

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24



- Legal requirement of the upper tier LA Health and Wellbeing Boards
- Must address the needs identified in the JSNA
- First joint HWB Strategy across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- Draft HWB Strategy to HWB Boards September 24th 2019 followed by period of engagement/ consultation
- Final HWB Strategy to HWB Boards March 2020

Potential priorities based on JSNA

- Places that support Health and Wellbeing:
 - Population growth and infrastructure planning
 - Housing and homelessness – vulnerable groups
 - Economic inequalities
 - Adult skills
- Best Start in Life:
 - Maternity/early years interface
 - Early years development and school readiness
 - Young people's mental health and resilience
 - Child safeguarding – demand management

Potential priorities based on JSNA

- Staying healthy throughout life:
 - Healthy weight, obesity and diabetes
 - Inequalities in cardiovascular disease and smoking prevalence
 - Place/community based approaches and integrated working
- Good quality health and social care:
 - Financial challenges
 - Ageing population
 - Hospital admission rates
 - HealthWatch consultation feedback
 - Mental health strategy
 - Service accessibility and integration

Proposed template for each HWB Strategy Section

Priority issue (e.g. Healthy weight, obesity and diabetes)

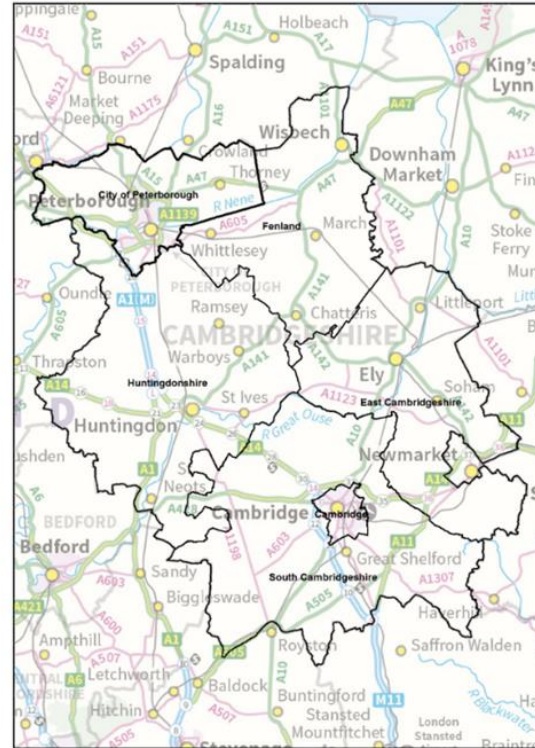
- What does the JSNA say?
 - Impact of forecast population growth
 - Key health inequalities
 - Diverse populations
 - Demand management
 - Community and service user views
- Current partnership activity
 - Including reference to voluntary sector
- Future Plans
 - Opportunities for integrated working
 - Plans for endorsement by HWB Board
 - Plans/actions for development by HWB Board
- Outcome metrics to be monitored

Key questions



- Are any of the JSNA findings in tune with your priorities?
- Do you lead any multi-agency plans for 2019 and beyond which will address one or more JSNA findings?
- Are there any specific actions you would want partners on the HWB Board to take?

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



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HWB Strategy section 1: Places that support our health and wellbeing

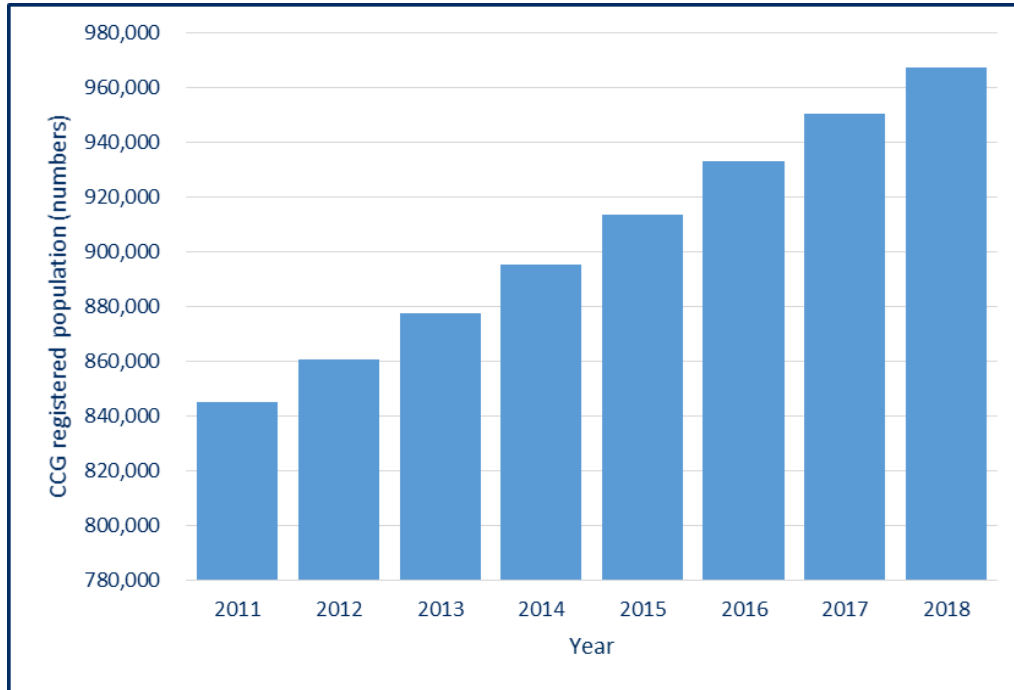
Our population is growing

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG registered population, 2011-2018*

NOTE: axis does not start at 0



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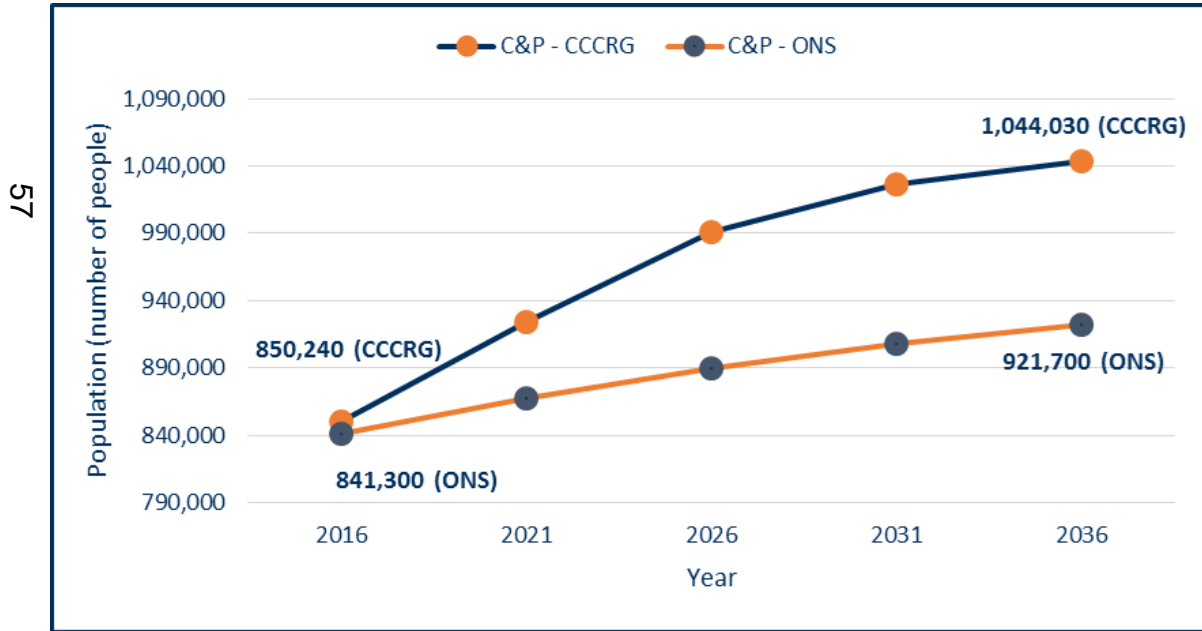


*Data from April each year. Data for the period 2011 and 2012 (prior to the start of the CCG) are estimated.

Source: Serco and NHS Digital (JSNA CDS figure 5)

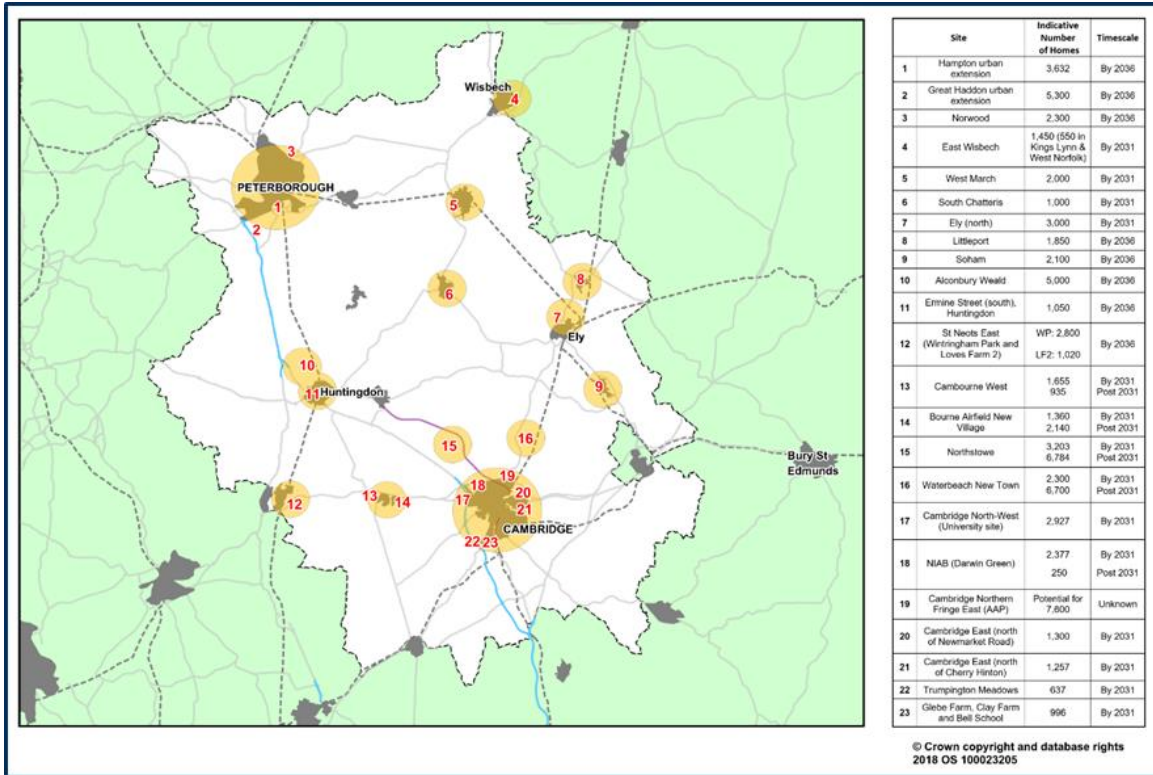
We expect continued growth but forecasts from different sources vary

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough - absolute long term (20 year) population change, 2016 to 2036 (all ages)



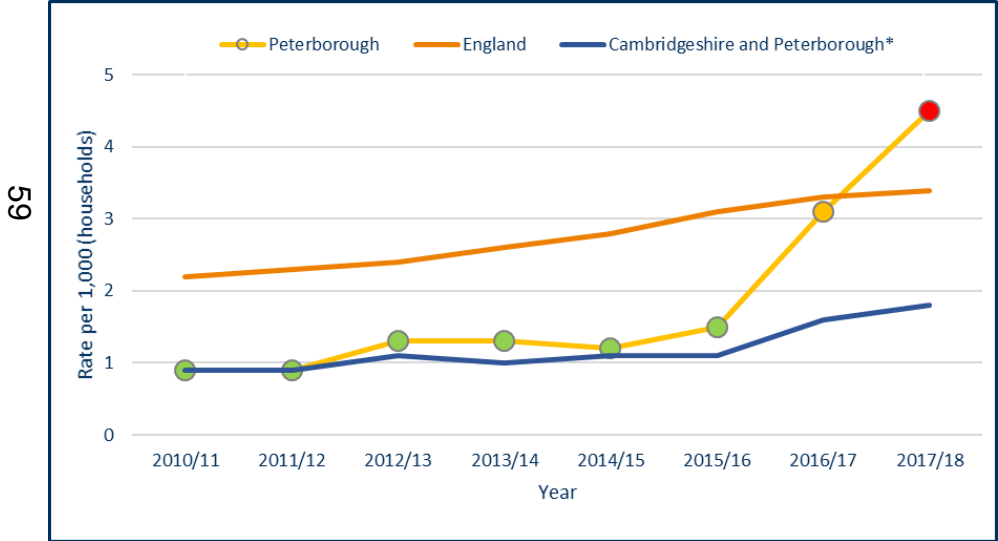
Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and CCCRG mid-2015 based population forecasts (JSNA CDS figure 8)

We have several new development sites and are developing new transport infrastructure



Homelessness in an increasing problem and prevention is a challenge

Trends in Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and England



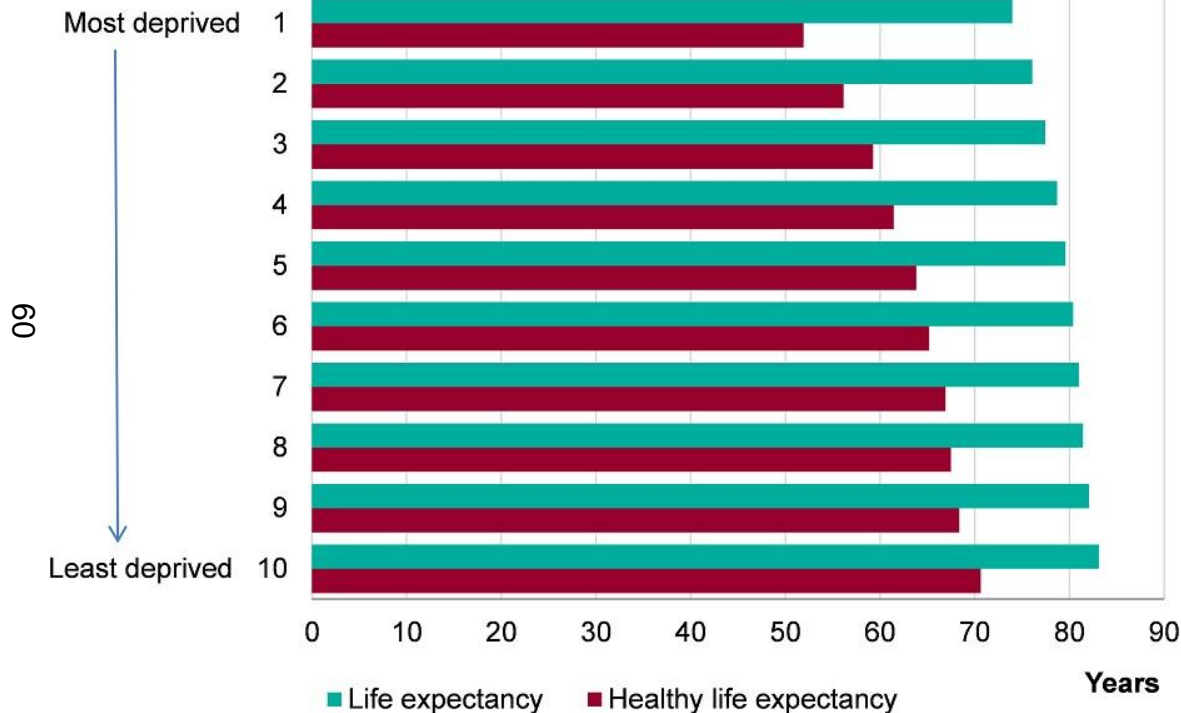
*Value aggregated from all known lower geography values

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (JSNA CDS figure 19).

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

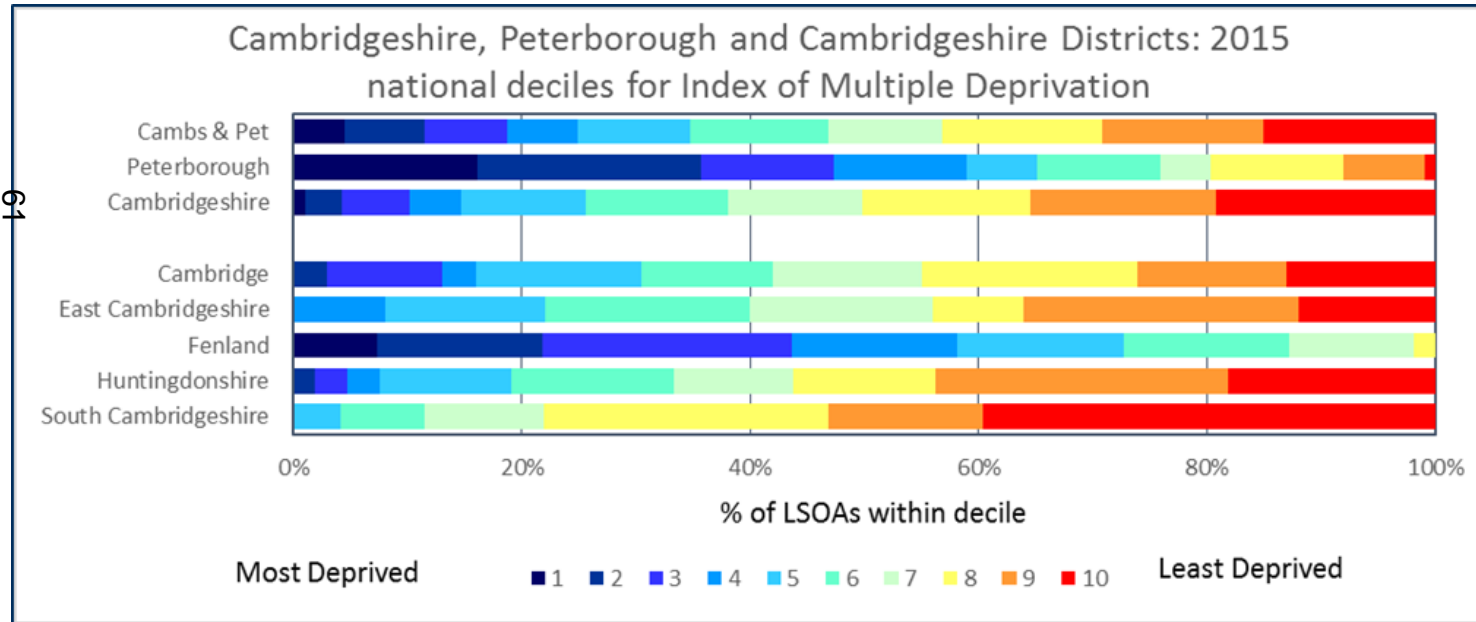
Healthy life expectancy is closely linked with socio-economic deprivation (e.g. England, males)

Deprivation decile (IMD 2015)



Socio-economic deprivation varies across the area

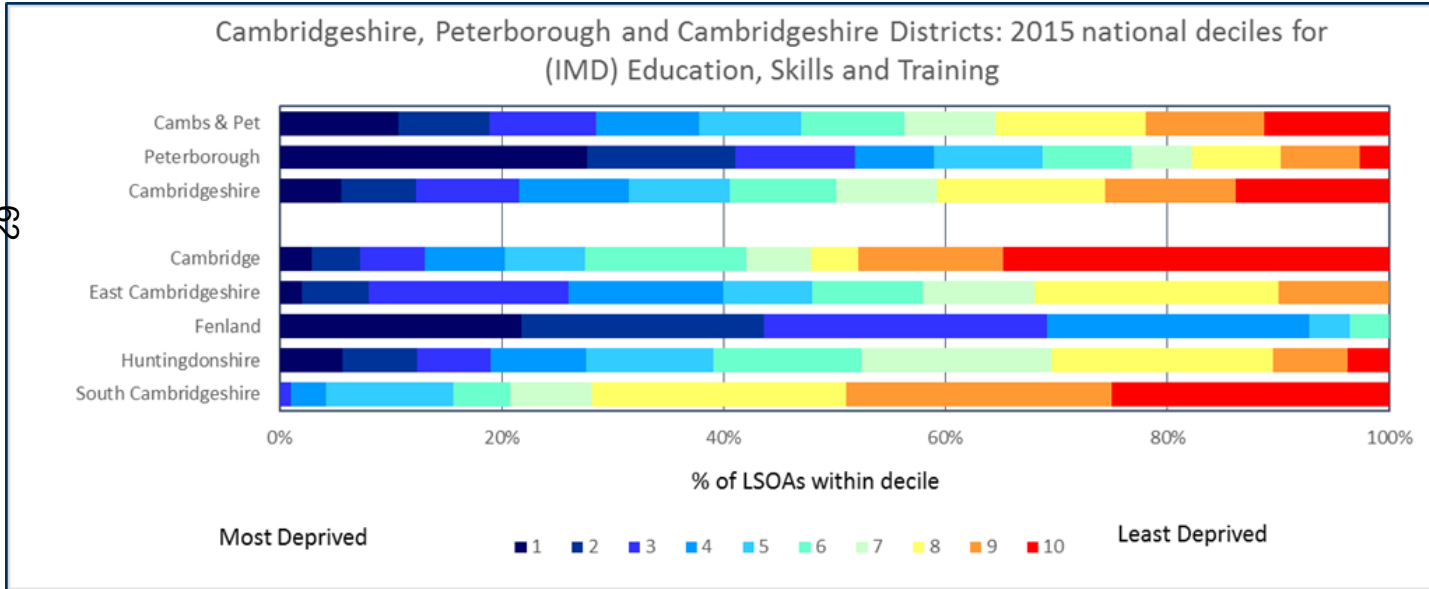
Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 (IMD2015) - percentage of lower super outputs areas (LSOAs) in national IMD2015 deciles in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) (JSNA CDS figure 23)

Education, skills and training are a particular concern

Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 – education, skills and training domain - percentage of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in national IMD deciles by district in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) (JSNA CDS figure 31)

Our Public Health England (PHE) 2018 health profiles by district reflect the levels of socio-economic deprivation



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Category	Indicator	Period	England value	C&P value	C&P recent trend	Pet value	Pet recent trend	Cams value	Cams recent trend	Cambridgeshire Districts				
										Cambridge	E Cams	Fenland	Hunts	S Cams
Our Communities	Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015 (score)	2015	21.8	-	-	27.7	-	13.4	-	13.8	12.1	25.4	11.8	8.1
	Children in low income families (%)	2015	16.8	13.5	↓	18.7	↓	11.3	↓	13.7	8.6	18.4	10.5	7.6
	Statutory homelessness (per 1,000 households)	2017/18	0.8	1.0	-	1.6	-	0.6	-	1.6	0.6	0.3	-	0.4
	GCSEs Achieved 5 A*-C including English & Maths (%)	2015/16	57.8	57.5	-	47.8	-	61.2	-	63.3	58.7	52.2	59.2	70.2
	Violent crime (violence offences per 1,000 popn)	2017/18	23.7	19.8	↑	31.3	↑	16.3	↑	24.0	10.4	21.8	14.8	11.6
	Long term unemployment (per 1,000 working age popn)	2017	3.5	1.1	↓	1.7	↓	1.0	↓	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7
Children's & young peoples health	Breastfeeding initiation (%)	2016/17	74.5	75.5	↓	68.6	↓	-	-	84.8	-	65.8	78.3	-
	Obese children (year 6) (prevalence - %)	2017/18	20.1	16.8	→	20.7	↑	15.1	↓	15.4	14.6	20.9	15.1	11.8
	Hospital stays for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s) per 100,000	2015/16 - 17/18	32.9	34.0	-	23.2	-	37.9	-	46.9	18.8	28.5	46.3	39.3
	Under 18 conceptions per 1,000 females 15-17	2016	18.8	16.5	↓	29.8	↓	12.2	↓	11.3*	11.6*	19.6	17.1	3.3*
Adult's health & lifestyle	Smoking prevalence in adults (%)	2017	14.9	15.3	-	17.6	-	14.5	-	17.0	15.3	16.3	14.0	11.3
	Physically active adults (%)	2016/17	66.0	68.9	-	61.3	-	71.1	-	77.1	62.8	60.7	75.1	73.1
	Excess weight in adults (%)	2016/17	61.3	60.4	-	62.5	-	59.8	-	50.1	58.6	70.7	66.4	56.2
Disease & poor health	Cancer diagnosed at an early stage (%)	2016	52.6	55.9	→	54.0	→	56.3	→	59.5	59.8	54.6	54.6	56.0
	Emergency hospital stays for self-harm (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	185.5	297.9	-	286.7	-	232.3	-	322.6	330.3	263.9	173.7	297.9
	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	632.3	622.7	-	622.3	-	622.9	-	721.3	588.6	726.2	542.0	632.8
	Diabetes diagnoses aged 17+ (%)	2018	78.0	78.9	-	82.7	-	76.3	-	61.0	85.1	85.3	80.9	68.2
	Incidence of TB (per 100,000)	2015 - 17	9.9	8.9	-	19.3	-	5.7	-	11.7	2.3	3.3	4.5	5.6
	New sexually transmitted infections (per 100,000 popn 15-64)	2017	793.8	574.0	↓	760.9	→	517.0	↓	834.3	339.7	500.8	486.3	369.4
	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 population)	2017/18	577.8	551.1	-	625.1	-	532.9	-	527.4	462.4	592.9	558.4	514.7
	Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+) (%)	2018	67.5	66.3	-	78.3	-	61.0	-	64.6	56.9	57.7	68.8	59.8
Life expectancy, causes of death & selected inequalities indicators	Life expectancy at birth (males), years	2015 - 17	79.6	-	-	78.3	-	81.0	-	80.8	81.4	78.2	81.3	82.3
	Life expectancy at birth (females), years	2015 - 17	83.1	-	-	82.6	-	84.3	-	83.5	85.1	82.6	84.6	85.4
	Infant mortality - deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	2015 - 17	3.9	3.6	-	4.3	-	3.3	-	4.6	1.7	3.8	2.6	3.9
	Suicide rate (per 100,000)	2015 - 17	9.6	8.7	-	11.7	-	7.8	-	9.0	5.2	10.0	5.8	10.0
	Smoking attributable deaths (per 100,000 aged 35+)	2015 - 17	262.6	231.7	-	382.8	-	218.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Under 75 cardiovascular disease mortality rate (per 100,000 popn)	2015 - 17	72.5	66.2	-	87.0	-	60.7	-	67.5	66.7	82.3	55.6	45.5
	Under 75 cancer mortality rate (per 100,000 popn)	2015 - 17	134.6	125.2	-	145.7	-	119.9	-	111.9	114.4	145.5	120.1	109.3
	Excess winter deaths (index)	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	21.1	19.2	-	18.7	-	19.3	-	26.8	14.9	20.4	15.5	20.2
	Premature (under 75) mortality from all causes (male) - per 100,000	2015 - 17	403.2	359.9	-	464.0	-	332.7	-	338.0	322.0	458.4	319.3	271.7
	Premature (under 75) mortality from all causes (female) - per 100,000	2015 - 17	264.1	246.5	-	303.2	-	231.6	-	249.7	218.4	320.8	207.6	197.7

Full indicator descriptions and definitions are available at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Statistically significantly better than the England average value
 Statistically similar to the England average value
 Statistically significantly worse than the England average value
 Higher than the England value
 Lower than the England value
↑ Getting worse (number of years on which trend based)
↓ Getting better (number of years on which trend based)
↑ Increasing
↓ Decreasing

* data quality issue
 **: not available or suppressed: removed due to small numbers

Public Health England Health Profiles at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Source: Public Health England Health Profiles at November 2018 (JSNA CDS table 1)

HWB Strategy section 2: Helping children achieve the best start in life

ONS and CCC Research Group project very different changes to the child (0-15) population over ten years

Comparison of proportional change in CCC Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2026 by age group for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to 2026



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Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts (JSNA CDS figure 11)

We know the ethnic diversity of the child population is increasing in some areas



Top ten 'main language's' used by school children in Peterborough, 2018

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Main Language	Number	Percentage
English	24,406	64.1%
Polish	2,151	5.6%
Lithuanian	1,638	4.3%
Panjabi	1,498	3.9%
Urdu	1,446	3.8%
Portuguese	999	2.6%
Latvian	510	1.3%
Romanian	434	1.1%
Other than English	395	1.0%
Slovak	377	1.0%
Others	4,238	11.1%
Total	38,092	

Source: 2018 School Census



Not all children have the best start in life - with low rates of 'school readiness' in Peterborough

School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2017/18



Comparison of East of England authorities

2017/18

Proportion - %

Export table as image

Export table as CSV file

Area ▲▼	Recent Trend	Count ▲▼	Value ▲▼	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	466,668	71.5	71.4	71.6
East of England region	↑	52,710	72.1	71.8	72.4
Thurrock	↑	1,812	74.5	72.7	76.2
Southend-on-Sea	↑	1,609	73.9	72.1	75.7
Essex	↑	12,570	73.8	73.1	74.4
Central Bedfordshire	↑	2,676	73.2	71.7	74.6
Hertfordshire	↑	10,471	72.7	72.0	73.5
Norfolk	↑	6,700	71.6	70.6	72.5
Suffolk	↑	5,735	71.5	70.5	72.4
Cambridgeshire	↑	5,228	71.2	70.1	72.2
Bedford	↑	1,584	69.6	67.6	71.4
Luton	↑	2,231	68.9	67.3	70.5
Peterborough	↑	2,094	66.7	65.0	68.3

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

Source: Public Health England, Fingertips (PHOF) Tool, indicator 1.02i

In Cambs overall school readiness rates are average - but very low for children eligible for free school meals.

School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2017/18



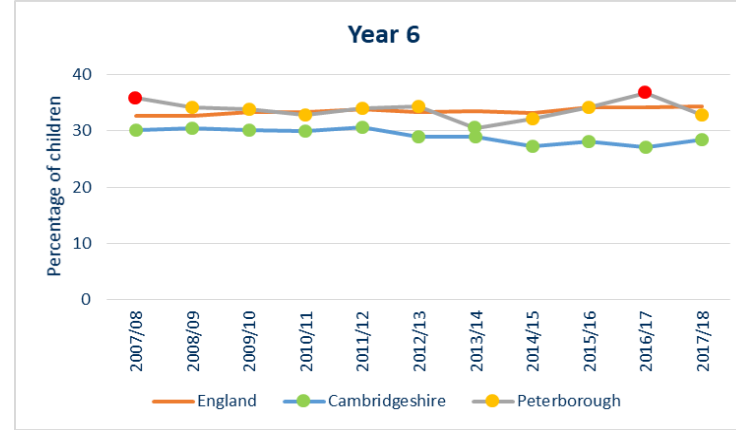
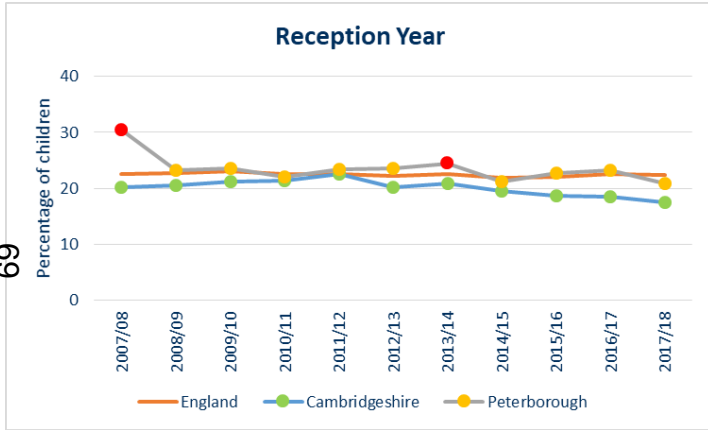
Cambridgeshire compared to similar local authorities (CIPFA neighbours)

Area ▲▼	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank ▲▼	Count ▲▼	Value ▲▼	Proportion - %	
					95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	-	49,312	56.6	56.2	56.9
Staffordshire	↑	14	488	58.3	54.9	61.6
Somerset	↑	9	500	57.5	54.2	60.7
Suffolk	↑	7	484	57.2	53.9	60.5
Hampshire	↑	11	733	56.2	53.5	58.9
Northamptonshire	↑	5	421	56.1	52.5	59.6
Essex	↑	10	1,041	56.0	53.8	58.3
Warwickshire	↑	2	315	55.0	50.9	59.0
Buckinghamshire	↑	8	244	53.0	48.5	57.6
Hertfordshire	↑	15	636	51.8	49.0	54.6
West Sussex	↑	12	393	51.7	48.2	55.2
Oxfordshire	↑	1	311	50.8	46.9	54.8
Worcestershire	↑	6	370	50.1	46.5	53.7
North Yorkshire	↑	13	247	49.4	45.0	53.8
Gloucestershire	↑	3	303	48.9	45.0	52.9
Leicestershire	↑	4	265	48.4	44.2	52.5
Cambridgeshire	↑	-	364	47.3	43.8	50.8

Source: Department for Education, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFS Profile): Early Years Foundation Stage Profile statistical series

Source: Public Health England, Fingertips (PHOF) Tool, indicator 1.02i

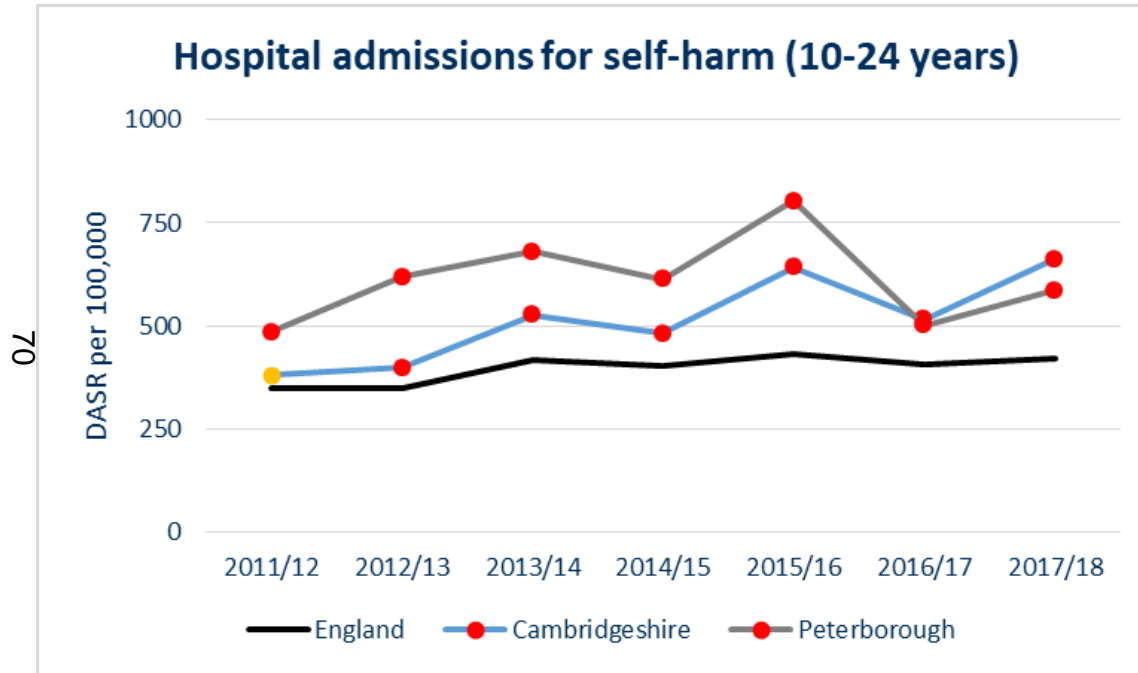
Trends in childhood obesity locally are fairly stable and in Cambridgeshire better than national trends



Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.06 (National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital)


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

Hospital admissions for self harm among young people are of concern




DASR – Directly age-standardised rate


Source: Public Health England, Child Health Profiles (Fingertips Tool)



Statistically significantly better than the England average

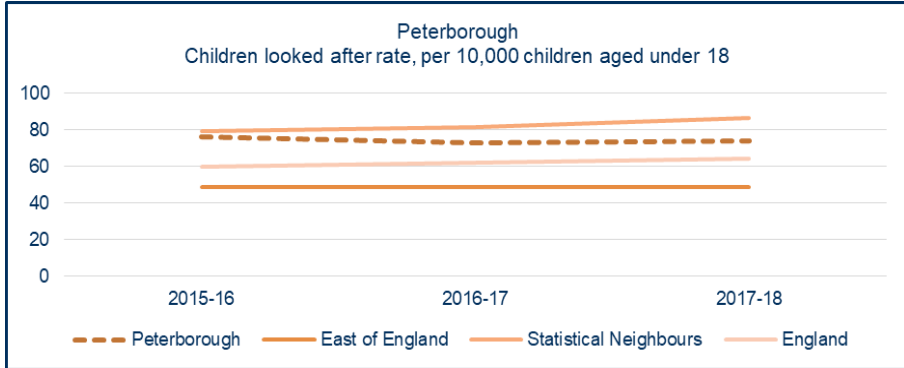
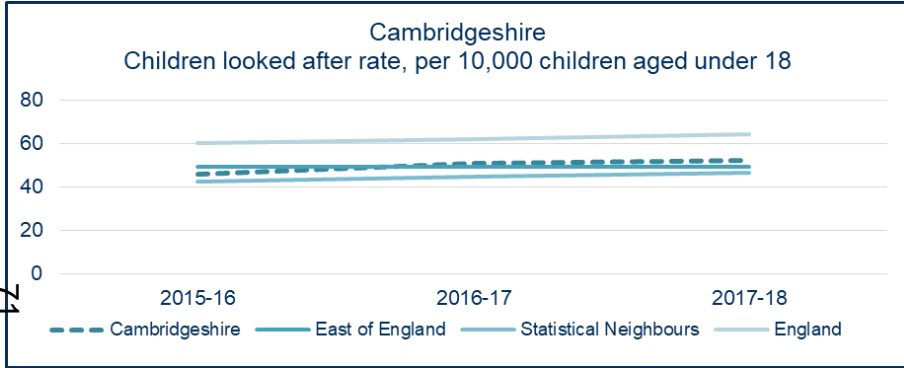


Statistically similar to the England average



Statistically significantly worse than the England average

Numbers of Looked after children are increasing in Cambridgeshire, and higher but stable in Peterborough



Numbers of looked after children, 2017/18

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	139	20%	60.2
East Cambridgeshire	60	8%	30.6
Fenland	163	23%	81.1
Huntingdonshire	165	23%	45.1
South Cambridgeshire	98	14%	27.9
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	81	11%	-
Cambridgeshire	706	66%	52.5
Peterborough	370	34%	74.6
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	1,076		58.3

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

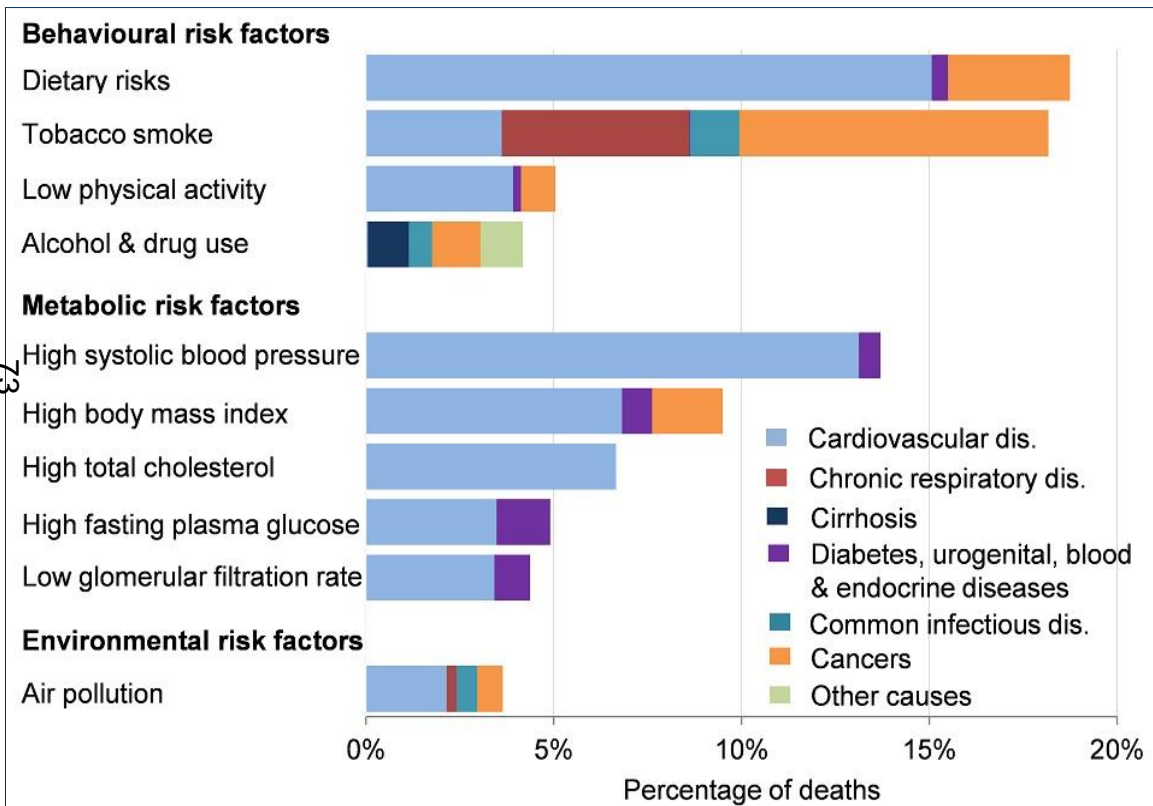
Source: DfE statistical release, December 2018 (JSNA CDS figures 53 and 54)

Source: Children’s social care statutory LAC return (JSNA CDS table 87)

HWB Strategy section 3: Staying healthy throughout life



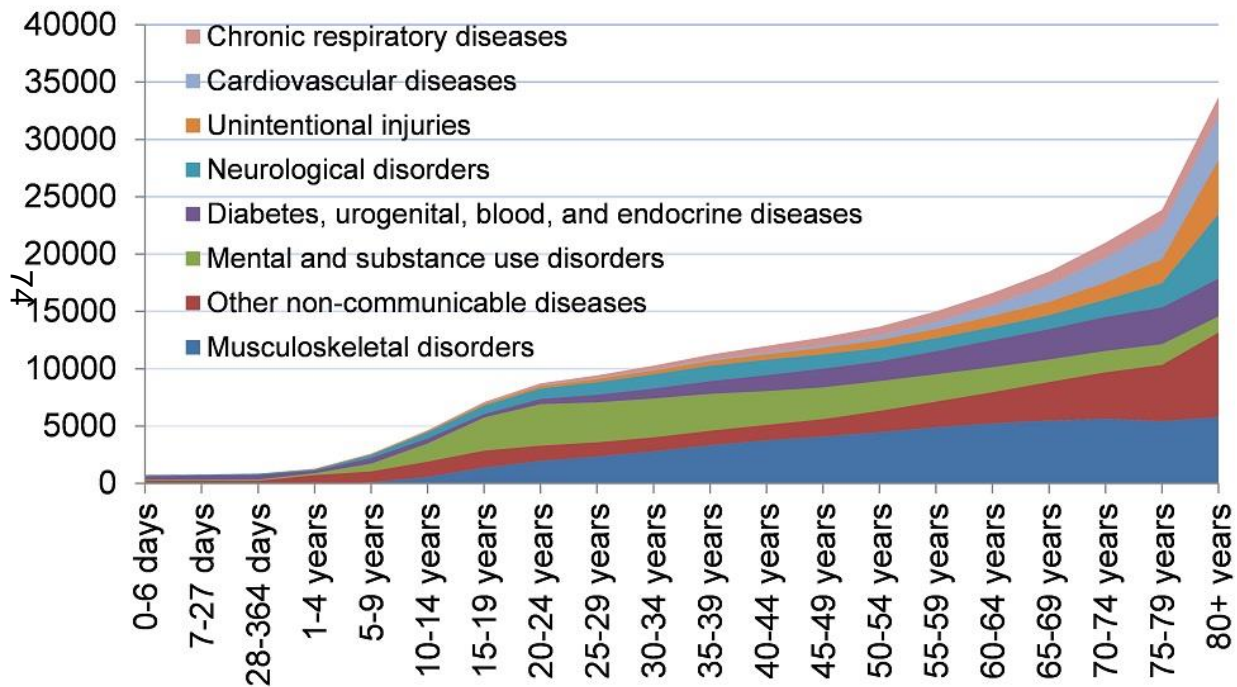
Behavioural risk factors



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Disease prevalence

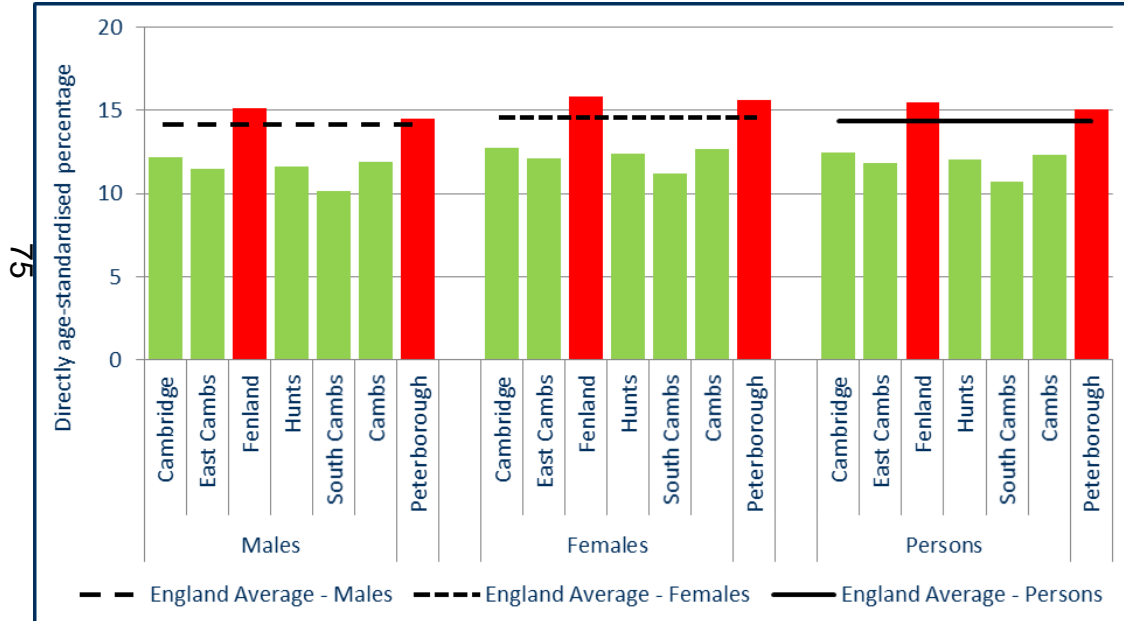
Age-standardised YLDs
per 100,000 population



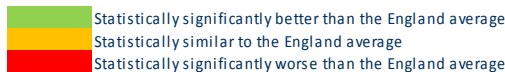
Source:

Long term health issues vary by area and are more common in areas of higher deprivation

Directly age-standardised percentage of the population with a long-term activity-limiting illness, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Districts, 2011



Usual residents in households only (i.e. excluding communal establishments such as hospitals and care homes)



Source: Office for National Statistics Census 2011, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (JSNA CDS figure 49)

The main causes of death are cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and dementia/Alzheimers



Major causes of death, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

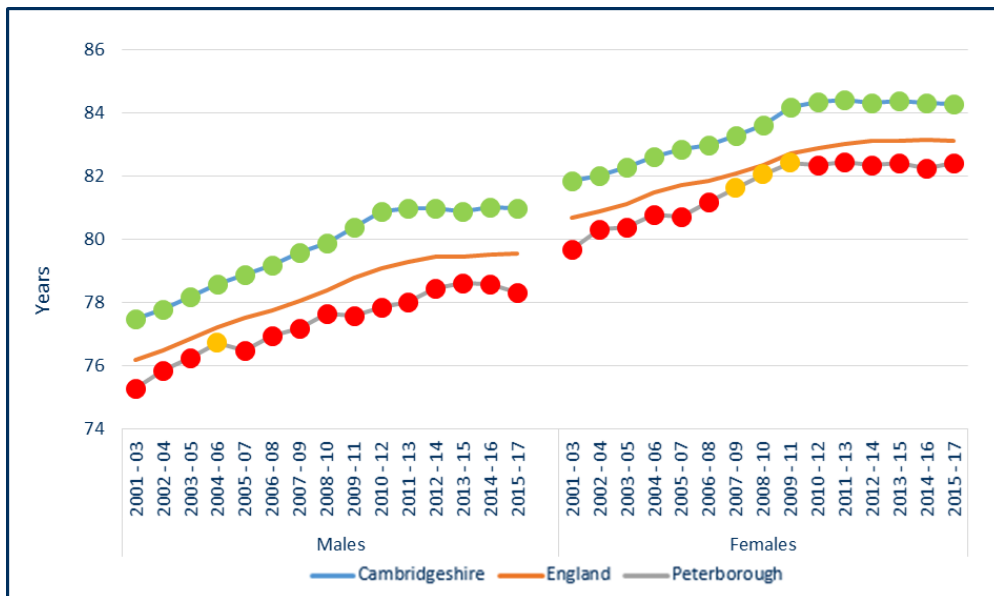
Underlying cause of death	Average annual number of deaths	Percentage
Cancer	1,961	28.3
Cardiovascular disease	1,764	25.4
Respiratory disease	920	13.3
Dementia and Alzheimer's	858	12.4
Other conditions	1,428	20.6
Total	6,931	100.0

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Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates) – (JSNA CDS table 111)

Increases in life expectancy in the area have stalled in recent years

Life expectancy at birth, 2001-03 to 2015-17



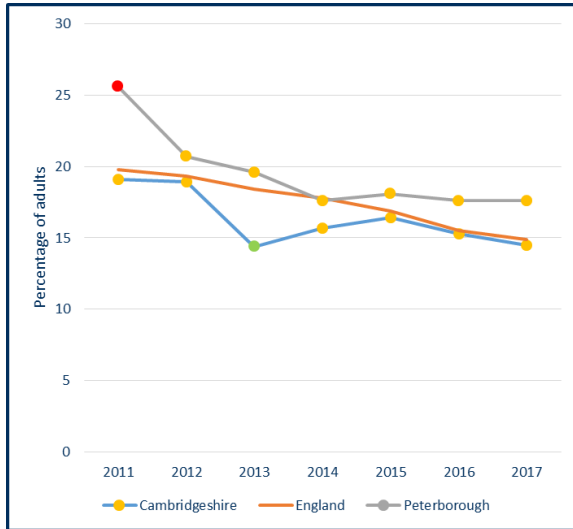
- Statistically significantly better than the England average
- Statistically similar to the England average
- Statistically significantly worse than the England average

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 0.1ii (JSNA CDS figure 65)

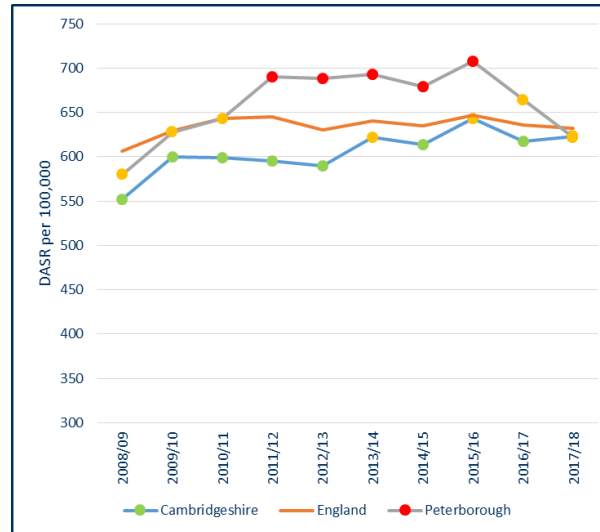
Adult smoking rates haven't fallen as fast locally as elsewhere; Alcohol hospital admissions improved recently in Peterborough



Trends in smoking prevalence in adults, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2011-2017 (survey data)



Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough






Sources: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 2.14; Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles for England (Health Survey for England)

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

Obesity prevalence is high in Fenland and Peterborough

Prevalence of obesity in adults (18+) by area of general practice location, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	4.7	7,601
East Cambridgeshire	9.2	6,227
Fenland	13.2	12,353
Huntingdonshire	8.7	12,489
South Cambridgeshire	7.1	7,555
Cambridgeshire	8.1	46,225
Peterborough	10.1	16,916
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG	8.5	63,141
England	9.8	4,530,447

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




Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (JSNA CDS Table 32)

..and this is associated with high prevalence of diabetes

Prevalence of long-term and high dependency conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

Area of GP location	Cancer*		Diabetes (17+)	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.9	3,616	3.3	5,495
East Cambridgeshire	3.3	2,778	6.8	4,660
Fenland	3.1	3,596	8.2	7,779
Huntingdonshire	2.9	5,209	6.4	9,326
South Cambridgeshire	3.3	4,560	5.1	5,557
Cambridgeshire	2.8	19,759	5.6	32,817
Peterborough	2.1	4,670	7.0	11,961
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	2.6	24,429	6.0	44,778
England	2.7	1,593,302	6.8	3,196,124

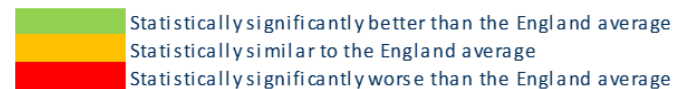
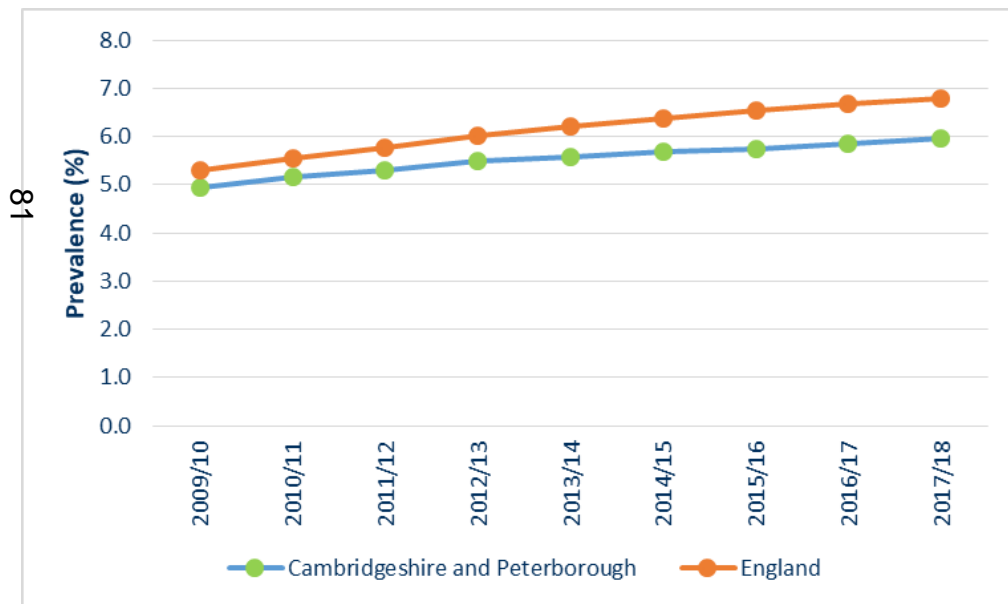
* Patients diagnosed with cancer (excluding non-melanotic skin cancer) on or after 01/04/2003

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

Sources: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (JSNA CDS table 63)

The percentage of people with diabetes in the population has been rising

Prevalence of diabetes, based on GP practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



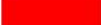


Much cardiovascular disease is preventable. Local mortality rates have fallen recently, but remain high in some areas

Mortality from cardiovascular disease, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-17

Area	All ages		Under 75s	
	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000	Number of deaths	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	720	254	149	67
East Cambridgeshire	598	228	162	67
Fenland	840	247	242	82
Huntingdonshire	1,062	214	273	56
South Cambridgeshire	933	202	191	45
Cambridgeshire	4,153	225	1,017	61
Peterborough	1,138	252	373	87
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	5,291	231	1,390	66

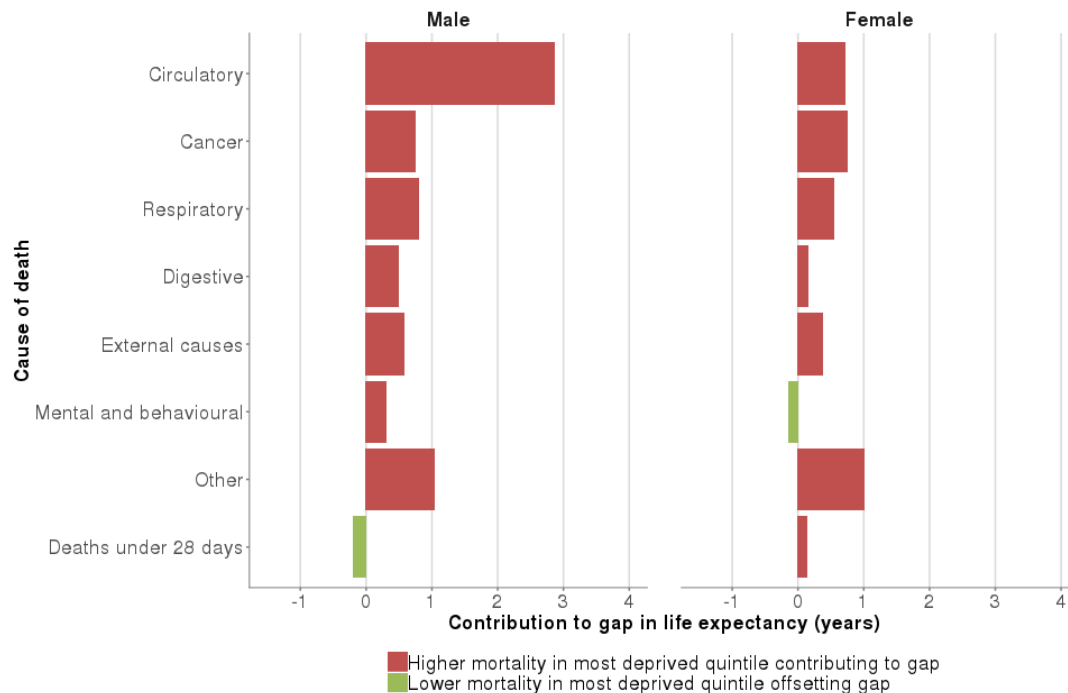
DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

	Statistically significantly better than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
	Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
	Statistically significantly worse than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates). (JSNA CDS table 112)

Early deaths from heart disease are an important cause of inequalities in life expectancy within Peterborough

Bar chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Peterborough, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



Source: Public Health England based on ONS death registration data and mid year population estimates, and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015




Prevalences of different mental health conditions vary across the area

Prevalence of mental health conditions by district of general practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18

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Area of GP location	Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses		Depression (18+)*		Dementia		Learning disabilities	
	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people
Cambridge	1.0	2,013	7.0	11,410	0.5	922	0.3	584
East Cambridgeshire	0.7	609	9.4	6,368	0.7	599	0.4	364
Fenland	0.6	733	11.0	10,352	0.7	866	0.6	650
Huntingdonshire	0.7	1,249	9.7	13,897	0.8	1,420	0.5	837
South Cambridgeshire	0.8	1,045	8.6	9,197	0.7	892	0.3	451
Cambridgeshire	0.8	5,649	8.9	51,224	0.7	4,699	0.4	2,886
Peterborough	0.8	1,870	8.5	14,272	0.7	1,521	0.5	1,072
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	0.8	7,519	8.8	65,496	0.7	6,220	0.4	3,958
England	0.9	550,918	9.9	4,589,213	0.8	446,548	0.5	284,422

* Patients with a record of unresolved depression since April 2006

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

Sources: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence (JSNA CDS table 66)

While hospital admissions for self harm seem high in most areas

Emergency hospital admission episodes for intentional self-harm, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2017/18



Area	Male		Females		Persons	
	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	147	218.3	341	439.2	489	322.6
East Cambridgeshire	68	169.2	187	494.2	255	330.3
Fenland	91	193.6	159	337.0	250	263.9
Huntingdonshire	112	130.0	183	221.4	295	173.7
South Cambridgeshire	98	138.6	276	380.8	374	257.4
Cambridgeshire	516	156.2	1,146	354.3	1,663	252.5
Peterborough	204	208.8	302	308.7	506	256.7
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	720	167.3	1,448	343.5	2,169	252.9
England	38,198	137.7	65,716	235.3	103,936	185.5

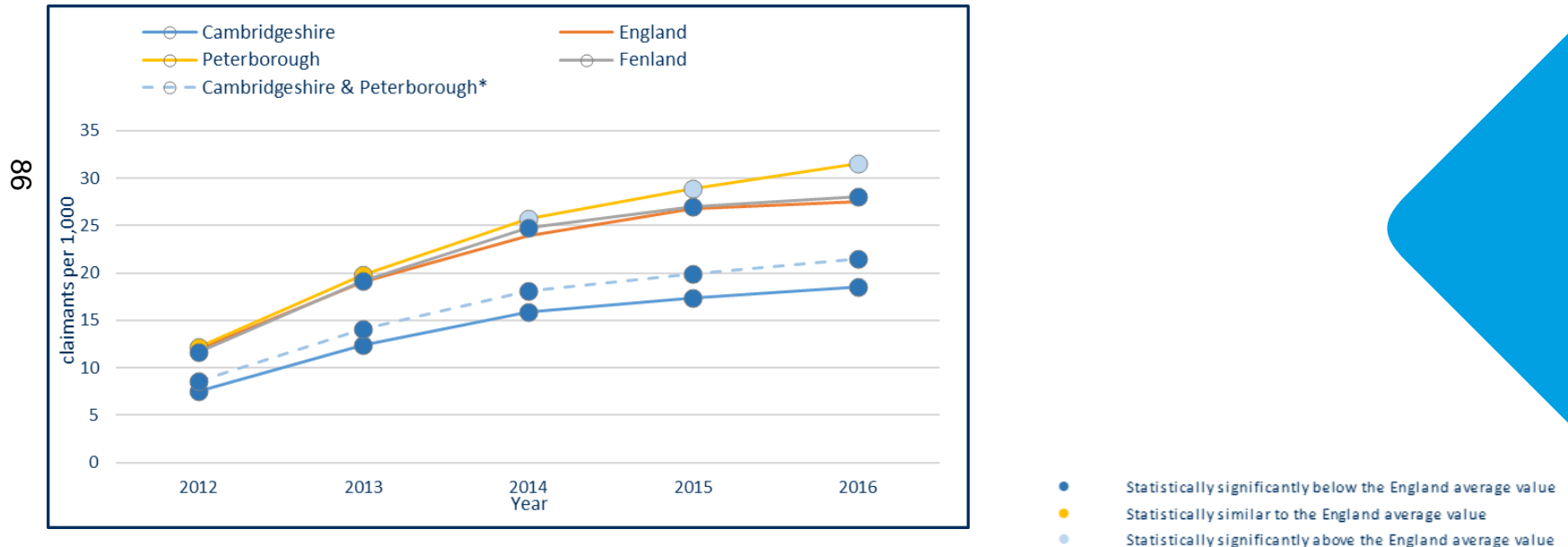
DASR – Directly age-standardised rate

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

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 2.10ii (JSNA CDS table 71)

The rate of ESA claimants for mental and behavioural problems is rising

Trends *in* employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders: rate per 1,000 working age population (people aged 16-64 years), 2012-2016



Source: NOMIS, from PHE Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA (JSNA CDS figure 34)

Suicide rates are stable and similar to or better than average




Suicide and injury of undetermined intent for persons, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2015-2017

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Area	Number	DASR per 100,000
Cambridge	27	9.0
East Cambridgeshire	12	5.2
Fenland	25	10.0
Huntingdonshire	27	5.8
South Cambridgeshire	41	10.0
Cambridgeshire	132	7.8
Peterborough	59	11.7
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	191	8.7
England	13,846	9.6

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, combined, have a recent downward trend in suicide rates (getting better). However, this varies in different areas.

DASR - Directly age-standardised rate

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

Source: Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 4.10 (JSNA CDS Table 72)

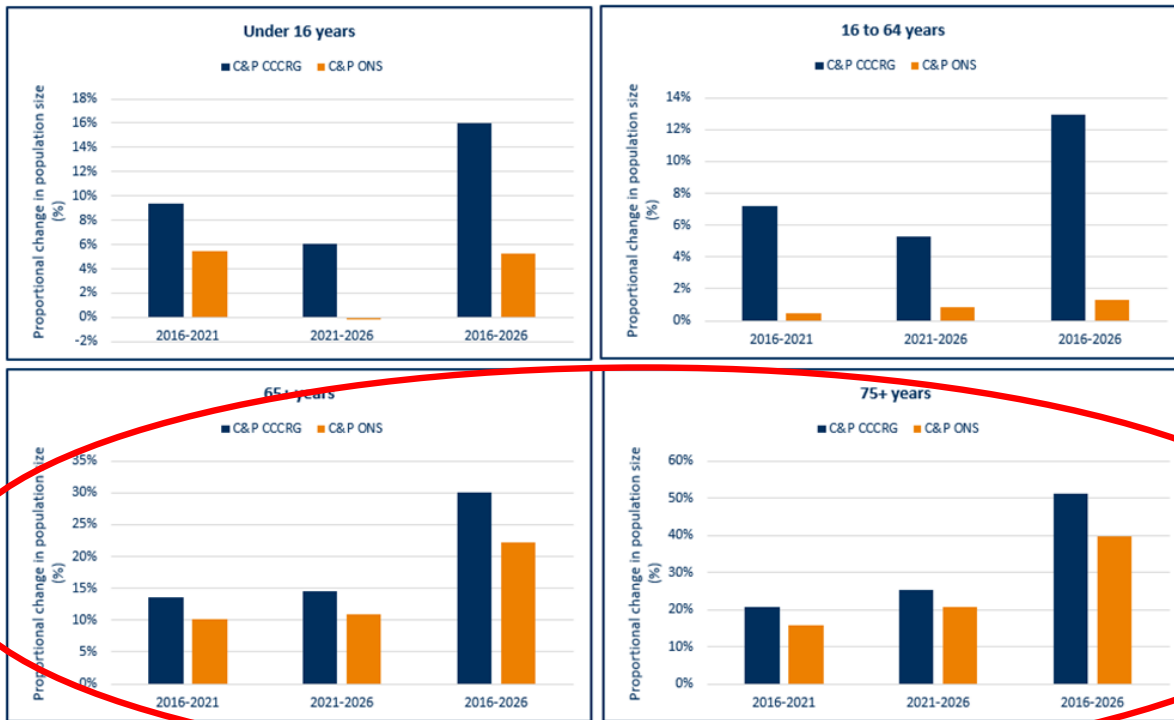
Health and Wellbeing Strategy section 4: Quality health and care services

The rise in the older population is clear with a higher level of agreement between ONS and CCC Research Group forecasts

Comparison of proportional change in CCC Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts and ONS 2016 based population projections to 2026 by age group for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to 2026



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Source: ONS 2016-based Subnational population projections and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2015 based population forecasts (JSNA CDS figure 11)

Falls are a common cause of hospital admission for older people and rates are high in Cambridge

Falls in people aged 65 and over - emergency hospital admissions (for age/sex groups where Cambridgeshire/Peterborough/districts have a rate worse than England), 2017/18

Indicator	Period	England rate per 100,000 ¹	C&P* rate per 100,000 ¹	C&P* number	Pboro rate per 100,000 ¹	Pboro number	Cams rate per 100,000 ¹	Cams number	Cambridgeshire Districts				
									Cambridge	E Cams	Fenland	Hunts	S Cams
People aged 65 & over (persons)	2017/18	2,170	2,140	3,261	2,041	602	2,164	2,659	2,591	2,014	2,177	2,056	2,123
People aged 65 & over (males)	2017/18	1,775	1,732	1,076	1,635	192	1,754	884	2,187	1,491	1,951	1,612	1,696
People aged 65 & over (females)	2017/18	2,453	2,437	2,185	2,320	410	2,465	1,775	2,860	2,400	2,355	2,361	2,469
People aged 65-79 (persons)	2017/18	1,033	935	982	897	179	943	803	1,263	752	951	956	876
People aged 65-79 (male)	2017/18	855	764	388	759	72	766	316	1,172	533	799	794	658
People aged 80 & over (persons)	2017/18	5,469	5,636	2,279	5,357	423	5,702	1,856	6,440	5,673	5,730	5,246	5,741
People aged 80 & over (female)	2017/18	6,115	6,345	1,591	6,082	303	6,410	1,288	7,243	6,570	6,031	6,008	6,521

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rates not available

¹ values are age standardised rate per 100,000 population

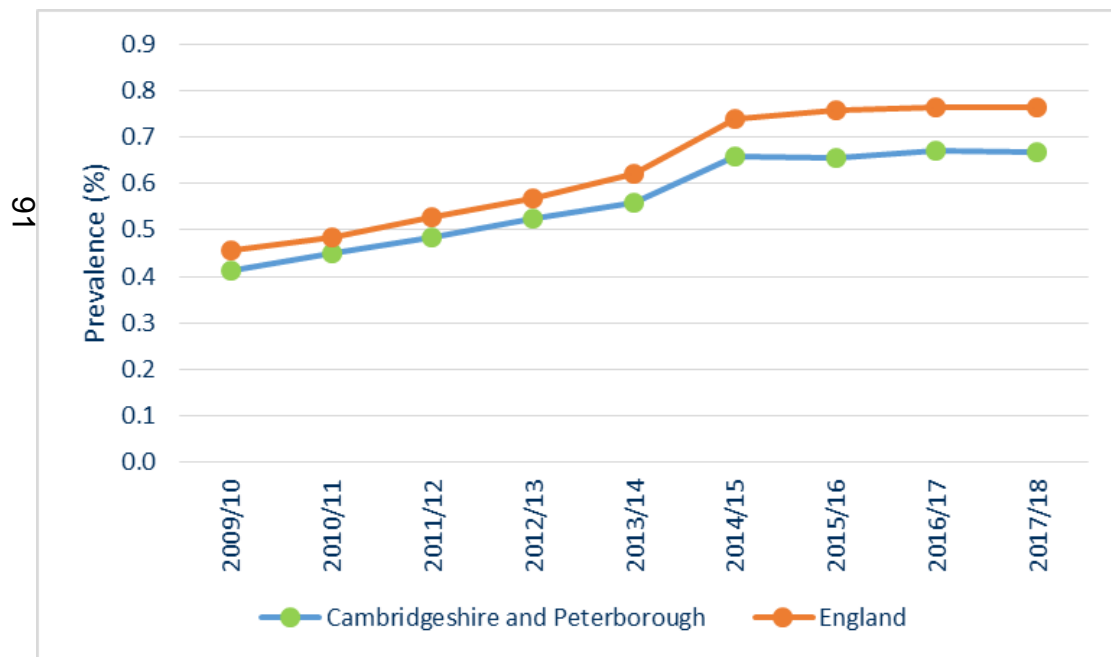
*value aggregated from all known lower geography

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

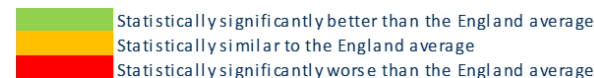
Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework (JSNA CDS tables 50a and 50b)

Recorded dementia rose to 2014/15, but has since become more stable

Prevalence of dementia, based on GP practice location, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



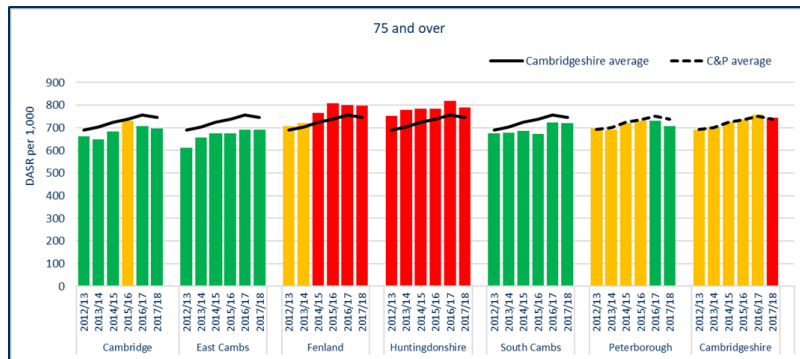
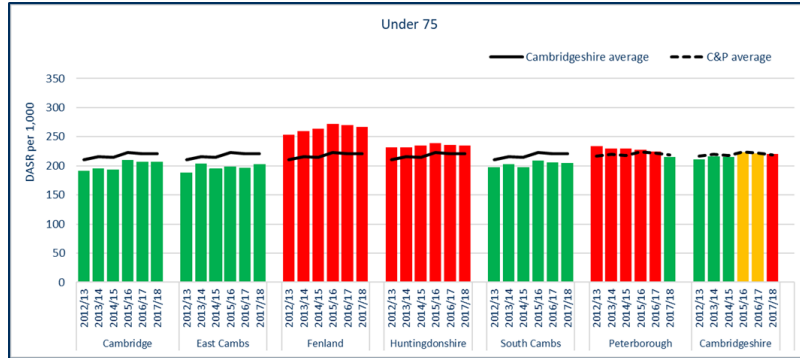
Rates in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are statistically significantly lower than England from 2009/10 to 2017/18



Hospital admission rates per 1,000 are highest in Fenland and Huntingdonshire



Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - all admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18



- Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

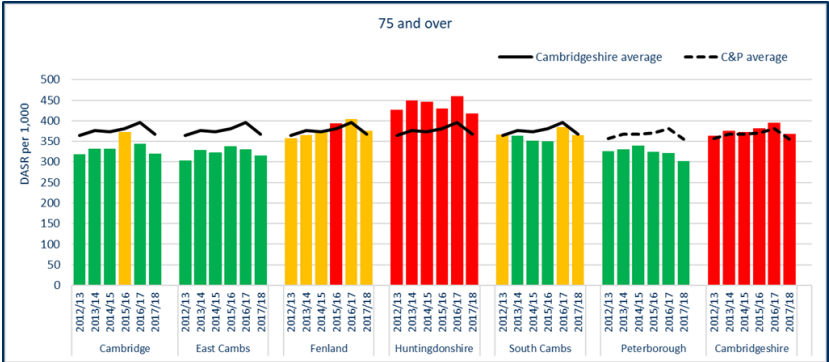
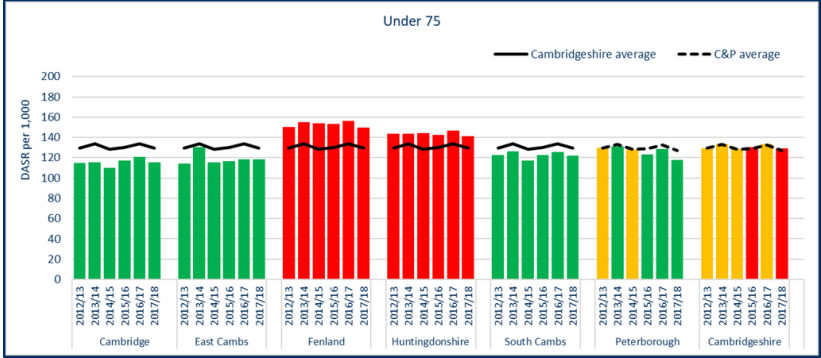
Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (JSNA CDS figure 37)

Planned (elective) hospital admission rates are highest in Huntingdonshire and Fenland and generally stable



Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence - elective admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18

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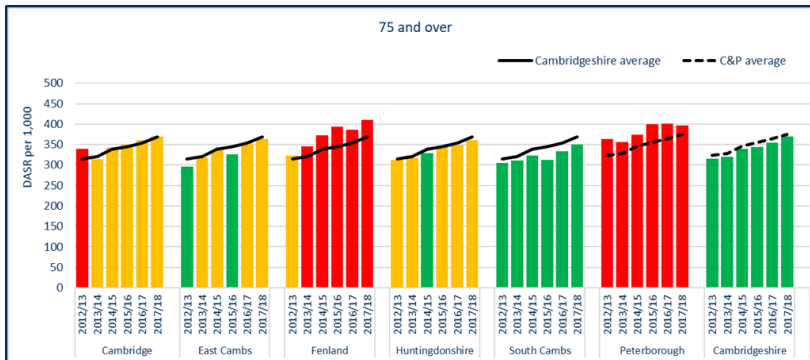
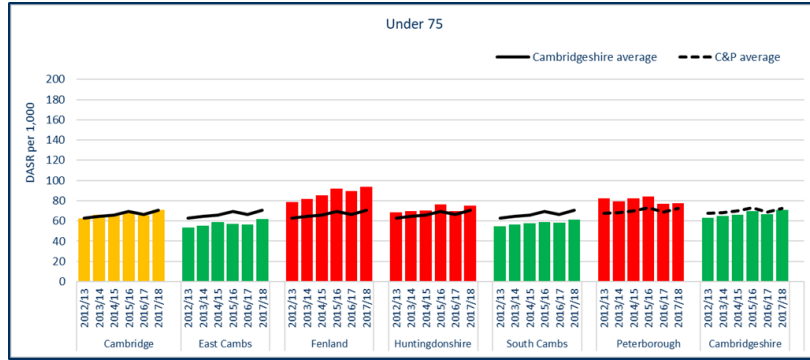


- Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (JSNA CDS figure 39)

Emergency admission rates have risen - particularly for older people. They are highest in Fenland and Peterborough

Rates of hospital inpatient admission episodes by local authority of residence – emergency admissions: directly age-standardised rates, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2012/13 to 2017/18



- Statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire/C&P average
- Statistically significantly lower than the Cambridgeshire/C&P average

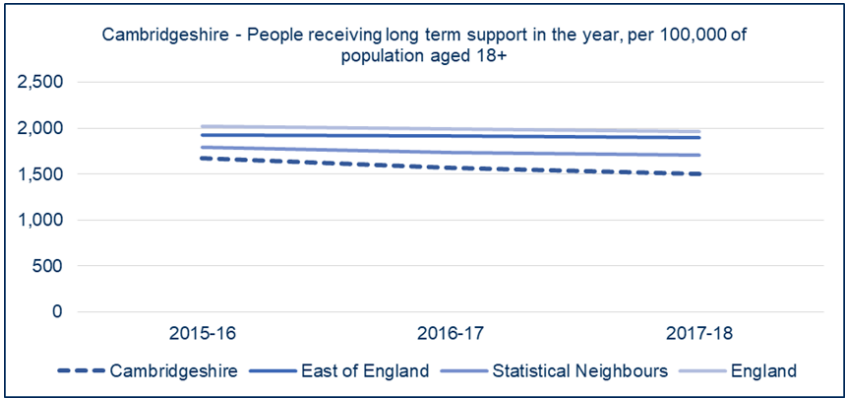
Sources: NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (JSNA CDS figure 41)

NHS Trust CQC ratings

Trust	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
CUHFT	Good		Good	Requires improvement	Inadequate	
PSHFT		Good			Good	Requires improvement
HHT		Requires improvement		Good		Inadequate
CPFT		Good			Good	
CCS		Good				Good
Papworth					Good	



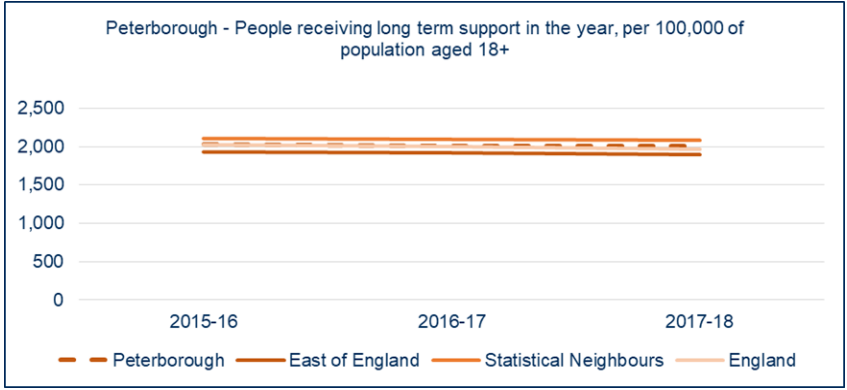
Adult social care placement rates (18+) have shown a decreasing trend in Cambridgeshire



Number of people receiving long term support, 2017/18 financial year

Area	No.	%*	Rate per 10,000 of pop.
Cambridge	1,300	17%	1,277
East Cambridgeshire	920	12%	1,329
Fenland	1,355	18%	1,680
Huntingdonshire	1,930	25%	1,375
South Cambridgeshire	1,435	19%	1,180
Non-Cambridgeshire postcode	765	10%	-
Cambridgeshire	7,705	72%	1,500
Peterborough	2,985	28%	2,005
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	10,690		1,613

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

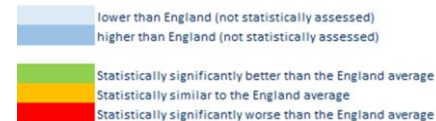


66

Source: National, Regional, and statistical neighbour datasets were obtained from Adult Social Care data from the NHS Digital website: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoibNTY0ZTNhN2YtODg2ZS00OTIyLWI2MjltZTJiY2E5M2MxNTBmlwiidCl6JlUwZjYwNzFmLWJiZmUtdAxS04ODAzLTY3Mzc0OGU2MjllMlMiImMiOiJh> (JSNA CDS Figures 61 and 62 and an extract from Table 89)

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework provides a broad overview of key indicators for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Category	Indicator	Period	England value	Cambs value	Pet value
97 Enhancing people's quality of life	Social care-related quality of life score (%)	2017/18	19.1	19.7	19.6
	The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (%)	2017/18	77.7	81.2	81.8
	The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support (%)	2017/18	89.7	98.8	99.0
	The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support	2017/18	83.4	95.1	100.0
	The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments (%)	2017/18	28.1	23.6	25.4
	Proportion of carers who receive direct payments (%)	2017/18	74.1	95.1	44.7
	Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment (%)	2017/18	6.0	2.6	6.3
	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment (%)	2017/18	7.0	12.0	12.0
	Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family (%)	2017/18	77.2	71.2	81.2
	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support (%)	2017/18	57.0	74.0	77.0
Delaying & reducing the need for care & Support	Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (%)	2017/18	46.0	47.0	49.3
	Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	2017/18	14.0	6.9	6.7
	Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	2017/18	585.6	467.9	441.8
	Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (%)	2017/18	82.9	72.4	75.6
	Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (%)	2017/18	2.9	2.7	2.2
	Total delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000 population ¹	2017/18	12.3	17.4	14.0
	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population	2017/18	4.3	4.9	0.2
Positive experience of care and support	Outcome of short-term services: sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)	2017/18	77.8	93.0	74.8
	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%)	2017/18	65.0	63.2	65.8
Safeguarding vulnerable adults	Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support (%)	2017/18	73.3	70.8	75.7
	Proportion of people who use services who feel safe (%)	2017/18	69.9	73.5	68.4
	Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure (%)	2017/18	86.3	83.2	85.6



¹Source: Public Health England - Fingertips Adult Social Care

²Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2017-18, NHS Digital (JSNA CDS table 82)

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