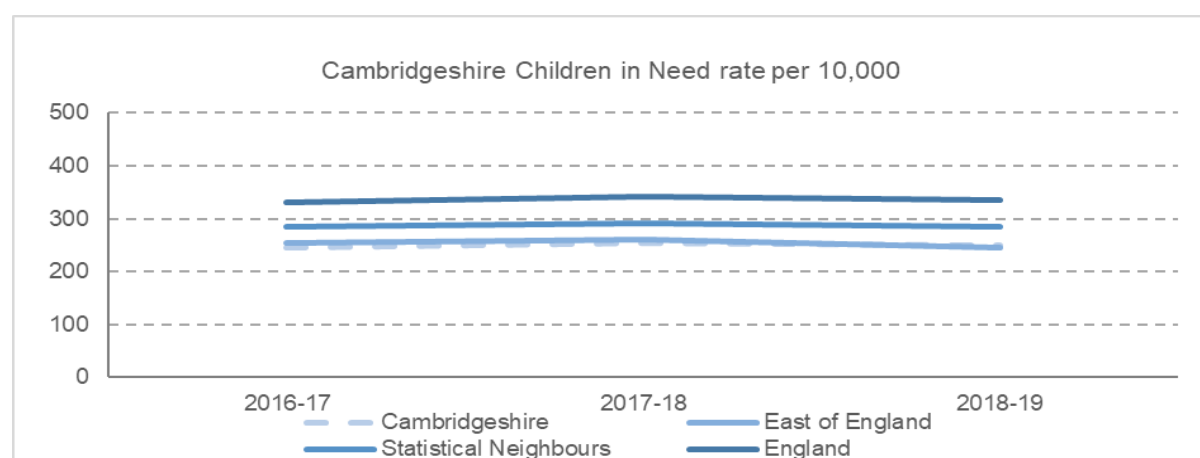
**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Referrals from Huntingdonshire account for 24% of the Cambridgeshire total, although the rate of referrals per 10,000 of population is below the England average (544.5, data now shown).

Fenland has the highest referral rates per head of population aged 0-17 (651.9 per 10,000 of population), and is significantly higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire (430.2).

**Figure 36.** Children In Need supported, 2016-17 – 2018-19, 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)

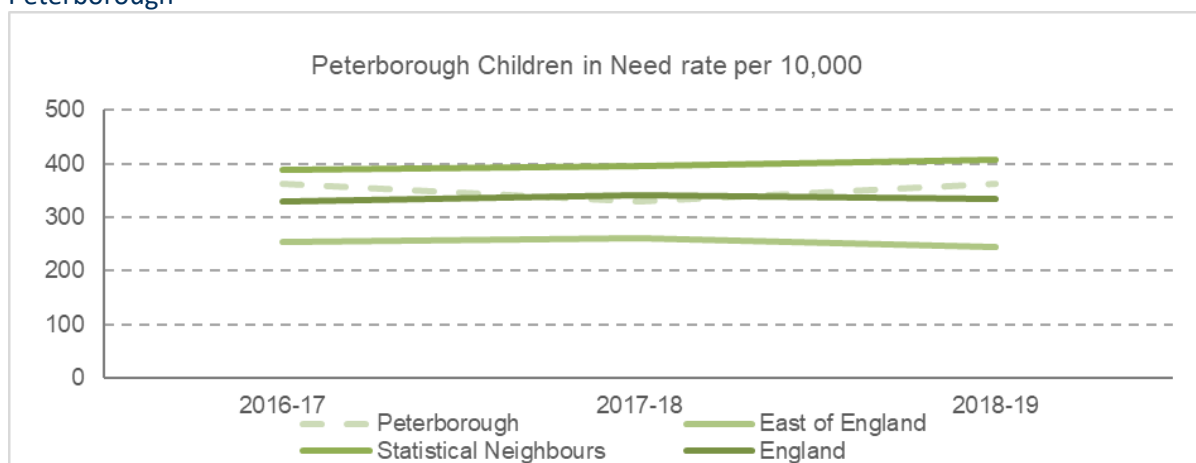


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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 lower than the averages for England and statistical neighbours.

**Figure 37.** Children In Need supported, 2016-17 – 2018-19, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

The rate of Children in Need per 10,000 of population in Peterborough rose slightly in the 2018/19 financial year and is now above the England and East of England averages, but below the average of statistical neighbours.

**Table 64.** Number of Children in Need supported on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	579	19%	244.3
East Cambridgeshire	271	9%	137.7
Fenland	499	17%	246.4
Huntingdonshire	513	17%	140.2
South Cambridgeshire	433	14%	122.0
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	704	23%	**
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>221.0</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>363.0</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259.8</b>

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

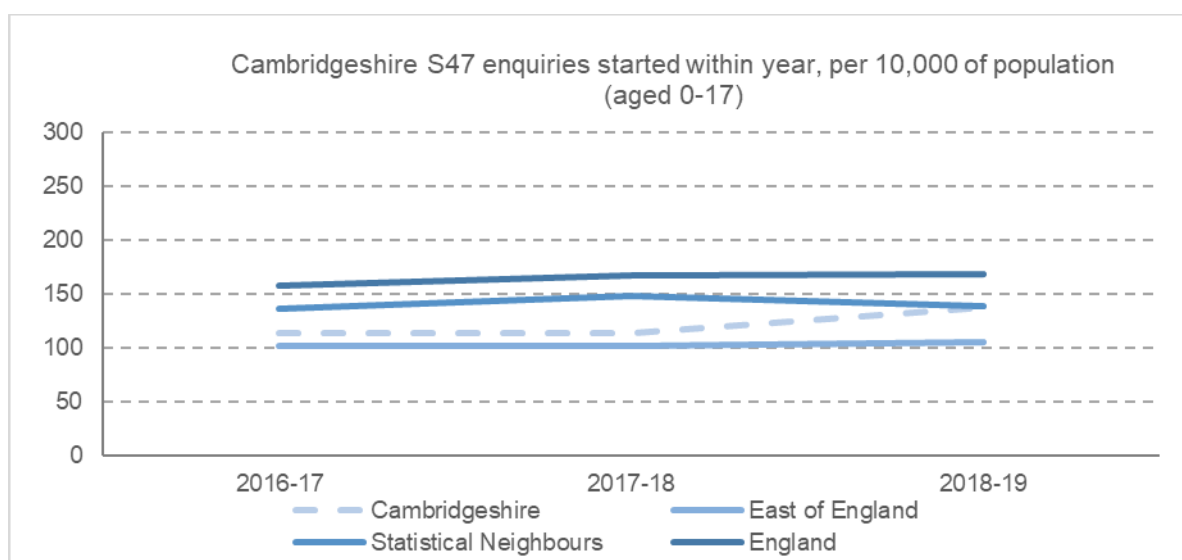
**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Referrals from Cambridge account for 19% of the Cambridgeshire total and referrals from Fenland account for 17% of the Cambridgeshire total - equating to 244.3 and 246.4 referrals per 10,000 of

population respectively. Although both rates are above the Cambridgeshire average (221.0 per 10,000 of population) they are lower than the England average (334.2, data not shown).

**Figure 38.** 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<sup>19</sup>, page 39).

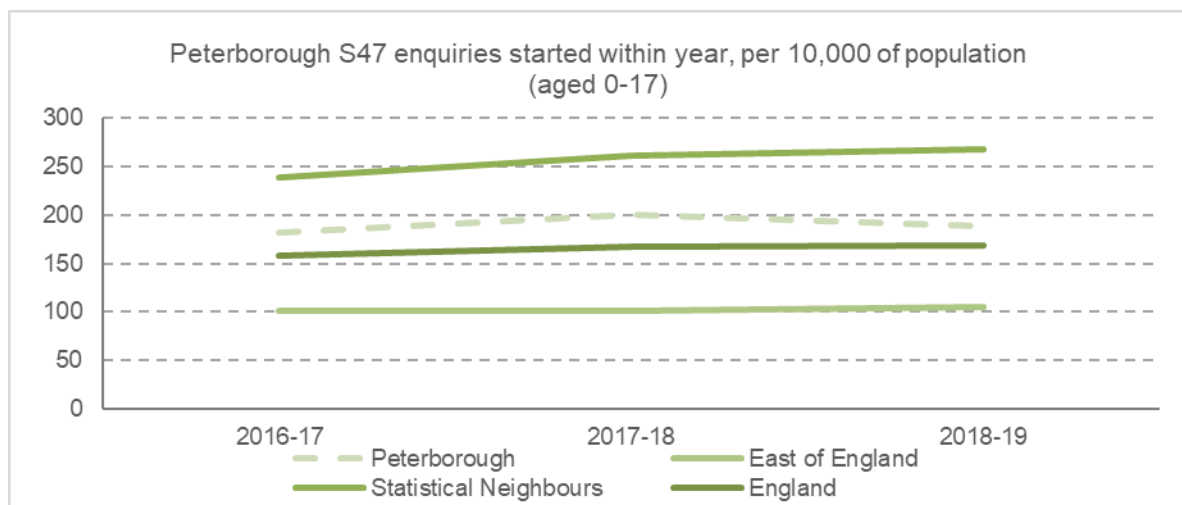


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Cambridgeshire, the rate of S.47 enquiries started within the year per 10,000 of population has risen slightly in 2018-19 and is now in line with the statistical neighbour average. This rate remains slightly above the regional average, but is below the England average.

**Figure 39.** S47 enquiries started within year, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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

**Table 65.** Number of S47 enquiries started in year 2018/19

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	299	16%	126.1
East Cambridgeshire	217	12%	110.3
Fenland	456	24%	225.2
Huntingdonshire	410	22%	112.1
South Cambridgeshire	296	16%	83.4
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	187	10%	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>137.4</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>188.5</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>151.4</b>

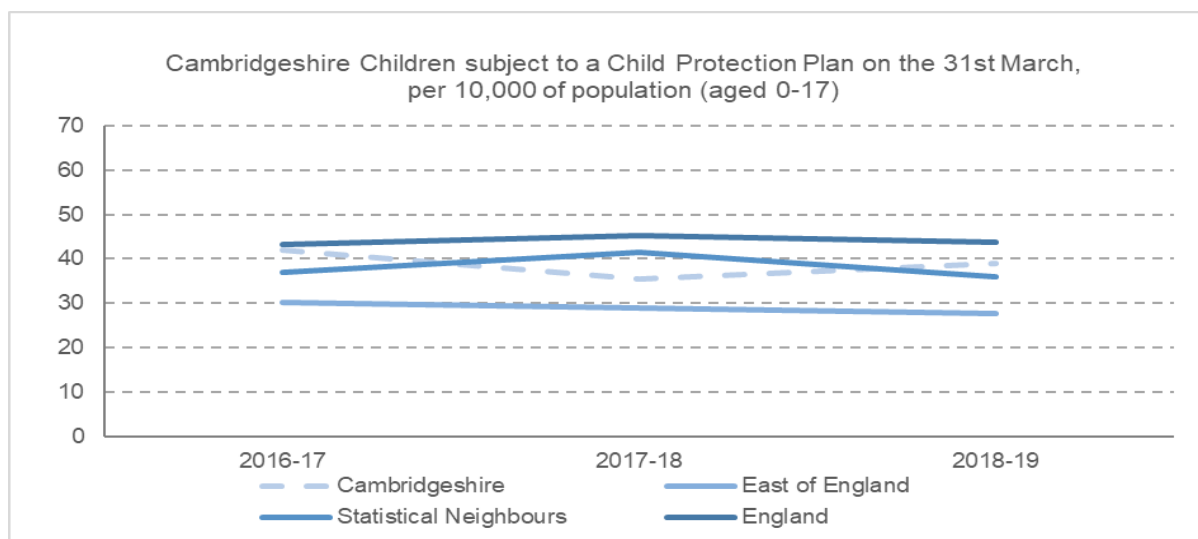
Note: \*Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Whilst Fenland and Huntingdonshire have a similar number of S47 enquiries started within the year, there is a substantial variation in terms of the rate per 10,000 of population. The rate per 10,000 of population in Fenland is significantly higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire, but is below England average (267.1, not shown in table above).

**Figure 40.** Children subject to a Child Protection Plan on the 31<sup>st</sup> March, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Cambridgeshire

A Child Protection Plan is designed to ensure that 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, 2019<sup>8</sup>)



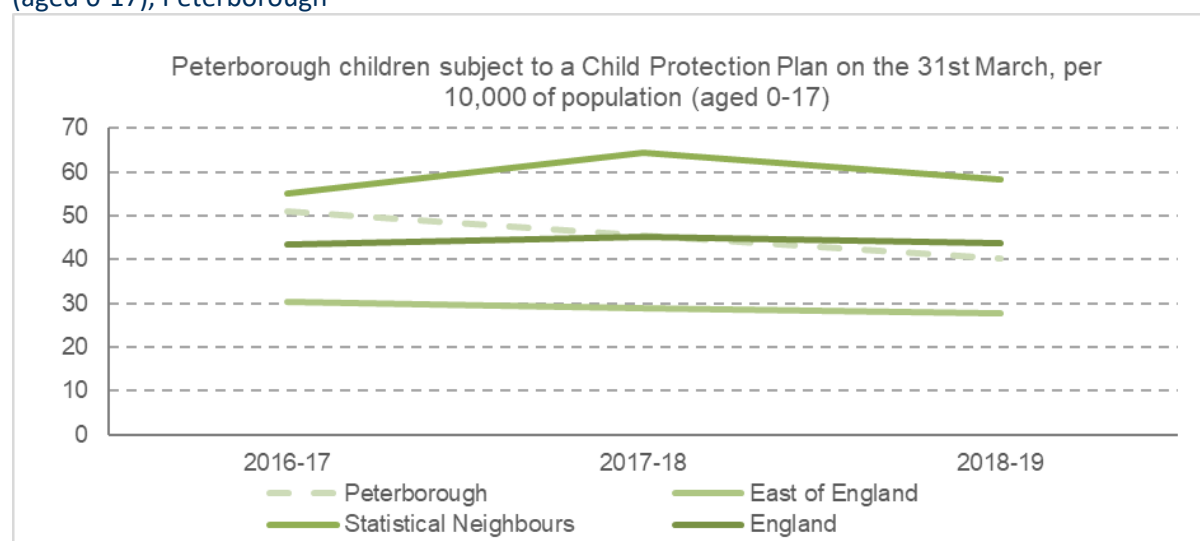
Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Cambridgeshire, the rate of children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 of population is higher than the regional average, but broadly in line with the England and statistical neighbour averages in the last financial year.

<sup>8</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/779401/Working\\_Together\\_to\\_Safeguard-Children.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779401/Working_Together_to_Safeguard-Children.pdf)

**Figure 41.** Children subject to a Child Protection Plan on the 31<sup>st</sup> March, per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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

**Table 66.** Number of children with a Child Protection Plan on the 31st March 2019

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	79	17%	33.3
East Cambridgeshire	81	17%	41.2
Fenland	130	28%	64.2
Huntingdonshire	84	18%	23.0
South Cambridgeshire	52	11%	14.6
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	43	9%	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>40.3</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.1</b>

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 114

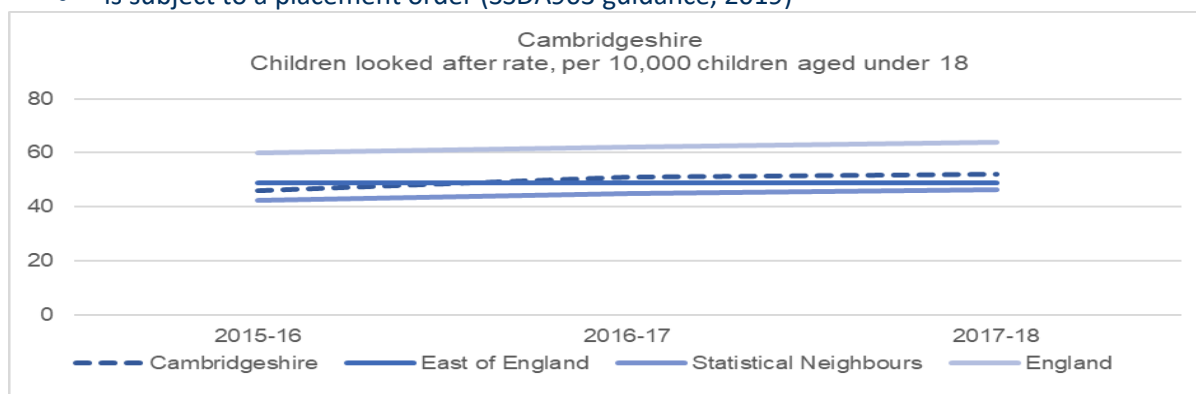
In Cambridgeshire, Fenland accounts for 28% of Child Protection Plans open on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, equating to a rate of 64.2 per 10,000, notably higher than the county average of 34.6 per 10,000 of population.



**Figure 42.** 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, 2019)

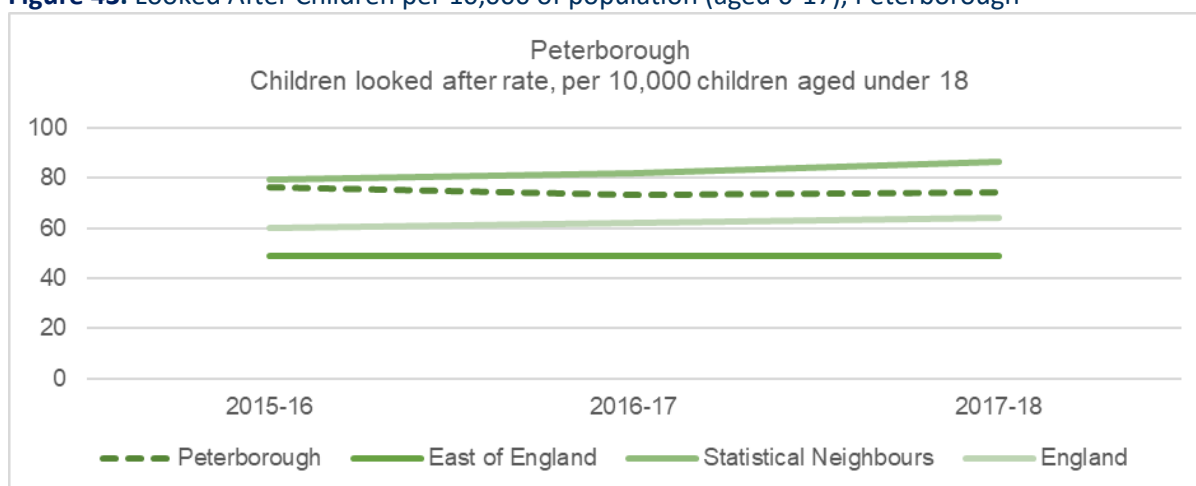


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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

**Figure 43.** Looked After Children per 10,000 of population (aged 0-17), Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Peterborough, the rate of looked after children has remained fairly stable over the three year period 2015-16 – 2017-18. Although the rate is higher than the England average and the East of England average, it is lower than the statistical neighbour average; this gap widened over the three year period.

**Table 67.** Number of Looked After Children, 2018/19

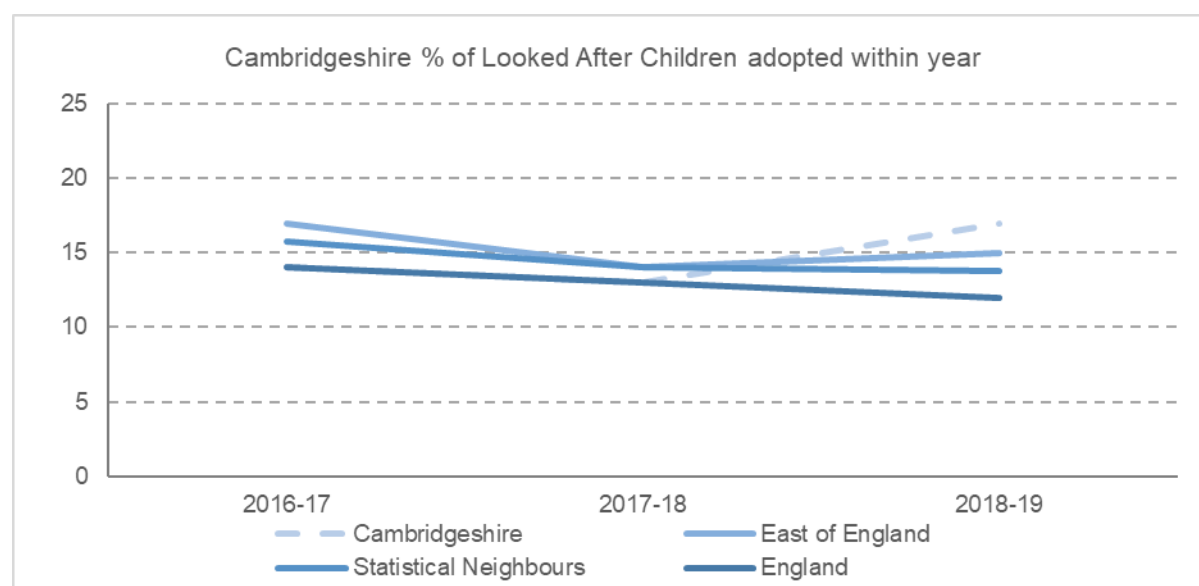
Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	143	18%	60.3
East Cambridgeshire	60	8%	30.5
Fenland	159	21%	78.5
Huntingdonshire	143	18%	39.1
South Cambridgeshire	74	10%	20.8
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	195	25%	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>57.0</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>72.0</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.1</b>

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 114

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland accounts for a fifth of the number of looked after children in the 2018/19 financial year, and the number of looked after children per 10,000 of population (78.5) is higher than the England average (64.4). All other districts have a lower crude rate per 10,000 than England. Although Cambridge and Huntingdonshire each account for 18% of the total number supported in the financial year, the rate per 10,000 of population is notably higher in Cambridge (60.3) than in Huntingdonshire (39.1)

**Figure 44.** Percentage of Looked After Children adopted within Year, Cambridgeshire

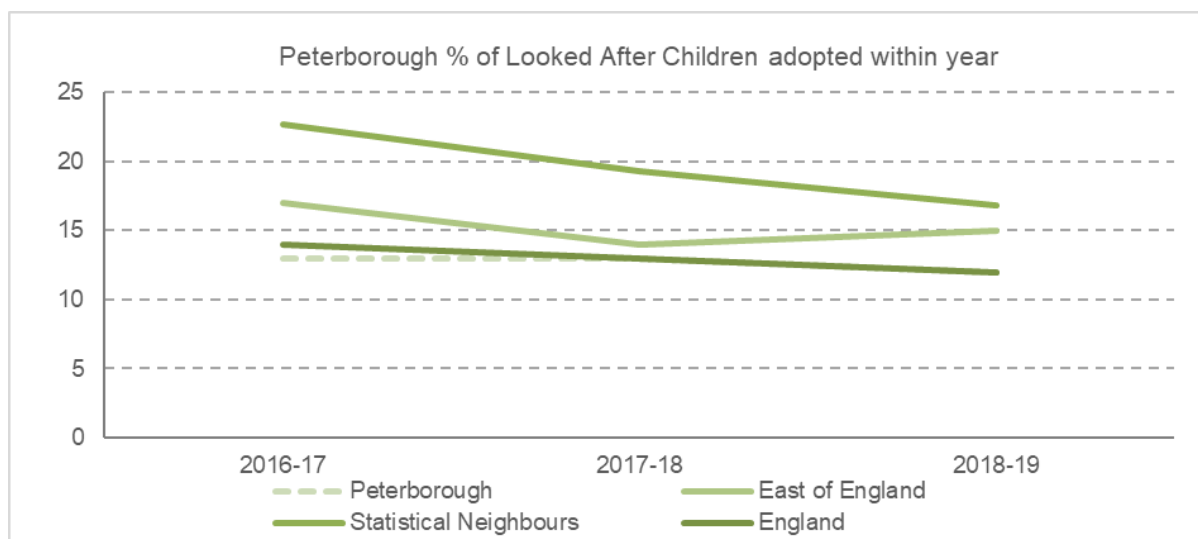


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Cambridgeshire, the percentage of Looked After Children adopted within the year increased in the 2018/19 financial year and is slightly above the England, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

**Figure 45.** Percentage of Looked After Children adopted within year, Peterborough



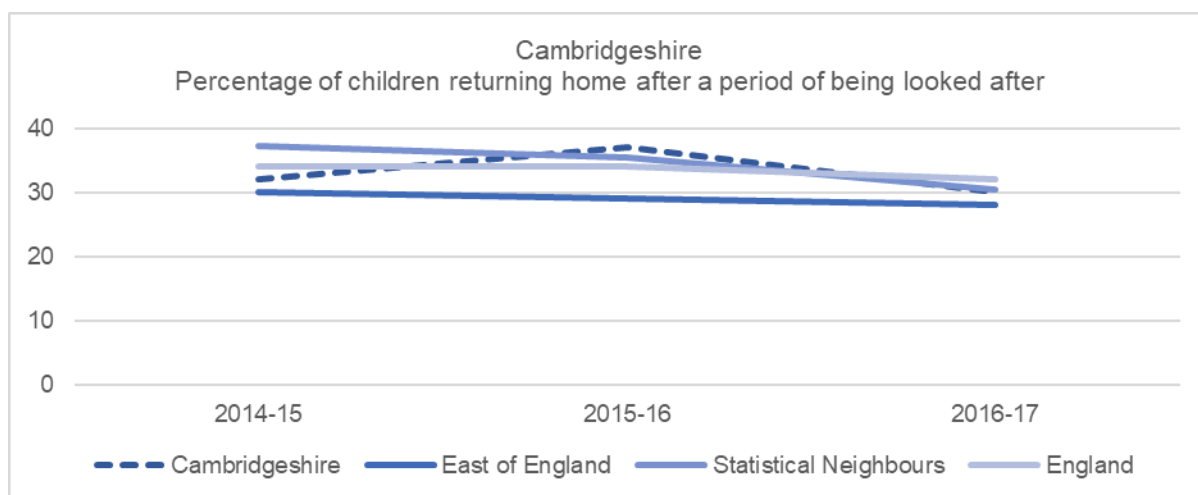
Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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

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

**Figure 46.** Percentage of Looked After Children returning home, Cambridgeshire

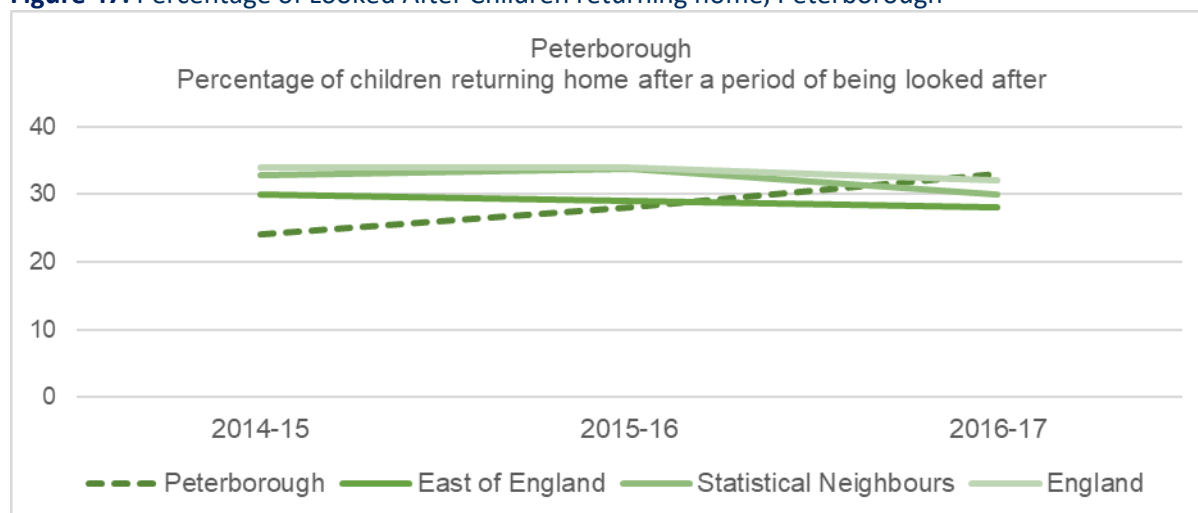


Notes – the Department for Education has not published national data since 2016/17 financial year  
Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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 47.** 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 71 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

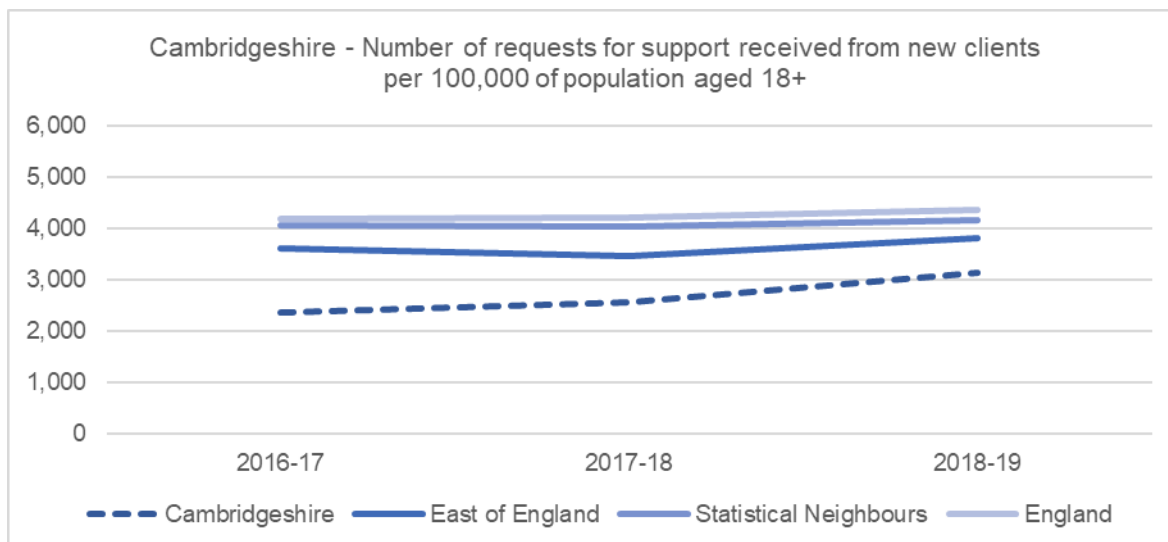
In Peterborough, the percentage of children returning home after a period of being looked after has increased significantly over the three financial years and is now marginally above the England, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

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

**Figure 48.** 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 2019, p12)

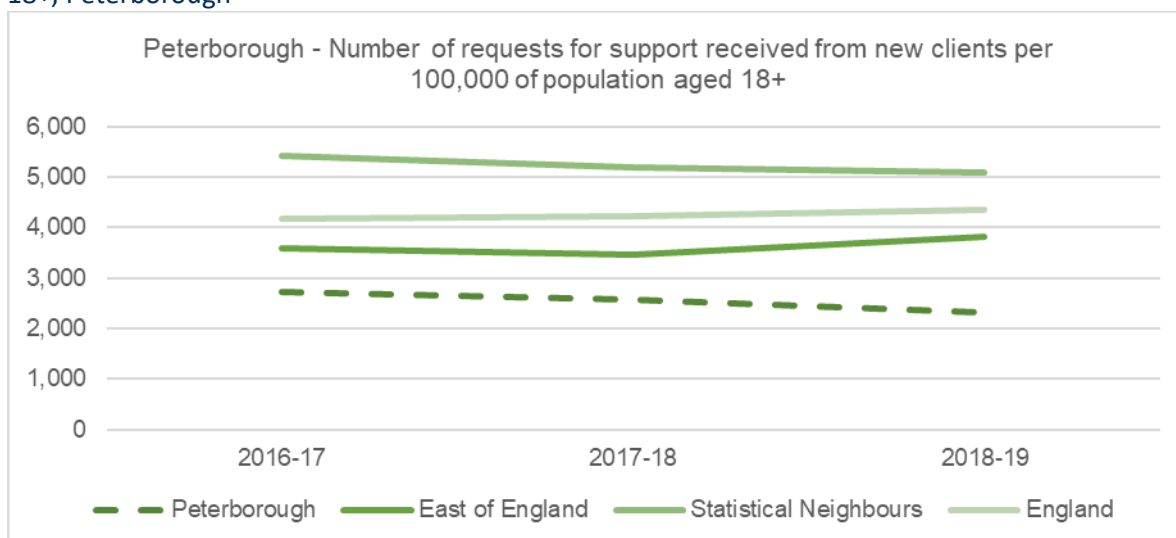


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 72 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Cambridgeshire, the number of requests of support received from new clients has been increasing over the 2016-17 – 2018-19 period but remains lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

**Figure 49.** Number of requests for support received from new clients per 100,000 of population aged 18+, Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 72 below

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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

**Table 68.** Number of requests for support received from new clients 2018-19

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	679	790	1,951	12,101	2,630	2,577	16%
East Cambridgeshire	403	777	1,829	10,251	2,232	3,203	14%
Fenland	626	1,075	2,692	11,700	3,318	4,084	21%
Huntingdonshire	735	696	3,216	9,134	3,951	2,807	24%
South Cambridgeshire	551	603	2,827	9,244	3,378	2,768	21%
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	153	-	516	-	669	-	4%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>16,178</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>83%</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>15,576</b>	<b>10,229</b>	<b>19,498</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>-</b>

Note – local figures will not always match national figures due to rounding

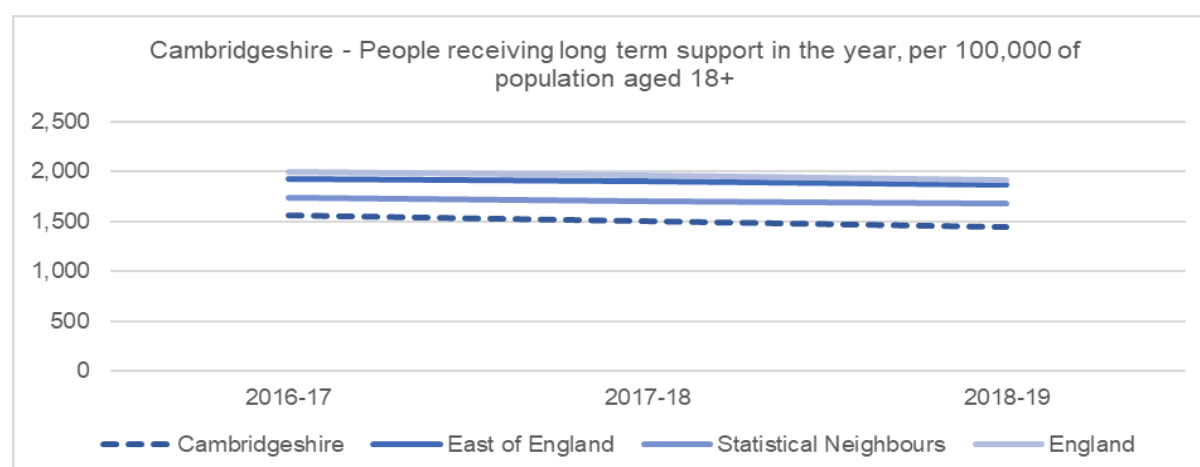
\*Cambridgeshire district percentages relate to Cambridgeshire total and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough percentages relate to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority total

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

Across both local 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 highest in Fenland, although this is still lower than the England rate (4,350, not shown)

**Figure 50.** 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 2019, p38)

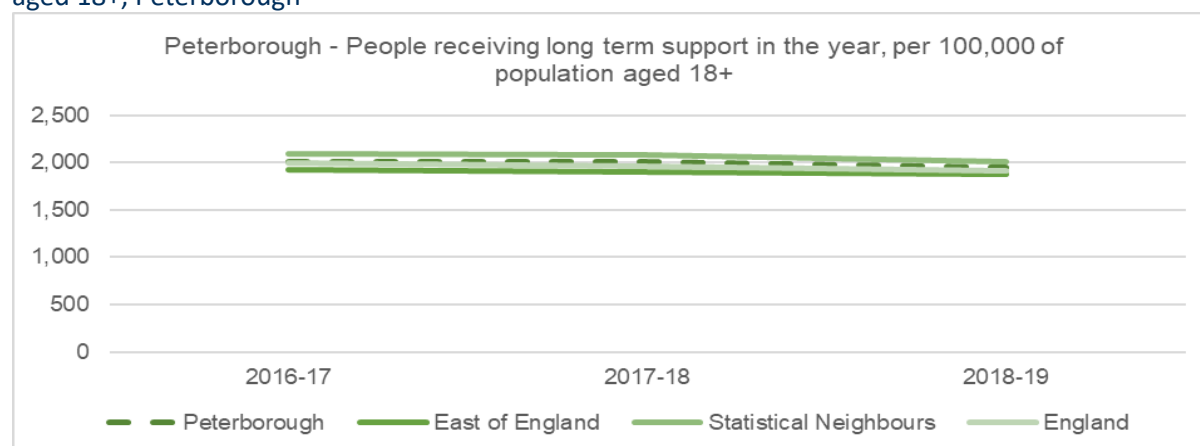


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 72

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

In Cambridgeshire the number of people aged 18+ receiving long-term support within the year has decreased over the period 2016-17 – 2018-19 and remains lower than national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

**Figure 51.** 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 72

**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114

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 69.** Number of people receiving long term support, 2018/19 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	465	541	800	4,962	1,265	1,240	17%
East Cambridgeshire	275	530	709	3,974	984	1,412	13%
Fenland	460	790	947	4,116	1,407	1,732	19%
Huntingdonshire	607	575	1328	3,772	1,935	1,375	26%
South Cambridgeshire	203	222	293	958	496	406	7%
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	538		825		1,363		18%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>-</b>

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

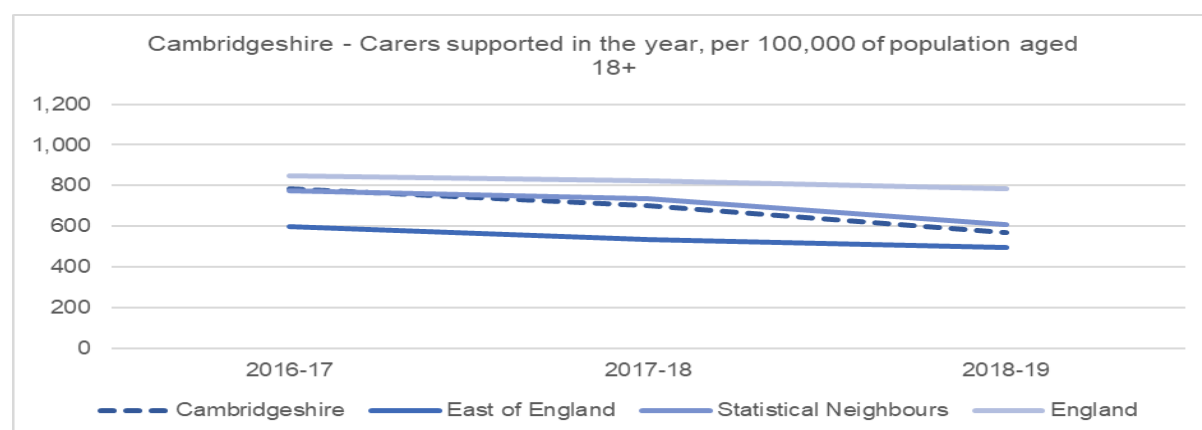
**Sources:** see Data sources on page 114



Across both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the majority of people receiving long term support are aged 65+. In Cambridgeshire, the number of people receiving long term support per 100,000 of population aged 18+ is marginally higher in Fenland than in other districts. 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 (1,910, data not shown).

**Figure 52.** 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 2019, p62)

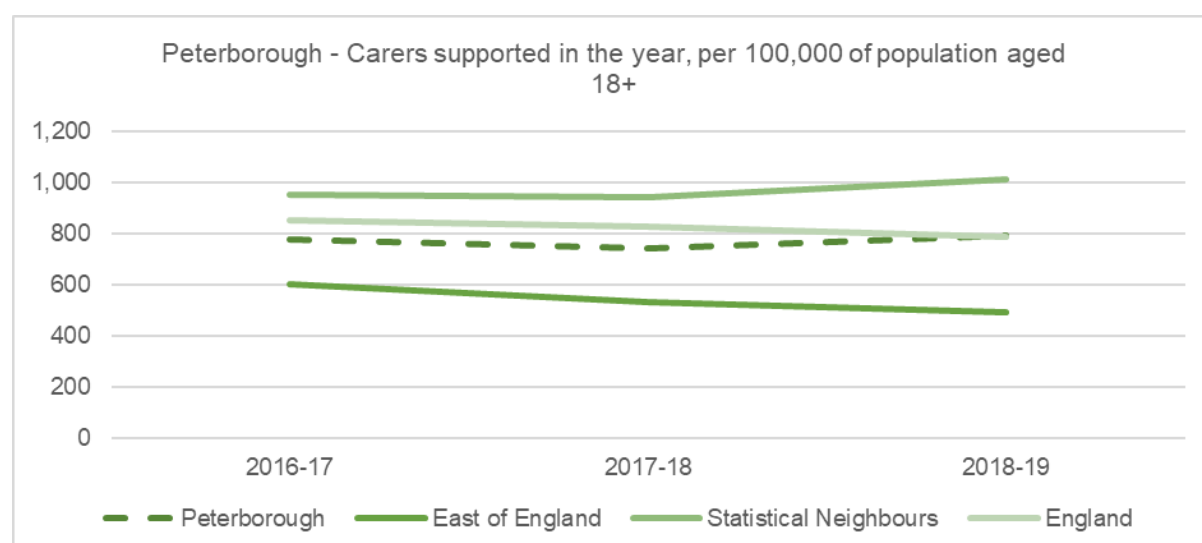


Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 72

Sources: see Data sources on page 114

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

**Figure 53.** Carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population, aged 18+, Peterborough



Note: Statistical Neighbours are listed in Table 72

Sources: see Data sources on page 114

In Peterborough, the number of carers supported within the year per 100,000 of population increased slightly in the 2018/19 financial year, but remains in line with the England average and above the regional average.

**Table 70.** Number of carers supported in the 2018/19 financial year

Area	No. Carers supported	%*	Per 100,000 Population aged 18+
Cambridge	370	13%	363
East Cambridgeshire	430	15%	617
Fenland	605	21%	745
Huntingdonshire	790	27%	561
South Cambridgeshire	670	23%	549
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	70	2%	-
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>569</b>
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>791</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>619</b>

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 114

With regard to 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 Cambridgeshire districts, and the local authority as a whole, have a lower rate of carers supported per 100,000 of population than the England average (785, data not shown). The rate for Peterborough is broadly in line with the England average.

## 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 November 2019

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics>

District level data was obtained from the Cambridgeshire Childrens Social care statutory returns – CiN Census and SSDA903 LAC return

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-in-need-census-2018-to-2019-guide>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-2018-to-2019-guide>

**Table 71. Children's social care statistical neighbours**

Cambridgeshire County Council Statistical Neighbours			Peterborough City Council 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://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-activity-and-finance-report/2018-19>

**Table 72. Adult social care statistical neighbours**

Cambridgeshire County Council statistical neighbours	Peterborough City Council 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 73. 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 74.** Life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18 and 2016-18, Gap between the least and most deprived (years\*)

Area	Life expectancy (years)		Gap in Life expectancy between the least and most deprived (years)*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cambridge	81.0	83.6	11.6	11.6
East Cambridgeshire	81.1	85.2	6.9	5.1
Fenland	78.6	82.2	8.6	3.2
Huntingdonshire	81.4	84.4	7.7	6.3
South Cambridgeshire	82.8	85.7	1.3	2.6
Cambridgeshire	81.2	84.3	7.5	7.0
Peterborough	78.2	82.3	9.7	5.8
England	79.6	83.2	9.5	7.5

\* Confidence interval could not be calculated  
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 A01b and A02a

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

**Table 75.** Healthy life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	Years	
	Males	Females
Cambridgeshire	64.3	66.7
Peterborough	61.4	59.5
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	63.7	64.9
England	63.4	63.9

Data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined is not available

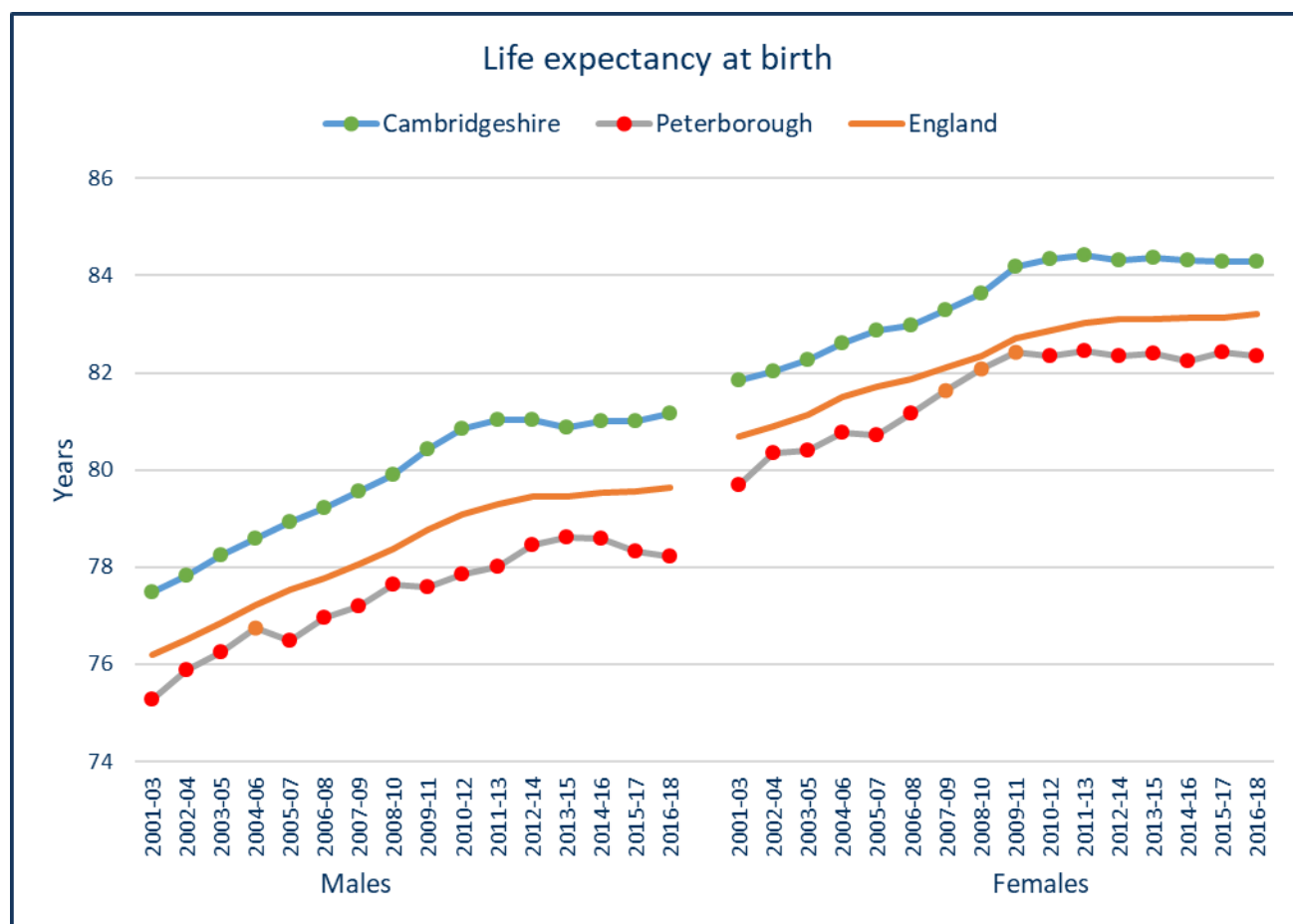
	Statistically significantly better than the England average
	Statistically similar to the England average
	Statistically significantly worse than the England average

**Source:** Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator A01a

### Key points:

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

**Figure 54.** Life expectancy at birth, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England, 2001-03 to 2016-18



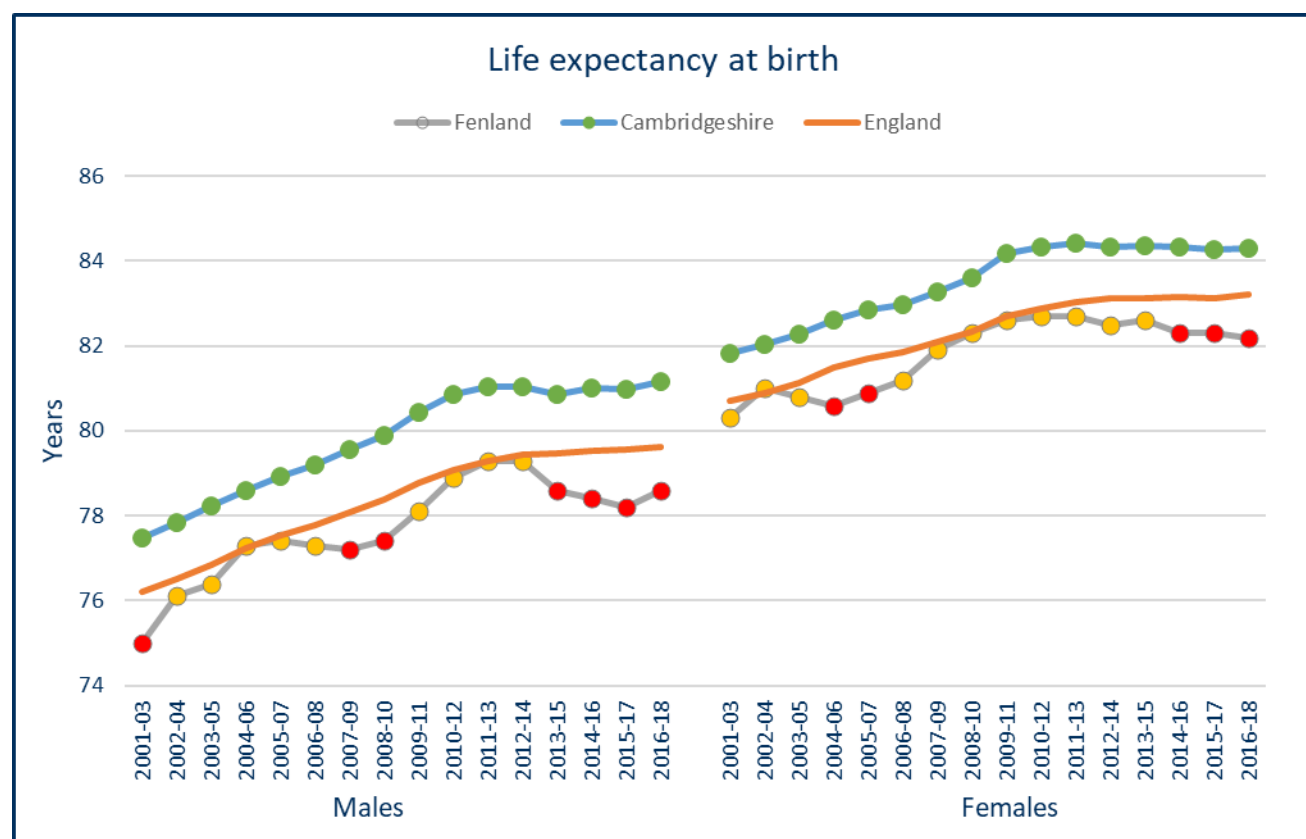
- Statistically significantly better than the England average
- Statistically similar to the England average
- Statistically significantly worse than the England average

**Source:** Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator A01b

### Key points:

- Life expectancy at birth in men and women in Peterborough has generally been statistically significantly 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 55.** Life expectancy at birth, Fenland, Cambridgeshire and England, 2001-03 to 2016-18



- 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 A01b

**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 than the national average, with 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 2014-16 and 2015-17 rates statistically significantly below the England level for the first time since 2005-07.



## 7.2 All-cause mortality

**Table 76.** All-cause mortality, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	2,511	882.3	699	293.9
East Cambridgeshire	2,228	830.8	639	258.8
Fenland	3,473	1,009.2	1,148	384.6
Huntingdonshire	4,371	858.5	1,285	257.1
South Cambridgeshire	3,529	750.0	969	225.9
Cambridgeshire	16,112	856.3	4,740	275.9
Peterborough	4,806	1,033.0	1,707	379.2
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>20,918</b>	<b>892.1</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>297.5</b>

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 averages 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 almost 7,000 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year between 2015 and 2017.

**Table 77.** All-cause mortality by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	4,020	1,078.4	1,303	404.9
2	3,595	932.5	1,052	303.6
3	3,003	788.9	876	239.5
4	2,914	787.8	813	235.5
5 - Least deprived	2,580	700.9	696	206.9
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	16,112	856.3	4,740	275.9

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, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

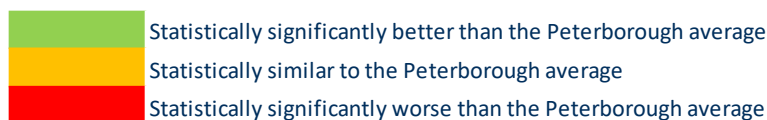
**Key points:**

- The rates of all-age all-cause and under 75 mortality are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 40% of wards in the county.
- There is a clear gradient in improving mortality outcomes from most deprived to least deprived.

**Table 78.** All-cause mortality by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	1,322	1,119.1	561	484.2
2	1,198	1,164.0	408	430.8
3	1,113	1,067.1	344	336.5
4	827	878.8	267	300.8
5 - Least deprived	346	772.1	127	265.2
<b>Peterborough</b>	4,806	1,033.0	1,707	379.2

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate



**Source:** Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

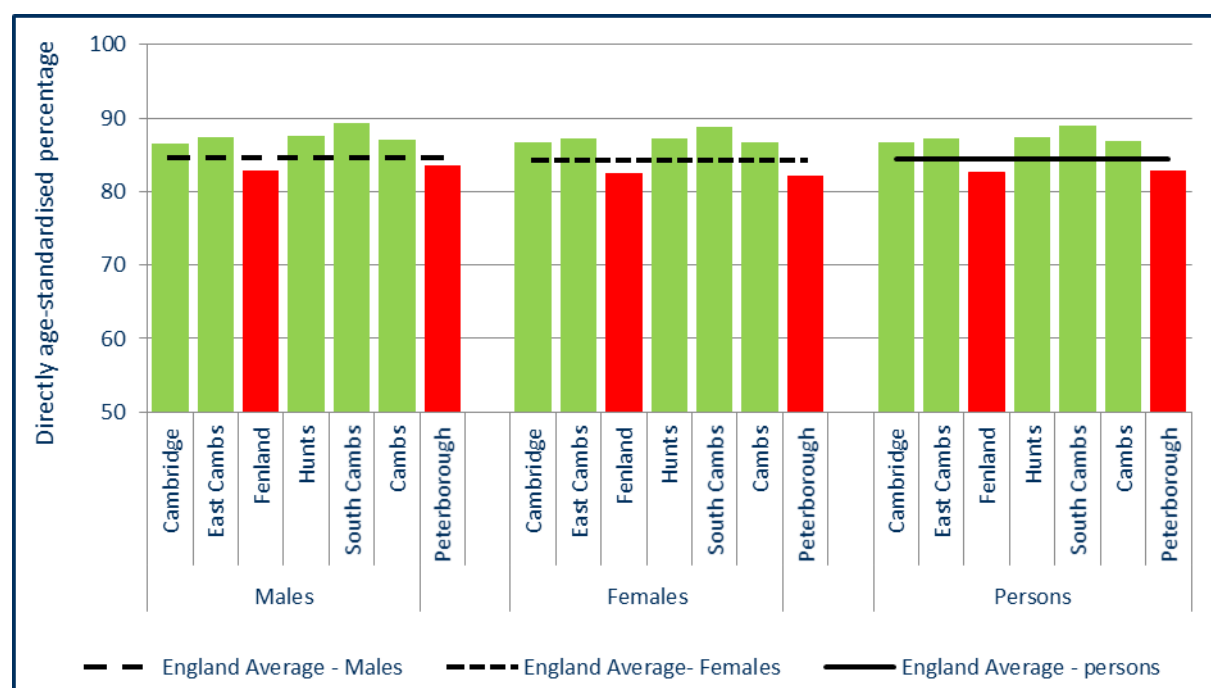
#### Key points:

- 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, with statistically significantly lower mortality rates in the least deprived two quintiles.

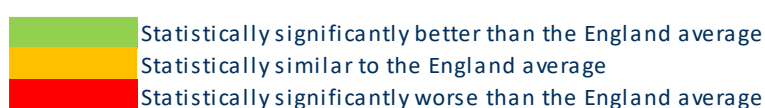
### 7.3 Overall health status and levels of disability

#### Percentage in good or very good health

**Figure 56.** 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)

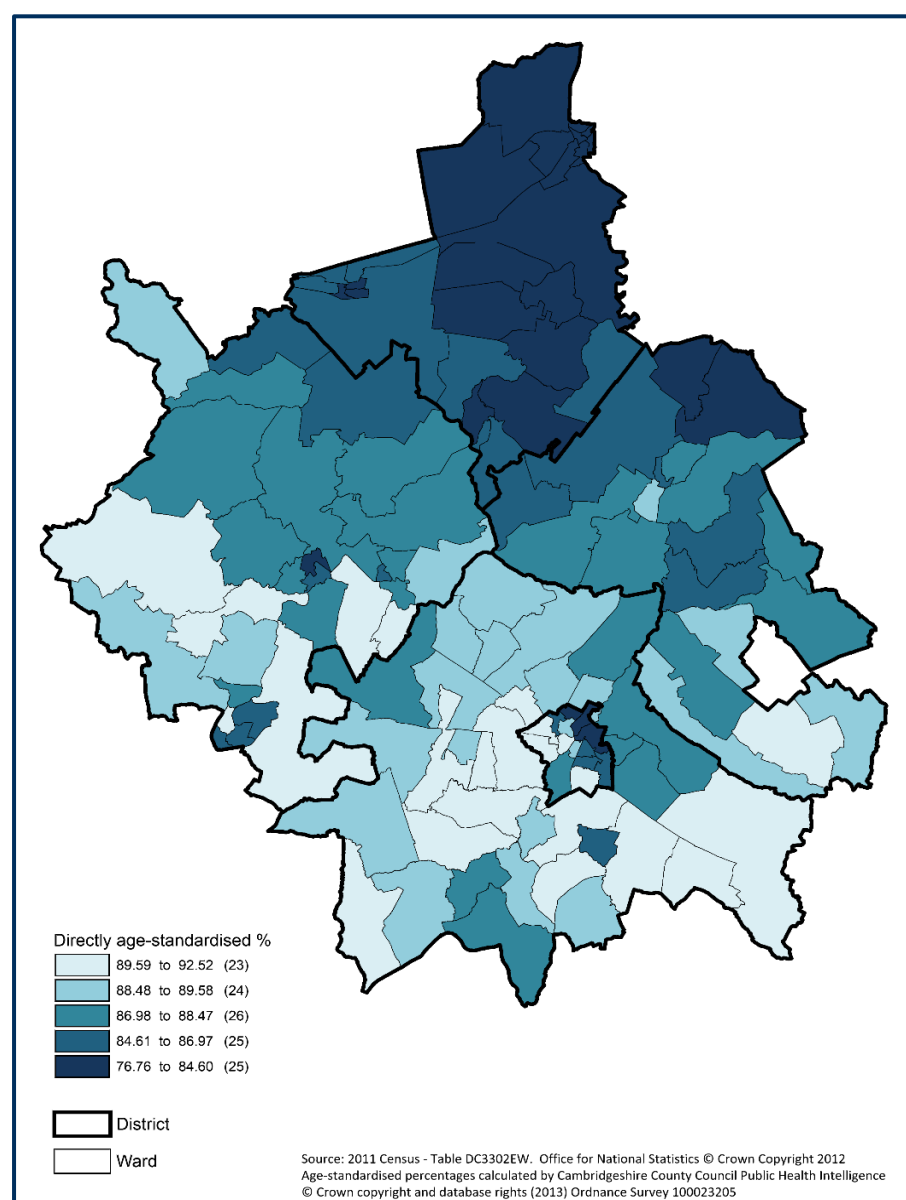


**Source:** ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

### 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 district.

**Figure 57.** Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting good or very good health by ward, Cambridgeshire, 2011

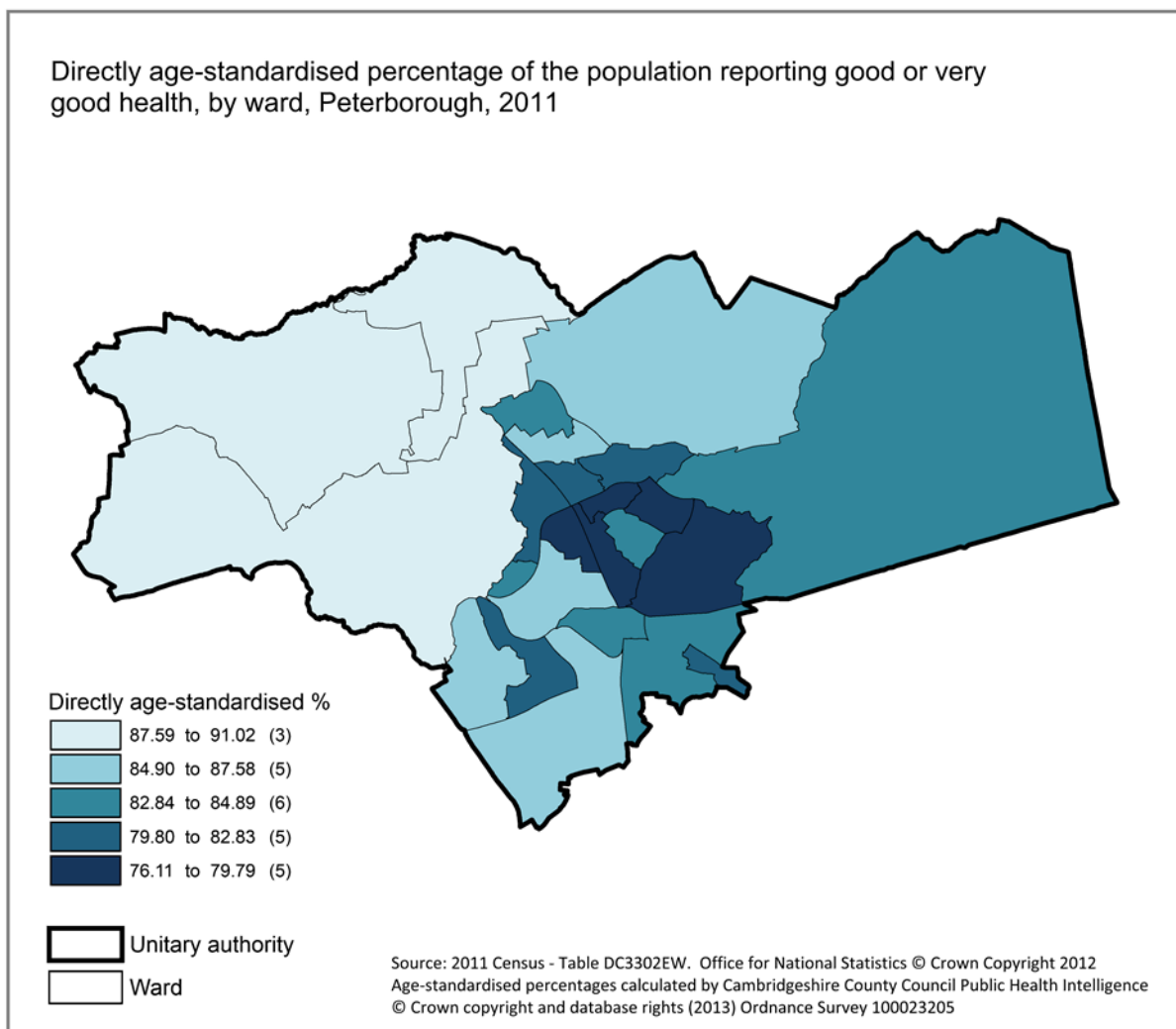


**Source:** ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

### 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 58.** Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting good or very good health by ward, Peterborough, 2011



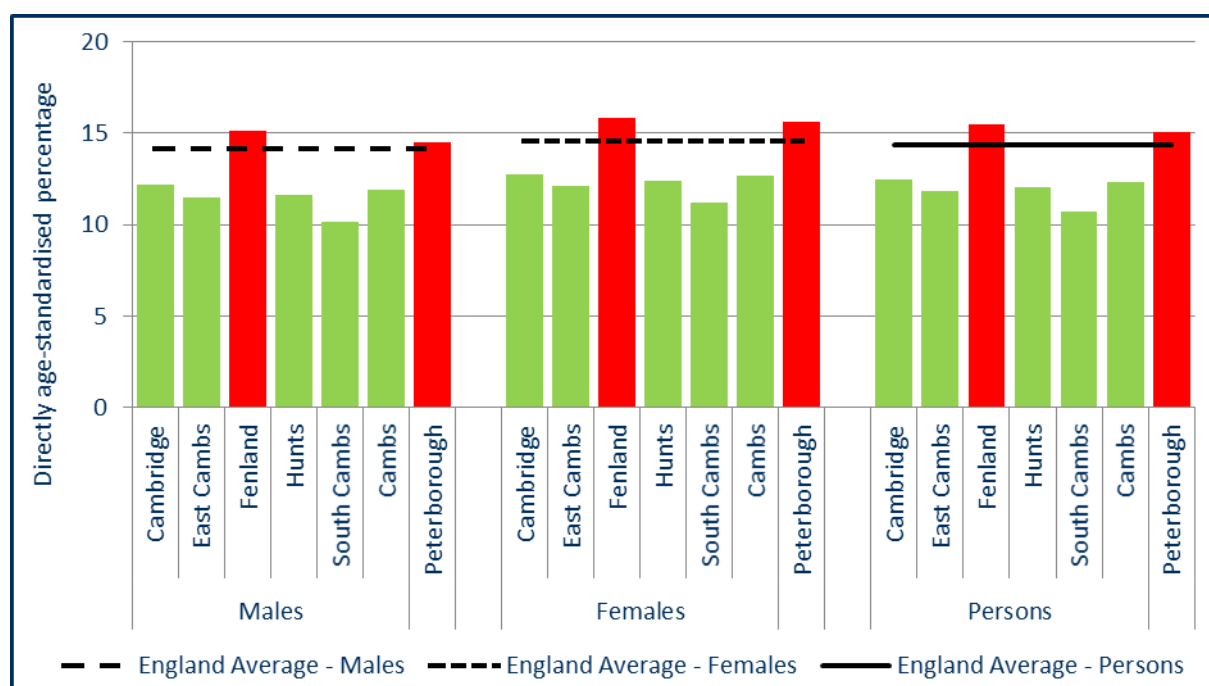
**Source:** ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

### Key points:

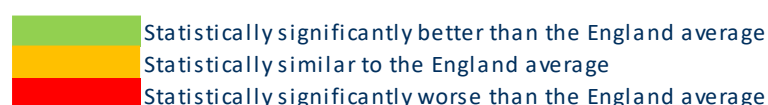
- At ward level (2011 wards), the age-standardised percentage reporting good or very good health was statistically significantly lower than the Peterborough average in:
  - Bretton North, Central, Dogsthorpe, East, North, Orton Longueville, Paston, and Ravensthorpe wards. The percentages in all of these wards were also statistically significantly lower than the England average.

### Percentage with a long-term activity-limiting illness

**Figure 59.** 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)



**Source:** ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

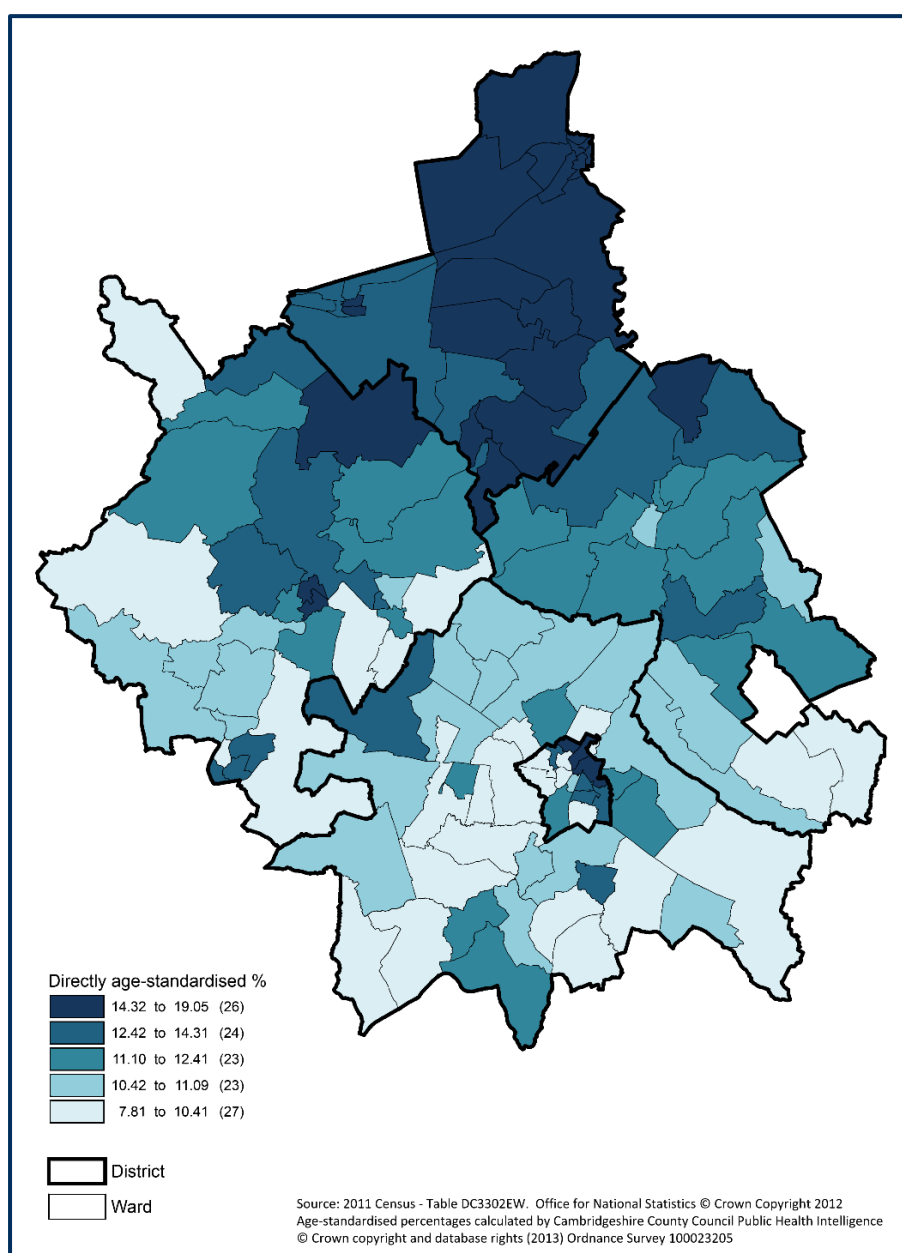
### Key points:

- 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 illness as limiting 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 60.** Directly age-standardised percentage of the population reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness by ward, Cambridgeshire, 2011

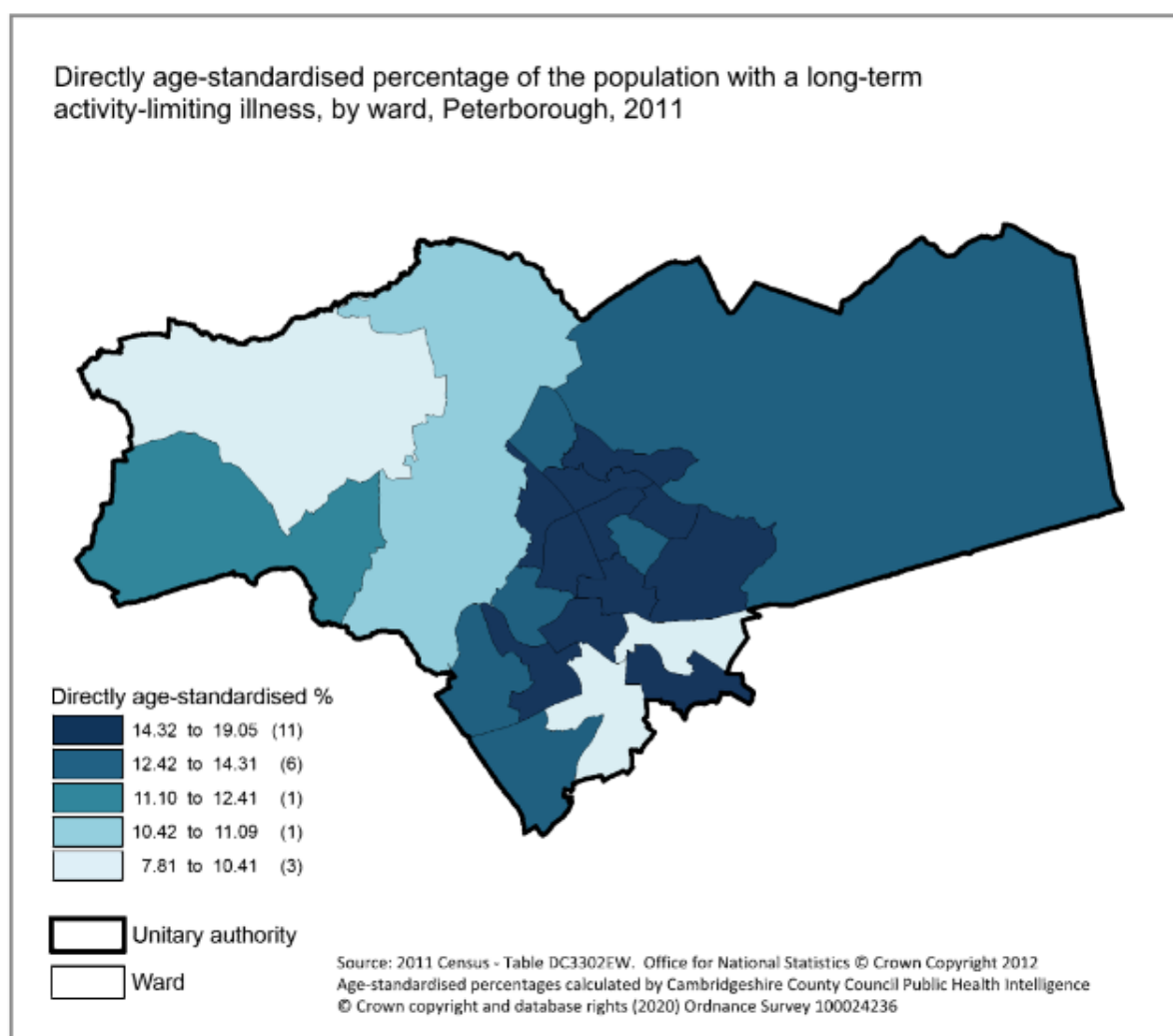


**Source:** ONS Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence

### 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 61.** 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 electoral ward level, directly age-standardised percentages of the population reporting a long-term activity limiting illness are higher towards Peterborough's urban, densely populated centre, reflecting a general trend of worse healthcare outcomes within these areas compared to Peterborough's outer, rural areas.

## 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)<sup>9</sup> and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)<sup>10</sup> 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 79.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>40,289</b>	<b>41,290</b>	<b>42,478</b>	<b>42,875</b>	<b>43,010</b>	<b>40,439</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>42,504</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>45,294</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>46,028</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>45,745</b>	<b>2,735</b>

Note: \*Cambridgeshire values are calculated separately by POPPI/PANSI and will not necessarily sum with district sub-values

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

**Table 80.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>		<b>2.5%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>		<b>5.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

**Table 81.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>11,811</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>12,846</b>	<b>12,787</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12,509</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>13,465</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>13,581</b>	<b>794</b>

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 82.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>	-	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	-	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

**Table 83.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>24,109</b>	<b>24,856</b>	<b>25,734</b>	<b>25,874</b>	<b>25,851</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25,467</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>27,291</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>27,718</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>27,509</b>	<b>1,658</b>

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 84.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>	-	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	-	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

**Table 85.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>83,656</b>	<b>84,593</b>	<b>85,794</b>	<b>86,921</b>	<b>87,608</b>	<b>84,121</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>87,980</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>92,882</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>94,224</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>93,561</b>	<b>5,953</b>

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 86.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>	-	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	-	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

**Table 87.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>40,127</b>	<b>43,167</b>	<b>48,736</b>	<b>56,316</b>	<b>63,472</b>	<b>40,118</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>43,589</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>50,464</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>58,994</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>66,839</b>	<b>3,367</b>

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 88.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>		<b>7.6%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>58.2%</b>		<b>8.7%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>

**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.<sup>11</sup> 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.

**Table 89.** 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
<b>C&amp;P</b>	<b>10,556</b>	<b>11,534</b>	<b>13,659</b>	<b>16,385</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>14,244</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>20,420</b>	<b>1,182</b>

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

<sup>11</sup>

<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>

**Table 90.** 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%
<b>C&amp;P</b>	-	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	-	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>

**Source:** Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI) & Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) Population Data & Projections

## 7.4 Main causes of death

**Table 91.** Major causes of death, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Underlying cause of death	Average annual number of deaths	Percentage
Cancer	1,981	28.4%
Cardiovascular disease	1,739	24.9%
Respiratory disease	911	13.1%
Dementia and Alzheimer's	870	12.5%
Other conditions	1,472	21.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

### Key points:

- Around 7,000 deaths occurred each year in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents during 2016-18
- The highest proportion of deaths were due to cancer (28.4%) and cardiovascular disease (24.9%), followed by respiratory disease (13.1%) and dementia and Alzheimer's (12.5%).



## Cardiovascular disease

**Table 92.** Mortality from cardiovascular disease, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	632	220.3	144	62.3
East Cambridgeshire	598	222.1	154	62.1
Fenland	841	241.5	243	80.2
Huntingdonshire	1,071	211.6	254	50.7
South Cambridgeshire	906	191.4	185	42.9
Cambridgeshire	4,048	214.5	980	57.1
Peterborough	1,170	253.3	390	88.3
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>63.7</b>

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 rates of all-age and under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- Around 1,740 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died from cardiovascular disease each year between 2016 and 2018.



**Table 93.** Mortality from cardiovascular disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	945	251.7	261	81.3
2	922	238.8	237	69.1
3	736	193.5	172	46.8
4	772	208.9	180	52.2
5 - Least deprived	673	181.5	130	38.8
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>57.1</b>

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, 2019 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 94.** Mortality from cardiovascular disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	320	273.0	133	118.7
2	293	284.1	104	111.2
3	270	261.8	78	78.5
4	191	203.9	53	60.2
5 - Least deprived	96	224.2	22	45.4
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>88.3</b>

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, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

## Key point:

- Rates of all-age mortality due to cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly lower in the second least deprived 20% of wards in Peterborough than the Peterborough average.
- Rates of under 75 mortality due to cardiovascular disease are statistically significantly lower in the least deprived 40% of wards in Peterborough and statistically significantly higher in the most deprived 20% of wards than the Peterborough average.

## Cancer

**Table 95.** Mortality from cancer, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	650	246.1	261	114.7
East Cambridgeshire	642	240.3	266	107.8
Fenland	968	283.9	432	141.9
Huntingdonshire	1,259	242.5	575	114.8
South Cambridgeshire	1,112	238.2	453	105.5
Cambridgeshire	4,631	249.0	1,987	116.1
Peterborough	1,312	285.9	624	143.6
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>121.7</b>

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 Fenland and in Peterborough.
- Around 1,980 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year from cancer between 2016 and 2018.

**Table 96.** Mortality from cancer by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	1,082	297.6	468	145.7
2	980	261.9	429	125.2
3	890	231.7	410	111.9
4	877	236.3	343	99.5
5 - Least deprived	802	220.0	337	100.4
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>116.1</b>

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, 2019 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 97.** Mortality from cancer by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	355	307.7	187	169.6
2	308	309.6	147	160.4
3	293	283.7	122	123.0
4	248	266.4	108	123.7
5 - Least deprived	108	230.2	60	128.0
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>285.9</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>143.6</b>

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, 2019 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 98.** Mortality from respiratory disease, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016-18

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	295	103.5	59	26.5
East Cambridgeshire	255	94.8	54	21.9
Fenland	508	145.5	129	42.3
Huntingdonshire	642	127.4	138	27.4
South Cambridgeshire	389	82.3	73	17.0
Cambridgeshire	2,089	111.0	453	26.5
Peterborough	643	139.6	167	38.5
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>29.0</b>

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 910 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died from respiratory disease each year between 2016 and 2018.

**Table 99.** Mortality from respiratory disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	565	150.4	146	45.4
2	480	124.4	106	31.1
3	390	103.1	77	20.8
4	344	93.1	79	22.9
5 - Least deprived	310	83.8	45	13.5
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>26.5</b>

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, 2019 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 100.** Mortality from respiratory disease by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	180	157.2	46	42.1
2	160	155.8	44	48.5
3	152	146.2	37	36.9
4	102	109.0	30	34.3
5 - Least deprived	49	111.3	10	21.4
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>38.5</b>

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, 2019 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 101.** Mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	406	132.2	14	6.8
East Cambridgeshire	270	100.2	10	4.0
Fenland	400	111.7	31	9.8
Huntingdonshire	529	106.3	21	4.1
South Cambridgeshire	417	87.0	16	3.8
Cambridgeshire	2,022	105.7	92	5.4
Peterborough	588	128.6	26	6.4
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5.6</b>

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 mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined average in 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 75 mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's is statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in Fenland.
- Around 870 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents died each year from dementia and Alzheimer's between 2016 and 2018.

**Table 102.** Mortality from Dementia and Alzheimer's by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Cambridgeshire, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	564	144.8	35	10.8
2	483	121.1	26	7.8
3	366	97.4	11	3.0
4	329	88.8	9	2.6
5 - Least deprived	280	75.2	11	3.3
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5.4</b>

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, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

#### Key points:

- The rates of all-age mortality due to Dementia and Alzheimer's are statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 40% of wards in the county and under 75's mortality is statistically significantly higher than Cambridgeshire average in the most deprived 20% of wards in Cambridgeshire.
- All-age rates are statistically significantly lower than the county average in the least deprived 40% of wards in Cambridgeshire.

**Table 103.** Mortality from dementia and Alzheimer's by deprivation quintile of ward of residence, Peterborough, 2016-18

Deprivation quintile	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
1 - Most deprived	126	110.8	11	11.0
2	162	152.4	-	-
3	158	154.1	-	-
4	114	121.4	8	9.7
5 - Least deprived	28	71.0	-	-
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6.4</b>

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, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation).

**Key point:**

- The rates of all-age mortality due to dementia and Alzheimer's are statistically significantly lower than the Peterborough average for the least deprived quintile in Peterborough. The numbers for Under 75s were low in three deprivation quintiles and suppressed 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 (JSNA) 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.

**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:



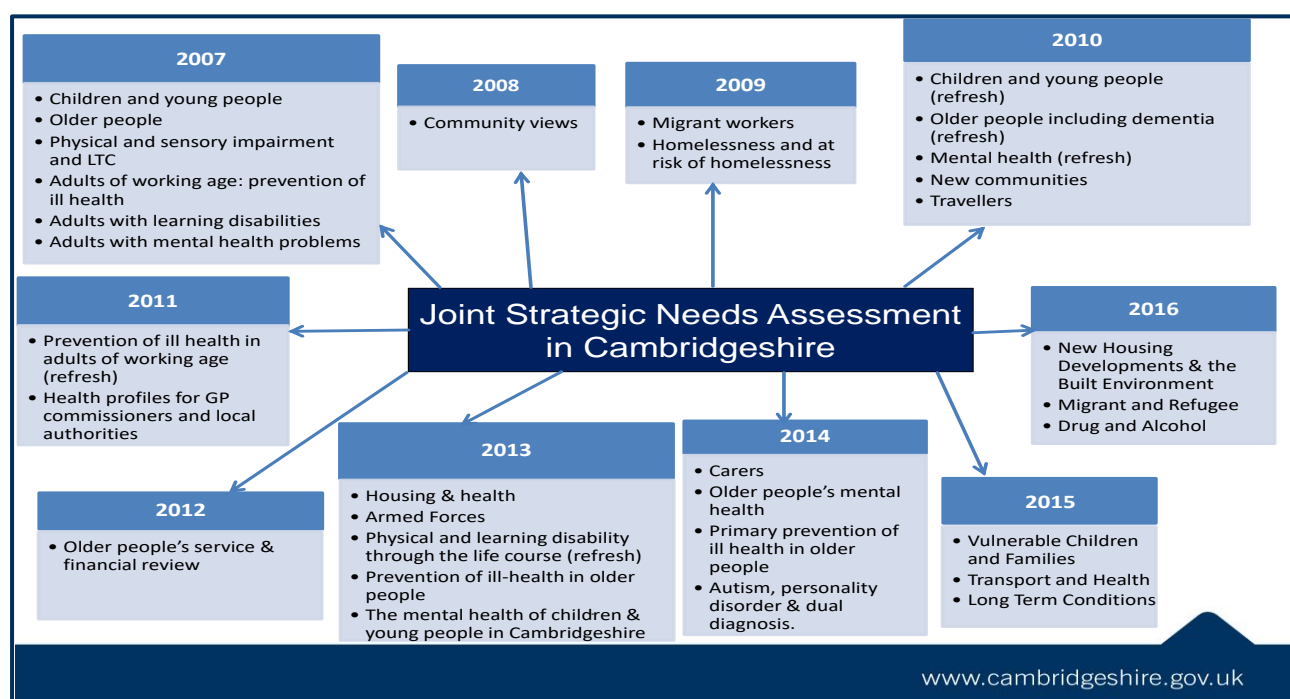
- Ensure that children and young people have the best opportunities in life to enable them to become healthy adults and make the best of their life chances
  - Narrow the gap between those neighbourhoods and communities with the best and worst health outcomes
  - Enable older people to stay independent 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.
- **An inaugural joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough covering the time period 2020-2024 will be launched in 2020.**

## 8.2 Overview of Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's JSNA programme

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 62.** Summary of Cambridgeshire's JSNA programme



Source: Cambridgeshire Insight at <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna/>

**Figure 63.** Summary of Peterborough's JSNA programme



### Health and Social Care

- Public Health
  - Your health
  - Healthy habits
  - Youth health champions
  - Joint Strategic Needs Assessments**
  - Health and Wellbeing Strategy
  - Clinical commissioning group
  - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment
  - Local health profile
  - Annual Public Health report
  - Public Health Outcomes Framework
  - Healthy Peterborough

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) analyse the health needs of populations to inform and guide commissioning of health, well-being and social care services within local authority areas.

The JSNA process helps identify current and future health and wellbeing needs, leading to agreed commissioning priorities that will improve outcomes and reduce health inequalities.

### JSNA in Peterborough

#### Analysis

JSNA analysis includes assessment of:

- > demography
- > social and environmental context
- > Lifestyle/Risk Factors
- > burden of Ill-Health
- > current service provision and projected future requirements.

- 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](mailto:david.lea@cambridgeshire.gov.uk), [PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk) or [phi-team@peterborough.gov.uk](mailto: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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Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council  
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Public Health Intelligence team guide at <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health>