

Note on Wellbeing Inequality

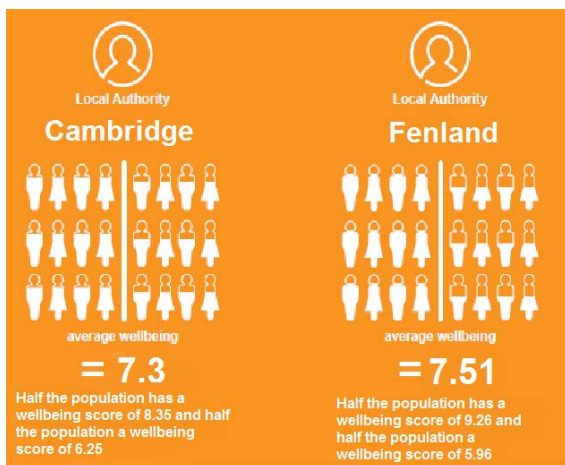
Background

Information about wellbeing is collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the Annual Population Survey, which reaches over 160,000 people each year. The survey asks four questions about wellbeing, with respondents given a scale from 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest) to rank their response to each question. The average response to these questions for local authorities is shown in Appendix A. It shows that the Cambridge population has:

- Slightly lower levels of life satisfaction (7.36) compared to the UK average (7.6)
- Slightly lower levels of personal wellbeing (7.52) compared to the UK average (7.8)
- Slightly lower levels of happiness (7.12) compared to the UK average (7.4)
- Higher levels of anxiety (3.5) compared to the UK average (2.9)
- The average for satisfaction, personal wellbeing and happiness is 7.3

Chart 1, below, shows that the average wellbeing score derived from the wellbeing questions can be misleading. When looked at in terms of a 50:50 split it be seen that you are more likely to be happier in Cambridge than in Fenland despite the overall slightly higher wellbeing score that Fenland has. This is because the less happy half of people in Cambridge is happier than the less happy half in Fenland. The Wellbeing Inequality scores, below look at the differences between sections of a population further.

Chart 1: The difference in wellbeing between Cambridge and Fenland populations



Wellbeing Inequality

Wellbeing inequality can be understood as the extent to which peoples' experiences of life vary within a population (a local authority). The What Works Centre for Wellbeing has studied responses from the four ONS wellbeing questions at a local authority level to calculate differences within the local authority's population - to assess the overall wellbeing

inequality with that population. This is a comparable approach to the Gini coefficient, which looks at income inequality within a population.

What Works Wellbeing look beneath the overall wellbeing score, revealed by ONS, and highlight the proportions of a local authorities population that are unhappy. Table 1, below, shows in Cambridge the average of the satisfied, happy and worthwhile measures is 7.3. 50% of people have an average score of 8.35 for satisfaction, personal wellbeing and unhappiness and 50% have a score of 6.25, giving a difference of 2.1.

The difference between 80% and 20% of the Cambridge population is 4.66, the smallest difference out of Cambridgeshire's district councils

Table 1: Average district council scores in Cambridgeshire

Local authority	Average of the satisfied, happy and worthwhile measures	Average of bottom 50%	80:20 difference
Cambridge	7.3	6.25	4.66
East Cambridgeshire	7.67	6.54	4.94
Fenland	7.61	5.96	5.37
Huntingdonshire	7.51	6.18	5.29
South Cambridgeshire	7.78	6.30	4.80

The average difference (standard deviation) between the wellbeing score and the mean for Cambridge is **1.92**. The most equal local authority for overall wellbeing, according to What Works Wellbeing, has a standard deviation of 1.77. **Cambridge is ranked 28th most equal local authority out of the 380 local authorities considered with its inequality score of 1.92**. The most unequal local authority nationally is North Ayrshire with a standard deviation of 2.3. In Cambridgeshire, Fenland is the most unequal district local authority with an inequality score of 2.21.

Table 2: Inequality scores for districts in Cambridgeshire

Local authority	Inequality score	National Wellbeing Equality Ranking (lower ranking more equal)
Cambridge	1.92	28
East Cambridgeshire	2.06	143
Fenland	2.21	300
Huntingdonshire	2.15	239
South Cambridgeshire	2.00	81

Summary

The Cities Outlook 2017 report identified that Cambridge was the least equal city in the country after applying experimental data on incomes in an adapted “Gini coefficient” formula. The broader based Wellbeing Inequality Score used by What Works Wellbeing shows that Cambridge is far more equal, its population being positioned in the top 10% most equal local authorities in the country.

The version of the Gini coefficient used by the Centre for Cities looks at the relationship between the highest earners (top 10% at £120k) and the lowest earning groups within a population. Cambridge has a number of high earning households, which has skewed the coefficient. The near absence of very high earning households within a community will make that community seem more equal in terms of income inequality, such as in the case of Fenland, assuming the same proportion of low income households is present but this income equality does not reflect the extent of low incomes within that community or the multiple deprivations it faces.

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Sources:

ONS Personal well-being in the UK: local authority update, 2015 to 2016

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/localauthorityupdate2015to2016>

Measuring wellbeing inequality in Britain, March 2017

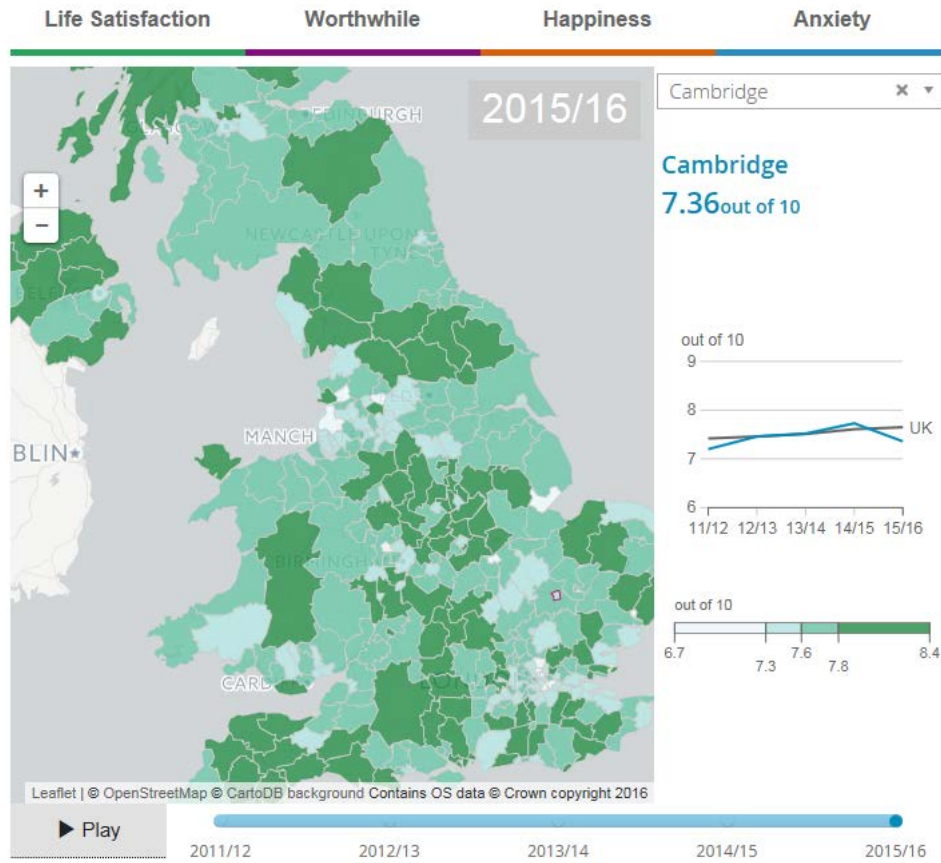
<https://whatworkswellbeing.files.wordpress.com/2017/03/measuring-wellbeing-inequalities-in-britain-march2017.pdf>

Cities Outlook 2017

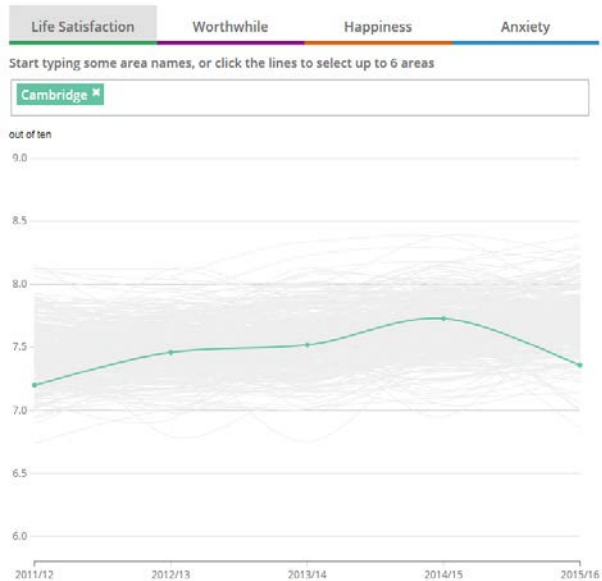
<http://www.centreforcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Cities-Outlook-2017-Web.pdf>

Appendix A: Cambridge Scores for Personal well-being in the UK, 2015 to 2016

Personal Well-being Interactive Maps, financial years ending 2012 to 2016

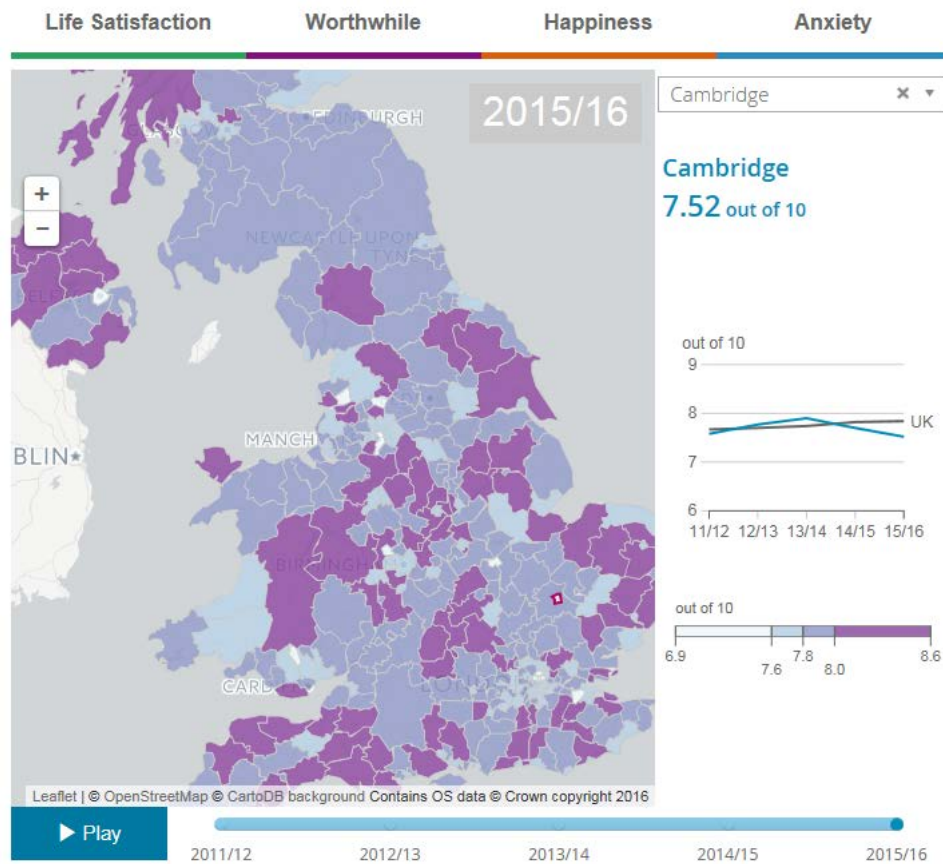


Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

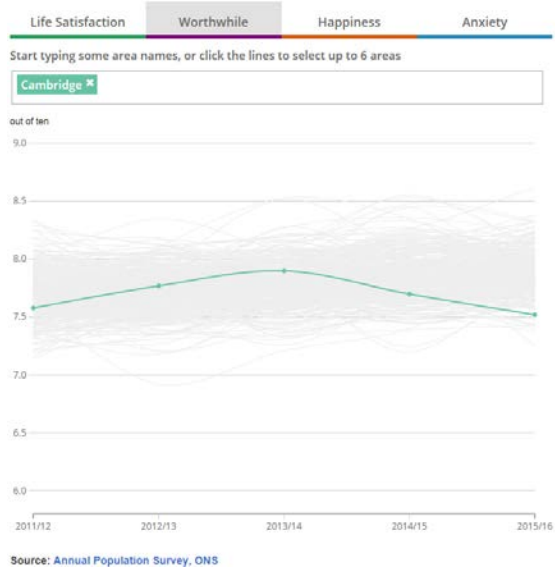


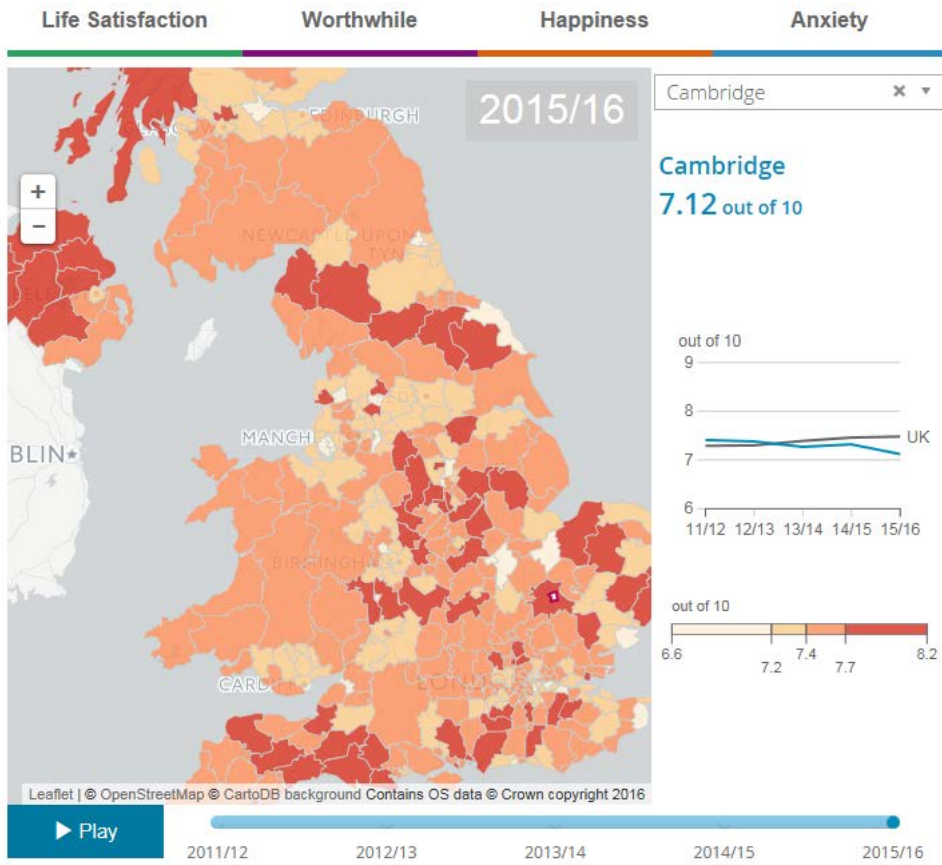
Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

Personal Well-being Interactive Maps, financial years ending 2012 to 2016

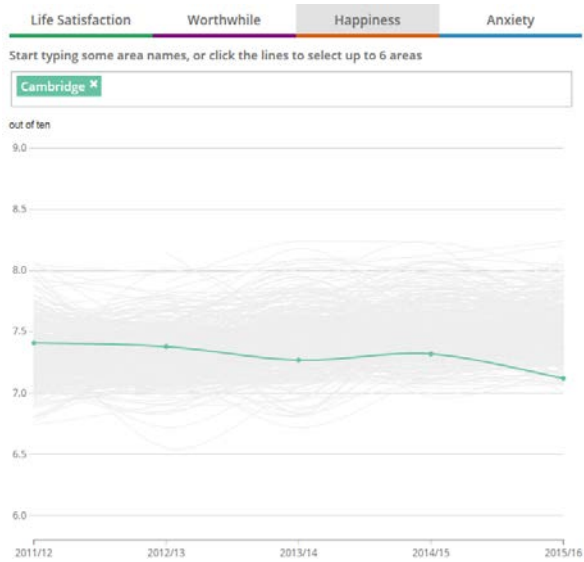


Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS





Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS



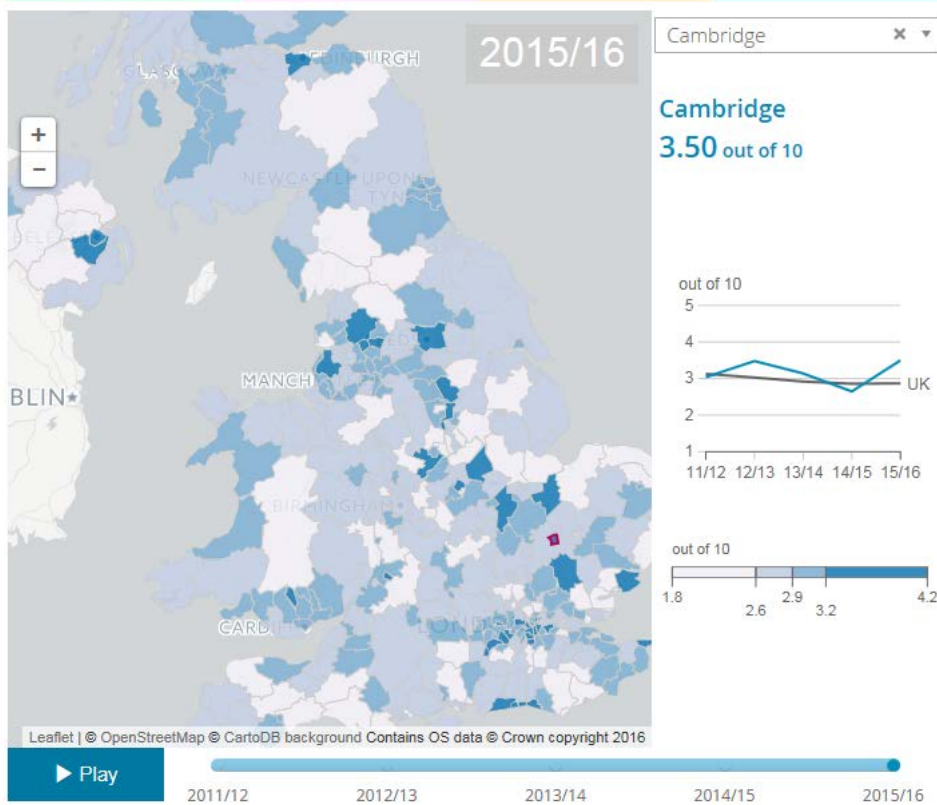
Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

Life Satisfaction

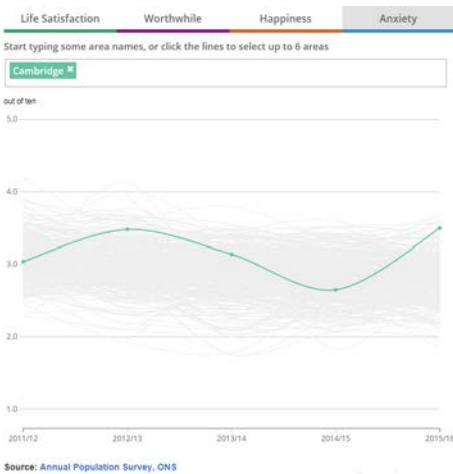
Worthwhile

Happiness

Anxiety



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS



Cambridge Local Wellbeing Indicators

(What Works Wellbeing Currently Available Set)

ECONOMY

- 3.5% unemployment rate for people over the age of 16 who are economically active (4.7% GB)
- 10% of full-time employees have a low relative income (defined as 60% of UK median wage)
- 3.5% unemployment rate for people over the age of 16 who are economically active (4.7% GB)

EDUCATION AND CHILDHOOD

- 63.2% children achieving good level of development by end of reception in Cambridgeshire (62.1% England)
- 14.1% children reporting low life satisfaction in Cambridgeshire (13.7% England)
- % of adults who have participated in education or training in the last 4 weeks – not available

EQUALITY

- 1.45 is the standard deviation in life satisfaction in Cambridge (1.78 UK average – lower better)

PERSONAL WELLBEING

- 7.4 out of 10 for life satisfaction (7.6 UK average)
- 7.6 out of 10 for personal wellbeing (7.8 UK average)
- 7.5 out of 10 for happiness (7.4 UK average)
- 3.5 out of 10 for anxiety (2.9 UK average)

HEALTH

- 69.6% of adults doing 150+ minutes physical activity per week (57% England average)
- 80.3% healthy life expectancy at birth for men (79.5% England average)
- 84.1% healthy life expectancy at birth for women (83.1% England average)
- 15.1% of CCG area population aged 16-74 with common mental health disorders (15.6% England average)

PLACE

- 40.32% total voter turnout for local elections 2016 (England average 35.42%)
- 16.2 hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 people (17.2 England average)
- 16.2% using natural environment for health and exercise in Cambridgeshire (17.9 England average)
- 0.236 is the estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard (0.255 England average)
- 1.045 is air quality as estimate of the concentration of four pollutants (1.022 England average)
- 12 RSA Heritage Index Activities rank out of 325 local authorities

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

- 46.4% of adult social care users who do have as much social contact as they would like (45.4% England average)
- 1 conservation volunteer organisation in LA area
- Social fragmentation index - not available as yet.

Make-up of wellbeing indicators

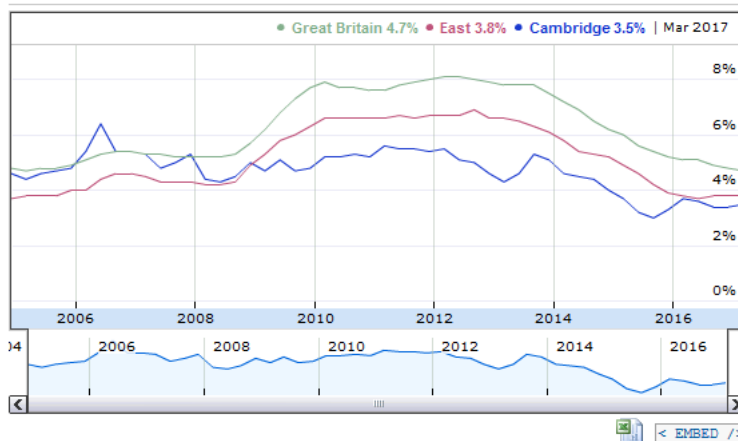
Economy

- NOMIS Labour Force Survey:** Labour Market Profile shows the current level of unemployment for the City.

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157205/report.aspx?town=Cambridge>

Employment and unemployment (Apr 2016-Mar 2017)				
	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	70,500	74.4	80.3	78.0
In Employment†	68,700	72.5	77.2	74.2
Employees†	59,300	62.5	65.7	63.2
Self Employed†	9,400	10.0	11.2	10.6
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	2,500	3.5	3.8	4.7

All people - Economically active - Unemployed (Model Based) Cambridge



- Job Quality Indicators:** not available at district level and difficult to compile
- Percentage of people with low incomes**

The UK threshold is £323 for 2016 (60% of median income). Table 8.1a (Source: ASHE) below shows that just-under 10% of full-time employee jobs in Cambridge have a low income as defined by the UK threshold. This equates to 4,600 full-time jobs.

Description	Code	Number of jobs ^a (thousands)	Median	Annual percentage change	Mean	Annual percentage change	Percentiles									
							10	20	25	30	40	60	70	75	80	90
Central Bedfordshire UA	E06000056	53	594.1	2.6	710.2	3.3	323.8	400.0	426.0	460.0	526.7	679.6	798.0	860.4	936.3	1,177.1
Cambridgeshire	E10000003	223	576.0	3.5	691.5	2.0	330.9	400.0	430.4	459.9	514.8	661.3	767.4	832.5	910.0	1,161.6
Cambridge	E07000008	46	583.1	1.0	687.7	-0.1	335.8	408.8	440.8	464.2	524.4	660.4	794.7	849.3	891.9	x
East Cambridgeshire	E07000009	28	564.6	-0.3	719.4	-5.1	334.8	390.0	419.2	440.0	497.5	641.3	750.2	850.6	960.3	x
Fenland	E07000010	27	504.0	9.6	564.5	7.3	302.5	344.7	368.4	400.0	441.0	557.1	601.2	665.2	738.6	x
Huntingdonshire	E07000011	67	566.4	4.3	651.9	1.9	330.7	408.7	438.5	466.3	514.2	637.9	734.6	789.4	839.2	x
South Cambridgeshire	E07000012	55	671.5	8.5	792.5	4.8	345.8	425.7	462.4	484.4	564.6	764.7	907.6	998.0	1,066.8	x
Essex	E10000012	392	594.0	3.3	717.9	4.6	325.8	392.3	421.4	449.3	509.9	678.6	788.4	868.8	939.2	1,218.5

Education and childhood

- **School readiness:** data only available at county or unitary level through the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Indicator 1.02i is shown below.

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/qid/1000041/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E1000003>

Indicator	Period	England	East of England region	Bedford	Cambridgeshire	Central Bedfordshire	Essex	Hertfordshire	Luton	Norfolk	Peterborough	Southend-on-Sea	Suffolk	Thurrock
1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)	2014	19.9	16.1	18.1	12.6	12.8	16.0	13.0	25.2	17.4	23.1	21.6	15.6	20.6
1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	20.1	16.5	18.4	12.9	13.3	16.4	13.3	24.5	17.9	23.1	22.1	16.0	21.2
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Persons)	2015/16	69.3	69.7	63.5	69.7	68.5	71.9	69.8	65.5	69.3	62.9	71.1	70.2	75.0
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Male)	2015/16	62.1	62.7	55.9	63.2	61.6	65.3	63.0	58.0	62.1	55.4	63.0	62.7	67.1
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Female)	2015/16	76.8	77.1	71.5	76.7	76.0	78.9	76.8	72.9	76.9	71.0	79.7	78.0	83.1
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Persons)	2015/16	54.4	53.5	48.6	49.3	48.9	54.5	47.6	60.3	53.3	54.0	58.2	57.3	59.9

- **Percentage of people participating in adult education:** data only available at county or unitary level and requires access. County use an indicator for NEET, below, to assess young people in higher education. Performance report presented to Cambridgeshire Children and Young People Committee, May 2017.

Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
%16-18 year olds NEET and unknown	Children and Families	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	Mar-17	↓	A			NOTE: From Sept 2016 - This indicator has changed from 16-19 to 16-18 and now includes unknowns, and therefore isn't comparable to previous years. Though performance remains within target, there is a high number of young people whose situation is currently unknown. Information about these young people will be gathered during the autumn term to give a clearer idea of our actual performance.
% Clients with SEND who are NEET	Children and Families	10.1%	9.0%	10.6%	Q1 (Apr to Jun 16)	↓	A	7.0% (2015)	9.2% (2015)	Whilst we are not on target our performance is much better than this time last year when NEET was 12.4%. We continue to prioritise this group for follow up and support.

- **Child subjective wellbeing:** data only available at county or unitary level. Findings from “What About Youth Survey 2014” <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB19244>

Local Authority name ^c	Local Authority code	Life satisfaction ^d				Per cent ^a
		Low	Medium	High	Very High	
England			13.7	20.8	43.8	21.7
Cambridgeshire	E10000003		14.1	21.0	47.1	17.8
Camden	E09000007		16.0	19.9	39.9	24.2
Central Bedfordshire	E06000056		15.0	18.7	45.1	21.2

Equality

- **Life Satisfaction Inequality:** What Works Wellbeing has also provided a standard deviation in life satisfaction using questions in the ONS Life Satisfaction Survey. For Life Satisfaction the standard deviation is 1.45.

The average difference (standard deviation) between the wellbeing score and the mean for Cambridge is **1.92**. The most equal local authority for overall wellbeing, according to What Works Wellbeing, has a standard deviation of 1.77. Cambridge is ranked 28th most equal local authority out of the 380 local authorities considered with its inequality score of 1.92.

- **Indicators from ONS Life Satisfaction Survey:** Summary findings from this survey can be seen below, with the detail found here: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/localauthorityupdate2015to2016>
 - Slightly lower levels of life satisfaction (7.36) compared to the UK average (7.6)
 - Slightly lower levels of personal wellbeing (7.52) compared to the UK average (7.8)
 - Slightly lower levels of happiness (7.12) compared to the UK average (7.4)
 - Higher levels of anxiety (3.5) compared to the UK average (2.9)
 - The average for satisfaction, personal wellbeing and unhappiness is 7.3

Health

- **Physical activity**
<http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/101/are/E07000008>

Percentage of adults doing 150+ minutes physical activity per week 2015

Proportion - %

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Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	57.0	56.8	57.3
East of England region	57.8	57.2	58.5
Babergh	54.8	50.5	59.1
Basildon	51.8	47.5	56.1
Bedford	59.8	55.6	64.0
Braintree	59.7	55.5	63.9
Breckland	55.9	51.7	60.2
Brentwood	61.2	57.0	65.5
Broadland	62.1	57.9	66.3
Broxbourne	63.1	59.0	67.3
Cambridge	69.8	65.8	73.8
Castle Point	56.9	52.7	61.2
Central Bedfordshire	66.9	62.8	71.0
Chelmsford	63.8	59.6	67.9
Colchester	59.4	55.2	63.7
Dacorum	53.7	49.4	58.0
East Cambridgeshire	53.8	49.6	58.1
East Hertfordshire	64.5	60.3	68.6
Epping Forest	60.5	56.3	64.7

- **Healthy Life Expectancy:** provided in PHOF at district council level.

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/101/are/E07000008>

Indicator	Period	England	University Towns and Cities	Brighton and Hove	Cambridge	Kingston upon Thames	Manchester	Nottingham	Oxford	Reading
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	79.5	-	79.3	80.3	81.5	75.6	76.8	80.2	78.7
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	83.1	-	83.5	84.1	84.5	79.8	81.4	84.3	83.2
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Male)	2013 - 15	18.7	-	18.8	18.9	19.7	15.8	16.9	19.3	18.3
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Female)	2013 - 15	21.1	-	21.5	21.4	21.9	18.8	20.1	21.8	21.2
0.2iii - Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area (Male)	2013 - 15	-	-	10.4	9.3	5.1	8.2	8.0	9.3	7.8
0.2iii - Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area (Female)	2013 - 15	-	-	6.0	7.4	4.8	6.4	7.2	5.7	6.5
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Male)	2013 - 15	0.0	-	-0.1	0.9	2.1	-3.9	-2.7	0.8	-0.7
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Female)	2013 - 15	0.0	-	0.4	0.9	1.4	-3.3	-1.7	1.2	0.1

- **Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders:** collected at the CCG level and displayed in PHOF.

Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders: % of population aged 16-74

2014/15

Proportion - %

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Funnel plot is not available

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	15.6*	-	-
East NHS region	15.6*	-	-
NHS Basildon And Brentw...	17.9*	-	-
NHS Cambridgeshire and...	15.1*	-	-
NHS Castle Point And Ro...	17.6*	-	-
NHS Great Yarmouth And...	17.8*	-	-
NHS Ipswich And East Su...	14.6*	-	-
NHS Mid Essex CCG	14.2*	-	-
NHS North East Essex CC...	15.6*	-	-
NHS North Norfolk CCG	15.4*	-	-
NHS Norwich CCG	15.6*	-	-
NHS South Norfolk CCG	15.1*	-	-
NHS Southend CCG	16.8*	-	-
NHS Thurrock CCG	17.9*	-	-
NHS West Essex CCG	15.8*	-	-
NHS West Norfolk CCG	15.0*	-	-
NHS West Suffolk CCG	14.5*	-	-

Source: CCG estimates

Place

- Total Voter Turnout:** This is available from the Electoral Commission for 2016 and can be found here: <https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/our-work/our-research/electoral-data>

England - Local elections 2016 - District authorities Administration - Local authorities			GENERAL							R
ONS code	Local Authority	Number of Seats	Electorate	Total valid votes cast	Valid votes turnout (%)	Total ballots at the count	Ballot box turnout (incl. votes rejected at count) (%)	Total number of ballots returned by close of poll	Total vote turnout (incl. postal votes rejected and votes rejected at count) (%)	No
E07000223	Adur	15	47,853	15,818	33.06	16,162	33.77	16,331	34.13	
E07000032	Amber Valley	15	67,444	24,118	35.76	24,234	35.93	24,429	36.22	
E07000066	Basildon	14	118,003	32,417	27.47	32,602	27.63	32,905	27.88	
E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	20	95,885	32,687	34.09	32,905	34.32	33,027	34.44	
E07000068	Brentwood	12	50,974	17,228	33.80	17,317	33.97	17,588	34.50	
E07000095	Broxbourne	10	70,897	18,814	26.54	18,946	26.72	19,073	26.90	
E07000117	Burnley	15	64,120	20,013	31.21	20,235	31.56	20,561	32.07	
E07000008	Cambridge	14	82,630	33,319	40.32	33,495	40.54	33,728	40.82	
E07000192	Cannock Chase	13	66,134	18,998	28.73	19,104	28.89	19,325	29.22	
E07000028	Carlisle	17	67,642	23,927	35.37	24,040	35.54	24,179	35.75	
E07000069	Castle Point	13	63,424	19,783	31.19	19,874	31.34	19,958	31.47	
E07000078	Cheltenham	20	87,130	31,569	36.23	31,695	36.38	31,994	36.72	

- **Violent Crime:** provided in PHOF at district council level.

1.12ii - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences per 1,000 population

2015/16

Crude rate - per 1000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	933,343	17.2	17.1	17.2
East of England region	↑	93,746	15.6	15.5	15.7
Babergh	-	-	14.6	14.2	15.0
Basildon	↑	3,501	19.4	18.8	20.0
Bedford	↑	2,962	18.1	17.4	18.7
Braintree	↑	1,897	12.6	12.1	13.2
Breckland	↑	1,998	14.9	14.3	15.6
Brentwood	↑	741	9.8	9.1	10.5
Broadland	↑	1,428	11.3	10.8	11.9
Broxbourne	↑	1,593	16.6	15.8	17.5
Cambridge	↑	2,078	16.2	15.5	16.9
Castle Point	↑	1,108	12.5	11.7	13.2
Central Bedfordshire	↑	2,854	10.6	10.2	11.0
Chelmsford	↑	2,654	15.5	14.9	16.1
Colchester	↑	3,613	20.0	19.4	20.7
Dacorum	↑	1,975	13.2	12.6	13.8
East Cambridgeshire	↑	637	7.3	6.8	7.9

- **Use of natural environment:** data only available at county or unitary level through the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

1.16 - Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons

Mar 2015 - Feb 2016

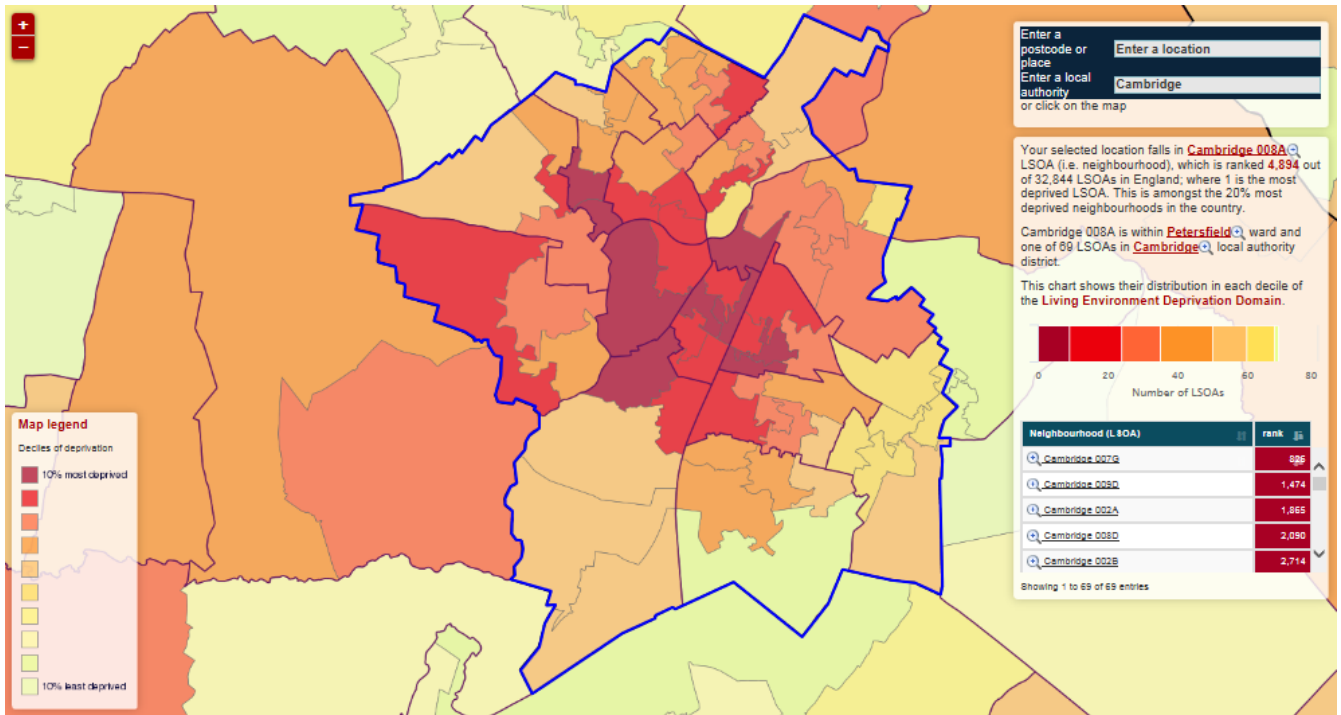
Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	17.9	17.4	18.4
East of England region	-	-	18.7	17.4	20.0
Bedford	-	-	13.2*	5.9	20.5
Cambridgeshire	-	-	16.2	12.1	20.4
Central Bedfordshire	-	-	21.2	15.8	26.7
Essex	-	-	19.2	17.0	21.3
Hertfordshire	-	-	18.3	16.0	20.6
Luton	-	-	20.7	13.0	28.5
Norfolk	-	-	18.8	15.0	22.6
Peterborough	-	-	17.8	11.2	24.4
Southend-on-Sea	-	-	15.1*	0.0	30.7
Suffolk	-	-	18.6	15.5	21.8
Thurrock	-	-	36.9*	15.5	58.3

Source: Natural England: Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey

- **Housing in poor condition** (estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2011)
- **Air quality** (estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2012)

The Living Environment domain makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015. Housing in poor condition and air quality are two of the four indicators that make-up this domain. It can be seen from the map below that a number of neighbourhoods in Cambridge are amongst the 20% most deprived in the country within this domain.



Indicator scores for IMD 2015 Living Environment domain

LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name (2011)	Housing in poor condition indicator	Air quality indicator
E01017991	Cambridge 008E	0.292	1.079
E01017997	Cambridge 009A	0.302	1.013
E01017998	Cambridge 009B	0.419	1.028
E01017999	Cambridge 009C	0.249	0.979
E01018000	Cambridge 009D	0.44	1.028
E01018001	Cambridge 009E	0.352	1.028
E01017965	Cambridge 010A	0.202	1.028
E01017966	Cambridge 010B	0.27	1.006
E01017967	Cambridge 010C	0.2	0.979
E01017968	Cambridge 010D	0.239	0.967
E01017969	Cambridge 010E	0.186	0.967
E01017959	Cambridge 011A	0.149	0.927
E01017960	Cambridge 011B	0.171	0.861
E01017961	Cambridge 011C	0.14	0.96
E01017962	Cambridge 011D	0.216	0.958
E01017963	Cambridge 011E	0.169	0.911
E01017964	Cambridge 011F	0.143	0.927
E01018002	Cambridge 012A	0.205	0.907
E01018003	Cambridge 012B	0.198	0.882
E01018005	Cambridge 012D	0.327	1.102
E01032794	Cambridge 012E	0.213	0.873
E01032795	Cambridge 012F	0.412	1.048
E01017992	Cambridge 013A	0.228	0.967
E01017993	Cambridge 013B	0.337	0.995
E01017994	Cambridge 013C	0.175	0.965
E01017995	Cambridge 013D	0.156	0.895
E01017996	Cambridge 013E	0.278	1.006

- Participation in Heritage activities

Cambridge		2016 rank (of 325)	Change from 2015
RSA / HLF Heritage Index 2016			
Overall score		12	-8
Assets		12	-6
Activities		8	-1
Heritage Potential		155	<i>Higher score indicates high levels of assets relative to activities</i>
Historic Built Environment		10	4
	Assets	8	9
	Activities	128	-112
Museums, Archives and Artefacts		2	-1
	Assets	2	0
	Activities	1	4
Industrial Heritage		16	6
	Assets	15	3
	Activities	251	28
Parks and Open Space		23	-7
	Assets	40	-5
	Activities	4	-1
Landscape and Natural Heritage		169	-13
	Assets	164	16
	Activities	129	-34
Cultures and Memories		20	-6
General / Infrastructure		44	1

Social relationships

- Social contact among social care users:** data only available at county or unitary level through the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

1.18i - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	Proportion - %	
				95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	45.4	45.0	45.8
East of England region	-	-	44.8	43.6	46.0
Bedford	-	-	42.4	37.7	47.2
Cambridgeshire	-	-	46.4	42.6	50.3
Central Bedfordshire	-	-	44.9	39.9	50.0
Essex	-	-	39.9	37.2	42.6
Hertfordshire	-	-	46.2	42.3	50.1
Luton	-	-	48.6	43.9	53.3
Norfolk	-	-	47.5	42.9	52.1
Peterborough	-	-	41.8	37.7	46.1
Southend-on-Sea	-	-	44.1	41.1	47.2
Suffolk	-	-	47.0	43.4	50.6
Thurrock	-	-	47.9	40.9	55.0

Source: Adult Social Care Survey - England

- Opportunity to volunteer (number of TCV volunteer organisations)**
 This indicator is taken from the RSA Heritage Index and seems to be a rather poor representation of the extent of volunteering in a given area.

Landscape
Activity
TCV Volunteer Organisations
The Conservation Volunteers (2015)
http://www
Number per local authority
1

- Social fragmentation index**
 What Works Wellbeing provide a methodology for calculating a local social fragmentation index but also say they will be releasing their own index for local authorities shortly. It seems prudent to wait for the local authority work to be completed to allow comparisons to be made.