Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Appendix D

Cambridgeshire

County

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

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 13% (14,200) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

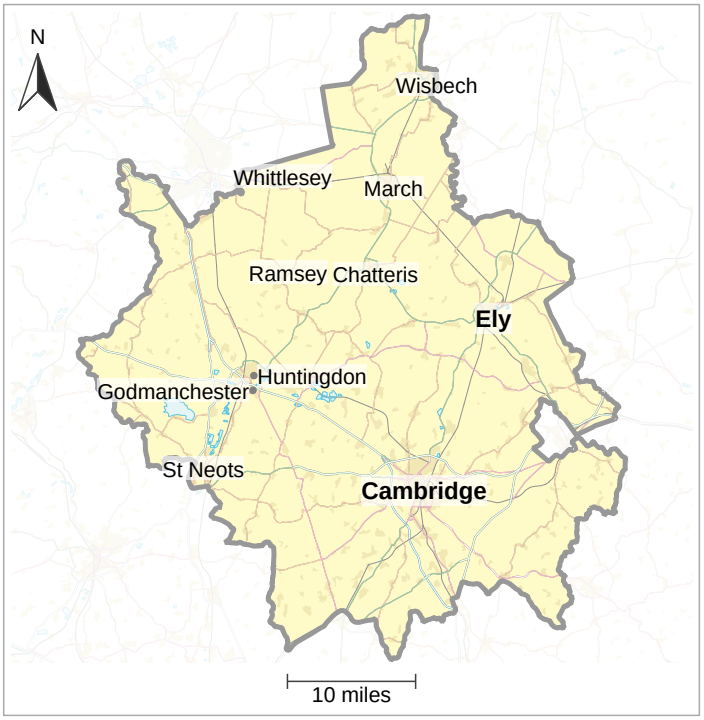
Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 6.0 years lower for men and 4.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 14.9% (840) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 39*. This represents 51 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 638*. This represents 3,981 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 265*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,777 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 228*, better than the average for England. This represents 797 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. 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 statutory homelessness, 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



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

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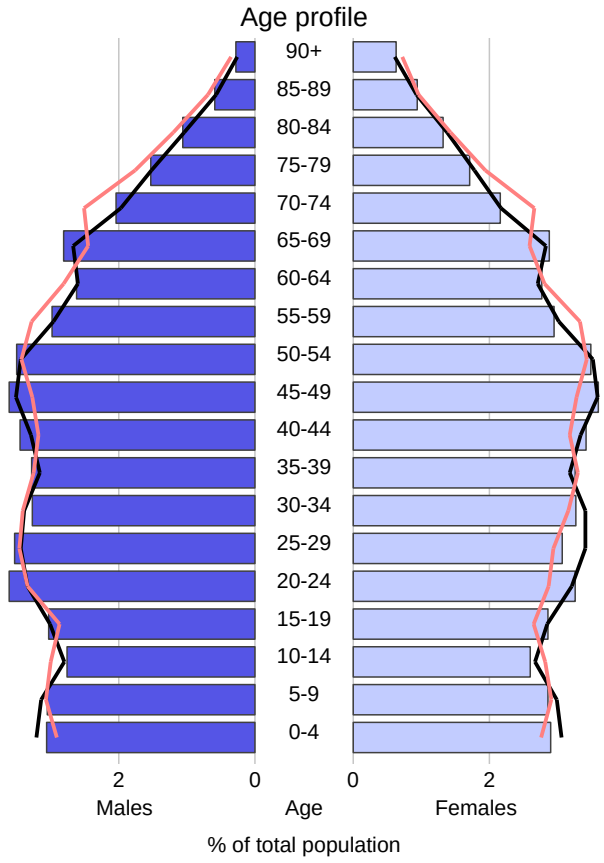
Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Cambridgeshire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	324	323	647
Projected population (2020):	340	337	677
% people from an ethnic minority group:	5.6%	4.9%	5.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			59.6%
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

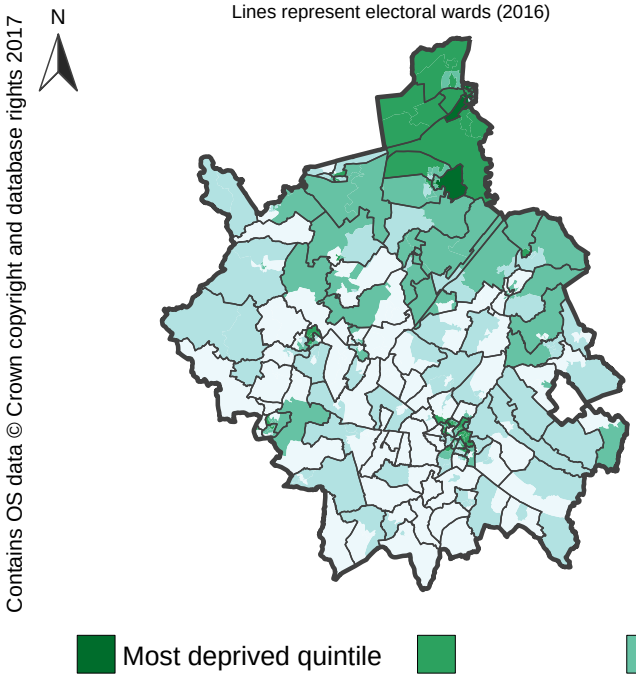
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

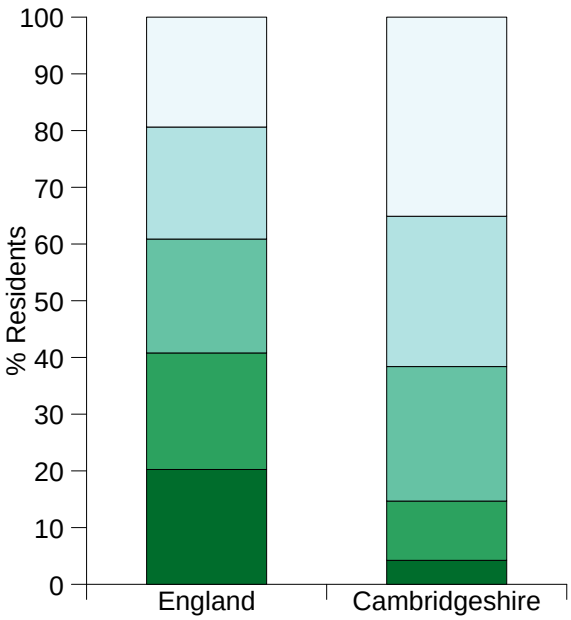
Cambridgeshire 2015 (Male)
Cambridgeshire 2015 (Female)
England 2015
Cambridgeshire 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), 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.

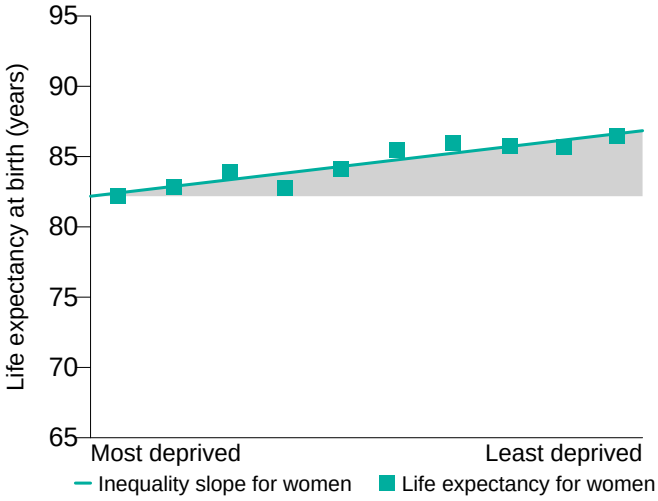


Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.0 years

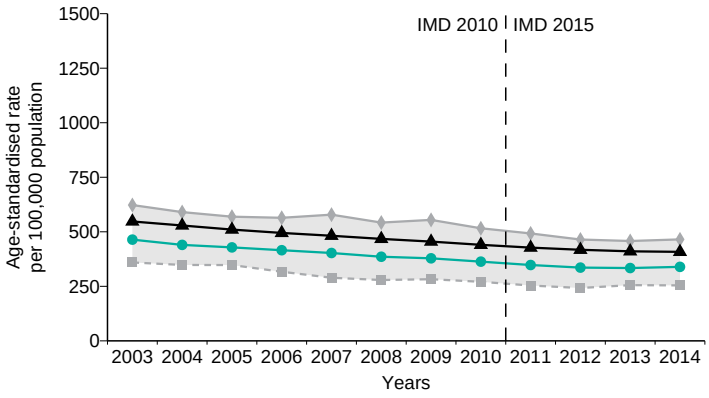
Life expectancy gap for women: 4.7 years



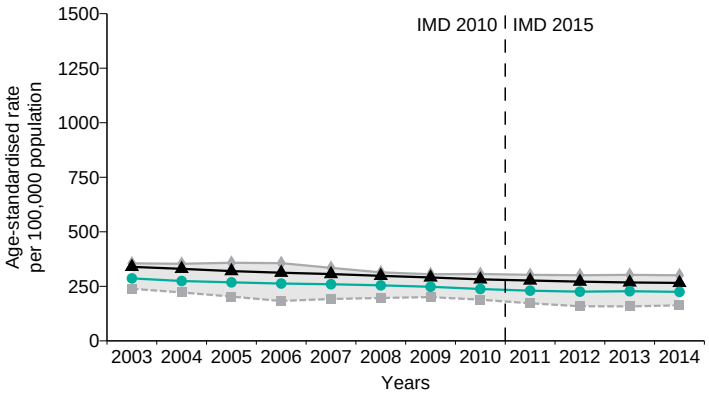
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

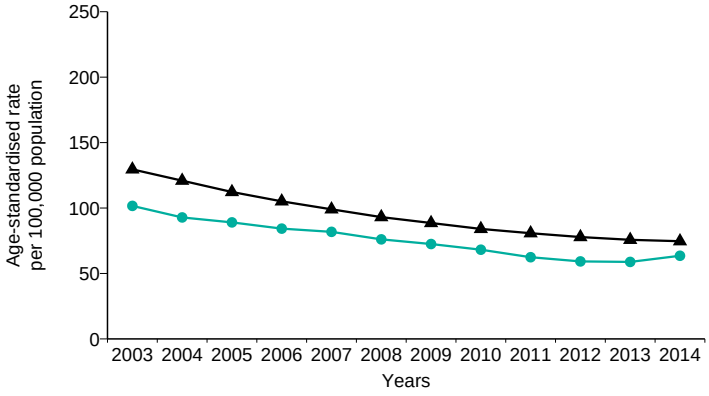
Early deaths from all causes: men



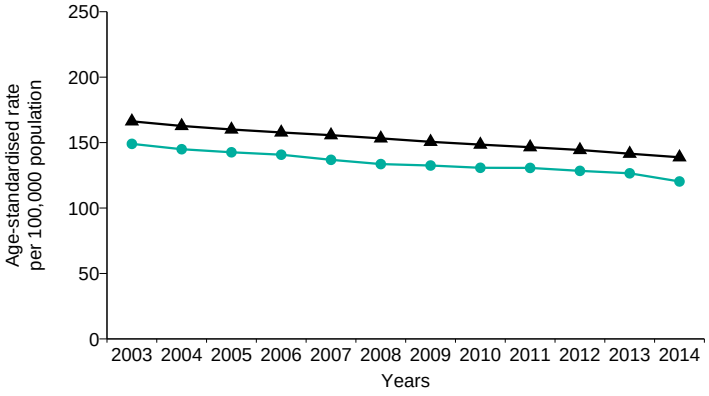
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average | Local average | Local least deprived | Local most deprived | Local inequality

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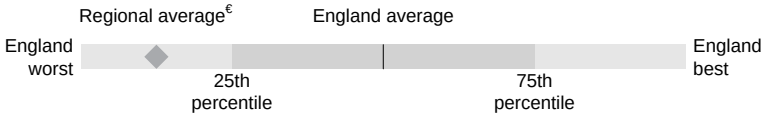
Health summary for Cambridgeshire

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.

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



Domain		Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	13.4	21.8	42.0		5.7
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	14,155	12.9	20.1	39.2		7.0
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	131	0.5 ~[0]	0.9	8.9		0.1
	4	GCSEs achieved	2015/16	3,552	61.2	57.8	44.8		74.6
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	6,951	10.9	17.2	36.7		6.7
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	436	1.1 ^[20]	3.7 ^[20]	13.8		0.7
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	x[1]	x[1]	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	4,180	x[1]	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	840	14.9	19.8	28.5		11.0
	10	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	152	38.5	37.4	115.1		10.8
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	172	16.5	20.8	43.8		5.7
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	15.2	15.5	24.2		7.4
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	58.6	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	63.2	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	1,412	56.8	52.4	41.6		60.4
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	1,777	264.9	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	3,981	638.2	647	1,163		390
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	30,007	5.5	6.4	8.9		3.7
	19	Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	115	6.0	12.0	85.6		1.2
	20	New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	2,145	511.3	795	3,288		344
	21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	681	583.2	589	820		391
Life expectancy and causes of death	22	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.9	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.4	83.1	79.4		86.4
	24	Infant mortality	2013 - 15	68	3.1	3.9	7.9		2.0
	25	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	911	47.5	38.5	74.0		11.8
	26	Suicide rate	2013 - 15	155	9.1	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27	Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	2,391	227.8	283.5	509.0		183.3
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	1,018	63.5	74.6	137.6		45.4
	29	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	1,932	120.3	138.8	194.8		105.8
	30	Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	808	16.7	19.6	33.0		10.2

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 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 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 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) 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 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 (aged 17 and over) 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 aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 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)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions. ^[20] Value based on an average of monthly counts x[1] Value not published for data quality reasons $[1] There is a data quality issue with this value ~[0] Aggregated from all known lower geography values

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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Appendix E

Fenland

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary
The health of people in Fenland is varied compared with the England average. About 21% (3,700) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.

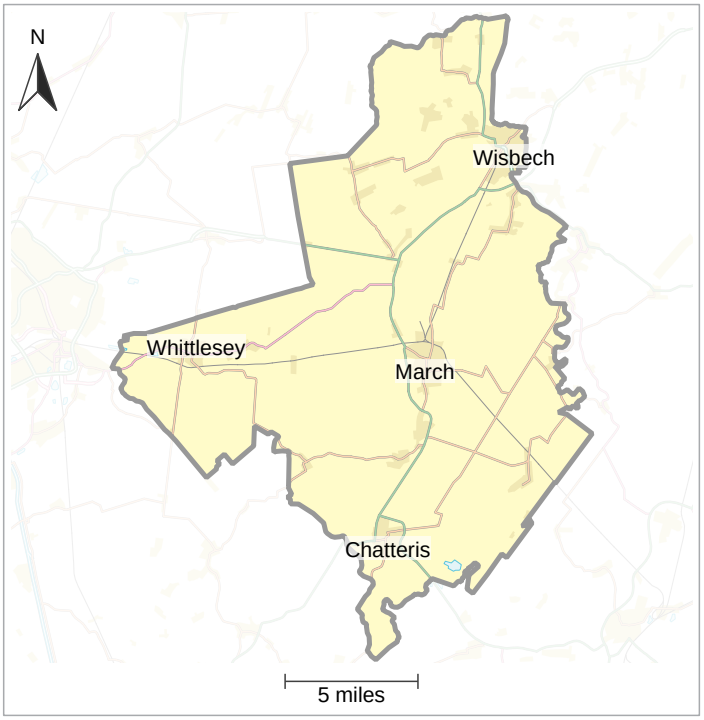
Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 5.9 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Fenland than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 20.0% (174) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 38*. This represents 7 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment and breastfeeding initiation are worse than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 731*, worse than the average for England. This represents 729 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 311*, worse than the average for England. This represents 293 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight, smoking and physical activity are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime and long term unemployment are better than average.

Local priorities
Local priorities focus on healthy lifestyles to reduce heart disease and diabetes, meeting the needs of our ageing population, and improving partnership working. For more information see http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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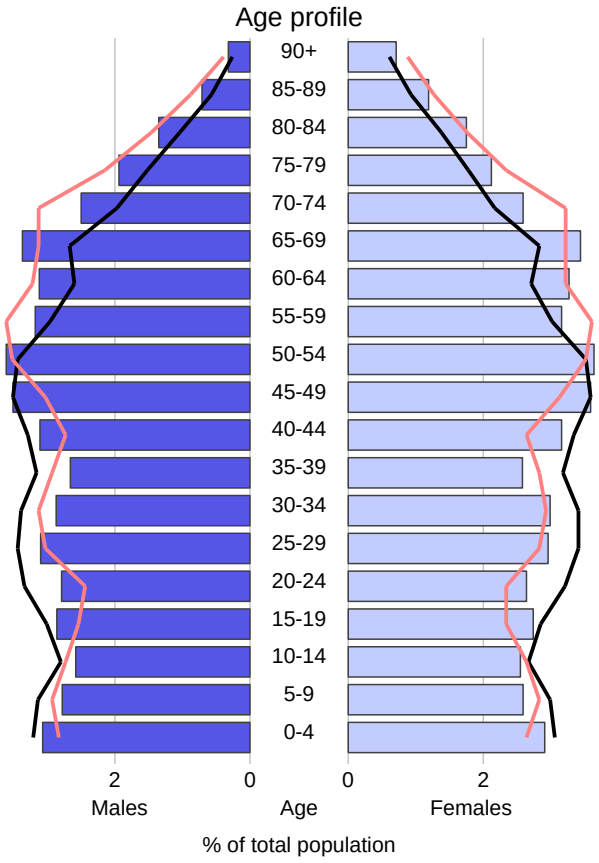
Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Fenland (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	49	50	99
Projected population (2020):	51	51	102
% people from an ethnic minority group:	*	*	2.0%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			69.0%
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

* - value suppressed due to small numbers

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

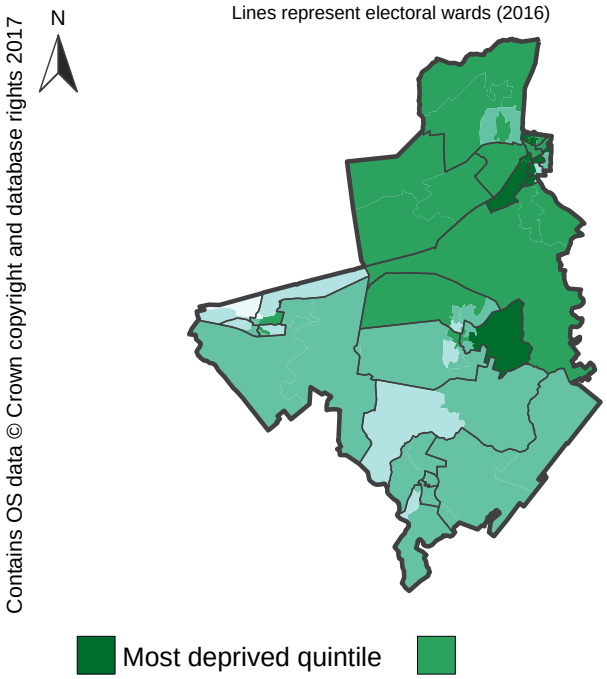
The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

Fenland 2015 (Male) — England 2015

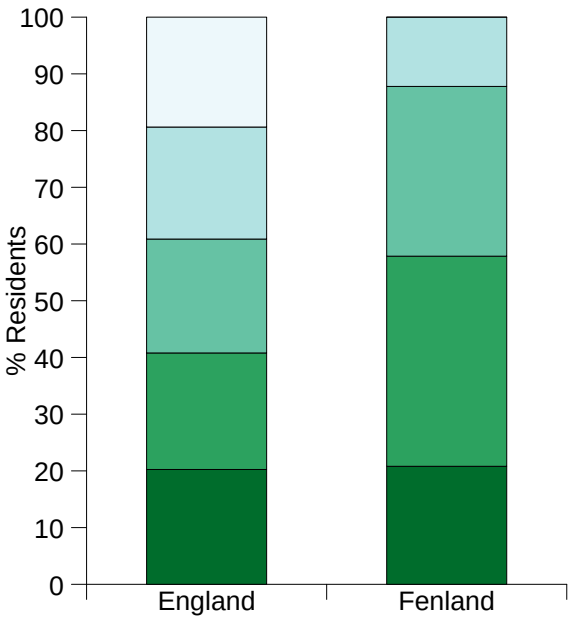
Fenland 2015 (Female) — Fenland 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), 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.

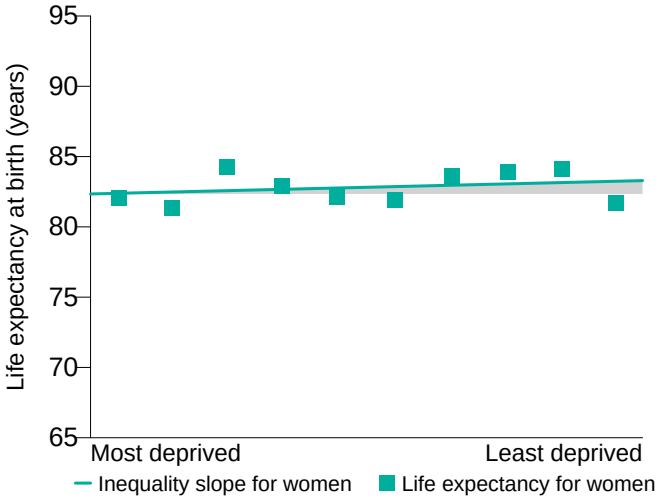


Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 5.9 years

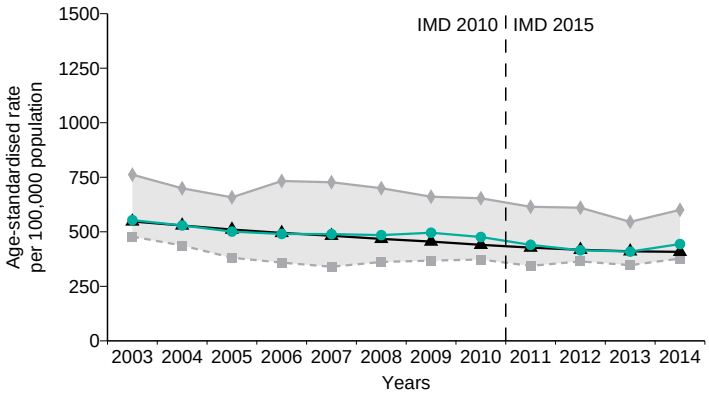
Life expectancy gap for women: 1.0 years



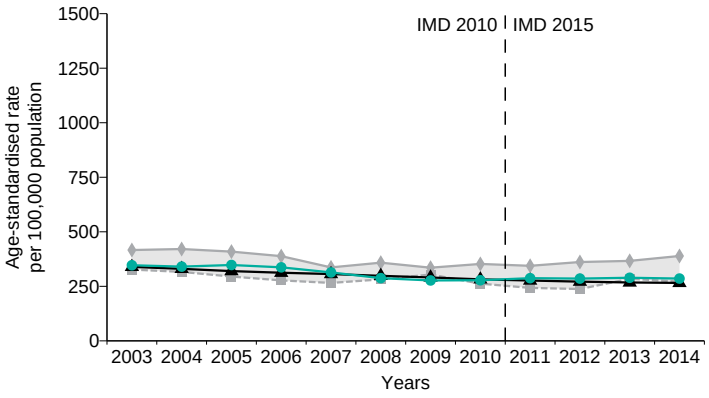
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

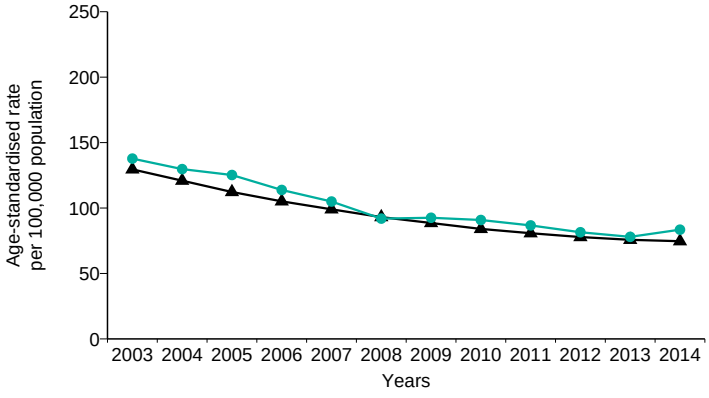
Early deaths from all causes: men



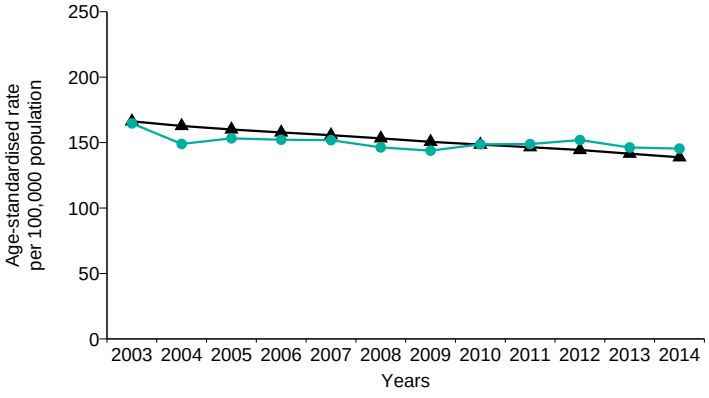
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average | Local average | Local least deprived | Local most deprived | Local inequality

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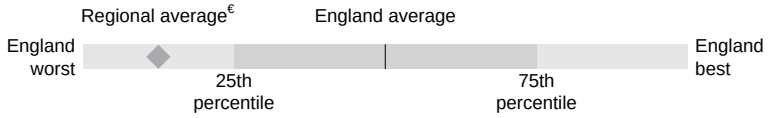
Health summary for Fenland

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
- Not compared



Domain		Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	25.4	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	3,745	21.3	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*[1]	*[1]	0.9			
	4	GCSEs achieved	2015/16	531	52.2	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,424	14.6	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	86	1.4 ^[20]	3.7 ^[20]	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	x[1]	x[1]	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	856	68.8	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	174	20.0	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	22	37.6	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	43	26.0	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	21.6	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	47.9	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	72.9	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	272	55.9	52.4	39.0		63.1
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	293	310.7	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	729	731.1	647	1,163		374
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	7,297	7.8	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19	Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	23	7.8	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20	New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	290	475.3	795	3,288		223
	21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	146	666.9	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	78.6	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	82.6	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24	Infant mortality	2013 - 15	15	4.3	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	131	44.7	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26	Suicide rate	2013 - 15	32	12.7	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27	Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	233	83.5	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	413	145.4	138.8	194.8		98.6
	30	Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	197	19.7	19.6	36.0		6.9

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** 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population **6** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 **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 to 17 (crude rate) **12** Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey **13** % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey **14** % adults (aged 16 and over) 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** 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 (aged 17 and over) 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 aged 15 to 64 **21** Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over **22, 23** The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates **24** Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births **25** Rate per 100,000 population **26** Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) **27** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over **28** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 **29** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 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)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.
*[1] Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^[20] Value based on an average of monthly counts x[1] Value not published for data quality reasons $[1] There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Appendix F

Huntingdonshire

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary
The health of people in Huntingdonshire is varied compared with the England average. Huntingdonshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 12% (3,700) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

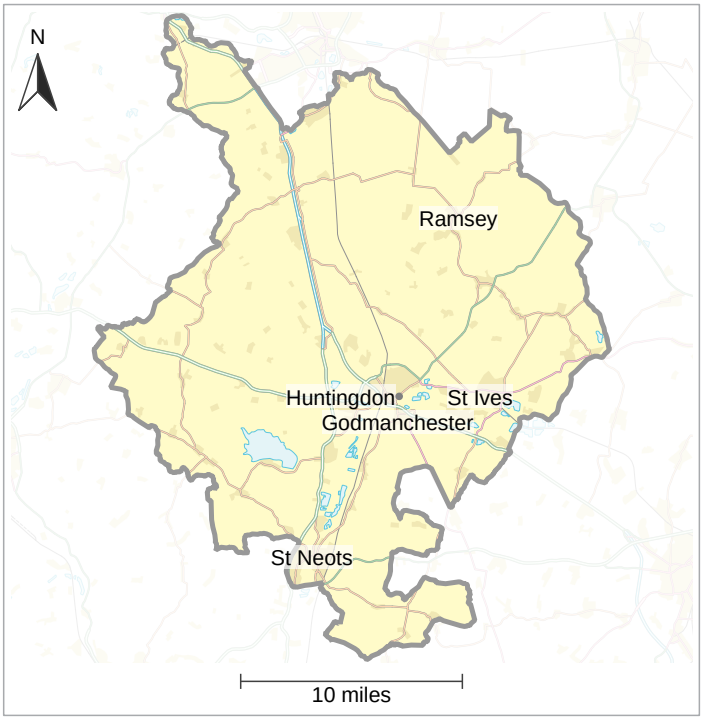
Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 3.9 years lower for men and 5.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Huntingdonshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 15.8% (266) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 54*, worse than the average for England. This represents 20 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy and breastfeeding initiation are better than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 590*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,019 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 227*, worse than the average for England. This represents 387 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. 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 statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Local priorities include reducing excess weight in the worst affected areas, improving mental health, and supporting older people to live independently, safely and well. For more information see http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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

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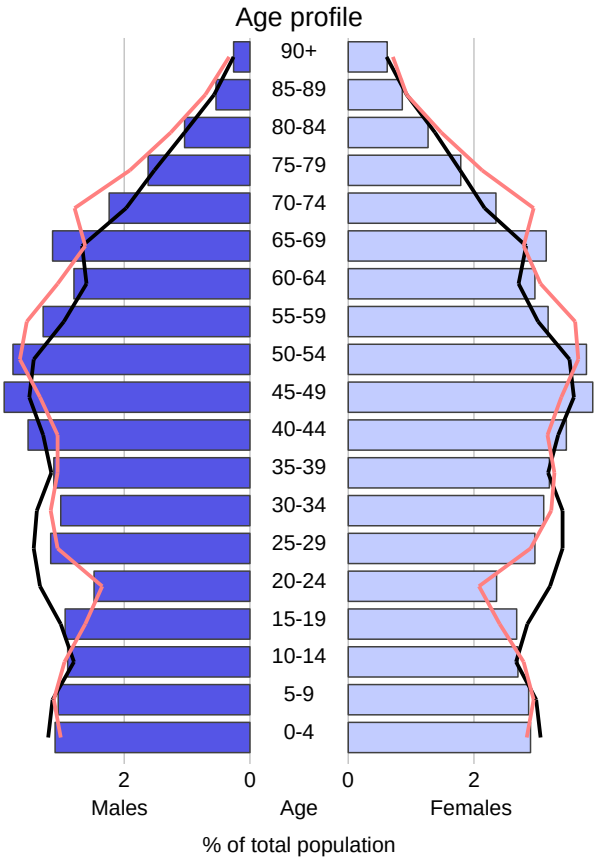
Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Huntingdonshire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	87	88	175
Projected population (2020):	91	92	183
% people from an ethnic minority group:	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			63.1%
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

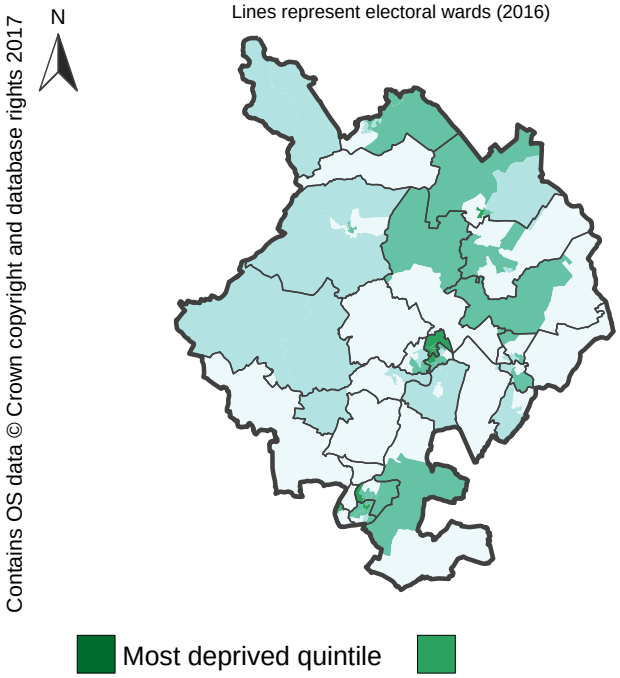
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

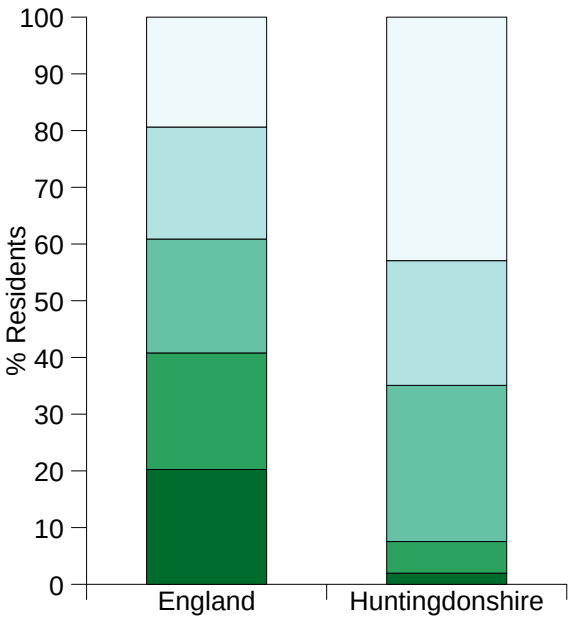
Huntingdonshire 2015 (Male)
Huntingdonshire 2015 (Female)
England 2015
Huntingdonshire 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), 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.

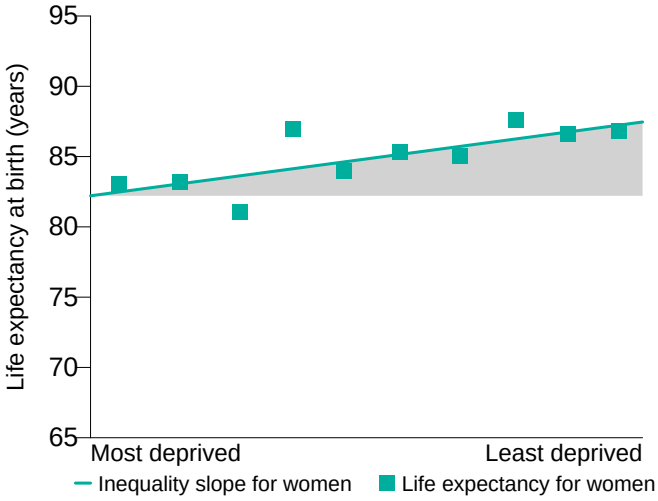


Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 3.9 years

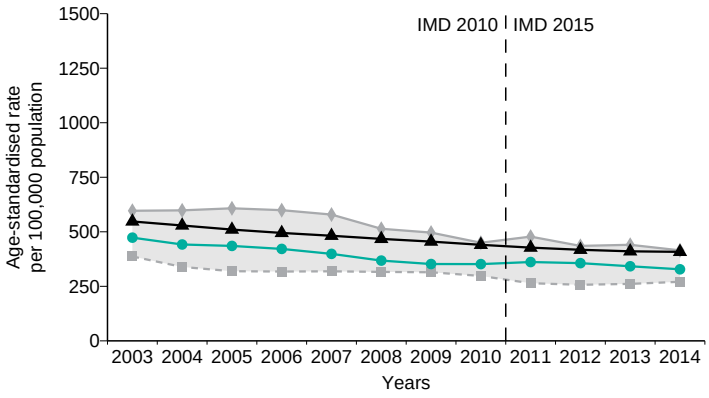
Life expectancy gap for women: 5.3 years



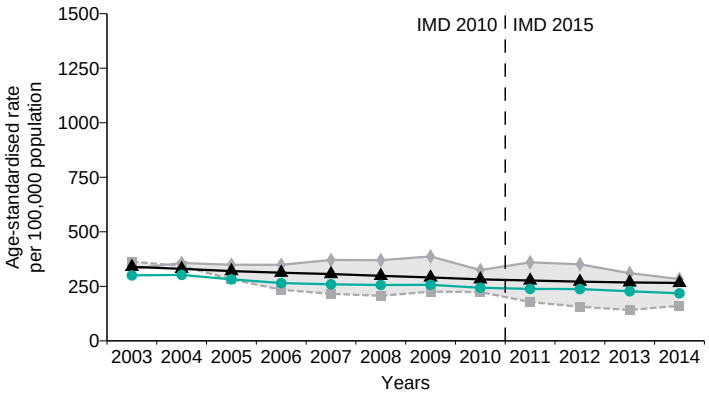
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

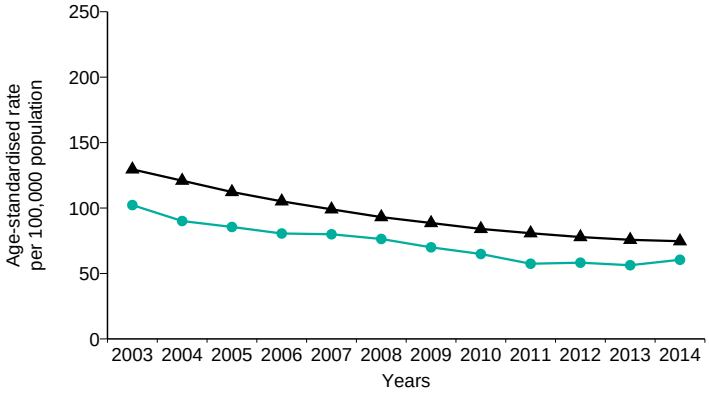
Early deaths from all causes: men



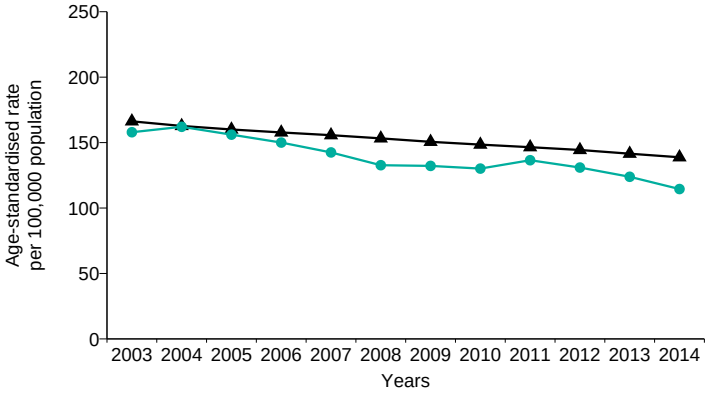
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average | Local average | Local least deprived | Local most deprived | Local inequality

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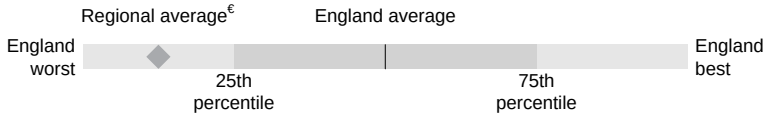
Health summary for Huntingdonshire

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
- Not compared



Domain		Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	11.8	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	3,710	11.9	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	7	0.1	0.9			
	4	GCSEs achieved	2015/16	1,059	59.2	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,718	9.9	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	68	0.6 ^20	3.7 ^20	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	x[1]	x[1]	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	1,544	80.9	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	266	15.8	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	60	54.2	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	43	14.5	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	14.0	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	57.9	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	67.6	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	396	58.4	52.4	39.0		63.1
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	387	226.8	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	1,019	590.4	647	1,163		374
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	8,703	6.1	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19	Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	26	5.0	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20	New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	551	494.8	795	3,288		223
	21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	174	562.4	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.0	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.7	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24	Infant mortality	2013 - 15	15	2.5	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	244	46.8	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26	Suicide rate	2013 - 15	42	9.2	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27	Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	283	60.5	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	538	114.5	138.8	194.8		98.6
	30	Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	160	12.5	19.6	36.0		6.9

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** 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population **6** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 **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 to 17 (crude rate) **12** Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey **13** % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey **14** % adults (aged 16 and over) 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** 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 (aged 17 and over) 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 aged 15 to 64 **21** Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over **22, 23** The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates **24** Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births **25** Rate per 100,000 population **26** Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) **27** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over **28** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 **29** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 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)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.
^20 Value based on an average of monthly counts x[1] Value not published for data quality reasons $[1] There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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Appendix G

East Cambridgeshire

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

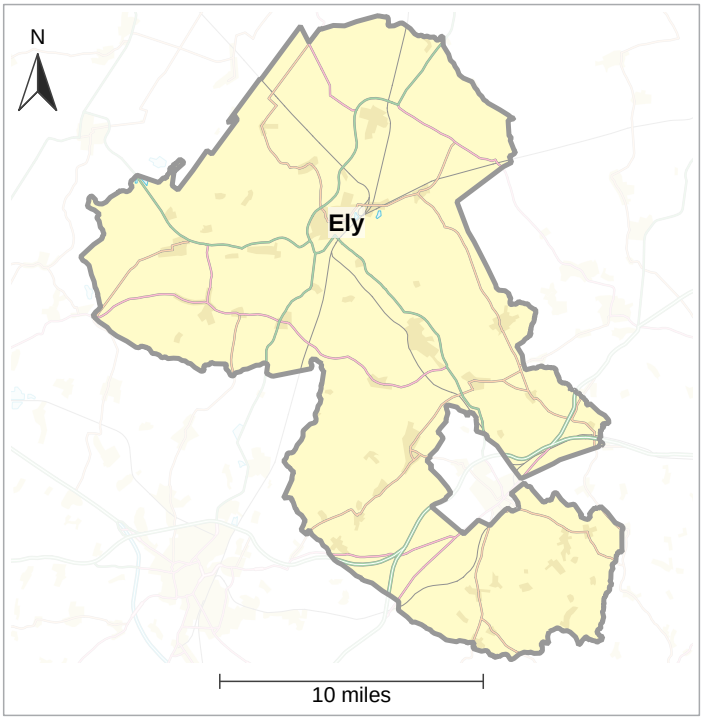
Health in summary
The health of people in East Cambridgeshire is generally better than the England average. East Cambridgeshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 10% (1,600) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 3.9 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of East Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 15.3% (117) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 28*. This represents 5 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 589*, better than the average for England. This represents 498 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 253*, worse than the average for England. This represents 206 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. 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
Local priorities include healthy lifestyles, supporting older people to live independently, safe and well and tackling health inequalities including homelessness. For more information see http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk



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

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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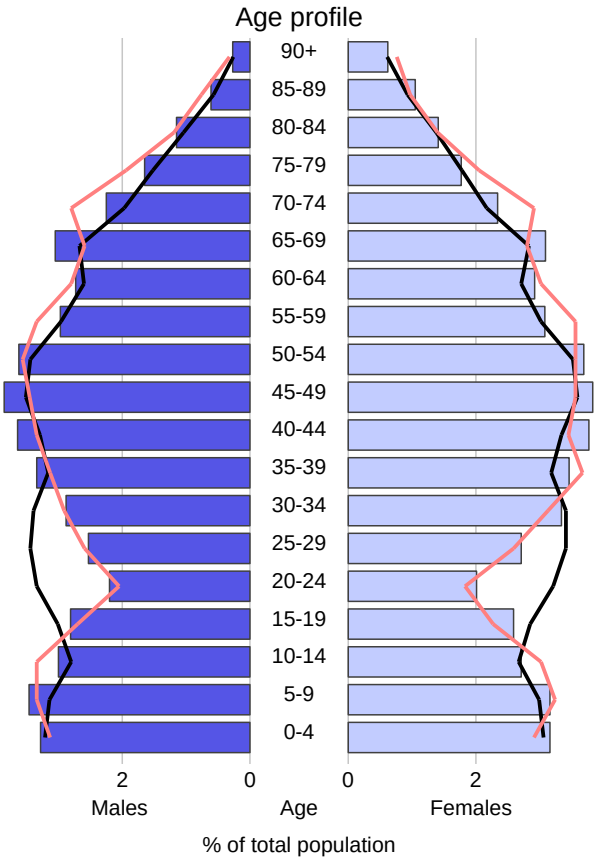
* rate per 100,000 population

Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
East Cambridgeshire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	43	44	87
Projected population (2020):	46	47	93
% people from an ethnic minority group:	*	3.1%	2.0%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			67.5%
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

* - value suppressed due to small numbers

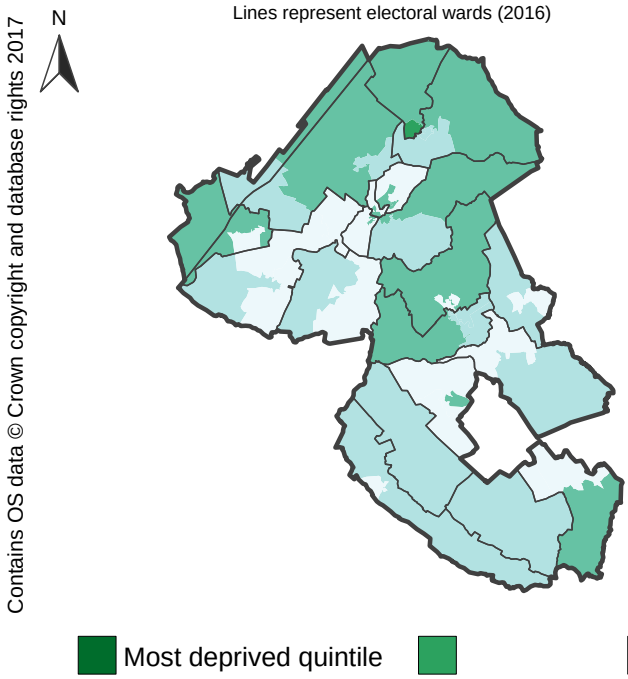
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

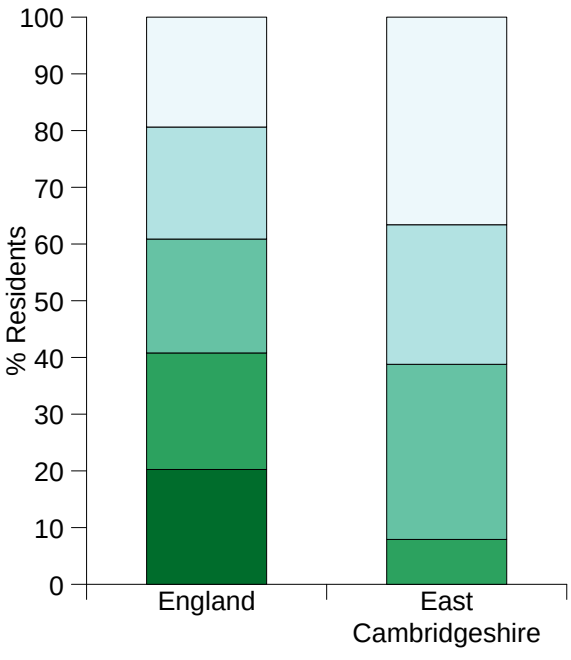
East Cambridgeshire 2015 (Male)
East Cambridgeshire 2015 (Female)
England 2015
East Cambridgeshire 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), 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.

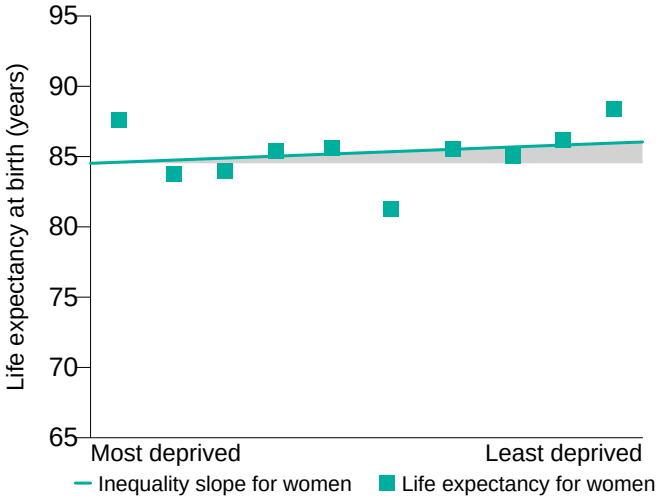


Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 3.9 years

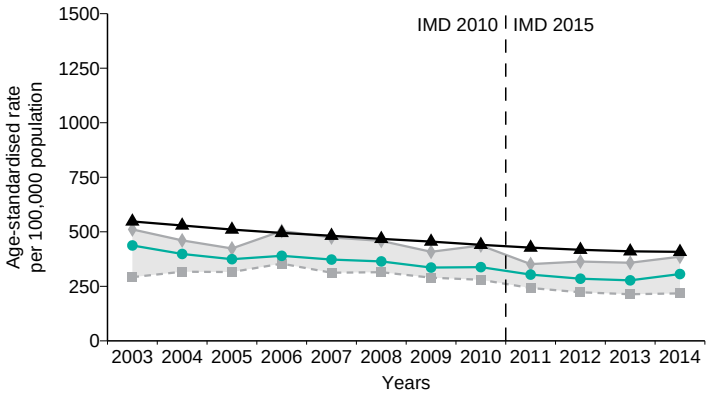
Life expectancy gap for women: 1.5 years



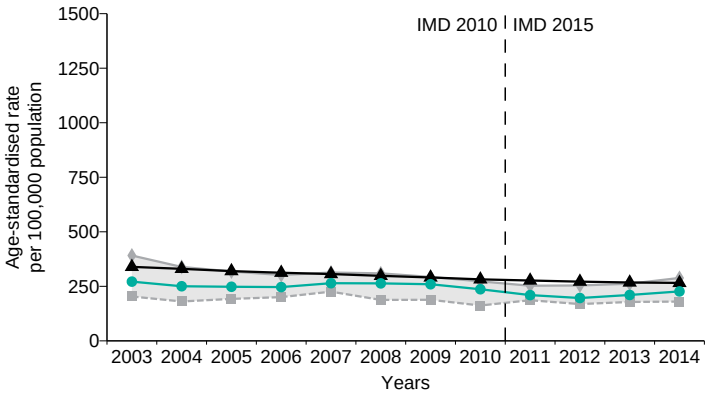
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

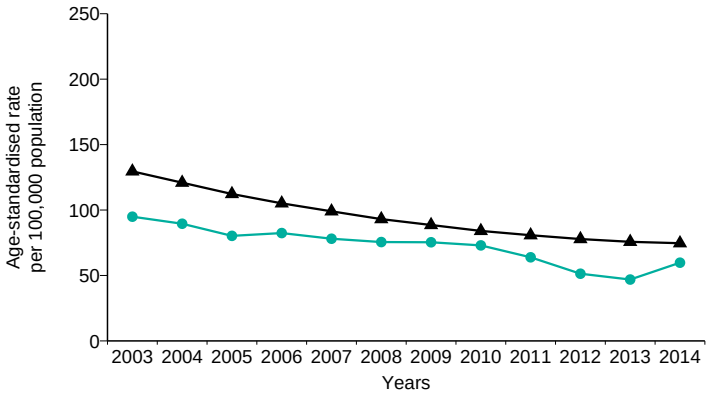
Early deaths from all causes: men



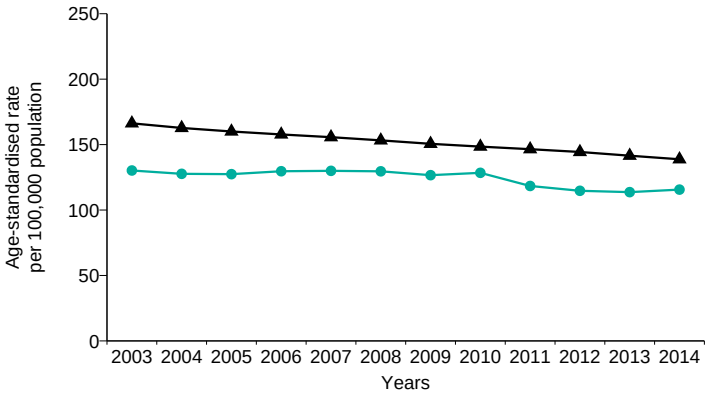
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average | Local average | Local least deprived | Local most deprived | Local inequality

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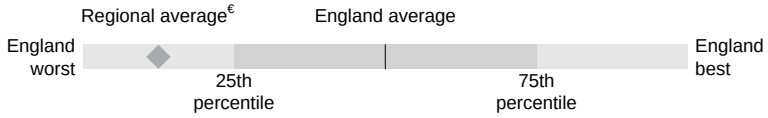
Health summary for East Cambridgeshire

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.

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



Domain		Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	12.1	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	1,575	10.1	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	*[1]	*[1]	0.9			
	4	GCSEs achieved	2015/16	463	58.7	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	637	7.3	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	46	0.9 ^[20]	3.7 ^[20]	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	x[1]	x[1]	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	398	x[1]	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	117	15.3	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	16	27.9	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	18	12.7	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	15.3	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	53.8	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	68.1	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	209	56.2	52.4	39.0		63.1
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	206	253.0	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	498	588.7	647	1,163		374
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	4,325	6.5	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19	Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	7	2.7	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20	New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	185	342.0	795	3,288		223
	21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	82	496.6	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.6	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.8	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24	Infant mortality	2013 - 15	3	1.0	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	154	59.2	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26	Suicide rate	2013 - 15	16	x[2]	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27	Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	137	59.8	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	266	115.6	138.8	194.8		98.6
	30	Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	92	14.5	19.6	36.0		6.9

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 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 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 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) 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 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 (aged 17 and over) 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 aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 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)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.
*[1] Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^[20] Value based on an average of monthly counts x[1] Value not published for data quality reasons x[2] Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small $[1] There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed. Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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Appendix H

Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

South Cambridgeshire

District

This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary
The health of people in South Cambridgeshire is generally better than the England average. South Cambridgeshire is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 9% (2,400) 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 3.9 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of South Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 12.6% (191) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 25*, better than the average for England. This represents 9 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 558*, better than the average for England. This represents 840 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 198*. This represents 293 stays 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 statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
Local priorities include supporting the independence of older people, ensuring access to mental health services, and creating a healthy environment through new housing development. For more information see http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

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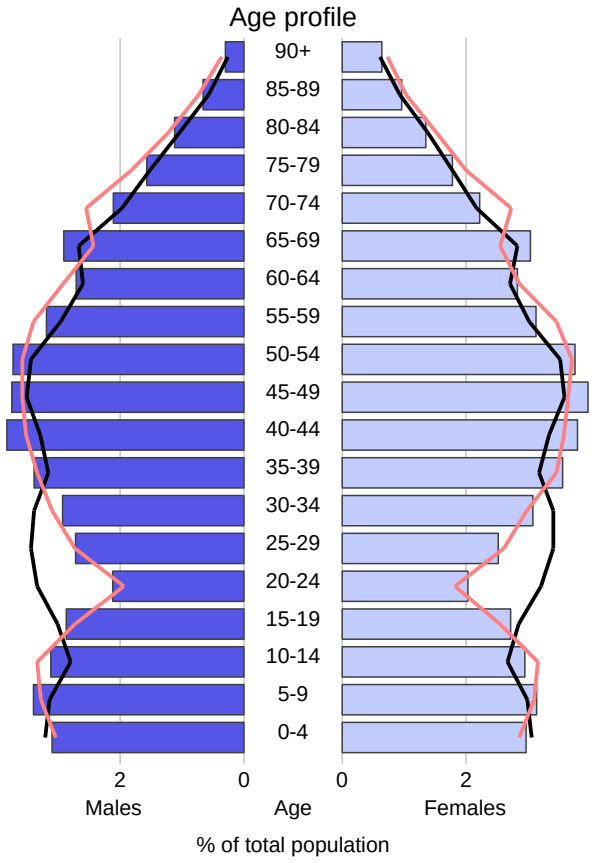
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

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

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

Follow @PHE_uk on Twitter

Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
South Cambridgeshire (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	77	78	155
Projected population (2020):	82	83	165
% people from an ethnic minority group:	4.0%	5.0%	4.5%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			65.5%
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

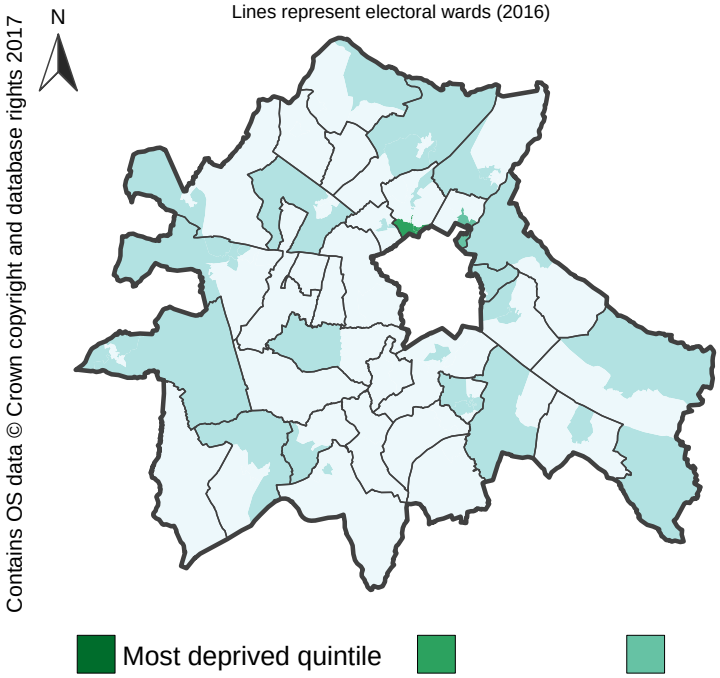
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

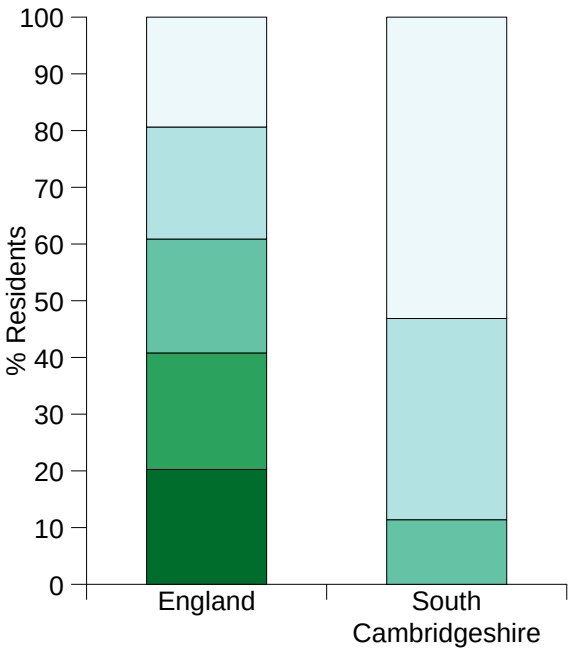
South Cambridgeshire 2015 (Male)
South Cambridgeshire 2015 (Female)
England 2015
South Cambridgeshire 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

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



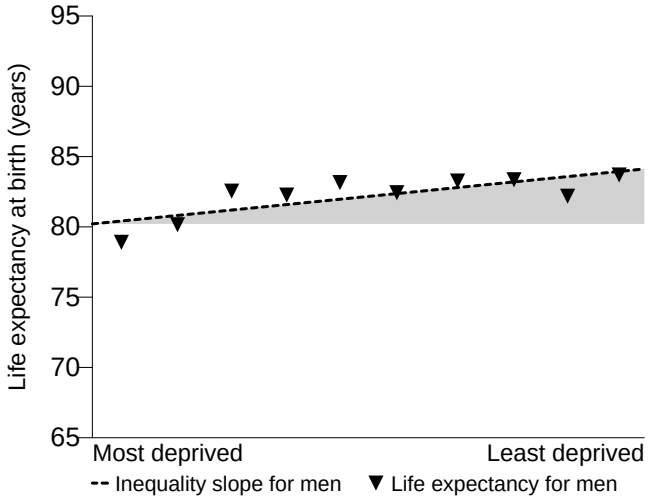
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



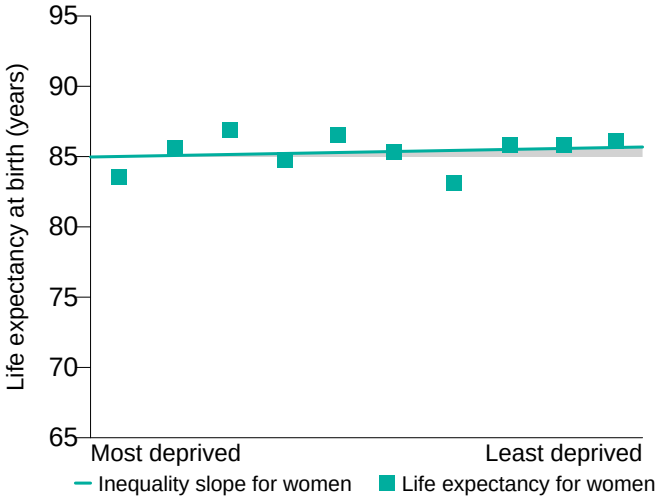
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), 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 the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 3.9 years



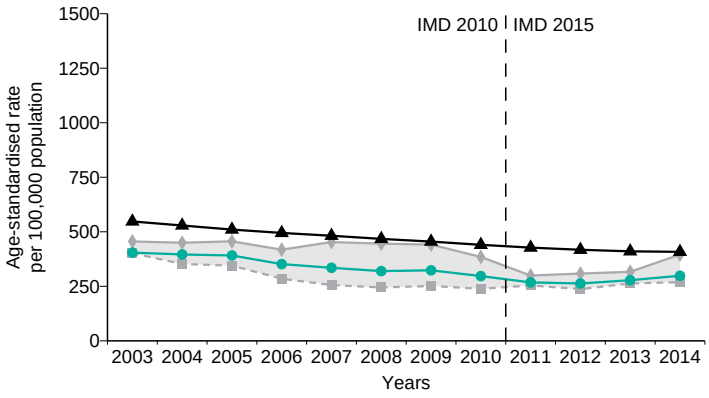
Life expectancy gap for women: 0.7 years



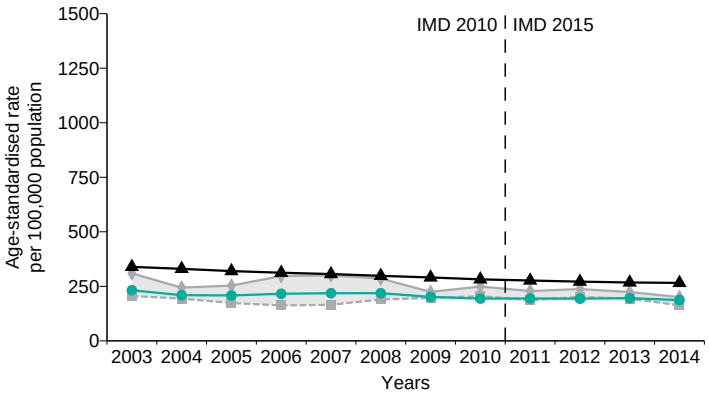
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

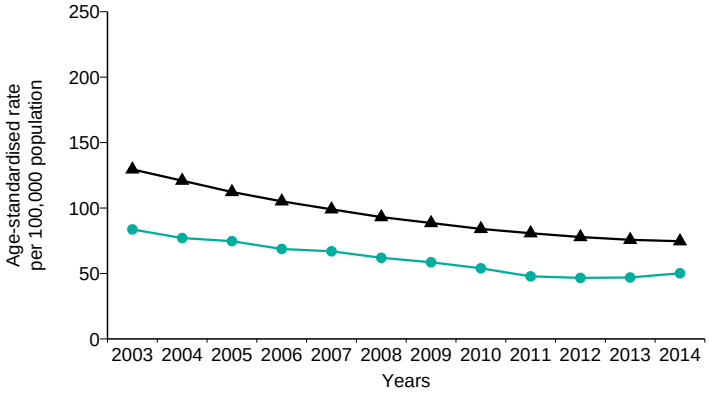
Early deaths from all causes: men



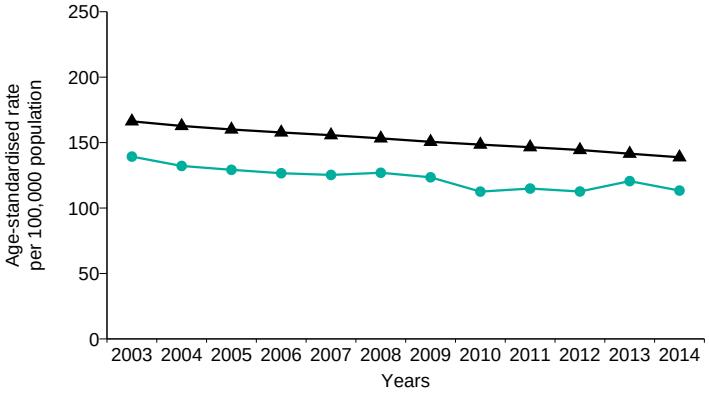
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average | Local average | Local least deprived | Local most deprived | Local inequality

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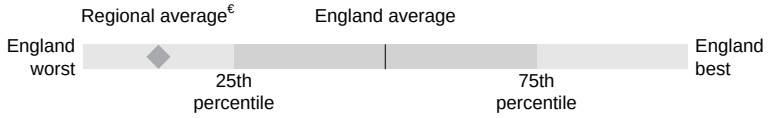
Health summary for South Cambridgeshire

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.

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



Domain		Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1	Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	8.1	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	2,405	8.5	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	14	0.2	0.9			
	4	GCSEs achieved	2015/16	1,012	70.2	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,094	7.1	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	83	0.9 ^20	3.7 ^20	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	x[1]	x[1]	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	643	x[1]	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	191	12.6	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	26	25.4	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	41	15.2	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	12.8	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	59.5	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	63.6	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	344	56.6	52.4	39.0		63.1
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	293	197.8	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	840	557.7	647	1,163		374
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	4,739	4.8	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19	Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	21	4.6	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20	New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	388	399.8	795	3,288		223
	21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	157	542.3	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	82.1	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	85.2	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24	Infant mortality	2013 - 15	18	3.4	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	231	50.2	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26	Suicide rate	2013 - 15	39	9.7	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27	Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	202	50.2	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	454	113.3	138.8	194.8		98.6
	30	Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	162	14.4	19.6	36.0		6.9

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** 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population **6** Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 **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 to 17 (crude rate) **12** Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey **13** % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey **14** % adults (aged 16 and over) 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** 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 (aged 17 and over) 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 aged 15 to 64 **21** Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over **22, 23** The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates **24** Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births **25** Rate per 100,000 population **26** Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) **27** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over **28** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 **29** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 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)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.
^20 Value based on an average of monthly counts x[1] Value not published for data quality reasons $[1] There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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