Health in summary
The health of people in Cambridgeshire is generally better than the England average. Cambridgeshire is one of the 20% least deprived counties/unitary authorities in England, however about 12% (13,200) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 6.5 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 15.0% (840) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 32.0*. This represents 42 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 611*, better than the average for England. This represents 3,772 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 221.5*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,454 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 220*, better than the average for England. This represents 754 deaths per year. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Cambridgeshire are to address the impacts of population growth and ageing, mental health issues and health inequalities, by embedding public health improvement throughout local government and the NHS. For more information see http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2012-2014. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD2010), from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.5 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 5.2 years

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Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile (IMD2010) in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Early deaths from all causes:
- MEN
- WOMEN

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2014/15

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

Cambridgeshire

95% confidence interval

England average (all ethnic groups)

Local number of emergency admissions

Local value %

England value %
Health summary for Cambridgeshire

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

### Domain: Deprivation score (IMD 2015) #
- **% children (under 16) in low income families**
- **Rate per 100,000 population**

### Domain: Children in low income families (under 16s)
- **The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over**

### Domain: 3 Statutory homelessness†
- **Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over, Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75**

### Domain: GCSEs achieved†
- **Life expectancy at birth (Female), Directly age sex standardised**

### Domain: Deaths from drug misuse #
- **Incidence of TB**
- **Under 18 conceptions**

### Domain: Long term unemployment
- **Current smokers, Annual Population Survey (APS)**

### Domain: % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey
- **Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population**

### Domain: Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households
- **Crude rate per 100,000 population**

### Domain: Smoking prevalence in adults†
- **Statutory homelessness†**

### Domain: % of women who smoke at time of delivery
- **Breastfeeding initiation**

### Domain: Life expectancy and causes of death
- **Excess winter deaths**

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**Indicator Notes**

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 A*-G including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violation against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 64-67 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers, Annual Population Survey (APS) 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week 14 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population 21 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 23 Rate of deaths in infants aged <1 year per 1,000 live births 24 Rate per 100,000 population 25 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 75+ 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 75+ 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 75+ 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years) 31 Excess winter deaths

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