



Cambridge

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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- Profiles of all local authorities in England
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- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by Public Health England.

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Population 123,000

Mid-2011 population estimate

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013

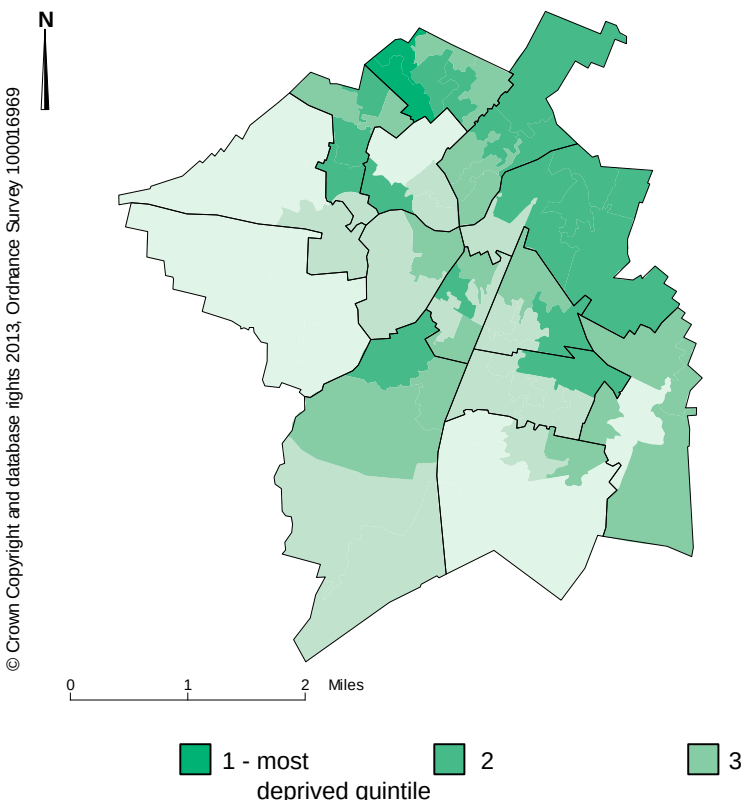
Published on 24th September 2013

Cambridge at a glance

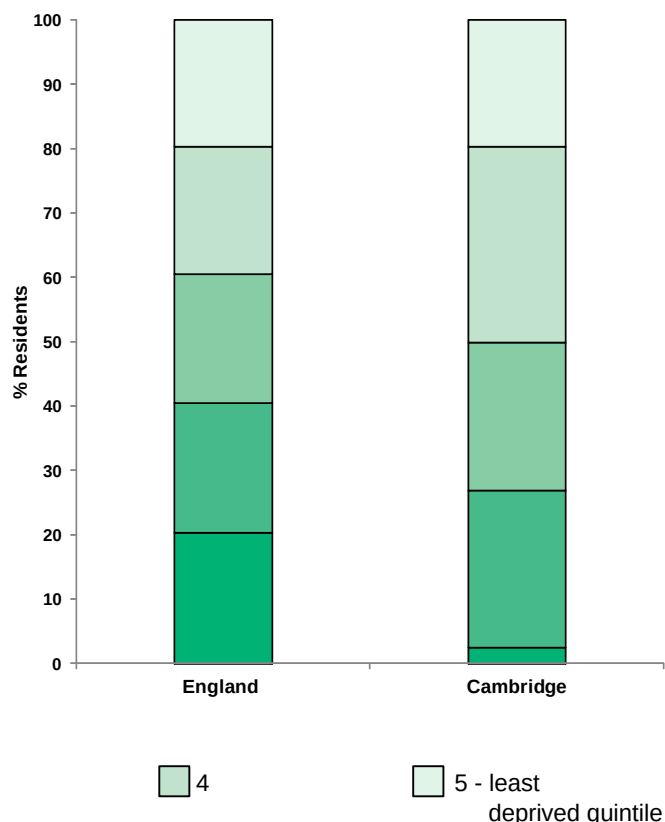
- The health of people in Cambridge is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 2,700 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.7 years lower for men and 10.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridge than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years, the all cause mortality rate for men has fallen. The all cause mortality rate for women in the same period shows no clear trend. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is better than the England average.
- In Year 6, 17.1% of children are classified as obese. The level of GCSE attainment is worse than the England average. The level of breast feeding is better than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult 'healthy eating', smoking, physical activity and obesity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are worse than the England average. Rates of hip fractures and smoking related deaths are better than the England average.
- Priorities in Cambridge include improving mental health, addressing drug and alcohol misuse and tackling health inequalities including homelessness. For more information see www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk and www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/hwb

Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

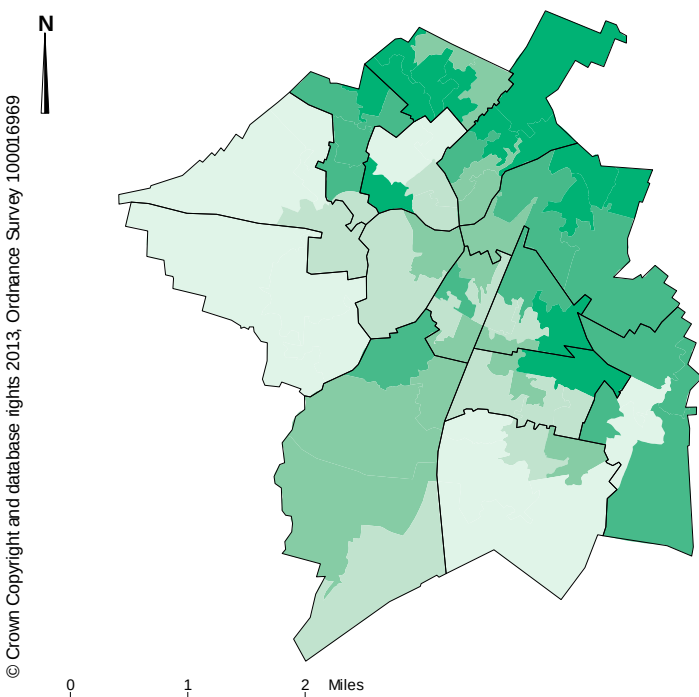


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



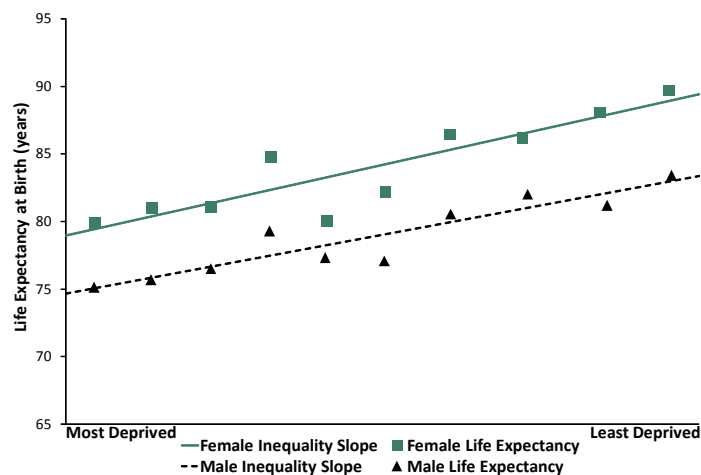
Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



Legend as above

The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 8.7 years for males and 10.5 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

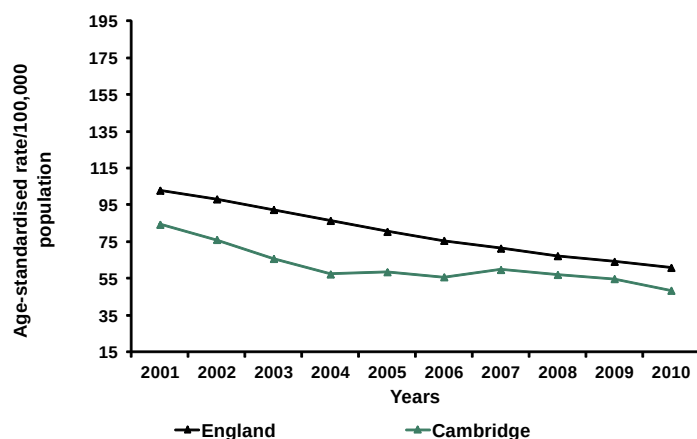
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

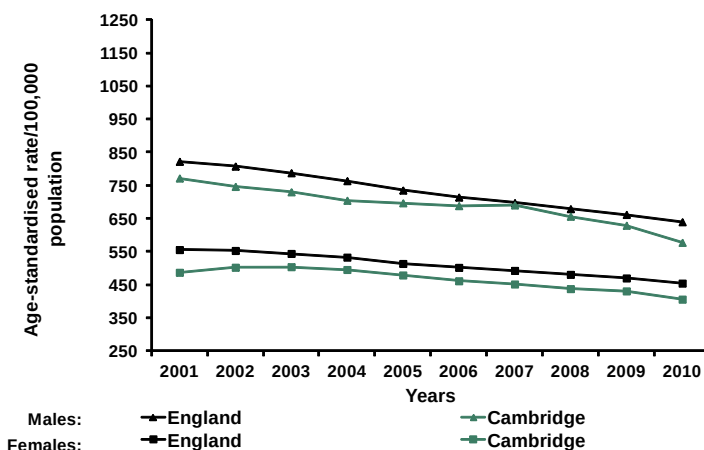
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

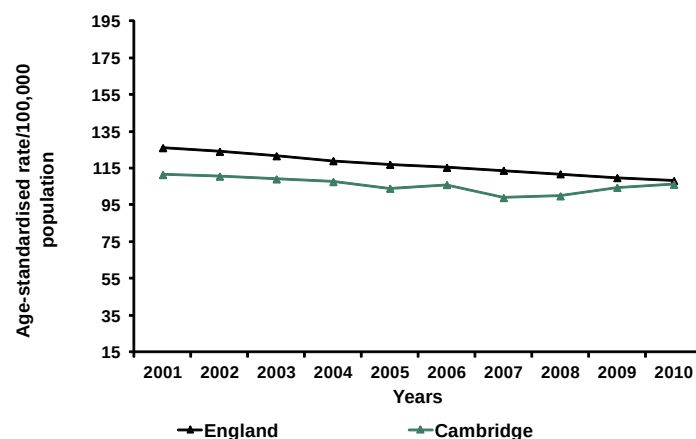
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



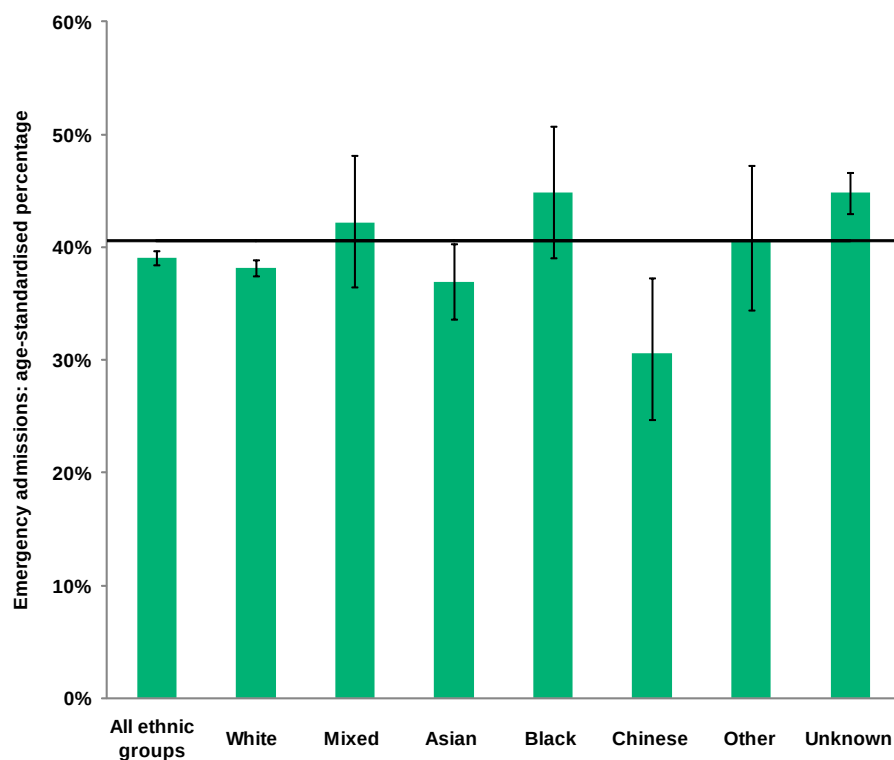
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



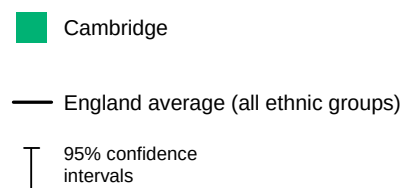
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2011/12 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.



Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

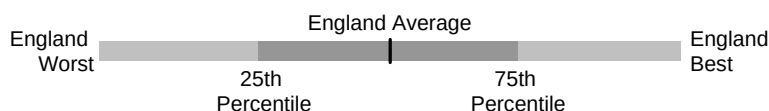
8804	6767	130	305	119	63	90	1330	Local number of emergency admissions
39.0%	38.1%	42.2%	36.9%	44.8%	30.6%	40.7%	44.8%	Local value
40.6%	41.1%	40.0%	45.3%	44.4%	38.0%	46.4%	30.1%	England value

Health summary for Cambridge

E07000008

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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	3087	2.5	20.3	83.7		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	2665	16.6	21.1	45.9		6.2
	3 Statutory homelessness	112	2.5	2.3	9.7		0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	461	54.6	59.0	31.9		81.0
	5 Violent crime	1836	14.6	13.6	32.7		4.2
	6 Long term unemployment	387	4.3	9.5	31.3		1.2
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	181	13.7	13.3	30.0		2.9
	8 Starting breast feeding ‡	1098	81.9	74.8	41.8		96.0
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	131	17.1	19.2	28.5		10.3
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	11	57.7	61.8	154.9		12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	54	31.8	34.0	58.5		11.7
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking	n/a	15.2	20.0	29.4		8.2
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	24.5	22.3	25.1		15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	37.1	28.7	19.3		47.8
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	64.7	56.0	43.8		68.5
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	14.4	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	20	21.1	14.5	28.8		3.2
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm	403	291.5	207.9	542.4		51.2
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	2479	2190	1895	3276		910
	20 Drug misuse	860	9.6	8.6	26.3		0.8
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes	4390	3.4	5.8	8.4		3.4
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	13	10.1	15.4	137.0		0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	1173	956	804	3210		162
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	83	327	457	621		327
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	37	14.4	19.1	35.3		-0.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	80.2	78.9	73.8		83.0
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	84.3	82.9	79.3		86.4
	28 Infant deaths	7	4.8	4.3	8.0		1.1
	29 Smoking related deaths	107	149	201	356		122
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke	45	48.5	60.9	113.3		29.2
	31 Early deaths: cancer	98	106.1	108.1	153.2		77.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths	52	43.5	41.9	125.1		13.1

‡ For comparison with PHOF Indicators, please go to the following link: www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2010 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2011/12 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2011/12 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2012 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2011/12 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2011/12 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2011/12 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2009-2011 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2011/12 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008-2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2008-2010 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2011/12 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2011/12 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.08-31.07.11 26 At birth, 2009-2011 27 At birth, 2009-2011 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2009-2011 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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