**Summary of Office for National Statistics (ONS) mortality data for deaths occurring between March and July for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released its **Deaths involving Covid-19 by local area and deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 31 July 2020** analysis on 28th August 2020. This included analysis of observed numbers of deaths and directly age-standardised rates of mortality per 100,000 population for all causes, Covid-19 and non-Covid-19 related reasons. This report summarises the released ONS data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, including comparisons to England.

Within the dataset, a death is considered to be Covid-19 related if Covid-19 is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate. Deaths are included within the data if they occurred between 1 March 2020 and 31 July 2020 (and registered up to and including 15 August 2020).

The tables and figures throughout this report are based for the **Deaths involving Covid-19 by local area and deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 31 July 2020** dataset which can be accessed at the following ONS webpage:

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand31july2020

**Table 1: All cause deaths and directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population, by month, for deaths occurring 1 March - 31 July 2020**





Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 2: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by sex, Local Authorities in England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’. Rates are calculated using ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates.



Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* For Cambridgeshire, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths were statistically significantly lower than the national rates for March, April, June and July, (not May), as well as the 5-month combined period.
* For Peterborough, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths were statistically similar to the national rates in each of the five months between March and July, as well as the 5-month combined period.
* The numbers of deaths and directly age-standardised rates were highest in April but have decreased each month since for each area**.**
* At a district level, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths were statistically significantly lower than the national rates for the March-July combined period for all Cambridgeshire districts except Fenland (which was statistically similar).
* In May, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths were statistically significantly higher than the national average for Fenland.

**Table 2: Numbers of deaths and directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 for deaths from all-causes occurring 1 March – 31 July 2020**



Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 2: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by sex, Local Authorities in England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’. Rates are calculated using ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates.



Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* For the period March to July, Cambridgeshire’s directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths for persons, males and females are statistically significantly lower than the national rates.
* For the period March to July, Peterborough’s directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths for persons, males and females are statistically similar to the national rates.
* At a district level, Fenland: persons/males/females, East Cambridgeshire: males, and Cambridge: females, have directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 for all cause deaths that are statistically similar to the national rates. All others districts are statistically significantly lower than the national rate.

**Table 3: Covid-19 deaths and directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population, by month, for deaths occurring 1 March – 31 July 2020**





‘u’ = Low reliability. The age-standardised rate is of low quality.

‘:‘ = Data not available. The age-standardised rate and its lower and upper confidence interval is unavailable.

Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 2: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by sex, Local Authorities in England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’. Rates are calculated using ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates.



Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* For Cambridgeshire, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths was statistically significantly lower than the national rate in March and April; it was statistically similar to the national rates in May and June. A rate was not available for July.
* For the 5-month period combined, the directly aged-standardised rate per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths was statistically significantly lower than the national rate for Cambridgeshire.
* For Peterborough, the directly aged-standardised rates per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths was statistically significantly lower than the national rate in April and statistically similar in May and June. A rate was not available for July.
* For the 5-month period combined, the directly aged-standardised rate per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths was statistically significantly lower than the national rate for Peterborough.
* The numbers of Covid-19 deaths and directly age-standardised rates were higher in April but have decreased in May and further in June and July for each area.

**Table 4: Numbers of deaths and directly age-standardised rates (DASR) for Covid-19 related deaths occurring 1 March – 31 July 2020**



Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 2: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by sex, Local Authorities in England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’. Rates are calculated using ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates.



Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* For the period March to July, Cambridgeshire’s directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths for persons, males and females are statistically significantly lower than the national rates.
* In Peterborough, the directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 for Covid-19 deaths for persons and males are statistically significantly lower than the national rates; for females it is statistically similar to the national average.
* At a district level, Cambridge has statistically similar rates of Covid-19 deaths to the national rates for persons, males and females; Huntingdonshire male and female rates and Fenland’s male and female rates are also statistically similar to the national rates.

**Table 5: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates of deaths by deprivation deciles in England, for deaths occurring 1 March – 31 July 2020, persons**



DASR = Directly age-standardised rate of mortality per 100,000 population

Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 3: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by sex, deprivation deciles in England, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’

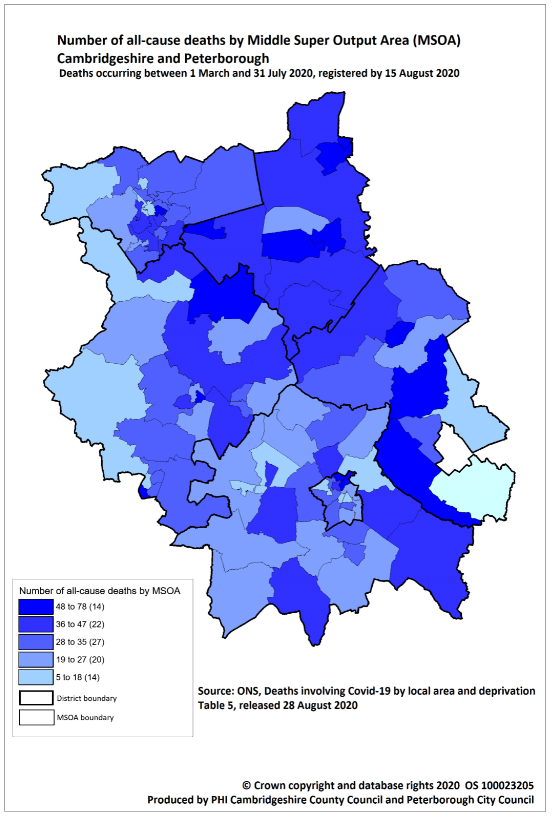


Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* Local data are not available for deaths by deprivation decile but national data show clear correlation between higher (worse) rates of mortality from all causes, Covid 19 and non-Covid 19 related causes and relative deprivation for all persons.
* DASRs within the more deprived deciles are statistically significantly higher (worse) than the national average and conversely, mortality rates are statistically significantly lower within the least deprived deciles.

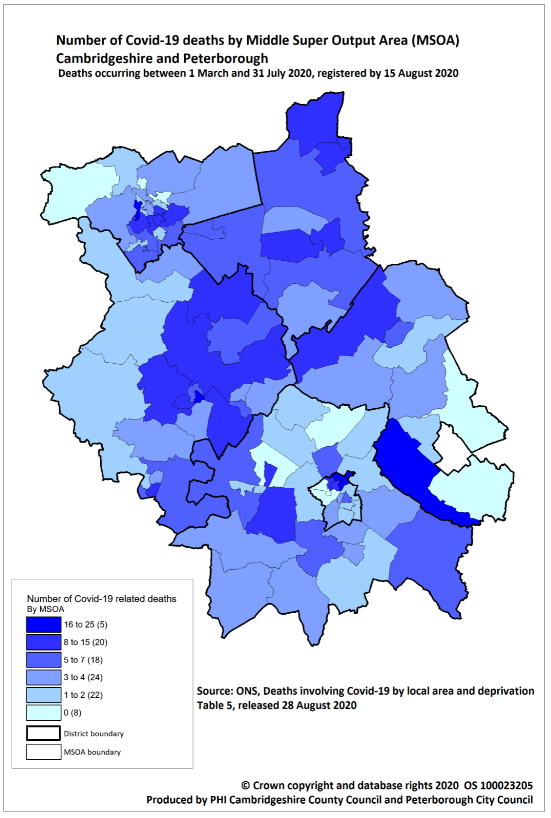
**Figure 1: Number of all-cause deaths by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, March-July 2020**



**Key points:**

* Numbers of all-cause deaths are marginally higher across Fenland and in areas such as Kings Hedges and East Chesterton in Cambridge, Soham, Swaffham and Bottisham, and North Ely in East Cambridgeshire and Ramsay, Huntingdon, and St Neot’s in Huntingdonshire, in comparison to Cambridgeshire overall. The Central Park area of Peterboroguh also has higher numbers of all-cause deaths.
* Figures to be used with caution as there is no adjustment for the age of the local population, or distintion between community cases and cases in settings, such as a care home.

**Figure 2: Number of Covid-19 related deaths by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, March-July 2020**



**Key points:**

* Numbers of deaths from Covid-19 are higher across Huntingdonshire as a whole, compared to other Cambridgeshire districts, although variation is observed across the area.
* At an MSOA level, the map shows that Fenland appears to have slightly higher numbers across the district, in general.
* Kings Hedges (Cambridge), Swaffham and Bottisham (East Cambridgeshire), East Chesterton (Cambridge), Huntingdon Hartford (Huntingdonshire), and Bretton Park (Peterborough) are the MSOAs with an excess of 15 Covid-19 related deaths occuring March-July 2020.
* Figures to be used with caution as there is no adjustment for the age of the local population, or distintion between community cases and cases in settings, such as a care home.

**Table 6: Numbers and percentages of all Cambridgeshire & Peterborough deaths by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA[[1]](#footnote-1)) from all causes, Covid 19 and Non-Covid 19 and % of MSOA population not ‘White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British’ at time of 2011 Census, Ranked by number of all cause deaths**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MSOA code** | **ONS geography MSOA name** | **House of Commons Library MSOA Names** | **All-cause deaths** | **% of all cause deaths** | **Covid-19 deaths** | **% of all Covid-19 deaths** | **Non Covid-19 deaths** | **% of all non-Covid-19 deaths** | **% non-White:English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British (2011 Census)** |
| E02003744 | Fenland 003 | Wisbech South & Peckover | 78 | 2.4% | 9 | 1.8% | 69 | 2.6% | 18.4% |
| E02003743 | Fenland 002 | Wisbech North | 68 | 2.1% | 8 | 1.6% | 60 | 2.2% | 21.5% |
| E02003719 | Cambridge 001 | Kings Hedges | 62 | 1.9% | 25 | 4.9% | 37 | 1.4% | 31.9% |
| E02003750 | Fenland 009 | March West | 61 | 1.9% | 13 | 2.5% | 48 | 1.8% | 5.3% |
| E02003747 | Fenland 006 | Whittlesey | 59 | 1.8% | 6 | 1.2% | 53 | 2.0% | 4.4% |
| E02003737 | East Cambridgeshire 006 | Soham | 57 | 1.8% | 4 | 0.8% | 53 | 2.0% | 11.7% |
| E02003755 | Huntingdonshire 003 | Ramsey | 57 | 1.8% | 11 | 2.2% | 46 | 1.7% | 6.4% |
| E02003248 | Peterborough 012 | Central Park | 56 | 1.8% | 11 | 2.2% | 45 | 1.7% | 66.7% |
| E02003740 | East Cambridgeshire 009 | Swaffham & Bottisham | 55 | 1.7% | 19 | 3.7% | 36 | 1.3% | 7.9% |
| E02003721 | Cambridge 003 | East Chesterton | 54 | 1.7% | 18 | 3.5% | 36 | 1.3% | 29.9% |
| E02003761 | Huntingdonshire 009 | Huntingdon Hartford | 54 | 1.7% | 18 | 3.5% | 36 | 1.3% | 15.1% |
| E02003734 | East Cambridgeshire 003 | North Ely | 53 | 1.7% | 6 | 1.2% | 47 | 1.7% | 15.8% |
| E02003774 | Huntingdonshire 022 | St Neots Eaton Socon | 49 | 1.5% | 6 | 1.2% | 43 | 1.6% | 7.3% |
| E02003748 | Fenland 007 | March East | 48 | 1.5% | 9 | 1.8% | 39 | 1.5% | 8.1% |
| E02003251 | Peterborough 015 | Longthorpe & Netherton | 46 | 1.4% | 10 | 2.0% | 36 | 1.3% | 28.3% |
| E02003250 | Peterborough 014 | Peterborough Central | 44 | 1.4% | 9 | 1.8% | 35 | 1.3% | 67.9% |
| E02003751 | Fenland 010 | Doddington, Wimblington & Manea | 44 | 1.4% | 7 | 1.4% | 37 | 1.4% | 5.1% |
| E02003745 | Fenland 004 | Wisbech St Mary, Waldersea & Christchurch | 43 | 1.3% | 7 | 1.4% | 36 | 1.3% | 6.6% |
| E02003764 | Huntingdonshire 012 | Huntingdon Central & West | 43 | 1.3% | 10 | 2.0% | 33 | 1.2% | 22.5% |
| E02003790 | South Cambridgeshire 016 | Linton & Balsham | 43 | 1.3% | 5 | 1.0% | 38 | 1.4% | 6.2% |
| E02003247 | Peterborough 011 | Bretton Park | 41 | 1.3% | 16 | 3.1% | 25 | 0.9% | 21.9% |
| E02003255 | Peterborough 019 | Stanground | 41 | 1.3% | 5 | 1.0% | 36 | 1.3% | 16.3% |
| E02006877 | Peterborough 022 | Hargate & Orton Longueville | 41 | 1.3% | 6 | 1.2% | 35 | 1.3% | 20.5% |
| E02003722 | Cambridge 004 | West Chesterton | 41 | 1.3% | 12 | 2.4% | 29 | 1.1% | 31.0% |
| E02003780 | South Cambridgeshire 006 | HIston, Impington & Orchard Park | 41 | 1.3% | 6 | 1.2% | 35 | 1.3% | 17.4% |
| E02003792 | South Cambridgeshire 018 | Meldreth, Melbourn & Great Chishill | 40 | 1.3% | 3 | 0.6% | 37 | 1.4% | 7.1% |
| E02003742 | Fenland 001 | Leverington, Gorefield & Tydd St Giles | 38 | 1.2% | 8 | 1.6% | 30 | 1.1% | 5.5% |
| E02003753 | Huntingdonshire 001 | Yaxley & Farcet | 38 | 1.2% | 3 | 0.6% | 35 | 1.3% | 8.2% |
| E02003758 | Huntingdonshire 006 | Somersham, Riptons & Raveleys | 38 | 1.2% | 9 | 1.8% | 29 | 1.1% | 6.7% |
| E02003768 | Huntingdonshire 016 | Houghton, Hemingford & Fenstanton | 38 | 1.2% | 8 | 1.6% | 30 | 1.1% | 7.8% |
| E02003785 | South Cambridgeshire 011 | Fulbourn & Teversham | 38 | 1.2% | 3 | 0.6% | 35 | 1.3% | 24.3% |
| E02003252 | Peterborough 016 | West Town & Woodston | 37 | 1.2% | 8 | 1.6% | 29 | 1.1% | 41.6% |
| E02003749 | Fenland 008 | Coates, Benwick & Pondersbridge | 37 | 1.2% | 7 | 1.4% | 30 | 1.1% | 4.3% |
| E02003784 | South Cambridgeshire 010 | Hardwick & Highfields | 37 | 1.2% | 10 | 2.0% | 27 | 1.0% | 11.2% |
| E02003733 | East Cambridgeshire 002 | Little Downham & Sutton | 36 | 1.1% | 8 | 1.6% | 28 | 1.0% | 5.6% |
| E02003752 | Fenland 011 | Chatteris | 36 | 1.1% | 3 | 0.6% | 33 | 1.2% | 7.2% |
| E02003242 | Peterborough 006 | Walton | 35 | 1.1% | 4 | 0.8% | 31 | 1.2% | 11.8% |
| E02003786 | South Cambridgeshire 012 | Great Shelford & Stapleford | 35 | 1.1% | 3 | 0.6% | 32 | 1.2% | 14.7% |
| E02003789 | South Cambridgeshire 015 | Sawston | 35 | 1.1% | 4 | 0.8% | 31 | 1.2% | 11.2% |
| E02003241 | Peterborough 005 | Eye & Thorney | 34 | 1.1% | 4 | 0.8% | 30 | 1.1% | 7.9% |
| E02003244 | Peterborough 008 | Dogsthorpe | 34 | 1.1% | 1 | 0.2% | 33 | 1.2% | 32.2% |
| E02003720 | Cambridge 002 | Arbury | 34 | 1.1% | 9 | 1.8% | 25 | 0.9% | 35.0% |
| E02003732 | East Cambridgeshire 001 | Littleport | 34 | 1.1% | 3 | 0.6% | 31 | 1.2% | 10.4% |
| E02003736 | East Cambridgeshire 005 | Haddenham, Stretham & Witchford | 34 | 1.1% | 3 | 0.6% | 31 | 1.2% | 6.9% |
| E02003763 | Huntingdonshire 011 | St Ives North | 34 | 1.1% | 4 | 0.8% | 30 | 1.1% | 12.7% |
| E02003249 | Peterborough 013 | Fengate & Parnwell | 32 | 1.0% | 8 | 1.6% | 24 | 0.9% | 42.2% |
| E02003728 | Cambridge 010 | Coleridge | 31 | 1.0% | 2 | 0.4% | 29 | 1.1% | 36.4% |
| E02003739 | East Cambridgeshire 008 | Burwell | 31 | 1.0% | 2 | 0.4% | 29 | 1.1% | 6.6% |
| E02003762 | Huntingdonshire 010 | Brampton, the Stukeleys and the Alconburys | 31 | 1.0% | 9 | 1.8% | 22 | 0.8% | 13.1% |
| E02003776 | South Cambridgeshire 002 | Cottenham | 31 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 31 | 1.2% | 10.4% |
| E02003783 | South Cambridgeshire 009 | Girton & Barton | 31 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.2% | 30 | 1.1% | 18.1% |
| E02003243 | Peterborough 007 | Paston | 30 | 0.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 30 | 1.1% | 25.1% |
| E02006878 | Peterborough 023 | Hampton Vale | 30 | 0.9% | 6 | 1.2% | 24 | 0.9% | 22.8% |
| E02003765 | Huntingdonshire 013 | St Ives South | 30 | 0.9% | 5 | 1.0% | 25 | 0.9% | 15.8% |
| E02003769 | Huntingdonshire 017 | Buckden & Perry | 30 | 0.9% | 3 | 0.6% | 27 | 1.0% | 10.0% |
| E02003770 | Huntingdonshire 018 | Little Paxton, Love's Farm & Great Gransden | 30 | 0.9% | 7 | 1.4% | 23 | 0.9% | 8.1% |
| E02003773 | Huntingdonshire 021 | St Neots Eynesbury | 30 | 0.9% | 8 | 1.6% | 22 | 0.8% | 7.8% |
| E02003239 | Peterborough 003 | Newborough & Peakirk | 29 | 0.9% | 4 | 0.8% | 25 | 0.9% | 8.9% |
| E02003730 | Cambridge 012 | Trumpington | 29 | 0.9% | 3 | 0.6% | 26 | 1.0% | 31.9% |
| E02003237 | Peterborough 001 | Glinton, Northborough & Maxey | 28 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.2% | 27 | 1.0% | 7.5% |
| E02003253 | Peterborough 017 | Fletton | 28 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.2% | 27 | 1.0% | 23.1% |
| E02003725 | Cambridge 007 | Central & West Cambridge | 28 | 0.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 28 | 1.0% | 38.3% |
| E02003771 | Huntingdonshire 019 | St Neots Priory Park | 28 | 0.9% | 4 | 0.8% | 24 | 0.9% | 10.5% |
| E02003757 | Huntingdonshire 005 | Warboys & Bury | 27 | 0.8% | 6 | 1.2% | 21 | 0.8% | 5.9% |
| E02003759 | Huntingdonshire 007 | Bluntisham, Earith & Needingworth | 27 | 0.8% | 4 | 0.8% | 23 | 0.9% | 4.4% |
| E02003746 | Fenland 005 | March North | 26 | 0.8% | 4 | 0.8% | 22 | 0.8% | 10.3% |
| E02003756 | Huntingdonshire 004 | Sawtry & Gidding | 26 | 0.8% | 2 | 0.4% | 24 | 0.9% | 6.1% |
| E02003760 | Huntingdonshire 008 | Huntingdon Sapley & Oxmoor | 26 | 0.8% | 6 | 1.2% | 20 | 0.7% | 26.3% |
| E02003766 | Huntingdonshire 014 | Godmanchester | 25 | 0.8% | 3 | 0.6% | 22 | 0.8% | 10.7% |
| E02003775 | South Cambridgeshire 001 | Willingham & Over | 25 | 0.8% | 2 | 0.4% | 23 | 0.9% | 6.7% |
| E02003254 | Peterborough 018 | Orton West & Castor | 24 | 0.8% | 3 | 0.6% | 21 | 0.8% | 10.5% |
| E02003788 | South Cambridgeshire 014 | Little Shelford , Foxton & Haslingfield | 24 | 0.8% | 5 | 1.0% | 19 | 0.7% | 9.9% |
| E02003793 | South Cambridgeshire 019 | Bassingbourn & the Mordens | 24 | 0.8% | 3 | 0.6% | 21 | 0.8% | 6.8% |
| E02003729 | Cambridge 011 | Cherry Hinton | 22 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 20 | 0.7% | 31.6% |
| E02003735 | East Cambridgeshire 004 | South Ely | 22 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 20 | 0.7% | 15.5% |
| E02003778 | South Cambridgeshire 004 | Waterbeach and Landbeach | 22 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 20 | 0.7% | 11.1% |
| E02003257 | Peterborough 021 | Orton Malborne & Goldhay | 21 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 19 | 0.7% | 22.7% |
| E02003731 | Cambridge 013 | Addenbrooke's & Queen Edith's | 21 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 19 | 0.7% | 31.7% |
| E02003777 | South Cambridgeshire 003 | Longstanton, Swavesey & Oakington | 21 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 19 | 0.7% | 10.6% |
| E02003787 | South Cambridgeshire 013 | Barrington, Orwell & Gamlingay | 21 | 0.7% | 4 | 0.8% | 17 | 0.6% | 5.3% |
| E02006874 | South Cambridgeshire 021 | Papworth, Caxton & Fen Drayton | 21 | 0.7% | 5 | 1.0% | 16 | 0.6% | 14.6% |
| E02003724 | Cambridge 006 | East Barnwell & Abbey | 20 | 0.6% | 1 | 0.2% | 19 | 0.7% | 32.3% |
| E02003791 | South Cambridgeshire 017 | Duxford, Whittlesford & the Abingtons | 19 | 0.6% | 1 | 0.2% | 18 | 0.7% | 9.1% |
| E02003727 | Cambridge 009 | Romsey | 17 | 0.5% | 5 | 1.0% | 12 | 0.4% | 34.0% |
| E02003754 | Huntingdonshire 002 | Stilton, Elton & Folksworth | 17 | 0.5% | 2 | 0.4% | 15 | 0.6% | 6.0% |
| E02003738 | East Cambridgeshire 007 | Isleham, Fordham & Chippenham | 16 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 16 | 0.6% | 8.8% |
| E02003772 | Huntingdonshire 020 | St Neots Eaton Ford | 15 | 0.5% | 2 | 0.4% | 13 | 0.5% | 7.5% |
| E02003246 | Peterborough 010 | Millfield & Bourges Boulevard | 14 | 0.4% | 4 | 0.8% | 10 | 0.4% | 63.4% |
| E02003767 | Huntingdonshire 015 | Kilmbolton, Great Staughton & Molesworth | 14 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.2% | 13 | 0.5% | 7.9% |
| E02006873 | South Cambridgeshire 020 | Cambourne | 14 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.2% | 13 | 0.5% | 24.4% |
| E02003238 | Peterborough 002 | Werrington | 13 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 0.5% | 12.3% |
| E02003781 | South Cambridgeshire 007 | Milton, Fen Ditton & Quy | 12 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.2% | 11 | 0.4% | 23.0% |
| E02003245 | Peterborough 009 | North Bretton & Westwood | 10 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.3% | 33.8% |
| E02003726 | Cambridge 008 | Petersfield | 9 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.6% | 6 | 0.2% | 37.3% |
| E02003779 | South Cambridgeshire 005 | Bar Hill & Boxworth | 8 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 0.3% | 13.2% |
| E02003240 | Peterborough 004 | Barnack, Wittering & Wansford | 7 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 0.3% | 5.2% |
| E02003723 | Cambridge 005 | Eddington & Castle | 5 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 0.2% | 37.7% |
| Cambridgeshire and Peterborough total | | | 3,196 | 100.0% | 510 | 100.0% | 2,686 | 100.0% | 18.6% |

Notes: Data extracted from ‘Table 5: Number of deaths by Middle Layer Super Output Area, England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’.

Source: ONS

**Key points:**

* Wisbech South and Peckover (Fenland 003) has the highest number of all-cause deaths (78 deaths, 2.4% of all C&P all-cause deaths).
* Kings Hedges (Cambridge 001) had the highest number of Covid-19 deaths (25 deaths, 4.9% of all C&P Covid-19 deaths).
* Four of the five MSOAs with the largest numbers of all cause deaths are in Fenland, one of the most deprived and rural areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. As shown in Table 5, relative deprivation appears to correlate strongly with mortality rates both as a result of Covid-19 and from other causes.
* Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had an ethnic minority population of approximately 18.6% at the time of the 2011 Census. From this data, there doesn’t appear to be a correlation between numbers of all cause deaths and proportions of population that are not 'White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British' as at the time of the 2011 Census (used here as a proxy for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) populations).

**Table 7: Number of deaths and directly age-standardised rates (DASR) for Covid-19 related deaths for major cities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, occurring 1 March – 31 July 2020**



Note: Data extracted from ‘Table 7: Number of deaths and age-standardised rates, by Major Towns and Cities in England and Wales, deaths occurring between March and July 2020’



Source: ONS

**Key points**

* Major Towns and Cities geography is based on the built-up area (BUAs) dataset that was created for 2011 Census outputs in England and Wales and to qualify a settlement must have a usual resident population or workday population (2011 Census) of 75,000 or more. Therefore within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, only Cambridge city and Peterborough meet this definition.
* For all-cause deaths and Covid-19 related deaths, Cambridge has a age-standardised mortality rate that is statistically significantly lower (better) than the national average.
* For all-cause deaths, Peterborough has a age-standardised mortality rate that is statistically similar to the national average. Peterborough’s age-standardised mortality rate for Covid-19 related deaths is statistically significantly lower (better) than England.

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1. Middle Super Output Area - a geographical areas of approximately 7,000 – 8,000 residents. There are 98 MSOAs within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)