

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

All Age Mental Health and Learning  
Disabilities Needs Assessment

Chapter 2: Population factors

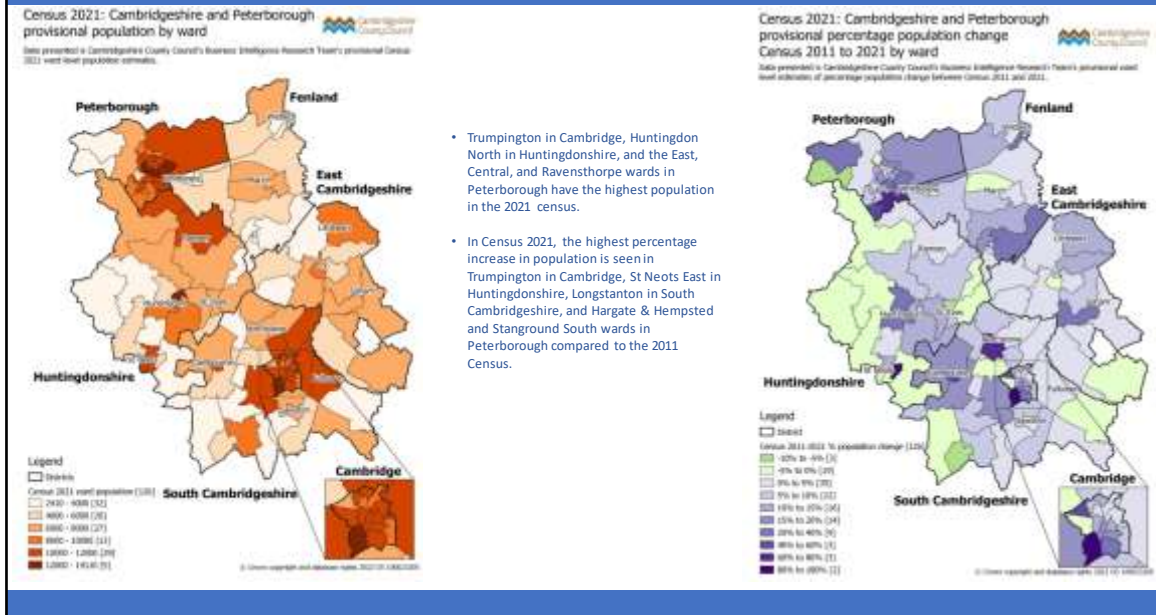
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# Population Demographics

## Census 2021 provisional population, by ward



**Data from:** [Census 2021: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ward level population summary \(cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk\)](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/demography-and-migration/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

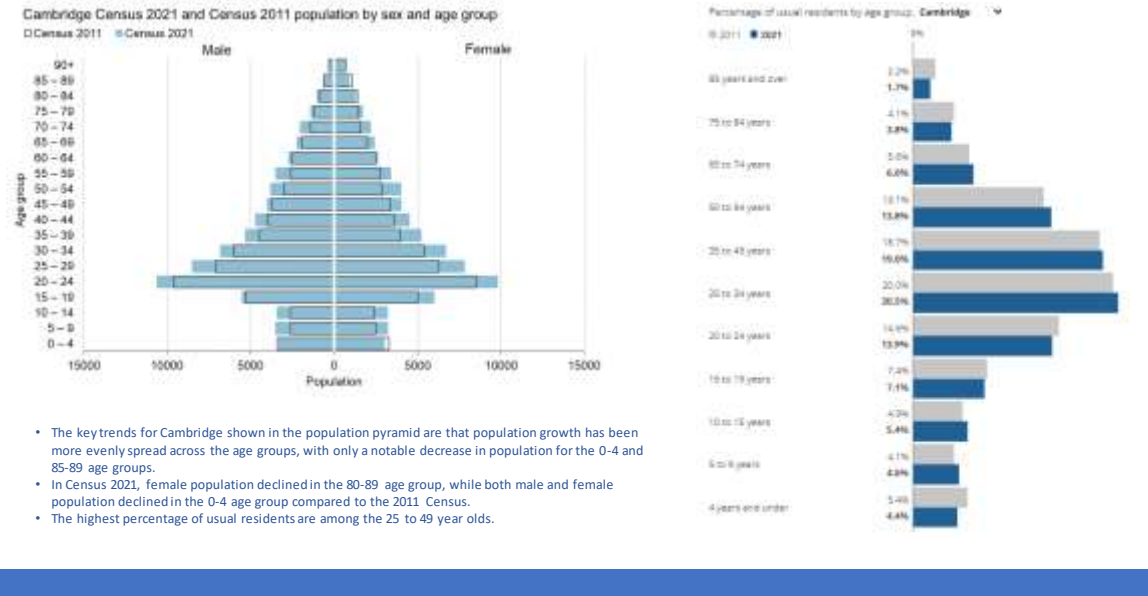
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

### Definitions:

Usual resident population:

- Anyone in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more; or
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## Population by sex and age group, Cambridge



### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

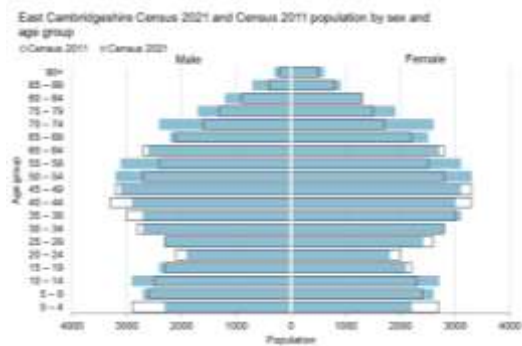
[How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000008/)

Link: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000008/>

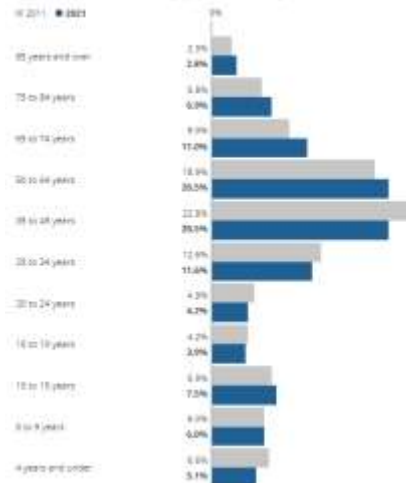
### Actual data can be found here:

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## Population by sex and age group, East Cambridgeshire



Percentage of usual residents by age group: East Cambridgeshire



- The key trends for East Cambridgeshire shown in this chart are some very notable population decreases between Census 2011 and 2021, in particular the 0-4 age group and the 20-49 age groups.
- In contrast, there has been notable growth for the 5-14, 50-59 and 70-79 age groups.
- The highest percentage of usual residents are among the 35 to 64 year olds.
- The share of residents aged between 65 and 74 years increased by two percentage points between 2011 and 2021.

### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

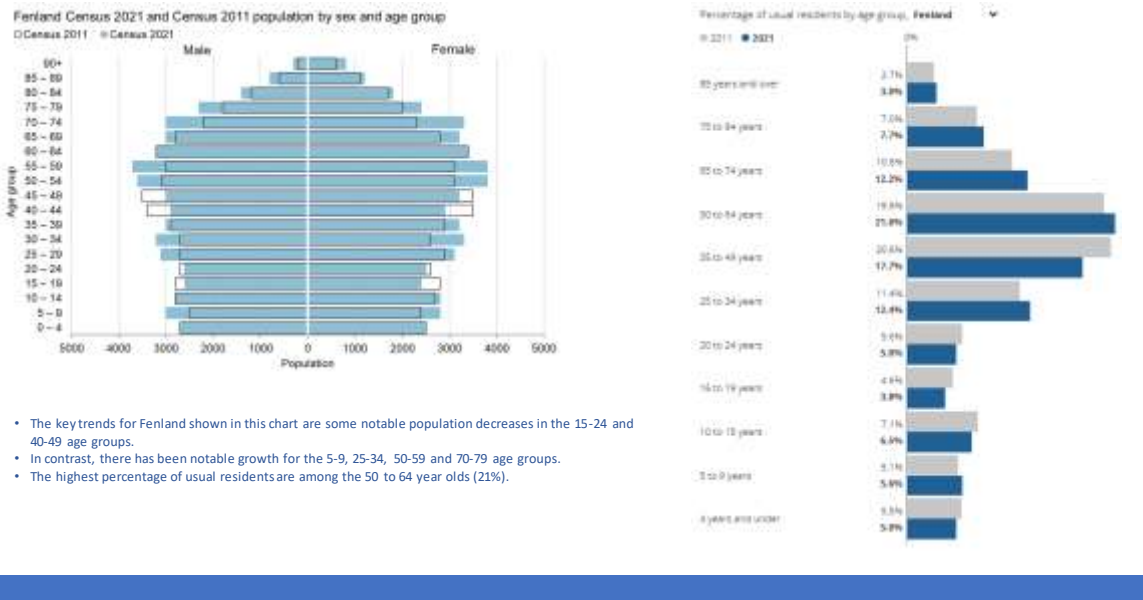
[How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000009/)

Link: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000009/>

### Actual data can be found here:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

## Population by sex and age group, Fenland



### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

[How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000010/)

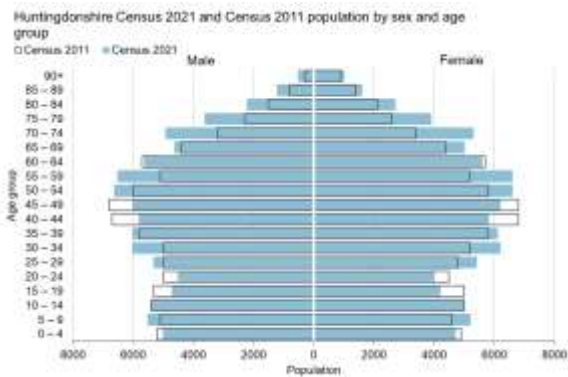
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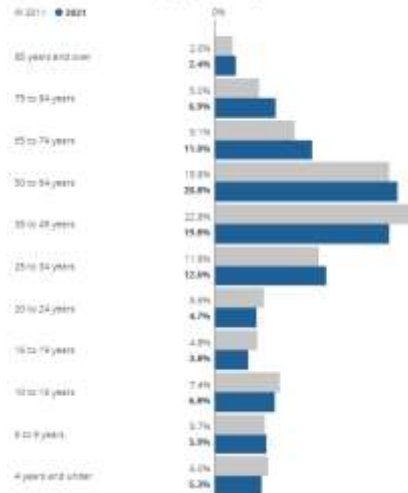


## Population by sex and age group, Huntingdonshire



- The key trends for Huntingdonshire shown in this chart are some notable population decreases in the 0-4, 15-24 and 40-49 age groups.
- In contrast, there has been notable growth for the 25-39, 50-59 and 70-79 age groups.
- 1.9 percentage points increase is seen for 65-74 and 75-84 age groups each between 2011 and 2021.

Percentage of usual residents by age group, Huntingdonshire



### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

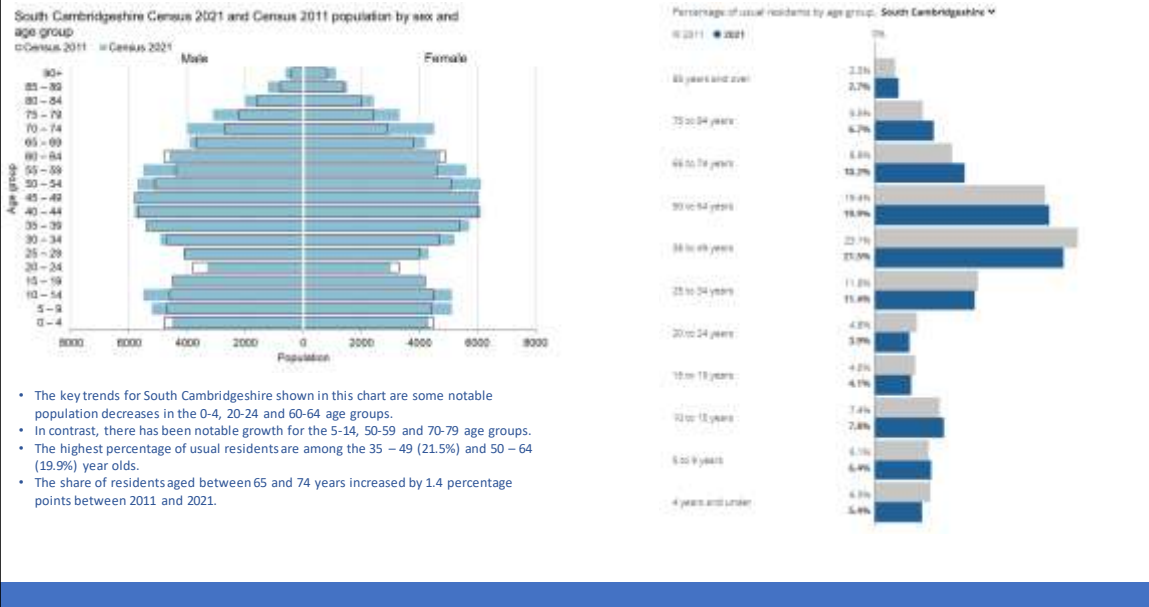
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Link: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000011/>

### Actual data can be found here:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

## Population by sex and age group, South Cambridgeshire



### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

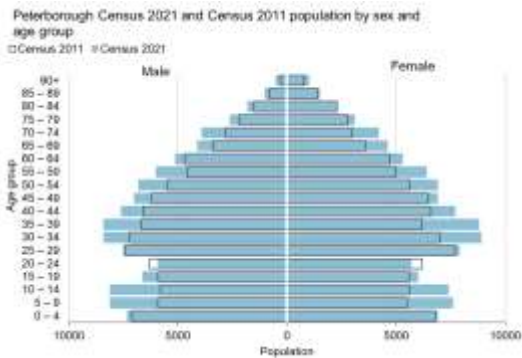
[How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E07000012/)

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### Actual data can be found here:

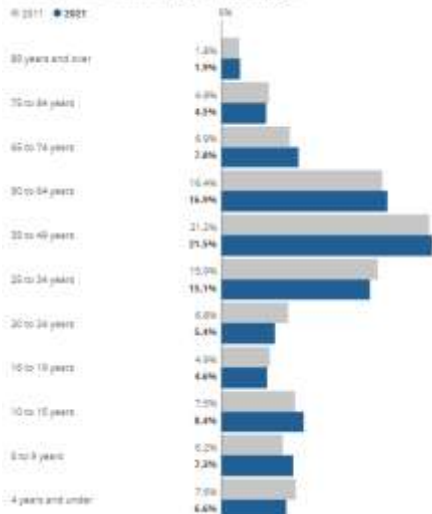
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

## Population by sex and age group, Peterborough



- The key trends shown in this chart are that Peterborough has seen population increases for all age groups except for the 20-24 age group, which has decreased.
- As with Cambridge, growth is more evenly spread between age groups, with notable population increases for the 5-14 and 30-39 age groups.
- The highest percentage of usual residents are among the 35 to 49 year olds (21.5%).
- An increase of 0.9 percentage points is seen in 65 – 74 year olds since 2011.

Percentage of usual residents by age group, Peterborough



### Data from:

[Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

Link: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

[How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000031/)

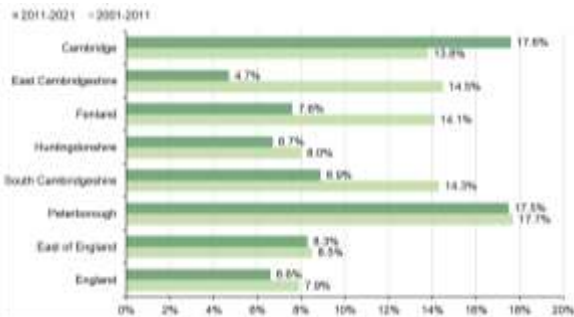
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### Actual data can be found here:

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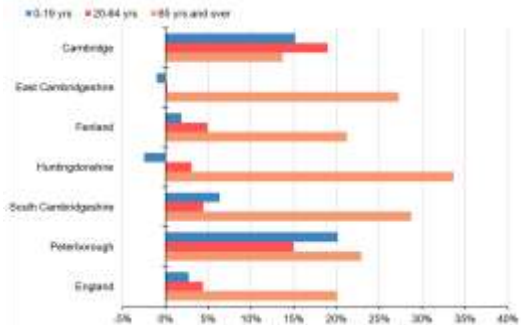
## Usual resident population

% change in usual resident population, Census 2001 to 2021



- From Census 2011 to 2021, Cambridge (17.6%) and Peterborough (17.5%) had the highest proportion of increase in the usual resident population. However, East Cambridgeshire (4.7%) showed the least increase in its usual resident population from Census 2011 to 2021.
- The percentage change in usual resident population from Census 2011 to 2021 is higher than the national average in all areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, except East Cambridgeshire (which is lower) and Huntingdonshire (which is similar).

% change in by age group, Census 2011 to 2021



- In Census 2021, the highest increase in the resident population is seen in Peterborough for 0–19 years, in Cambridge for 20–64 years, and in Huntingdonshire for 65 years and over compared to the previous Census.
- Since 2011, the population among those 65 and older has had the highest increase among all age groups in all areas except Cambridge.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – First Results](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/),

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**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/first-results/>

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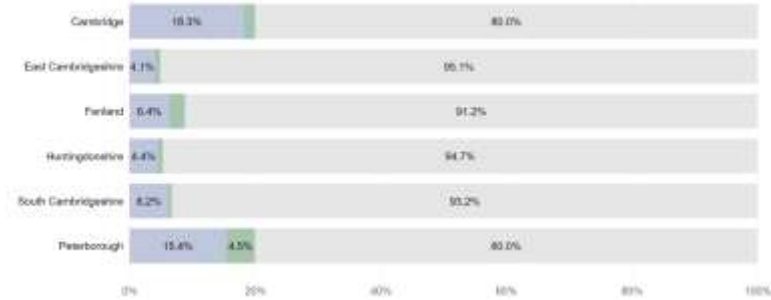
### High level ethnic groups:

- This slide pack uses the Census 2021 definitions of the high level ethnic groups for which respondents are asked to identify with “Asian, Asian British, Asian Welsh”, “Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African”, “Mixed or Multiple”, “White”, “Other ethnic group”.
- White UK - refers to those residents who identified themselves as in the “White:

English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British” ethnic group. All other White ethnic groups are grouped into “White: Other ethnic group”

### Percent of population aged 3 years and above by proficiency in English, Census 2021

Can speak English very well or well | Cannot speak English well or at all | Main language is English



- The proportion of residents (aged 3 years and over) whose main language is English varies widely across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, ranging from 80.0% in Cambridge to 95.1% in East Cambridgeshire, while in Peterborough it is also 80%.
- The proportion of residents who cannot speak English well or at all in Peterborough (4.5%) is higher compared to all the districts in Cambridgeshire.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/ethnic-group-national-identity-language-and-religion/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

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### Percent of population by ethnic group, Census 2021

Ethnic Group	England	East of England	Peterborough	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	9.6%	6.4%	14.3%	14.8%	1.9%	1.2%	3.2%	5.8%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	4.2%	2.9%	4.1%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	5.1%	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.8%
Other ethnic group	2.2%	1.4%	2.7%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%
White	81.0%	86.5%	75.4%	74.5%	94.5%	95.9%	92.4%	89.0%
White of which White: UK	73.5%	78.5%	59.5%	53.0%	86.5%	85.9%	85.2%	79.6%
White of which White: Other ethnic group	7.5%	8.0%	15.9%	21.5%	8.0%	10.0%	7.2%	9.4%

- In Peterborough and Cambridge, the proportion of the population who identify as "Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh" is substantially higher than the national and East of England averages; for all other ethnic groups except "White," Peterborough and Cambridge are similar to the national averages.
- The proportion of "White" ethnic group in East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, and Huntingdonshire is substantially higher than the national average, whereas the proportions of "Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh" and "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African" ethnic groups are notably lower than the national averages in these areas.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](#), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/ethnic-group-national-identity-language-and-religion/>

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## Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population, Census 2021

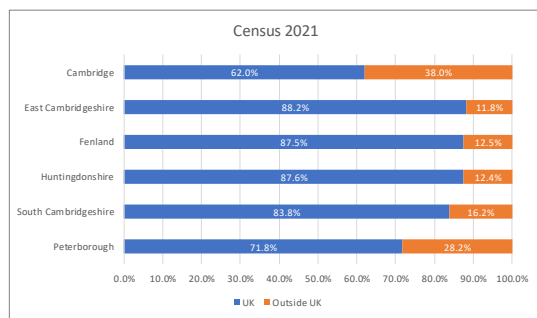
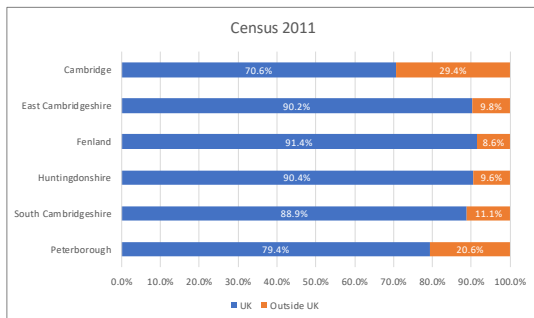
Area Name	All usual resident population	Gypsy, Roma or Traveller (GRT) population	Proportion of GRT population (%)
Cambridge	145,674	998	0.7
East Cambridgeshire	87,762	383	0.4
Fenland	102,462	775	0.8
Huntingdonshire	180,832	401	0.2
South Cambridgeshire	162,118	656	0.4
Cambridgeshire	678,849	3,214	0.5
Peterborough	215,671	1,565	0.7
East of England	6,335,074	18,905	0.3
England	56,490,048	167,015	0.3

- The proportion of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population in all Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough is higher than the regional and national averages, except Huntingdonshire which is lower.

**Source:** Office for National Statistics, Census 2021

**Link:** <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

## Percent of population by country of birth, Census 2011 and 2021



- International migration has continued to shape the populations of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The proportion of Cambridge and Peterborough residents born outside the UK has increased from 7.6% to 8.6%.
- In Cambridge, the population born outside the UK represents 38.0% of the total population, compared to 29.4% at the 2011 Census.
- In Peterborough, the population born outside the UK represents 28.2% of the total population, compared to 20.6% at the 2011 Census.
- In other Cambridgeshire districts, the numbers of usual residents born outside the UK have increased by 2.0% to 5.1%.

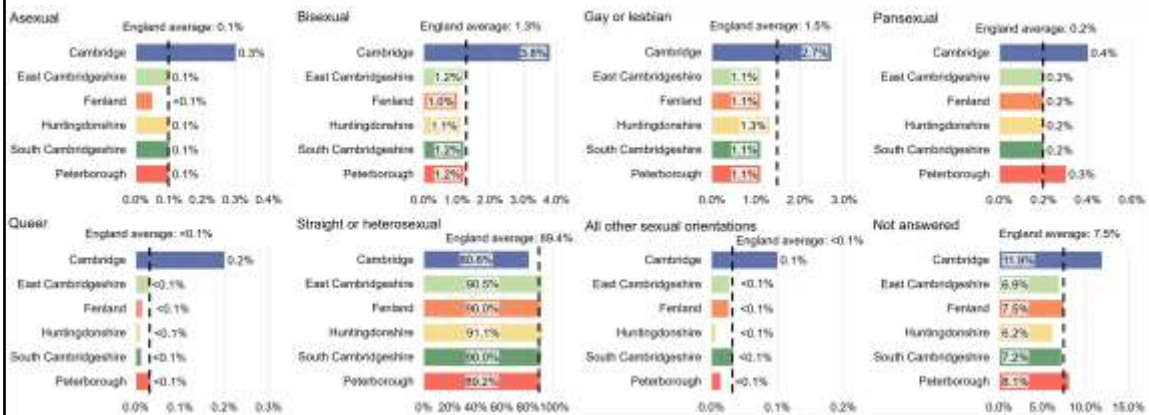
**Data from:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/demography-and-migration/>, Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

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**Actual data can be found here:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

## Percent of population ages 16 years and over by sexual orientation, Census 2021



- In most districts the proportions of the population aged 16 years and over responding that they are asexual, bisexual, gay or lesbian, pansexual, queer, or other sexual orientation apart from straight or heterosexual, were generally very similar to national averages.
- In Cambridge a greater proportion of the population aged 16 years and over responded that they are bisexual, 3.8% compared to the England average of 1.3%, and gay or lesbian, 2.7% compared to the England average of 1.5%.
- The proportion of the population aged 16 years and over responding that they are straight or heterosexual in most Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough, was just slightly below the England (89.4%) average. In Cambridge the proportion was much lower at 80.6% compared to a range of 90.0% (Fenland, South Cambridgeshire) to 91.1% (Huntingdonshire) in the other districts of Cambridgeshire.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/>

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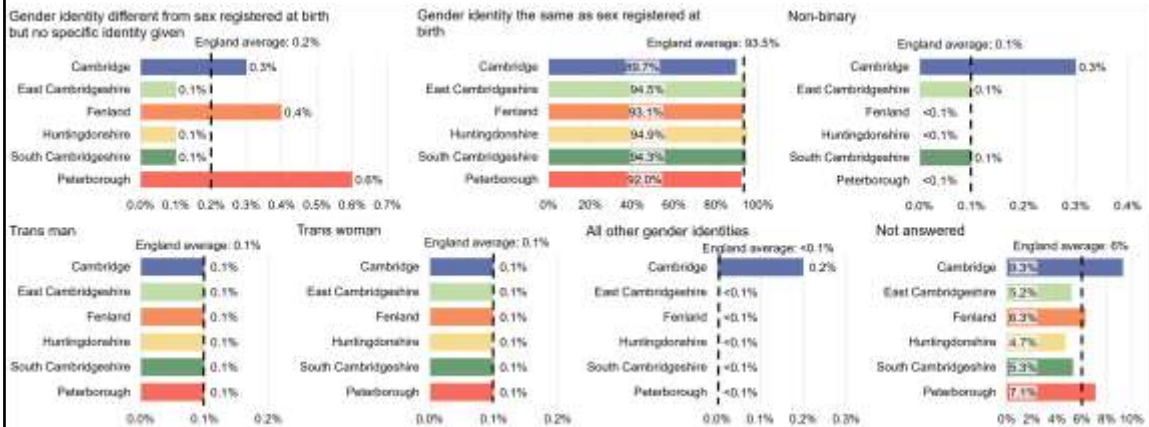
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## Percent of population ages 16 years and over by gender identity, Census 2021



- In Cambridge, 89.7% identified their gender as the same as their sex registered at birth compared to a range of 93.1%, Fenland, to 94.9%, Huntingdonshire, in the other districts of Cambridgeshire and compared to the England (93.5%) averages.
- In Fenland, 0.4% identified their gender as different to their sex registered at birth without giving their specific identity compared to the Cambridgeshire average, 0.1%, and the East of England and England averages of 0.2%.
- In Peterborough a slightly lower proportion, 92.0%, identified their gender as the same as their sex registered at birth, compared to the England average. A slightly higher proportion, 0.6%, identified their gender as different from their sex registered at birth without giving their specific identity compared to the England average.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

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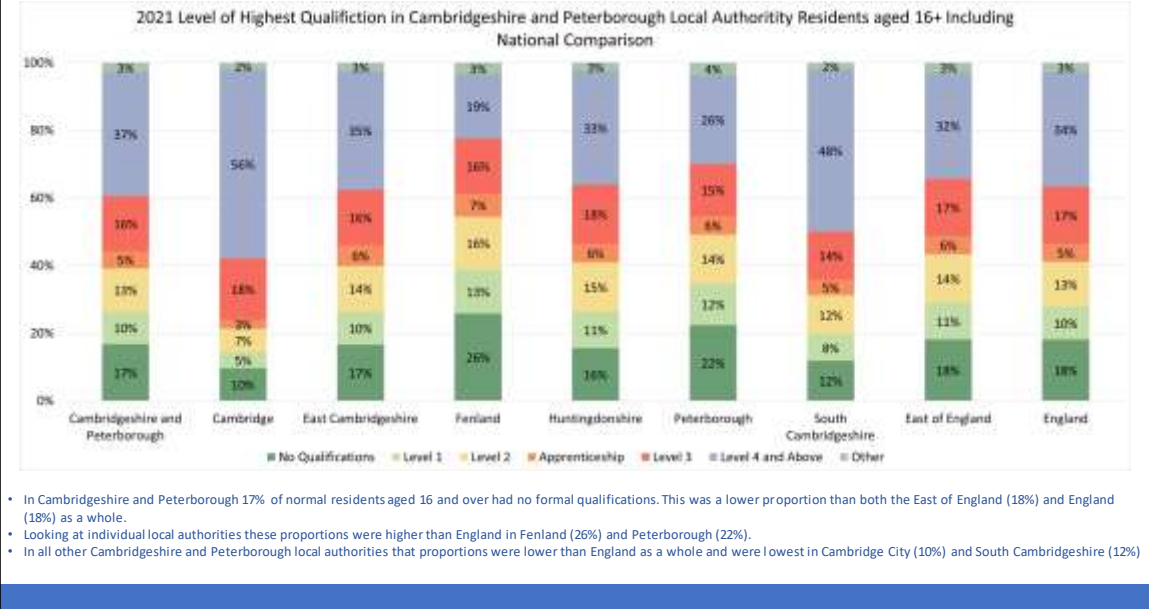
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## Highest level of qualification, Census 2021



**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Education](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/education/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence  
**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/education/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

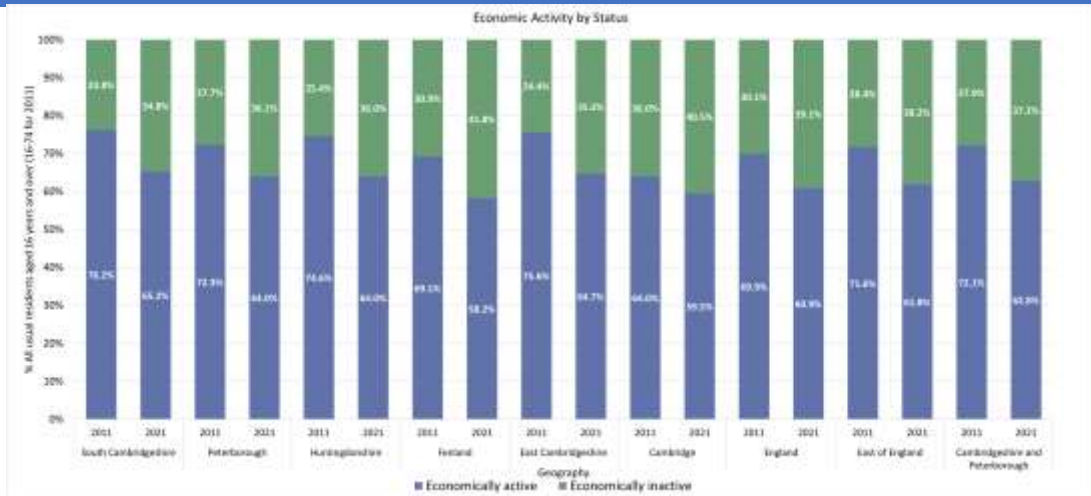
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## Economic activity status, Census 2011 and 2021



- In 2021, all local authorities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have seen increases in economic inactivity compared to the 2011 Census.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Labour Market](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/labour-market/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence  
**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/labour-market/>

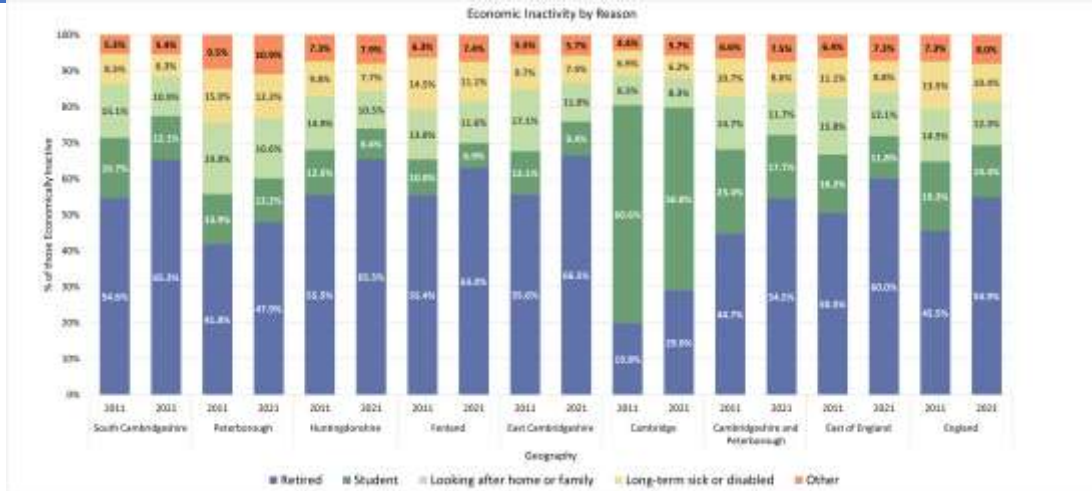
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**Economically Active:** Economically active is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed

**Economically Inactive:** People not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks

## Economic inactivity by reason, Census 2011 and 2021



- Being retired is the reason given by the majority of economically inactive residents across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (54.5%) with the exception of Cambridge where most economically inactive residents are students (50.8%).
- In 2021 census, a decline is seen in the proportion of people who are economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability in all areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

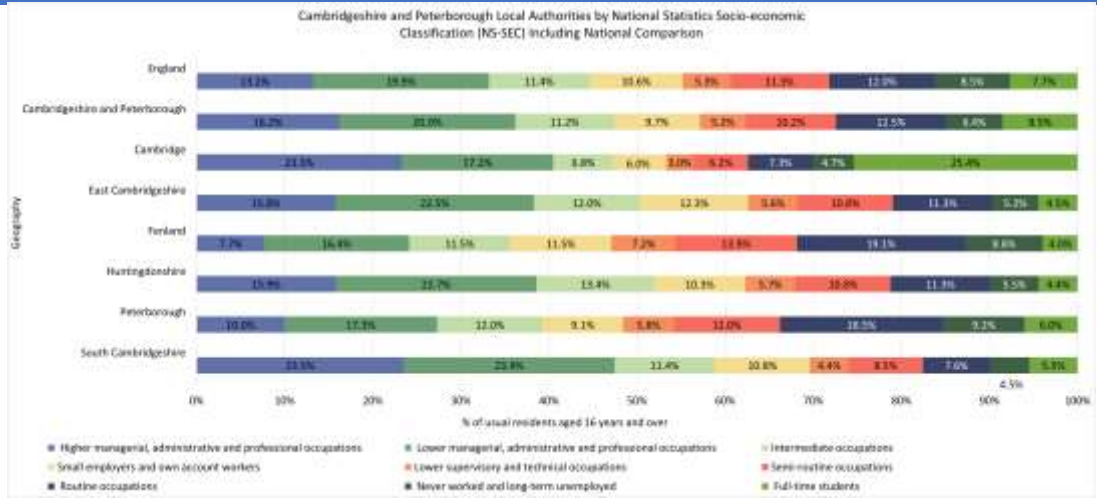
**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Labour Market](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/labour-market/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence  
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**Economically Inactive:** People not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks

## Socio-economic classification, Census 2021



- In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the top three socio-economic classifications are Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (20.0%), Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (16.2%) and Routine occupations (12.5%).
- Routine occupations was the top socio-economic classification in Fenland (19.1%) and Peterborough (18.5%), whereas in other Cambridgeshire districts it's either lower or higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Labour Market](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/labour-market/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence  
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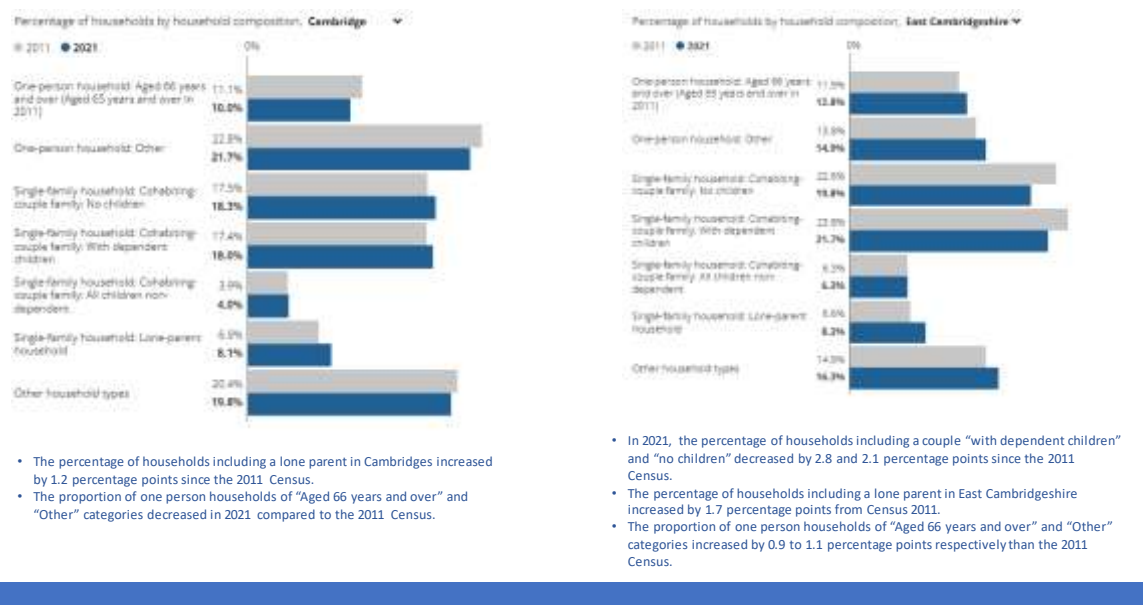
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**NS-Sec:** The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification

**Occupation:** A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job



## Household composition, Census 2011 and 2021

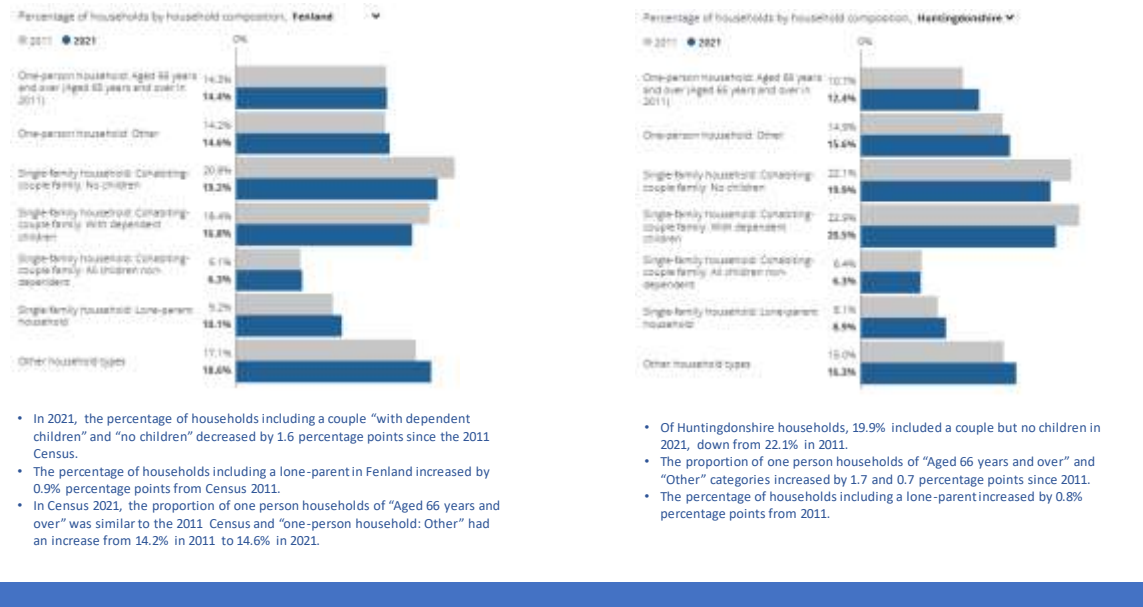


**Data from:** [How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

**Link:** <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/>

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market and our ability to measure it.

## Household composition, Census 2011 and 2021



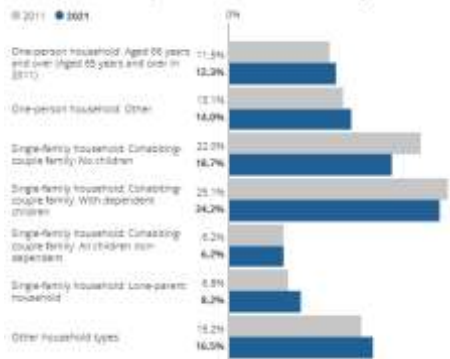
**Data from:** [How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

**Link:** <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/>

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market and our ability to measure it.

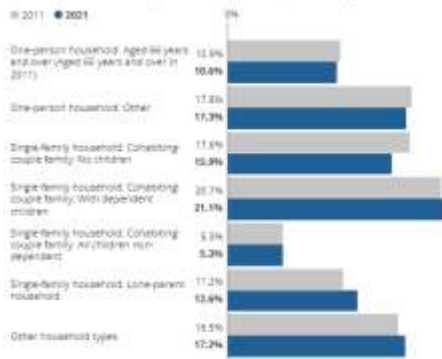
## Household composition, Census 2011 and 2021

Percentage of households by household composition: **South Cambridgeshire**



- The proportion of one person households of “Aged 65 years and over” and “Other” categories increased by 0.8 and 0.9 percentage points since 2011.
- The percentage of households including a couple without children in South Cambridgeshire decreased by 3.3 percentage points.
- The percentage of households including a lone-parent increased to 8.2% from 6.8% in 2011.

Percentage of households by household composition: **Peterborough**



- The percentage of households including a couple without children in Peterborough fell from 17.6% to 15.9%.
- The percentage of households including a lone-parent increased to 12.6% from 11.2% in 2011, an increase of 1.4 percentage points.

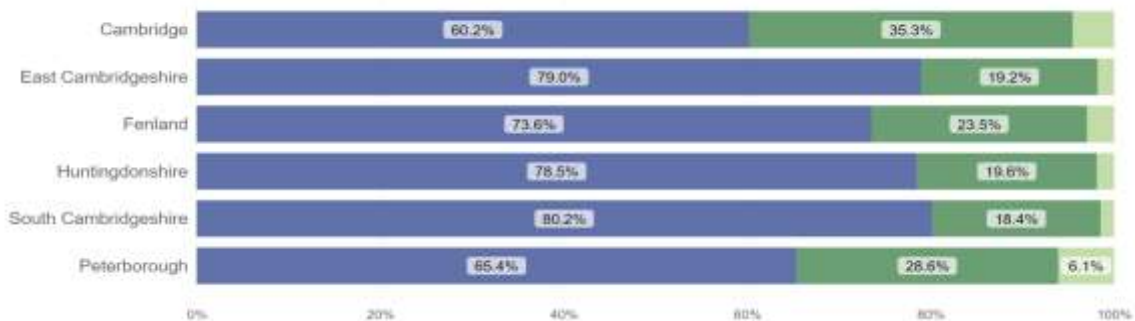
**Data from:** [How life has changed in Cambridge: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

**Link:** <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/>

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market and our ability to measure it.

## Proportion of households by occupancy rating for bedrooms, Census 2021

● Occupancy rating of bedrooms: +1 or more ● Occupancy rating of bedrooms: 0 ● Occupancy rating of bedrooms: -1 or less



- The proportion of households classed as having the right number of bedrooms for its occupants is 22.8% of total households in Cambridgeshire, ranging from 18.4% in South Cambridgeshire to 35.3% in Cambridge, and being 28.6% in Peterborough, compared to the East of England average of 25.2% and national average of 26.8%.
- In Cambridgeshire 6,714 households (2.4% of total) had fewer bedrooms than required and so are classed as overcrowded, compared to 7,531 households (3.0% of total) in 2011, this is lower than the national figure of 4.3%.
- Cambridge has the highest proportion of overcrowded households at 4.5% in Cambridgeshire.
- In Peterborough 5,128 households (6.1%) had fewer bedrooms than required, compared to 3,807 (5.1%) in 2011.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Housing](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries-housing/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/housing/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

An occupancy rating of:

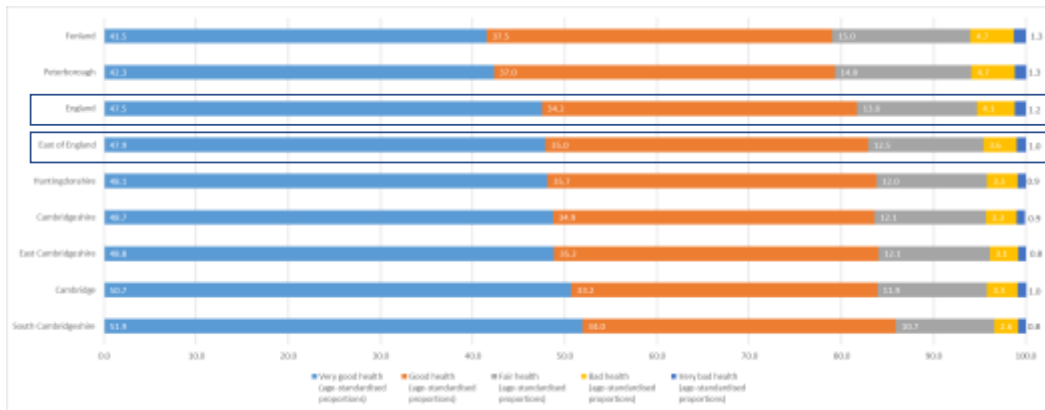
-1 or less implies that a household's accommodation has fewer bedrooms than required (overcrowded),

+1 or more implies that a household's accommodation has more bedrooms than required (under-occupied), and

0 suggests that a household's accommodation has an ideal number of bedrooms

## General Health, Census 2021

### General Health (Age standardised): % of population



- 'Good or very good' health is reported most highly in South Cambridgeshire (85.9%) and East Cambridgeshire (84%), this is higher than England (81.7%) and the East of England (82.9%).
- The lowest level of 'good or very good' health is reported in Fenland (79%) and Peterborough (79.3%).
- 'Bad or very bad' health is highest at 6% in both Fenland and Peterborough. This is higher than England 5.3% and the East of England 4.6%.
- 'Bad or very bad' health is lowest in South Cambridgeshire (3.4%) and East Cambridgeshire (3.9%).

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries-health-disability-and-unpaid-care/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/population-census-2021-topic-summaries-health/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

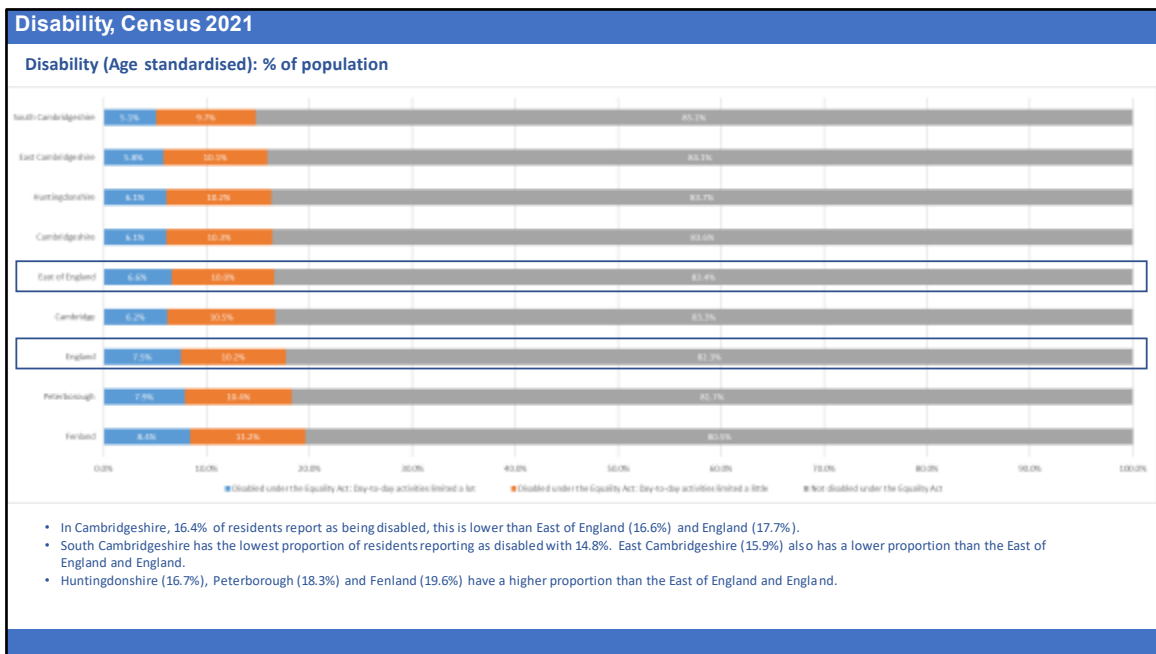
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

### General health

A person's assessment of the general state of their health from very good to very bad (see categories below). This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

- Very good health
- Good health
- Fair health
- Bad health
- Very bad health

Age-standardised proportions (ASPs) take into consideration both population size and age-structure, to compare like with like.



**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries-health-disability-and-unpaid-care), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/population-census-2021-topic-summaries-health/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

## Disability

People who assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled (see categories below). This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).

- Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot
- Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little
- Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited
- Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long term physical or mental health

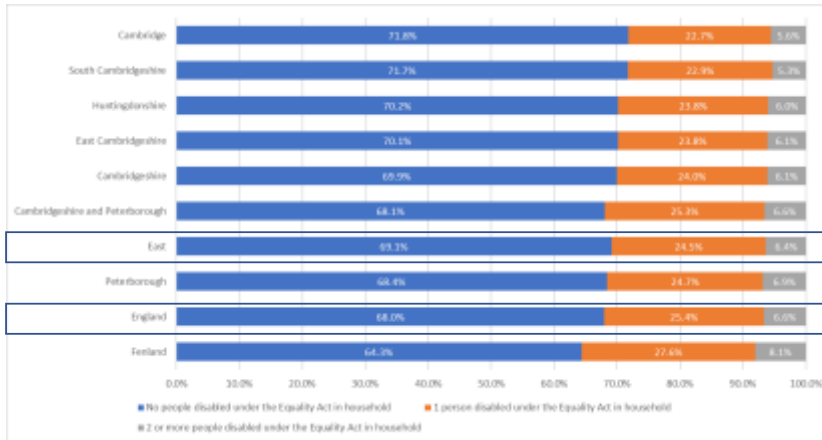
conditions

Age-standardised proportions (ASPs) take into consideration both population size and age-structure, to compare like with like.



## Disability, Census 2021

### Number of disabled people in households



- Fenland has the highest proportion of homes with at least 1 disabled person resident (35.7%).
- Fenland is the only area with a higher proportion than England.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries-health-disability-and-unpaid-care/), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/population-census-2021-topic-summaries-health/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

### Number of disabled people in household

The number of people in a household who assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses and are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).

- No people disabled under the Equality Act in household.
- 1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household.
- 2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household.
- Does not apply.

## Unpaid care, Census 2021

Unpaid care (non age standardised)

Unpaid Care	Cambridge 2011	Cambridge 2021	East Cambridgeshire 2011	East Cambridgeshire 2021	Fenland 2011	Fenland 2021	Huntingdonshire 2011	Huntingdonshire 2021	Peterborough 2011	Peterborough 2021	South Cambridgeshire 2011	South Cambridgeshire 2021	Cambridge 2011	Cambridge 2021
Provides No unpaid care	92.1%	93.7%	90.1%	91.4%	88.9%	90.4%	90.3%	91.7%	90.4%	91.9%	89.9%	91.6%	90.3%	91.9%
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	5.8%	3.7%	6.8%	4.9%	6.5%	4.2%	6.6%	4.5%	5.8%	3.6%	7.5%	5.1%	6.7%	4.5%
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%

- The proportion of residents providing no unpaid care has risen from 2011 to 2021 across all areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Breakdown of those providing unpaid care shows an unexpected increase in number of residents providing more hours of care in 2021 than in 2011.
- These trends are seen in the East of England and nationally.

**Data from:** [Cambridgeshire Insight – Population – Census 2021 – Topic Summaries – Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](#), Produced by CCC Research Team, Business Intelligence

**Link:** <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2021/topic-summaries/population-census-2021-topic-summaries-health/>

**Actual data can be found here:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries>

### Unpaid care

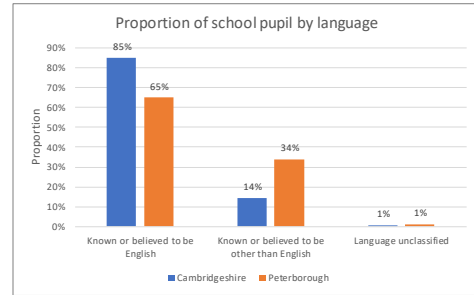
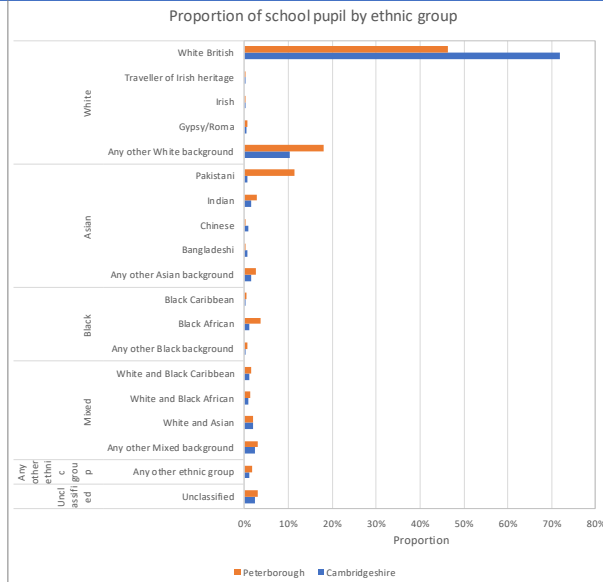
An unpaid carer may look after, give help or support to anyone who has long-term physical or mental ill-health conditions, illness or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. This help can be within or outside of the carer's household.

- Provides no unpaid care
- Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week
- Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week
- Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week
- Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week

- Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week

**Note:** Census 2021 asked "Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age?". People were asked to exclude anything they did as part of their paid employment. The wording of the question differs from the 2011 Census question, which began "Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others".

## School pupil characteristics, Academic year 2021/22



- In Peterborough, the proportion of the school pupils who identify as "Asian" (17.5%) and "Black" (4.8%) ethnic groups was substantially higher than Cambridgeshire (5.4% and 1.5% respectively) during the academic year 2021/22.
- The proportion of "Mixed" ethnic group in Peterborough was 1.5% higher than in Cambridgeshire.
- The proportion of school pupils whose first language is "known or believed to be other than English" in Peterborough (34%) is substantially higher than Cambridgeshire (14%).

**Source:** Schools, pupils and their characteristics, 2021/22 Academic Year

**Link:** <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-pupils-and-their-characteristics>

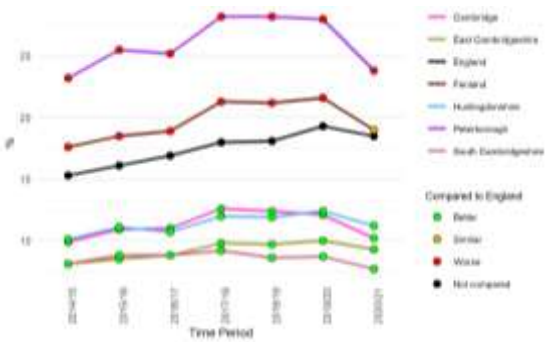
### Notes:

2. Totals include state-funded nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, non-maintained special schools and pupil referral units. Does not include independent schools

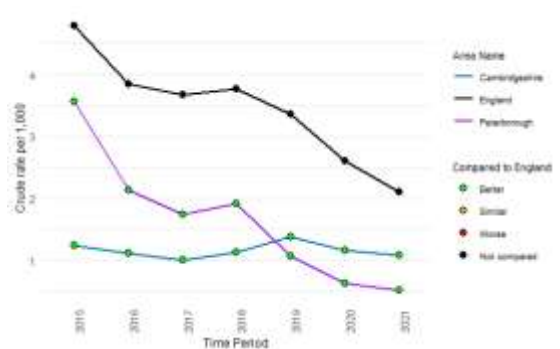
# Vulnerable Groups

## Vulnerable groups

### Children in relative low income families (under 16s)



### Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of children in relative low income families, 2020/21	13,542	11,403

- The proportion of children in relative low-income families in Peterborough and Fenland has been significantly higher than the national average since 2014/15, except in Fenland for 2020/21 (which is similar).

	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of long term claimants of jobseeker's allowance, 2021	439	65

- The rate of long term claimants of jobseeker's allowance in Peterborough shows a rapidly declining trend.
- The rates in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have been significantly lower than the national rate since 2015.

**Children in relative low income families (under 16s):** Percentage of children (<16) in a local area, living in relative low income families. A family is defined as a single adult; or a married or cohabitating couple; or a Civil Partnership; and any dependent children.

**Data from:** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** *The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities*

**Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance:** Count for jobseekers allowance claimants, 16-64 year olds claiming for more than 12 months, crude rate per 1,000 resident population, 16-64 year olds.

**Data from:** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

## Vulnerable groups

### Homelessness – Households in temporary accommodation, 2020/21

Area Name	Number	Rate per 1,000
Cambridge	96	2.2
East Cambridgeshire	13	0.3
Fenland	35	0.8
Huntingdonshire	134	1.8
South Cambridgeshire	63	1.0
Cambridgeshire	341	1.3*
Peterborough	269	3.3
England	95,400	4.0

\*Aggregated from all known lower geography values

- The rate of households living in temporary accommodation is significantly lower than the national rate in all areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

### Homelessness – Households owed a duty under Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA), 2020/21

Area Name	Main applicants 16-24 yrs		Main applicants 55+ yrs	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Cambridge	155	3.5	45	2.6
East Cambridgeshire	-	*	-	*
Fenland	104	2.3	50	2.2
Huntingdonshire	208	2.8	104	2.9
South Cambridgeshire	79	1.2	40	1.3
Cambridgeshire	546	2.4**	239	2.2**
Peterborough	244	3.0	81	2.5
England	61,460	2.6	24,580	2.3

- Cambridge and Peterborough have significantly higher rates of households owed a prevention or relief duty under the HRA during the financial year, where the main applicant is between the ages of 16 and 24.
- When compared to England, Huntingdonshire has a significantly higher rate where the main applicant is 55 or older.

**Households in temporary accommodation:** Households living in temporary accommodation secured by a local housing authority under their statutory homelessness functions.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

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

**Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs):** Households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act, where the main applicant is aged 16-24 years, crude rate per 1,000 estimated households

**Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs):** Households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act, where the main applicant is aged 55 years and over, crude rate per 1,000 estimated households where the household reference person is aged 55 years and over

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

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

The Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) introduced new homelessness duties which

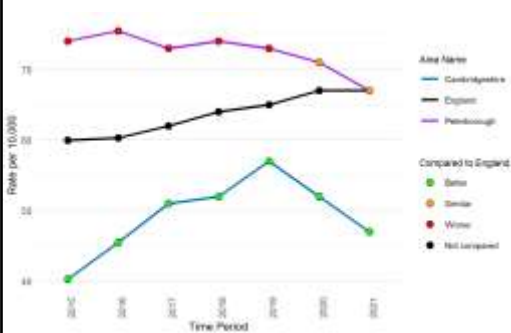
meant significantly more households are being provided with a statutory service by local housing authorities than before the Act came into force in April 2018. The HRA introduced new prevention and relief duties, that are owed to all eligible households who are homeless or threatened with becoming homeless, including those single adult households who do not have 'priority need' under the legislation (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/13/contents/enacted>).

As a result of the HRA, local authorities must provide temporary accommodation for households in a number of circumstances, which might include pending the completion of inquiries into an application, or they might spend time waiting in temporary accommodation after an application is accepted until suitable secure accommodation becomes available.



## Vulnerable groups

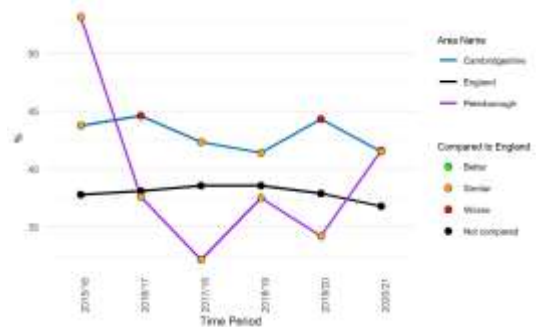
### Children in care



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of children in care, 2021	649	352

- The rate of children in care in **Cambridgeshire** was the highest in 2019 and shows a declining trend in the last couple of years; however, the rates remain **significantly lower** than the national average.
- The rate in **Peterborough** shows a declining trend since 2018 and was **statistically similar to the national rate in the last two years**.

### Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern, 2020/21	76	47

- The proportion of looked after children (who have been in care for at least 12 months) whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern shows a varied trend for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The proportion was **statistically similar** to the national average in 2020/21 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

**Children in care:** Children looked after at 31 March (including adoption and care leavers), (rate per 10,000 population aged under 18 years).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** Department for Education, *Children looked after in England*.

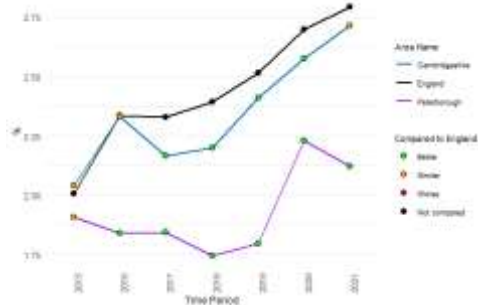
**Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern:** Proportion of all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31 March whose SDQ score was 17 or over.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh/data#page/1>

**Source:** Department for Education.

## Vulnerable groups

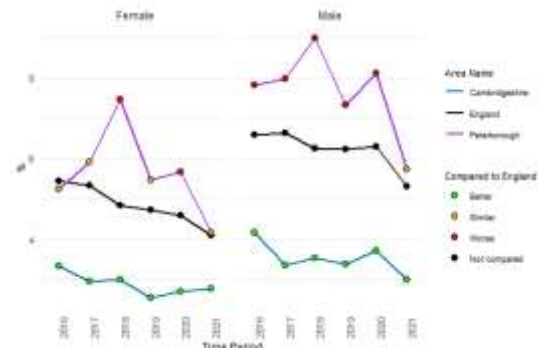
### School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2021)	2,397	828

- The proportion of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs show an overall increasing trend for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England.
- Compared to England, the rate was statistically similar in Cambridgeshire and significantly lower in Peterborough

### 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (2021)	381	254

- The proportion of 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in Peterborough show a declining trend since 2018 for both males and females and the rates were statistically similar to England in 2021.
- The rates in Cambridgeshire were significantly lower than England.

**School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs:% of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (School age)** - The number of school children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional and mental health as the primary type of need, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

**Source:** Department for Education special educational needs statistics:

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england>

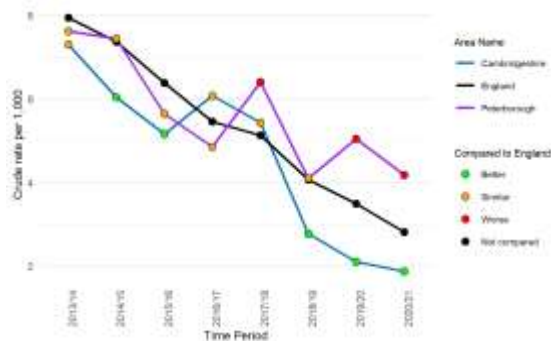
**16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known:** Proportion of 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

**Source:** Department for Education

## Vulnerable groups

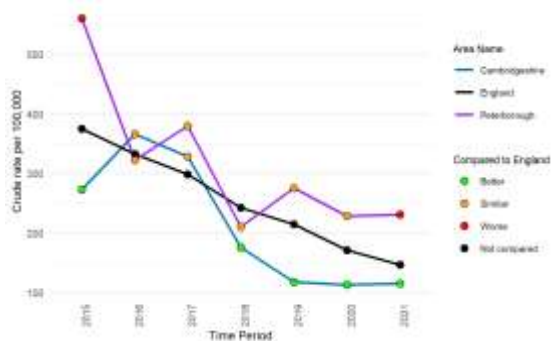
Children entering the youth justice system (10-17 yrs)



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of children entering the youth justice system (10 – 17 yrs), 2020/21	114	88

- The rate of children entering the youth justice system shows an overall decline for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and England compared to 2013/14.
- In the last two years, the rate was significantly higher than England for Peterborough, while in Cambridgeshire it was significantly lower than the national rate.

First time entrants to the youth justice system



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of first time entrants to the youth justice system, 2021	70	49

- The rate of children entering the youth justice system for the first time shows a varied trend across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- In 2021, the rate of 10-17 year-olds receiving their first reprimand, warning, or conviction per 100,000 was significantly higher than the national rate in Peterborough and significantly lower in Cambridgeshire.

**Children entering the youth justice system (10-17 yrs):** Children and Young people aged 10 to 17 years cautioned or sentenced, rate per 1,000 population.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** Youth justice statistics - Annual statistics

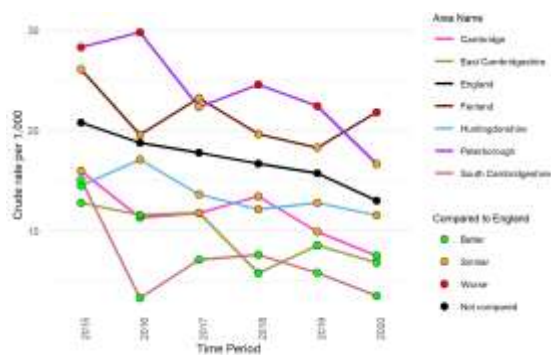
**First time entrants to the youth justice system:** Rate of 10 to 17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** Figures calculated by OHID's Population Health Analysis team using crime data supplied by the Ministry of Justice and population data supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS).

## Vulnerable groups

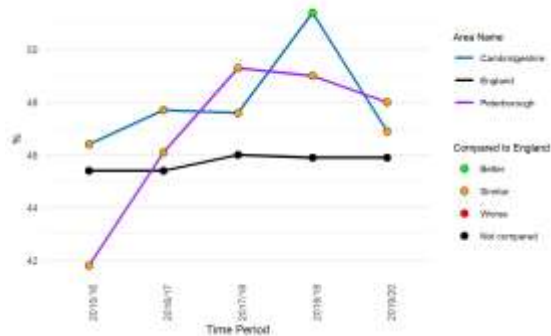
### Under 18s conception rate / 1,000



	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Number of under 18 conceptions, 2020	100	57

- From 2015 to 2019, the under-18 conception rate in Peterborough was significantly higher than the England average, but it has recently declined and was statistically similar to the national rate in 2020.
- The under-18 conception rate in Fenland showed a recent increase and was significantly higher than England average in 2020.

### Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)



- In 2019/20, the proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like shows a decline from the previous year for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The proportion was statistically similar to England in both areas.

**Under 18s conception rate / 1,000:** Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

**Source:** Office for National Statistics (ONS)

**Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs):** The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey (service users) who responded to the question “Thinking about how much contact you’ve had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?” with the answer “I have as much social contact as I want with people I like”.

This measure applies to those people in receipt, at the point that data are extracted, of long-term support services funded or managed by social services following a full assessment of need.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) based on the Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey, NHS Digital

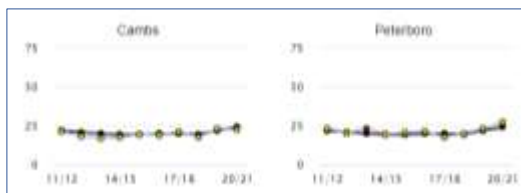


## Vulnerable groups

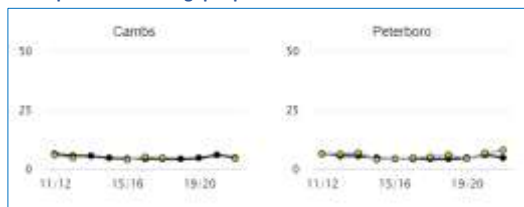
### Self-reported wellbeing: people with a low happiness score



### Self-reported wellbeing: people with a high anxiety score



### Self-reported wellbeing: people with a low satisfaction score



- Based on a self-reported wellbeing survey, the proportion of people who responded with low happiness, high anxiety and low satisfaction in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is statistically similar to the national value

**Self-reported wellbeing:** The percentage of respondents who answered 0-4 to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?"

ONS are currently measuring individual/subjective well-being based on four questions included on the Integrated Household Survey:

1. Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
2. Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?
3. Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?
4. Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Responses are given on a scale of 0-10 (where 0 is "not at all satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile" and 10 is "completely satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile")

In the ONS report, the percentage of people scoring 0-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 have been calculated for this indicator. The percentage of those scoring 0-4 (respondents in that area that scored themselves the lowest marks) in the question: 'Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?' will be presented in this indicator.

**Link:** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics (ONS).

## Vulnerable groups

### Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population, 2020/21

Area Name	Number	Rate per 1,000	Recent Trend
Cambridge	3,710	29.7	↑
East Cambridgeshire	1,686	18.8	↑
Fenland	2,886	28.3	↑
Huntingdonshire	3,662	20.6	↑
South Cambridgeshire	2,351	14.8	↑
Cambridgeshire	14,295	21.9*	↑
Peterborough	7,707	38.1	↑
England	1,577,653	29.5*	↑

\* Aggregated from all known lower geography values

- Peterborough has the highest level of violent offences per 1,000 for the year 2020/21, followed by Cambridge and Fenland. Recent trend shows an increase in violence offence rate across all areas.
- The rates are higher than the national average in Peterborough and Cambridge.

### Violent crime – sexual offences per 1,000 population, 2020/21

Area Name	Number	Rate per 1,000	Recent Trend
Cambridge	281	2.3	→
East Cambridgeshire	140	1.6	↑
Fenland	219	2.1	↑
Huntingdonshire	313	1.8	↑
South Cambridgeshire	192	1.2	→
Cambridgeshire	1,145	1.8*	↑
Peterborough	596	2.9	↑
England	122,279	2.3*	→

\* Aggregated from all known lower geography values

- The sexual offence rate in Peterborough is higher than all Cambridgeshire districts and England. An increasing trend is seen in Peterborough and all Cambridgeshire districts except Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

**Violence offences** - Violence against the person offences, based on police recorded crime data, crude rate per 1,000 population.

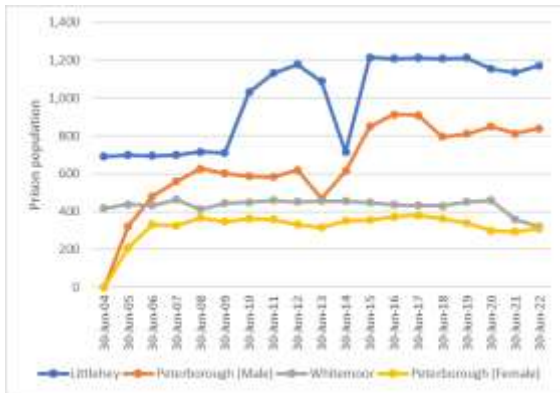
**Sexual offences** - Rate of sexual offences based on police recorded crime data per 1,000 population

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants>

**Source:** OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data

## Vulnerable groups

Total number of prisoners at a specific point in time each year, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough prisons



- The total number of prisoners shows a stable trend from 2015 to 2019 in Littlehey prison, with a decline seen during the first 2 years of the pandemic (2020 and 21). However, an increase has been seen in the recent year.
- The total number of prisoners shows a relatively stable trend in Whitemoor prison from 2004 to 2020. However, a decline is noted in the last 2 year's snapshot.
- The male prison population in Peterborough prison shows fluctuations in recent years.
- The female prison population in HMP Peterborough has had a declining trend since 2017. However, a slight increase has been seen in the recent year.

Prison	Prison category	Description
HMP Littlehey	C	Men's prison
HMP Peterborough	B	Dual purpose prison for men and women
HMP Whitemoor	A (High security)	Men's prison

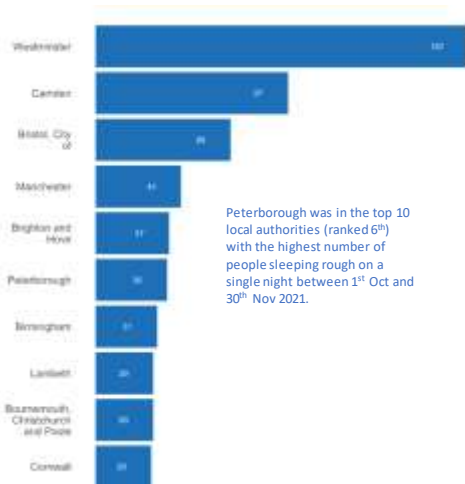
**Prison population:** Total number of prisoners at a specific point in time each year.

**Link:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/prison-population-statistics>



## Rough sleeping snapshot in England

Local authorities with the highest estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2021



Peterborough was in the top 10 local authorities (ranked 6<sup>th</sup>) with the highest number of people sleeping rough on a single night between 1<sup>st</sup> Oct and 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021.

Local authorities with the largest increase in the estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2021 compared to previous year.

Local Authority	2020	2021	Difference	% Change
Camden	42	97	55	131
Peterborough	9	36	27	300
Bristol, City of	50	68	18	36
Birmingham	17	31	14	82
Kingston upon Thames	14	28	14	100

Peterborough had the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest increase (+27) in the estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2021 compared to previous year.

Estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2021, by local authority

Local authority	Total 2021
Cambridge	14
East Cambridgeshire	3
Fenland	9
Huntingdonshire	7
Peterborough	36
South Cambridgeshire	2

Peterborough (36) had the highest estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2021, followed by Cambridge (14).

**Source:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, Rough sleeping snapshot in England: autumn 2021

**Rough sleeping snapshot England** - provides information about the estimated number of people sleeping rough on a single night between 1 October and 30 November 2021. These statistics provide a way of estimating the number of people sleeping rough across England on a single night in autumn and to assess change over time.

In response to the pandemic, particularly in 2020, the government launched a range of extra support for people sleeping rough, in addition to the support already being provided as part of the Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI).

As well as the pandemic, there are other factors that can affect the number of people who sleep rough on any given night. For example, the availability of night shelters, the weather, where people choose to sleep and the date and time chosen for the snapshot estimate. Whilst local authorities are asked to provide possible reasons for any significant changes in the numbers of people who sleep rough compared to previous years, the figures in this release are subject to some uncertainty and should be treated as estimates of the number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn.

**Definitions**

People sleeping rough are defined as follows: People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes' which are makeshift shelters, often comprised of cardboard boxes). The definition does not include people in hostels or shelters, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or travellers.

Bedded down is taken to mean either lying down or sleeping.

About to bed down includes those who are sitting in/on or near a sleeping bag or other bedding.

**Link:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-snapshot-in-england-autumn-2021/rough-sleeping-snapshot-in-england-autumn-2021>

## Vulnerable groups

### Households owed a homelessness duty by support needs of household, 2021 - 22

Support needs of households owed a prevention or relief duty:	East				South		
	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	England
History of mental health problems	29.4%	40.2%	54.7%	38.3%	29.2%	14.7%	26.2%
Physical ill health and disability	14.6%	23.4%	39.8%	25.2%	23.2%	10.2%	16.9%
At risk of / has experienced domestic abuse	10.7%	13.3%	27.5%	17.2%	18.4%	6.2%	11.7%
Offending history	15.7%	14.1%	19.1%	7.2%	8.0%	5.0%	9.1%
History of repeat homelessness	14.1%	11.2%	18.4%	3.9%	6.0%	5.2%	7.1%
Drug dependency needs	12.3%	6.1%	6.8%	5.7%	2.8%	5.1%	6.3%
History of rough sleeping	11.0%	8.2%	16.8%	4.9%	3.4%	6.5%	5.4%
Alcohol dependency needs	6.6%	3.7%	7.5%	4.2%	3.4%	3.7%	4.6%
Learning disability	8.4%	7.4%	18.8%	11.0%	4.8%	2.2%	5.4%
Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	5.5%	1.9%	7.0%	3.8%	2.5%	2.6%	3.9%
Access to education, employment or training	7.1%	21.8%	36.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	3.4%
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic abuse)	3.6%	9.0%	11.6%	4.4%	3.4%	1.5%	3.0%
At risk of / has experienced sexual abuse / exploitation	4.4%	3.5%	10.3%	2.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.3%
Old age	0.6%	1.9%	5.2%	1.3%	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%
Care leaver aged 21+ years	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	0.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.4%
Care leaver aged 18-20 years	2.8%	0.5%	1.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.9%	1.2%
Young person aged 16-17 years	1.3%	1.1%	2.9%	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Young parent requiring support to manage independently	1.8%	1.9%	2.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%
Former asylum seeker	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Served in HM Forces	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%

- The proportion of households owed a homelessness duty that had a history of mental health problems is higher than the national average in all Cambridgeshire districts, whereas it is lower in Peterborough.
- In Fenland, the proportion of households owed a homelessness duty with other support needs are substantially higher than the national rates for most of the categories.
- The proportion of households owed a homelessness duty with support needs for access to education, employment, or training is substantially higher than the national rate in East Cambridgeshire.

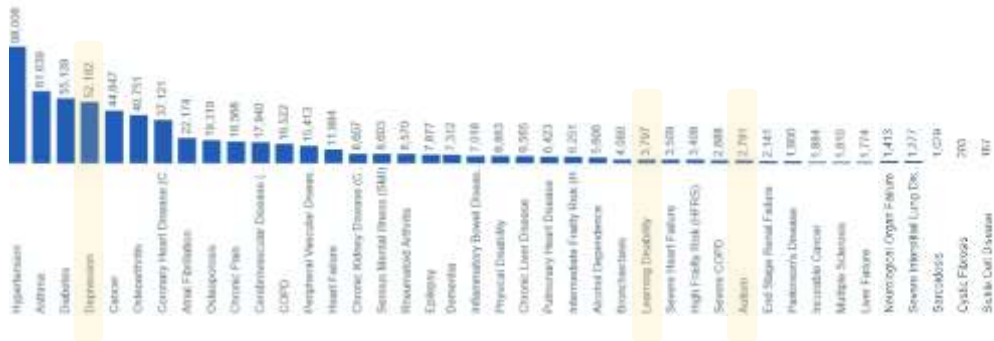
**Note:** Multiple support needs can be reported per household, but each support need only once. Households can therefore be represented across multiple support needs columns. Support needs are not the same as 'priority need' and it is possible that a household with support needs is not of priority need.

**Source:** Statutory homelessness April 2021 – March 2022, Development for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

**Data from:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

## Health conditions, ICS Population

### ICS Population: Conditions

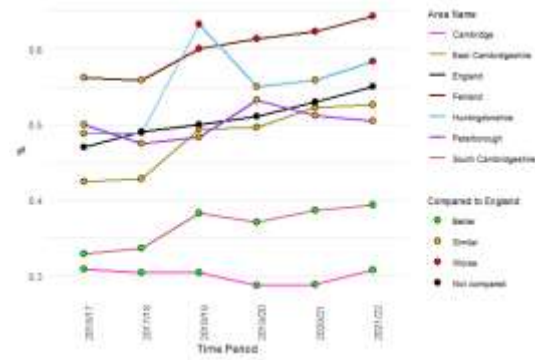


- Hypertension is the most common disease in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICS population.
- Depression is one of the top five health problems, with a higher prevalence (52,182 people) in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICS population.
- 3,797 people have been identified with learning disabilities, and 2,791 with autism.

Source: Population and Person Insight dashboard

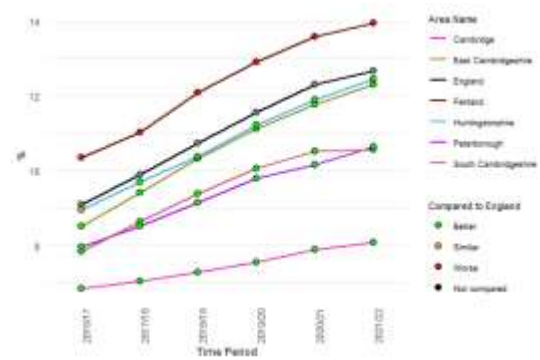
## Vulnerable groups

Prevalence of learning disabilities (all ages), QOF



- An overall increase is seen in the prevalence of learning disabilities since 2016/17 in all areas, except Cambridge.
- From 2018/19 to 2021/22, the prevalence of learning disabilities in Fenland is significantly higher than the national rate.
- Prevalence in Huntingdonshire is significantly higher than the national rate in the latest year.

Prevalence of depression (18+ years), QOF



- An overall increase is seen in the prevalence of depression since 2016/17 in all areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The prevalence of depression in Fenland is significantly higher than the national rate since 2016/17.

**Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages):** The percentage of patients with learning disabilities, as recorded on practice disease registers

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

**Depression: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs):** The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers.

**For Local authorities:** The recorded depression prevalence is the estimated number of people with depression recorded on the practice register as a proportion of the practice list size, aged 18 years or over, allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

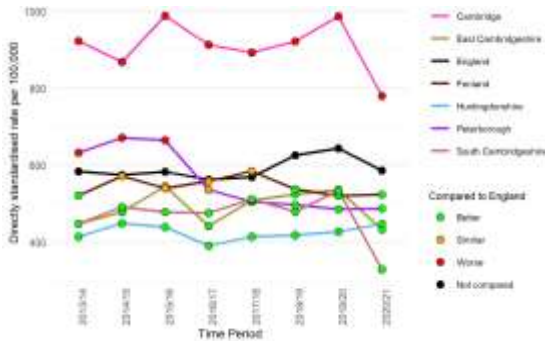
**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

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

# Alcohol and Drug Use

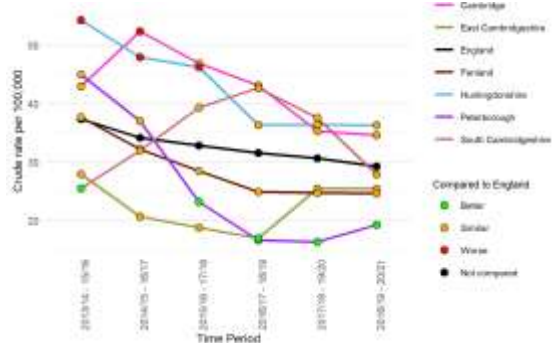
## Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - All ages



- The rates of admissions to hospitals in **Cambridge** where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition have been **significantly higher than the England rates since 2013/14**; the rates in all other areas in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have been significantly lower than the national rates in recent years.

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s



- The trends in Cambridgeshire districts vary, but the rates have remained **statistically similar** to the national rates in recent years.
- During the period 2018/19 – 20/21, the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in under-18s showed a slight increase in Peterborough over the previous year but remained significantly lower than the national rate.

**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - All ages:** Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

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

**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s:** Admissions to hospital for under 18s where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Crude rate per 100,000 population.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>

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





## Drug-related hospital admissions for mental and behavioural disorders

Directly age standardised rate of admissions where drug-related mental and behavioural disorder were a factor, per 100,000

LTLA	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Trendline
Cambridge	274	354	425	437	296	318	
East Cambridgeshire	96	134	378	178	226	281	
Fenland	96	118	145	106	159	115	
Huntingdonshire	78	112	84	96	84	89	
South Cambridgeshire	117	182	150	205	101	112	
<b>Cambridgeshire Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>156</b>	
NHS Digital	133	169	179	193			
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>125</b>	
NHS Digital	182	198	164	153			
<b>C and P Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>148</b>	

Definition: admission with a diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders (ICD10 codes F11-F16, F18, F19) at any position in the record.

Source: ICB DSCRO sus\_ip\_spell\_all

Key:

statistically significantly lower than CandP total  
 statistically similar to CandP total  
 statistically significantly higher than CandP total

Directly age standardised rate of admissions for drug-related mental and behavioural disorders, per 100,000

LTLA	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Trendline
Cambridge	10	10	17	12	6	9	
East Cambridgeshire	5	2	2	4	3	1	
Fenland	4	3	6	5	8	5	
Huntingdonshire	3	2	2	2	2	3	
South Cambridgeshire	10	3	9	8	3	2	
<b>Cambridgeshire Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
NHS Digital	6	4	7	6			
<b>Peterborough</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	
NHS Digital	5	6	5	11			
<b>C and P Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	

Definition: primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders (ICD10 codes F11-F16, F18, F19).

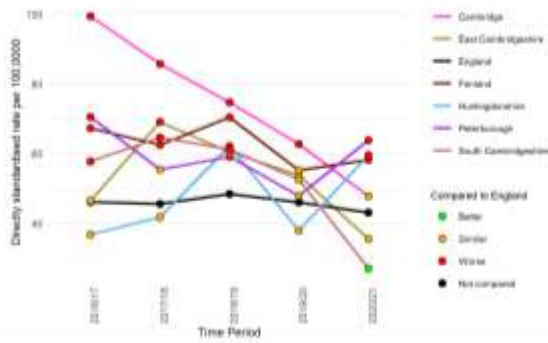
Source: ICB DSCRO sus\_ip\_spell\_all

- The rates of admissions to hospitals in Cambridge where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are drug-related mental and behavioural disorders **have been significantly higher** than the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough total since 2016/17.
- The rates in East Cambridgeshire show recent increases and have been **significantly higher** than the C&P rate in the last two years.

- The rates of admissions to hospitals where the primary diagnosis is drug-related mental and behavioural disorders in most areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough **have been statistically similar to the C&P rates**.
- A varied trend is noted in the rate of admission across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

## Admission episodes for self-poisoning

### Admission episodes for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (Narrow)



### Directly age standardised rate of admissions for poisoning by drug misuse, per 100,000

LTLA	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Trendline
Cambridge	36	30	37	26	19	21	Decreasing
East Cambridgeshire	14	37	25	18	18	6	Decreasing
Fenland	41	44	37	32	35	20	Decreasing
Huntingdonshire	25	32	33	27	31	15	Decreasing
South Cambridgeshire	20	23	30	26	20	8	Decreasing
Cambridgeshire Total	27	31	32	25	24	13	Decreasing
NHS Digital	27	32	33	27			Decreasing
Peterborough	38	38	34	25	29	16	Decreasing
NHS Digital	39	38	35	27			Decreasing
C and P Total	29	33	32	25	25	14	Decreasing

Definition: primary diagnosis of poisoning by drugs that are listed as controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (ICD10 codes T40.0 to T40.9, T43.6).

Source: ICB DSCRO sus\_ip\_spell\_all

Key:

statistically significantly lower than CandP total

statistically similar to CandP total

statistically significantly higher than CandP total

- In 2020/21, the rate of hospital admissions for intentional self-poisoning where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-related condition show an increase compared to the previous year in Peterborough, Fenland and Huntingdonshire; the rates were significantly higher than the national rate.
- The rate of admissions in Cambridge has shown a steep decline since 2016/17; a decline is also seen in East and South Cambridgeshire since 2017/18.

- The rates are statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough total in all areas.

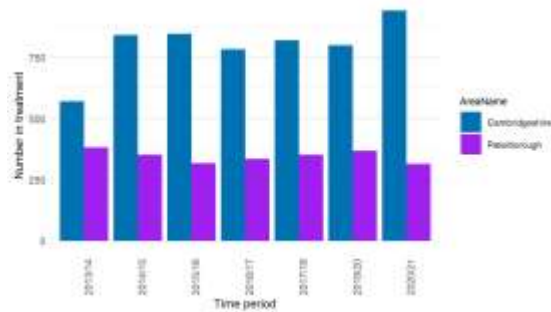
**Admission episodes for intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (Narrow):** A measure of hospital admissions where the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) is an alcohol-related condition.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/local-alcohol-profiles>

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

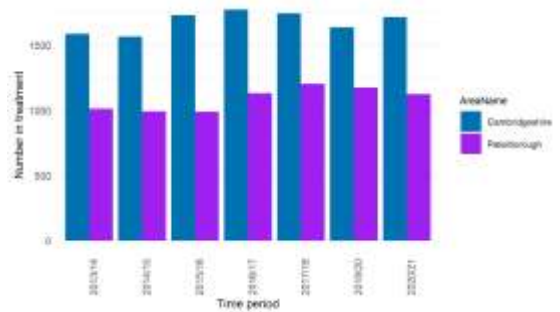
## Specialist alcohol and drug misuse service

Number in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse service



- In 2020/21, 942 people received treatment at a specialist alcohol misuse service in Cambridgeshire, a substantial increase compared to 800 in the previous year.
- 315 people received treatment in Peterborough in 2020/21, compared to 368 in 2019/20.

Number in treatment at specialist drug misuse service



- In Cambridgeshire, 1,714 people were in specialist drug misuse services in 2020/21 compared to 1,636 in 2019/20.
- There were 1,125 people who received treatment at a specialist drug misuse service in 2020/21 compared to 1,174 in the previous year.

**Number in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse services** Total number of individuals who received treatment at a specialist alcohol misuse service.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/local-alcohol-profiles>

**Source:** National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

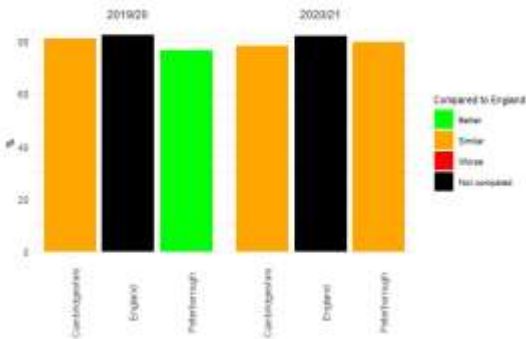
**Number in treatment at specialist drug misuse services** Total number of individuals who received treatment at a specialist drug misuse service.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

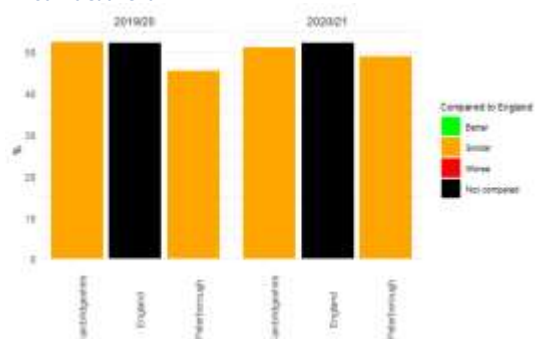
## Substance use treatment

Proportion of dependent drinkers not in treatment



- An increase in the proportion of dependent drinkers who are not in treatment in Peterborough increased to 79% in 2020/21 from 76% in the previous year. In contrast, there was a decline in Cambridgeshire than the previous year.
- In 2020/21, the proportion of dependent drinkers who are not in treatment was statistically similar to the national average for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Proportion of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (i.e. OCU) not in treatment



- An increase in the proportion of opiates and/or crack cocaine users who are not in treatment in Peterborough increased to 49% in 2020/21 from 45% in the previous year.
- The proportion of dependent drinkers who are not in treatment was statistically similar to the national average for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

**Proportion of dependent drinkers not in treatment:** The estimated proportion of alcohol dependent adults in the given year who were not in contact with alcohol treatment services in that year.

**Data from:** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/public-health-dashboard-ft>

**Source:** National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England

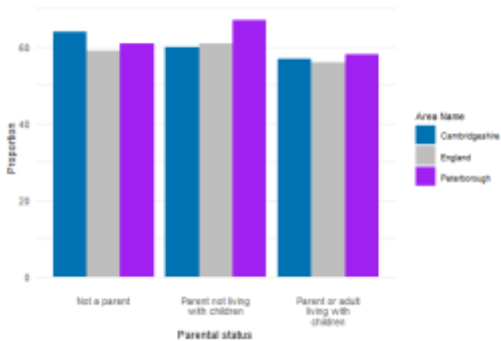
**Proportion of opiates and/or crack cocaine users (i.e. OCU) not in treatment:** The estimated proportion of the local OCU users in the given year who were not in contact with drug treatment services for an OCU problem in that year.

**Data from:** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/public-health-dashboard-ft>

**Source:** National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU Use in England

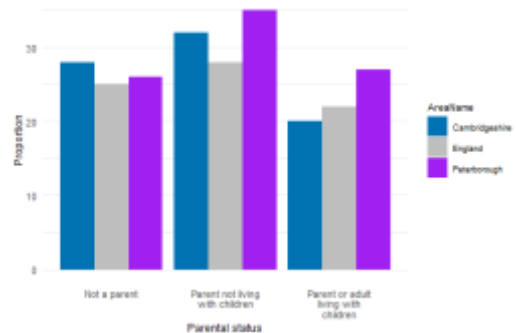
## Mental health treatment need among new presentations to substance misuse treatment, 2019-20

Proportion of new presentations to treatment with a mental health treatment need



- The proportion of new clients who are "parents or adults living with children" with a mental health need in Cambridgeshire (57%) and Peterborough (58%) is similar to the England average (56%).
- The proportion of new clients who are "parents not living with children" with a mental health need in Peterborough (67%) is higher than the England average (61%), whilst the proportion in Cambridgeshire is similar to the national average.

Proportion of clients with a mental health treatment need that did not receive mental health treatment



- The proportion of unmet need among the new clients with a mental health treatment need in Cambridgeshire who were either "parents not living with children" or "not parents" was higher than the national rate.
- The proportion of unmet need in Peterborough is substantially higher than the national rate for "parents not living with children" and "parents or adults living with children."

The data refers to drug and/or alcohol clients (aged between 18 and 99) starting a new treatment journey during 2019-20 (1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020)

**Mental health treatment need:** Adults who entered treatment in the year and were identified as having a mental health treatment need. The percentage is shown as a proportion of the number of new presentations to treatment during the year.

**Unmet mental health treatment need:** The proportion of clients who entered treatment in the year who were identified as having a mental health treatment need and were not receiving treatment for their mental health need.

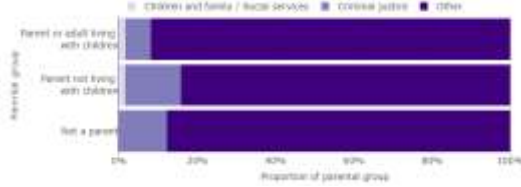
**Source:** *Parents with problem alcohol and drug use: Data for England, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2019 to 2020, NDTMS.*

**Link:** <https://www.ndtms.net/ParentalSubstanceMisuse>

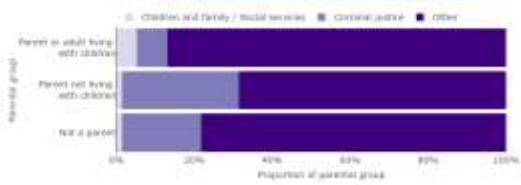
## Substance misuse treatment, 2019 – 20

### Sources of referrals into treatment for new presentations to treatment

#### Cambridgeshire

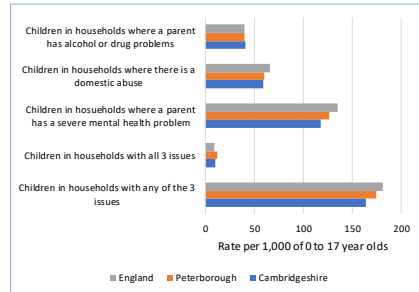


#### Peterborough



- In Cambridgeshire, the proportion of referrals for “parents or adults living with children” by children and family/social services was 2%, and 7% were referred by criminal justice. However, 14% of the “parents not living with children” were referred by criminal justice for treatment.
- In Peterborough, the proportion of referrals by criminal justice for parents or adults living with children was 8%; for parents not living with children, it was 30%; and for adults who are not parents, it was 20%.

### Prevalence of parental substance misuse, mental ill health and domestic abuse



- The rate of children in households with all 3 issues (parental alcohol and drug problems, mental ill health and domestic abuse) was higher than the national rate in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The prevalence of parental mental ill health was substantially higher than the prevalence of parental substance misuse and domestic abuse in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England in 2019–20.

The data refers to drug and/or alcohol clients (aged between 18 and 99) starting a new treatment journey during 2019-20 (1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020)

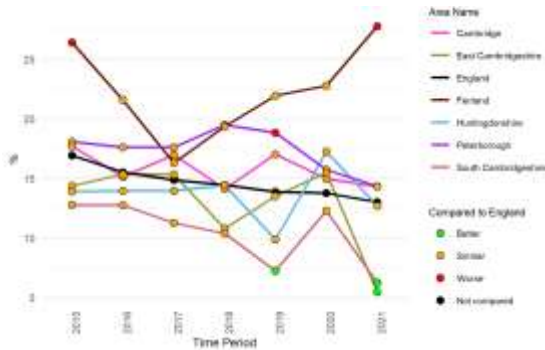
**Source:** Parents with problem alcohol and drug use: Data for England, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2019 to 2020, NDTMS.

**Link:** <https://www.ndtms.net/ParentalSubstanceMisuse>

# Smoking and Health Behaviours

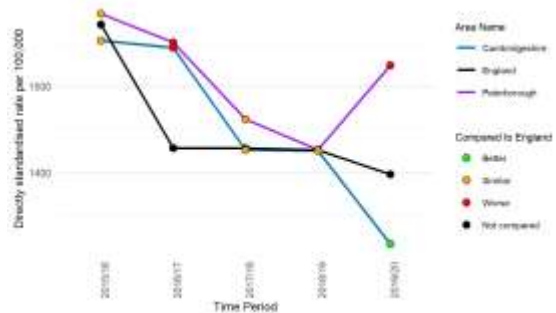
## Smoking prevalence and hospital admissions

Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)



- A declining trend is seen for England since 2015, whereas varied trends are noted across all areas in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The proportion of smoking prevalence in adults shows a rapid increase in Fenland since 2017 and significantly higher than the national rate in 2021.
- The smoking prevalence rate in Fenland is the highest of all local authorities in the UK in 2021.

Smoking attributable hospital admissions



- In 2019/20, Peterborough saw a substantial increase over the previous year, while Cambridgeshire saw a decrease during the same period.
- In 2019/20, the rate of hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking in persons aged 35 and over was significantly higher in Peterborough (1,524 per 100,000) compared to England (1,398 per 100,000); although the rate in Cambridgeshire (1,317 per 100,000) was significantly lower than the national rate.

**Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS):** Prevalence of smoking among persons 18 years and over.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (APS)

**Smoking attributable hospital admissions:** Total number of hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking in persons aged 35 and over.

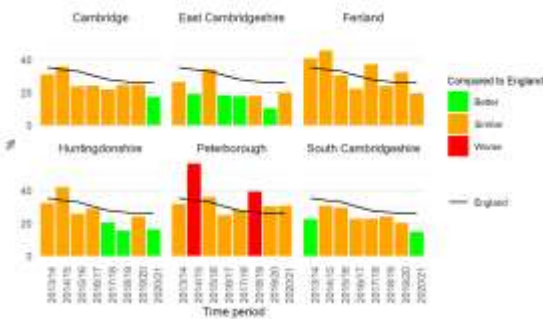
**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** Admissions data from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES); Office for National Statistics (ONS) - mid-year population estimates; Smoking prevalence data from Annual Population Survey; and . and relative risks from the Royal College of Physician's Report 'Hiding in Plain Sight'



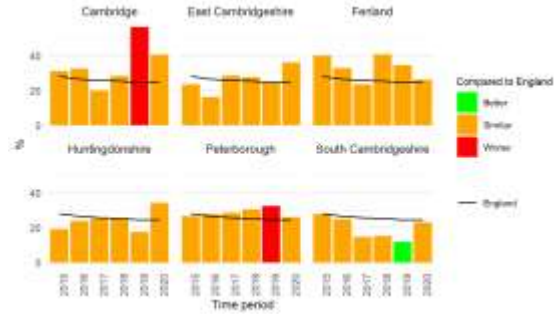
## Smoking prevalence in priority populations

Smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition (18+) - current smokers (GPPS)



- In East Cambridgeshire, the prevalence increased substantially (20.0%) in 2020/21 compared to the previous year (10.3%); however, the prevalence has declined or remained similar to the previous year in all other Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough.
- The proportion of smoking prevalence in adults with long-term mental health conditions was significantly lower or similar to the national rate in 2020/21 across all areas.

Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS)



- In 2020, the proportion of adults smoking in routine and manual occupations showed an increase in East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and South Cambridgeshire compared to the previous year, whilst the other areas had a decline during the same period.
- In 2020, the prevalence was statistically similar to the national rate in all the Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough.

**Smoking prevalence in adults with a long term mental health condition (18+) - current smokers (GPPS):** Smoking prevalence in adults with a diagnosed long term mental health condition - current smokers (GPPS).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** GP Patient Survey (GPPS)

**Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS):** Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18-64 years in the routine and manual group

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (APS)

## Smoking prevalence in priority populations

Smoking status at time of delivery by, England, East of England and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care Board April-June 2022

Geographic Area	England	East of England	NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICB
Number of smokers at time of delivery	11,290	1,181	185
% of smokers at time of delivery	8.60%	7.60%	8.10%
Number of non-smokers at time of delivery	115,399	13,379	1,972
% of non-smokers at time of delivery	88.40%	86.50%	86.90%
Number of smoking status unknown at time of delivery	3,897	912	113
% of smoking status unknown at time of delivery	3.00%	5.90%	5.00%

Note: Caution should be taken when interpreting this data. Due to the small number of women setting a quit date confidence intervals at a local authority level are large.

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:red; border:1px solid black;"></span> Statistically significantly higher than England
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span> Statistically similar to the England
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span> Statistically significantly lower than England

- For quarter 1 2022-23 data the percentage of pregnant woman smoking at time of delivery was statistically significantly lower for the East of England (7.6%) compared to the national average (8.6%), while Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICB was statistically similar (8.1%).
- Similarly the percentage of pregnant women who were non-smoking at time of delivery was statistically significantly lower for the East of England (86.5%) compared to the national average (88.4%), while Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICB was statistically similar (86.9%).
- The percentage of women whose smoking status was unknown at the time of delivery, for East of England region and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICB was statistically significantly higher, 5.9% and 5.0% respectively compared to the 3.0% nationally.

**Women known to be smokers at the time of delivery** - defined as pregnant women who self-reported that they were smokers. This includes any cigarettes or tobacco at all, but excludes non-combustible nicotine products, such as e-cigarettes or other nicotine containing products. If a woman intends to give up smoking after the delivery, but was a smoker up until the delivery date they are included in this count.

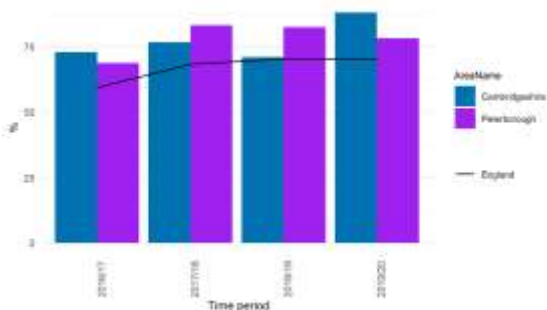
**Women known to be non-smokers at the time of delivery** - defined as pregnant women who self-reported that they were non-smokers (no cigarettes or tobacco at all). This count does not include women whose smoking status is not known (which is collected separately), or those who intend to give up smoking after delivery.

**Women whose smoking status was not known at the time of delivery** - defined as those whose smoking status was not determined for whatever reason.

**Source:**

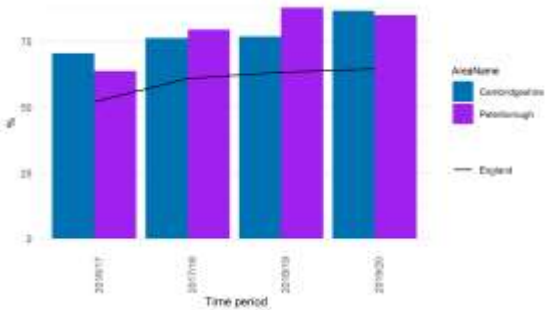
## Smoking prevalence in priority populations

Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) admitted to treatment for substance misuse (NDTMS) - all opiates



- In 2019/20, the smoking prevalence in adults admitted to treatment for substance misuse of all-opiates in Cambridgeshire (88.1%) and Peterborough (78.3%) was higher than the national rate (70.2%).
- In 2019/20, the proportion in Cambridgeshire showed a substantial increase from the previous year (71.0%), whereas there was a decline in Peterborough from the previous year.

Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) admitted to treatment for substance misuse (NDTMS) - alcohol & non-opiates



- The smoking prevalence in adults admitted to treatment for substance misuse (alcohol and non-opiates) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was substantially higher than the national rates since 2016/17.
- In 2019/20, the proportion in Cambridgeshire showed a significant increase from the previous year (71.0%), whereas there was a decline from the previous in Peterborough.

**Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) admitted to treatment for substance misuse (NDTMS) - all opiates:** Prevalence of smoking in adults age 18+ admitted to treatment for substance misuse (all opiates).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Public Health England

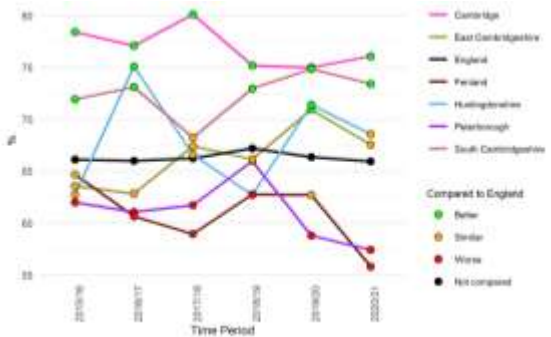
**Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) admitted to treatment for substance misuse (NDTMS) - alcohol & non-opiates:** Prevalence of smoking in adults age 18+ admitted to treatment for substance misuse (alcohol & non-opiates).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>

**Source:** The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Public Health England

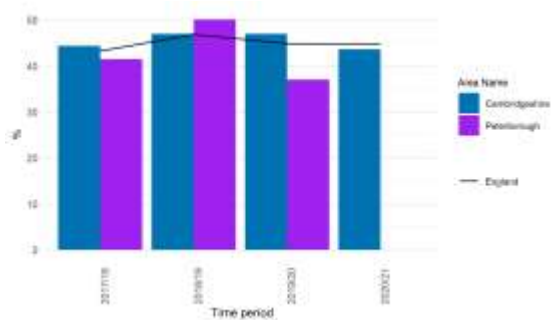
## Physical activity

Percentage of physically active adults (19+ yrs)



- Except for Cambridge, the proportion of physically active adults decreased in 2020/21 compared to the previous year in all areas.
- Since 2018/19, the proportion of physically active adults in Peterborough has rapidly decreased.
- In 2020/21, the proportion of physically active adults in Fenland (55.8%) and Peterborough (57.4%) was significantly lower than the national average (65.9%).

Percentage of physically active children and young people (5 - 16 yrs)



- In 2020/21, the proportion of physically active children and young people has declined compared to the previous year in Cambridgeshire, and the data for Peterborough is not available for this time period.
- A steep decline in the proportion is seen in Peterborough (37.0%) in 2019/20, compared to the previous year (50.1%).

**Percentage of physically active adults:** The number of respondents aged 19 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 19 and over.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity>

**Source:** Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

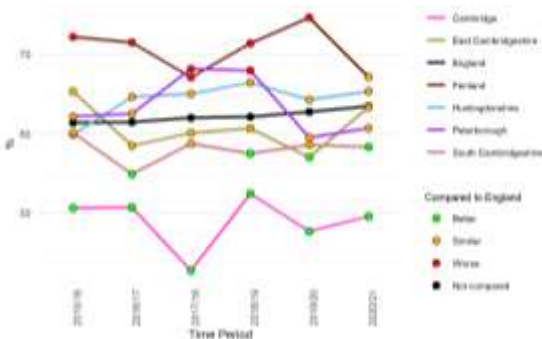
**Percentage of physically active children and young people:** Percentage of children aged 5-16 that meet the UK Chief Medical Officers' (CMOs') recommendations for physical activity (an average of at least 60 minutes moderate-vigorous intensity activity per day across the week).

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity>

**Source:** Active Lives Children and Young People Survey, Sport England

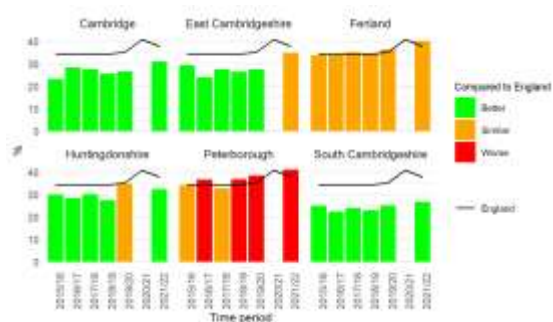
## Overweight (including obesity)

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese



- In 2020/21, the proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese shows an increase from the previous year in most areas across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, while a substantial decline is seen in Fenland.
- The proportion of overweight or obese adults in Fenland has been significantly higher than England since 2015/16, except for 2020/21 (which is similar).

Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)



- Except for Huntingdonshire, the proportion of year 6 children classified as overweight or obese increased more than the pre-pandemic levels in 2021/22.
- In 2021/22, the proportion of 10–11 year olds who are classified as overweight or obese in Peterborough (41.2%) is significantly higher than the national average (37.8%).

**Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese:** Percentage of adults aged 18 and over classified as overweight or obese.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity>

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (APS)

**Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity):** Proportion of children aged 10–11 years classified as overweight or living with obesity. For population monitoring purposes children are classified as overweight (including obesity) if their body mass index (BMI) is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. The population monitoring cut points for overweight, and obesity are slightly lower than the clinical cut points used to assess individual children, this is to capture those children with an unhealthy BMI for their age and those at risk of moving to an unhealthy BMI. This helps ensure that adequate services are planned and delivered for the whole population. **Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity>

**Source:** Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

**Impact of Covid-19:** The 2019/20 NCMP data collection stopped in March 2020 when schools were closed due to the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. In a usual NCMP

*collection year, national participation rates are around 95% (over a million) of all eligible children, however in 2019/20 the number of children measured was around 75% of previous years. Despite the lower than usual number of measurements, analysis by NHS Digital indicates that figures at national and regional level are directly comparable to previous years, for all breakdowns.*

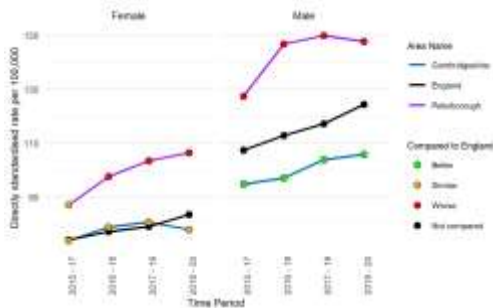
*The start of the 2020/21 NCMP data collection was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic response. In March 2021 local authorities were asked to collect a representative 10% sample of data because it was not feasible to expect a full NCMP collection so late into the academic year.*

*The 2021/22 NCMP was the first data collection since the COVID-19 pandemic that was unaffected by school closures and other public health measures.*

# Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness

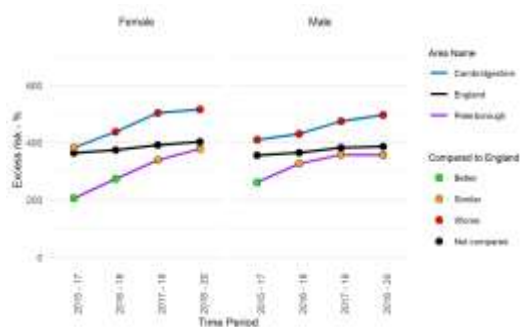
## Mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)



- The premature mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness is higher among men compared to women in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England.
- An increasing trend is seen among Peterborough females and Cambridgeshire males since 2015-17.
- Rates for both men and women in Peterborough are significantly higher than England rates.
- The premature mortality rates are significantly lower for males in Cambridgeshire compared to the national average.

Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI



- Excess premature mortality rates show an overall increasing trend for both males and females in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough since 2015-17.
- In Cambridgeshire, the risk of dying prematurely for those with SMI was 515.7% higher for females and 496.3% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in 2018-20. These are significantly higher than the national averages.
- In Peterborough, the risk of dying prematurely for those with SMI was 378.7% higher for females and 357.3% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in 2018-20, which is statistically similar to the England averages.

**Note:** Adults with referrals to secondary mental health services is used as a proxy for adults with a diagnosis of SMI. This omits patients with SMI being cared for in primary care alone, and includes patients with referrals to secondary mental health services for common mental health disorders.

**Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** Directly age standardised rate of deaths of adults, aged 18 - 74, with SMI, per 100,000 population. SMI is defined as having a referral to mental health services in the five years preceding death.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset) Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

**Caveats:** Variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities will affect the indicator. Areas where few adults access services will have lower premature mortality in adults with SMI because only a few deaths in adults will be in people defined as having SMI. Conversely, areas where many adults access services, premature mortality in adults with SMI will be higher because more deaths in adults will be in the group defined as having SMI. Analysis of



*this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.*

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/premature#page/6/gid/8000039/pat/30000/par/al-BHxpCTj8Ee/ati/402/are/E10000003/iid/93581/age/181/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-ao-1>

**Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** Measure of excess premature mortality experienced by adults with SMI over adults without SMI. SMI is defined as having a referral to secondary mental health services in the five years preceding death. Indicator is expressed as a percentage where adults with SMI can be considered to have x% higher/lower risk of premature mortality than adults without SMI.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset) Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

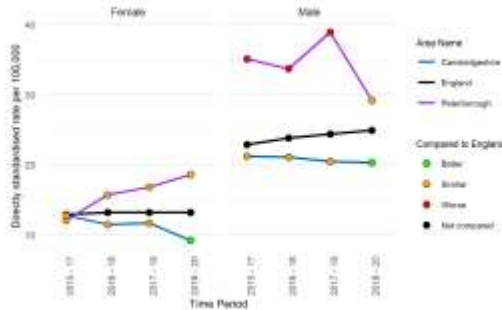
**Caveats:** This indicator presents the SMI death rates relative to the non-SMI rates. High values of this indicator are the result of lower mortality in the non-SMI population and higher mortality in the SMI population. However, it is also affected by variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities. Areas with good access to services will have more of their population in the SMI cohort and that may have an impact on the mortality rate. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/premature#page/6/gid/8000039/pat/30000/par/al-BHxpCTj8Ee/ati/402/are/E10000003/iid/93582/age/181/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-ao-1>

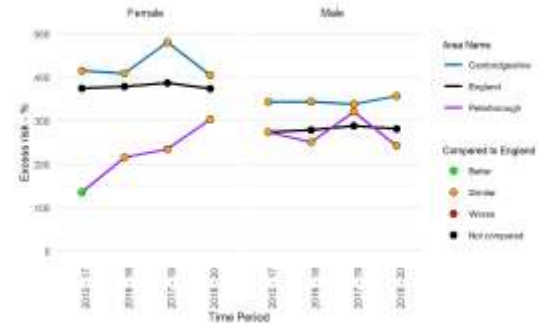
## Mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)



- The premature mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in adults with severe mental illness is substantially higher among men compared to women in Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and England.
- Since 2015 – 17, rates for females in Peterborough have shown an increasing trend.
- In 2018 – 20, the rates in Peterborough for both men and women are statistically similar to the England rates.
- The premature mortality rates are significantly lower for men and women in Cambridgeshire compared to the national average in 2018 – 20.

Excess under 75 mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in adults with SMI



- Excess premature mortality rates due to cardiovascular disease show a rapidly increasing trend for females in Peterborough since 2015-17.
- In 2018 – 20, the risk of dying prematurely due to cardiovascular disease for those with SMI was 405.0% higher for females and 457.1% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in Cambridgeshire. It was 303.9% higher for females and 242.9% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in Peterborough.
- The rates for both men and women in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are statistically similar to the national averages for 2018 – 20.

**Note:** Adults with referrals to secondary mental health services is used as a proxy for adults with a diagnosis of SMI. This omits patients with SMI being cared for in primary care alone, and includes patients with referrals to secondary mental health services for common mental health disorders.

**Premature mortality due to cardiovascular diseases in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** Directly age standardised rate of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke) in adults with SMI, aged 18 - 74, per 100,000 population. SMI is defined as having a referral to mental health services in the five years preceding death

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

**Caveats:** Variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities will affect the indicator. Areas where few adults access services will have lower premature mortality in adults with SMI because only a few deaths in adults will be in people defined as having SMI. Conversely, areas where many adults access services, premature mortality in adults with SMI will be higher

*because more deaths in adults will be in the group defined as having SMI. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.*

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/premature#page/6/gid/8000039/pat/30000/par/al-BHxpCTj8Ee/ati/402/are/E10000003/iid/93727/age/181/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-ao-1>

**Excess under 75 mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** *Measure of excess premature mortality due to all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke) experienced by adults with SMI over adults without SMI. SMI is defined as having a referral to secondary mental health services in the five years preceding death.*

*Indicator is expressed as a percentage where adults with SMI can be considered to have x% higher/lower risk of premature mortality due to all cardiovascular diseases than adults without SMI.*

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** *NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates*

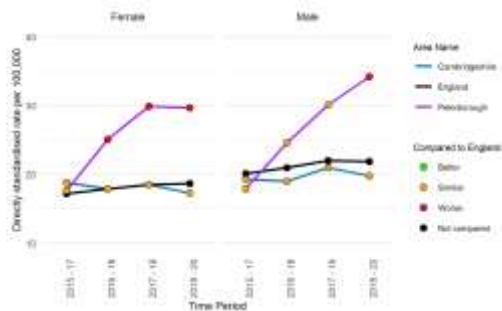
**Caveats:** This indicator presents the SMI death rates relative to the non-SMI rates. High values of this indicator are the result of lower mortality in the non-SMI population and higher mortality in the SMI population. However, it is also affected by variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities. Areas with good access to services will have more of their population in the SMI cohort and that may have an impact on the mortality rate. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/premature#page/6/gid/8000039/pat/30000/par/al-BHxpCTj8Ee/ati/402/are/E10000003/iid/93731/age/181/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-ao-1>

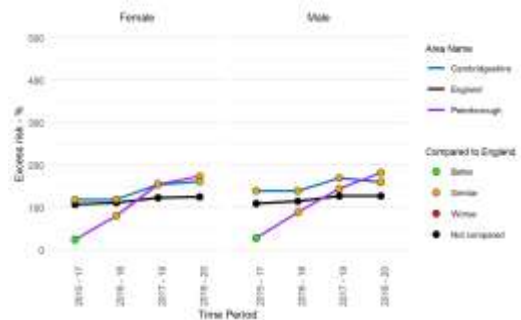
## Mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

### Premature mortality due to cancer in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)



- The premature mortality rate due to cancer in adults with severe mental illness in Peterborough show a rapid increase since 2015 – 17 for both men and women.
- In 2018 – 20, the rates for both men and women in Peterborough are significantly higher than the national rates.
- The premature mortality rates are statistically similar to the national averages for men and women in Cambridgeshire in 2018 - 20.

### Excess under 75 mortality rate due to cancer in adults with SMI



- Excess premature mortality rates due to cancer show a rapidly increasing trend for males and females in Peterborough since 2015-17.
- In 2018 – 20, the risk of dying prematurely due to cancer for those with SMI was 161.8% higher for females and 160.4% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in Cambridgeshire. It was 174.2% higher for females and 182.6% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in Peterborough.
- The rates for both men and women in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are statistically similar to the national averages for 2018 – 20.

**Note:** Adults with referrals to secondary mental health services is used as a proxy for adults with a diagnosis of SMI. This omits patients with SMI being cared for in primary care alone, and includes patients with referrals to secondary mental health services for common mental health disorders.

### Premature mortality due to cancer in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):

Directly age standardised rate of deaths from all cancers in adults with SMI, aged 18 - 74, per 100,000 population. SMI is defined as having a referral to mental health services in the five years preceding death.

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

**Caveats:** Variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities will affect the indicator. Areas where few adults access services will have lower premature mortality in adults with SMI because only a few deaths in adults will be in people defined as having SMI. Conversely, areas where many adults access services, premature mortality in adults with SMI will be higher because more deaths in adults will be in the group defined as having SMI. Analysis of

*this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.*

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**Excess under 75 mortality rate due to cancer in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** *Measure of excess premature mortality due to cancer experienced by adults with SMI over adults without SMI. SMI is defined as having a referral to secondary mental health services in the five years preceding death.*

*Indicator is expressed as a percentage where adults with SMI can be considered to have x% higher/lower risk of premature mortality due to cancer than adults without SMI.*

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** *NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates*

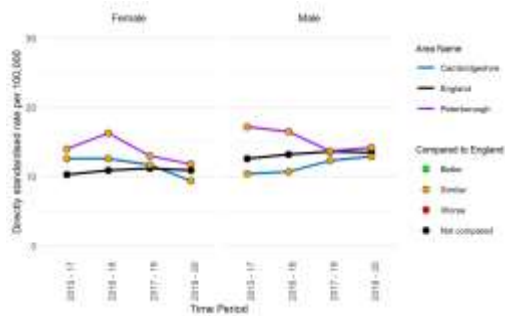
**Caveats:** This indicator presents the SMI death rates relative to the non-SMI rates. High values of this indicator are the result of lower mortality in the non-SMI population and higher mortality in the SMI population. However, it is also affected by variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities. Areas with good access to services will have more of their population in the SMI cohort and that may have an impact on the mortality rate. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/premature#page/6/gid/8000039/pat/30000/par/al-BHxpCTj8Ee/ati/402/are/E10000003/iid/93732/age/181/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-ao-1>

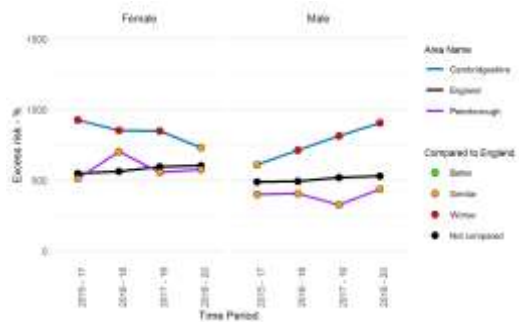
## Mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

Premature mortality due to respiratory disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)



- The premature mortality rate due to respiratory disease in adults with severe mental illness show a varied trend for men and women across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- The premature mortality rates due to respiratory disease in adults with SMI are statistically similar to the national rates in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Excess under 75 mortality rate due to respiratory disease in adults with SMI



- In Cambridgeshire, excess premature mortality rates due to respiratory disease show an overall increase among men and a decrease among women.
- In Cambridgeshire, the risk of dying prematurely due to respiratory disease for those with SMI was 732.0% higher for females and 906.5% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in 2018-20. The rate for men is significantly higher than the national rate, whereas it is similar for women.
- In Peterborough, the risk of dying prematurely due to respiratory disease for those with SMI was 576.5% higher for females and 437.5% higher for males than for those who do not have SMI in 2018-20, which is statistically similar to the England averages.

**Note:** Adults with referrals to secondary mental health services is used as a proxy for adults with a diagnosis of SMI. This omits patients with SMI being cared for in primary care alone, and includes patients with referrals to secondary mental health services for common mental health disorders.

**Premature mortality due to respiratory disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** Directly age standardised rate of deaths from respiratory disease in adults with SMI, aged 18 - 74, per 100,000 population. SMI is defined as having a referral to mental health services in the five years preceding death

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

**Caveats:** Variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities will affect the indicator. Areas where few adults access services will have lower premature mortality in adults with SMI because only a few deaths in adults will be in people defined as having SMI. Conversely, areas where many adults access services, premature mortality in adults with SMI will be higher because more deaths in adults will be in the group defined as having SMI. Analysis of

*this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.*

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

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**Excess under 75 mortality rate due to respiratory disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** *Measure of excess premature mortality due to respiratory disease experienced by adults with SMI over adults without SMI. SMI is defined as having a referral to secondary mental health services in the five years preceding death.*

*Indicator is expressed as a percentage where adults with SMI can be considered to have x% higher/lower risk of premature mortality due to respiratory disease than adults without SMI.*

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** *NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates*

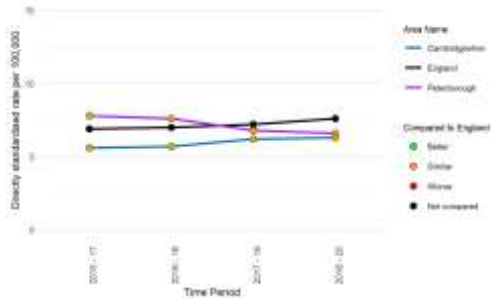
**Caveats:** This indicator presents the SMI death rates relative to the non-SMI rates. High values of this indicator are the result of lower mortality in the non-SMI population and higher mortality in the SMI population. However, it is also affected by variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities. Areas with good access to services will have more of their population in the SMI cohort and that may have an impact on the mortality rate. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.

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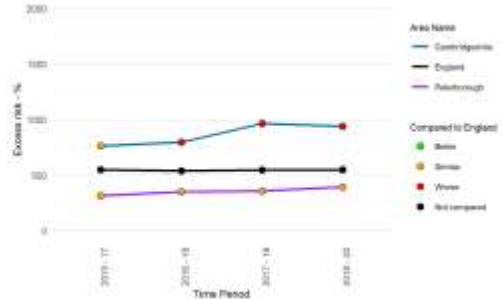
## Mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

### Premature mortality due to liver disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)



- Since 2015-17, the premature mortality rate due to liver disease in adults with severe mental illness in Peterborough has been decreasing, while it has been increasing in Cambridgeshire.
- The premature mortality rates due to liver disease in adults with SMI are statistically similar to the national rates in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

### Excess under 75 mortality rate due to liver disease in adults with SMI



- Excess premature mortality rates due to liver disease show an overall increasing trend for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough since 2015-17.
- In 2018 – 20, the risk of adults dying prematurely due to liver disease for those with SMI was 940.3% higher than for those who do not have SMI in Cambridgeshire, which is significantly higher than the national rate.
- In Peterborough, it was 394.2% higher than for those who do not have SMI, which is statistically similar to the national average for 2018 – 20.

**Note:** Adults with referrals to secondary mental health services is used as a proxy for adults with a diagnosis of SMI. This omits patients with SMI being cared for in primary care alone, and includes patients with referrals to secondary mental health services for common mental health disorders.

### Premature mortality due to liver disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):

Directly age standardised rate of deaths from liver disease in adults with SMI, aged 18 - 74, per 100,000 population. SMI is defined as having a referral to mental health services in the five years preceding death

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

**Caveats:** Variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities will affect the indicator. Areas where few adults access services will have lower premature mortality in adults with SMI because only a few deaths in adults will be in people defined as having SMI. Conversely, areas where many adults access services, premature mortality in adults with SMI will be higher because more deaths in adults will be in the group defined as having SMI. Analysis of



*this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.*

**Additional information on definitions and caveats can be found here**

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**Excess under 75 mortality rate due to liver disease in adults with severe mental illness (SMI):** *Measure of excess premature mortality due to liver disease experienced by adults with SMI over adults without SMI. SMI is defined as having a referral to secondary mental health services in the five years preceding death. Indicator is expressed as a percentage where adults with SMI can be considered to have x% higher/lower risk of premature mortality due to liver disease than adults without SMI.*

**Data from** <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/severe-mental-illness>

**Source:** *NHS Digital Mental Health Services Data Set and its predecessors; Office for National Statistics: Civil Registration of Deaths (via NHS Digital asset); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates*

**Caveats:** This indicator presents the SMI death rates relative to the non-SMI rates. High values of this indicator are the result of lower mortality in the non-SMI population and higher mortality in the SMI population. However, it is also affected by variations in access to secondary mental health services and referral practice in different local authorities. Areas with good access to services will have more of their population in the SMI cohort and that may have an impact on the mortality rate. Analysis of this indicator should be combined with local knowledge and consideration of other indicators in the Severe Mental Illness profile.

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