

What do Census 2011 and other data sources tell us about Cambridge?

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1. Introduction

This paper started out as a review of Census 2011 data releases but has since developed into a bit of a “holding area” for data showing the diverse and dynamic place that is Cambridge. It will be updated, with hopefully interesting “snippets” from time to time, so please revisit it – you never know what you might find!

2. Main changes between Census and after

- Between 2001 and 2011 Cambridge grew by 15,000 people or 13.8%, to an estimated **123,900 people on 2011 Census Day**.
- The Census based Mid-Year Estimate (MYE) ONS mid-year estimate for 2016 for Cambridge is **131,799 people** incorporating a new approach to measuring migration.
- The number of households in Cambridge increased by 4,042 or 8.6% between 2001 and 2011 to **46,714 households**.
- The Research Group’s household estimate for 2016 is **52,120 households**
- Castle ward’s population grew by 35% between 2001 and 2011 (including new boundary) and Market ward’s population decreased by 4.8%.
- Petersfield ward had the highest density of people per hectare at 79 people in 2011 and Trumpington ward the lowest at 11 people.
- Between 2013 and 2016 Trumpington ward’s population grew by just over 30% or nearly 3,000 people.

3. What do people think about living in Cambridge

The Council's Residents' Survey in 2016 revisited some of the questions about place included in the 2008 Place Survey. It was found that:

- Almost nine in ten (89%) residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This compares closely to the results of the 2008 Place Survey at 87%.
- Almost two-thirds (63%) of residents indicated they feel strongly that they belong to their local area. This compares to the 2008 Place Survey finding of 48%, showing a considerable positive increase this year.
- Conversely, when asked whether they agree or disagree that their area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together, fewer residents agree (78%) this year compared to the 86% in agreement in the 2008 Place Survey.

4. Migration

People are drawn to Cambridge because it has an international reputation as a centre for academic excellence and research and has a thriving high-tech sector. The economic success contributes to a high jobs density in the City but has also led to a high cost of living and low housing affordability. According to the last Place Survey people say they enjoy living in Cambridge and generally get on well together.

- The number of migrants thought to be coming in each year to Cambridge in 2011 is 18,000 people (international and internal).
- 19,000 people are said to have left Cambridge in 2011.
- Before a change in approach to assessing migration it was thought that 40,000 people migrated to Cambridge each year.

Recent Home Office research, Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level (Research Report 72), has placed Cambridge's migration characteristics into a cluster with other local authorities with similar high migration rates and population churn. An extract of this report, describing the cluster, can be seen on the following page.

Cluster 2. Cosmopolitan London and Periphery

There are eight LAs in this cluster comprising inner London boroughs, Cambridge and Oxford. This cluster is defined by high migration rates and population churn, a young adult population with a preponderance of people aged 25 to 34 years, and high levels of private renting. Students, migrant workers and migrants originating in Europe and the New World are more pronounced in this cluster, while children and the elderly are under-represented.

Kensington and Chelsea is the most typical LA in this cluster and the City of London the least typical (although measures are based on rates per 1,000 population, which tend to skew the City of London findings due to the low numbers in the resident population).

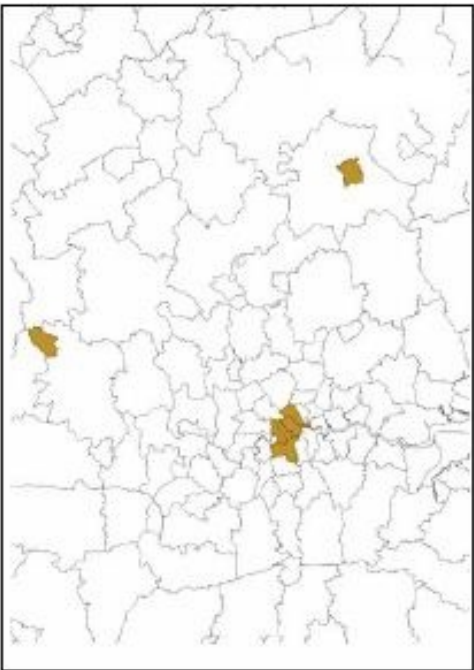


Figure 3: Cosmopolitan London and Periphery. Cluster means (Z-scores) by variable - positive values indicate a value above the England and Wales average and negative values show below average values

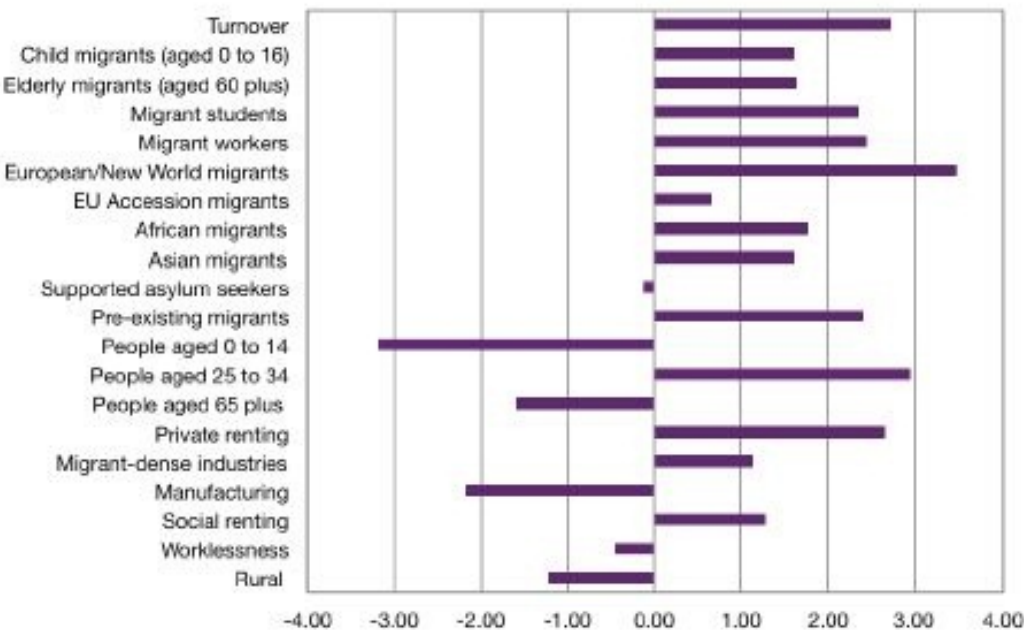


Figure 5: NINo registration by world area for financial years 2004-2013

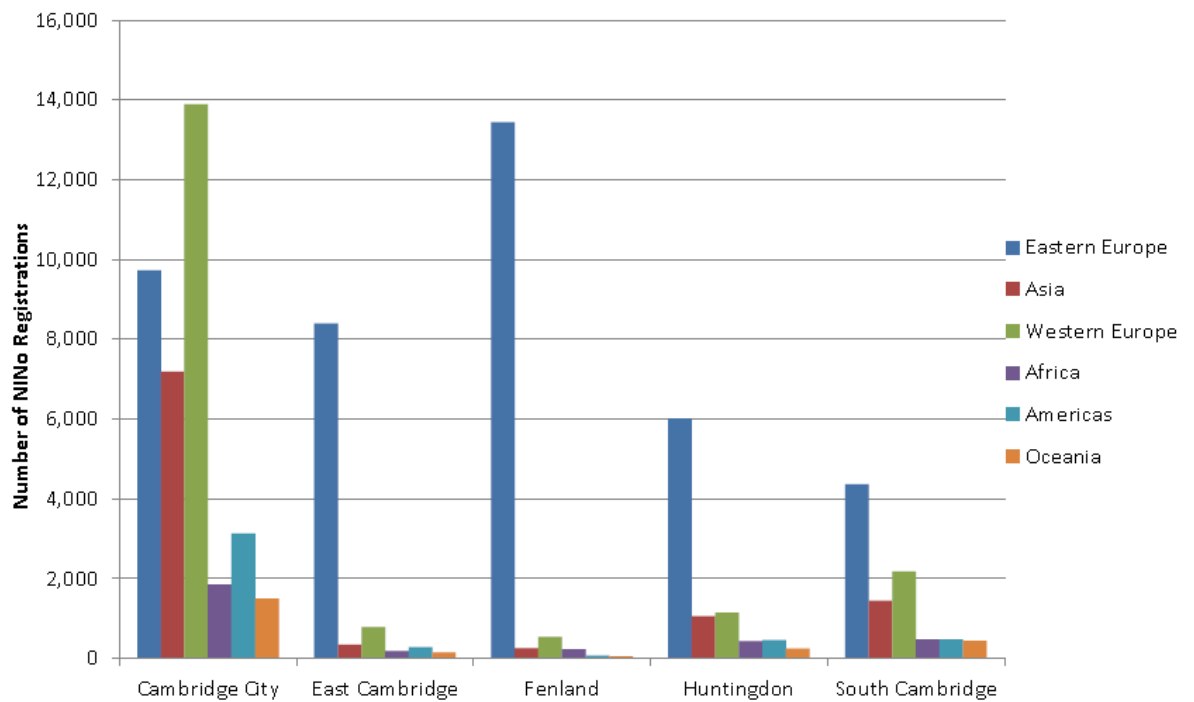
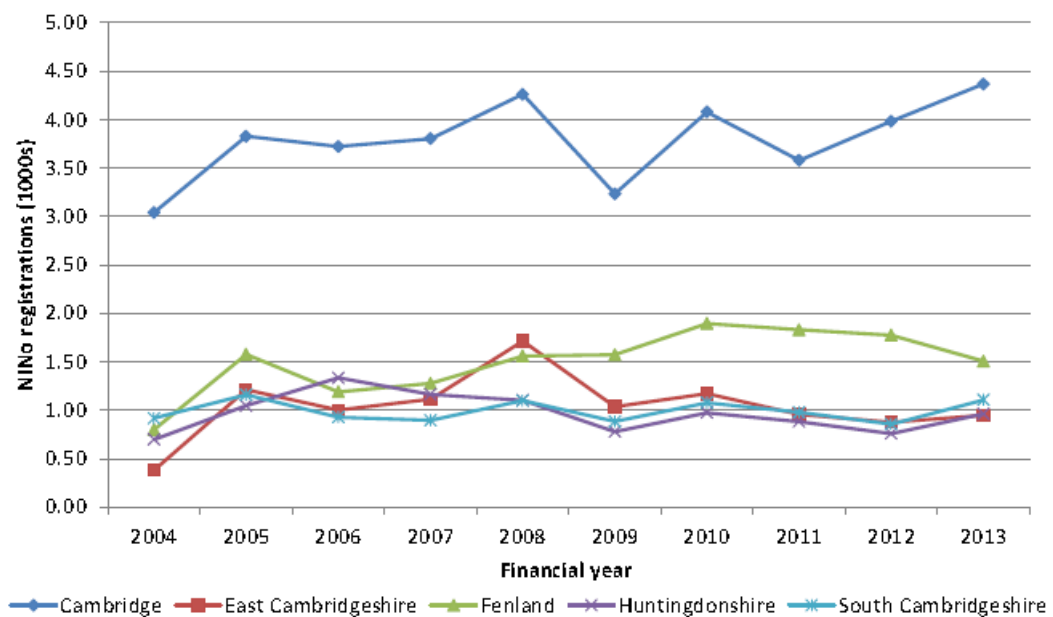
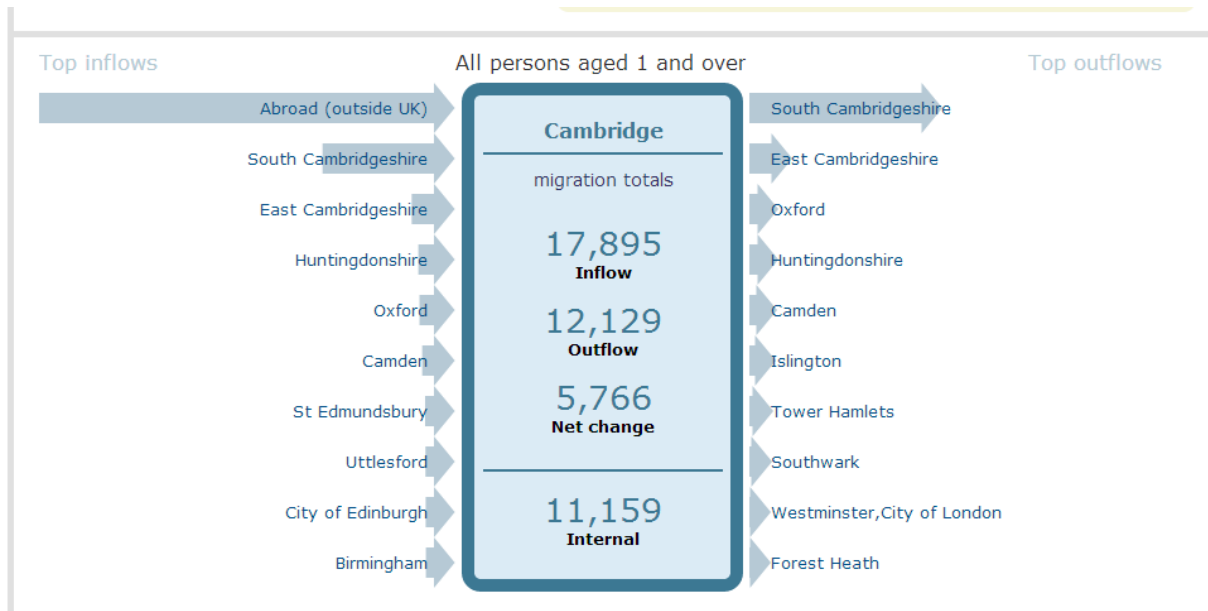


Figure 4: NINo registrations (1000s) by year of registration and district, for financial years 2004-2013

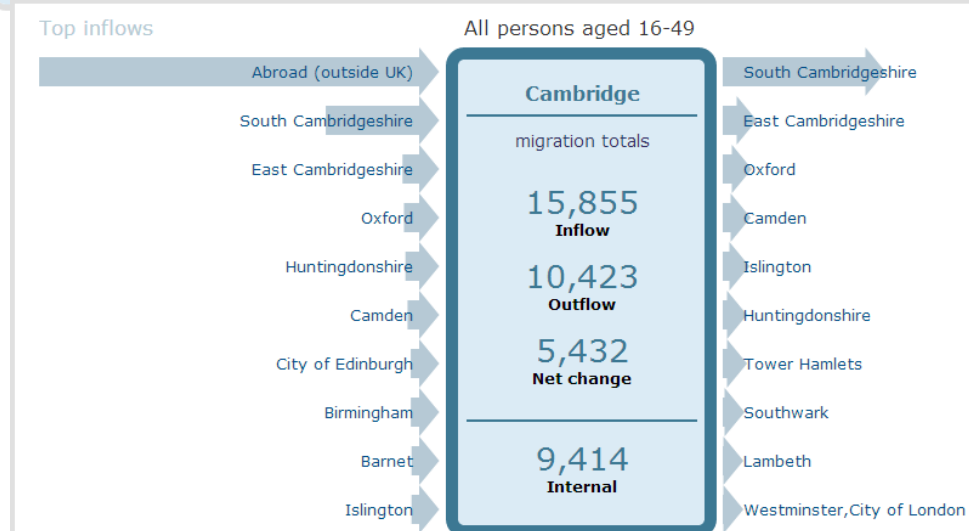


Origin and destination of migrants by age (broad grouped) by sex:
All usual residents who were living at a different address one year ago.



Migrations for Cambridge with all areas:

- Inflow: **17,895** persons aged 1 and over moved into Cambridge from other areas.
- Outflow: **12,129** persons aged 1 and over moved out of Cambridge.
- Net change: Overall, migration resulted in **5,766** more persons aged 1 and over in Cambridge.
- Internal: In addition, **11,159** persons aged 1 and over moved within Cambridge.



Migrations for Cambridge with all areas:

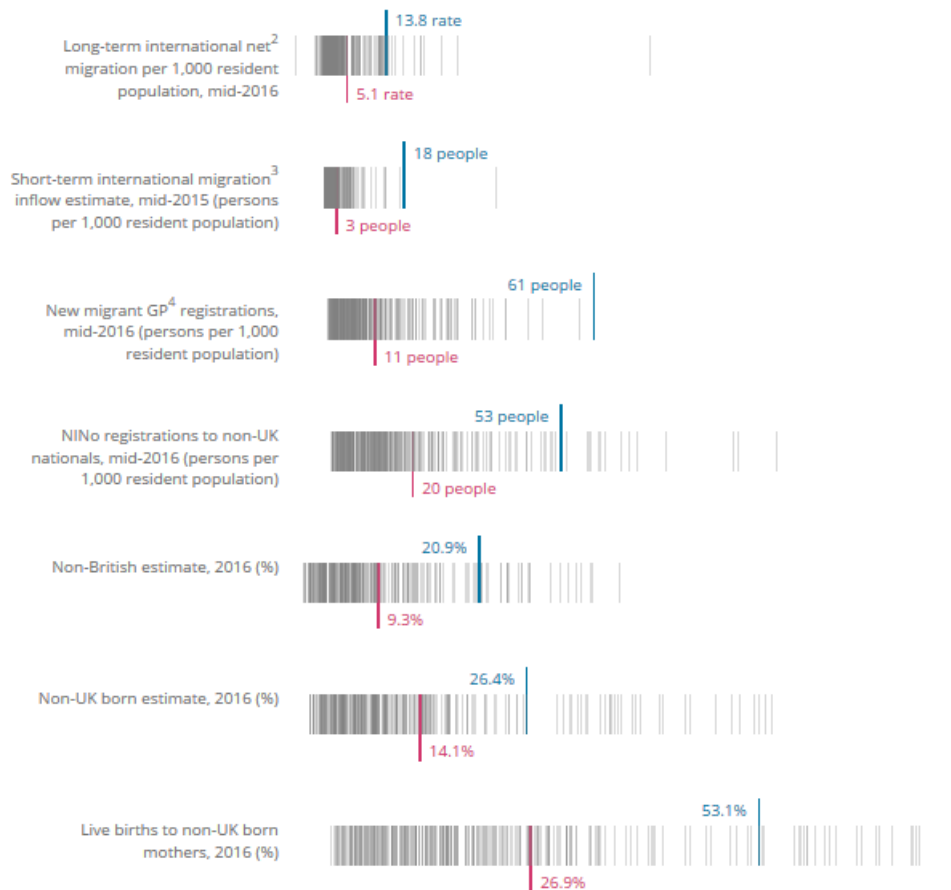
- Inflow: **15,855** persons aged 16-49 moved into Cambridge from other areas.
- Outflow: **10,423** persons aged 16-49 moved out of Cambridge.
- Net change: Overall, migration resulted in **5,432** more persons aged 16-49 in Cambridge.
- Internal: In addition, **9,414** persons aged 16-49 moved within Cambridge.

How does your local area compare with the rest of the UK in terms of indicators of migration¹?

Cambridge ✕ ▼

Your selected area is labelled **BLUE** and the area labelled **PINK** is the UK average

-Cambridge -UK



Age structure of internal migrant population, England and Wales, 2014

Choose migration type
international migration

Choose an area
Cambridge

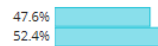
Inflow

4,209 people in 2014

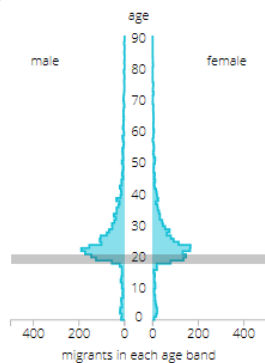
age 18 to 20

327 males

360 females



687 people (16.3% of total)



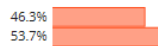
Outflow

2,114 people in 2014

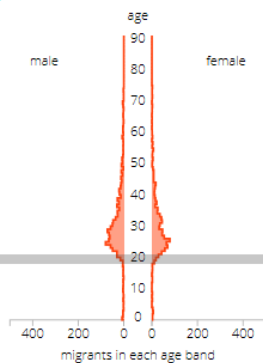
age 18 to 20

50 males

58 females



108 people (5.1% of total)



Outlines unlocked Overlap off number Clear selection

Note: figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 people therefore totals may not add exactly.

Source: Migration Indicators Suite, August 2014, ONS

Age structure of internal migrant population, England and Wales, 2014

Choose migration type
internal migration

Choose an area
Cambridge

Inflow

12,862 people in 2014

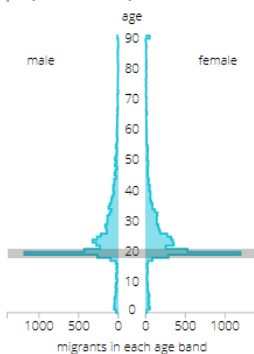
age 18 to 20

1,876 males

2,008 females



3,884 people (30.2% of total)



Outflow

13,774 people in 2014

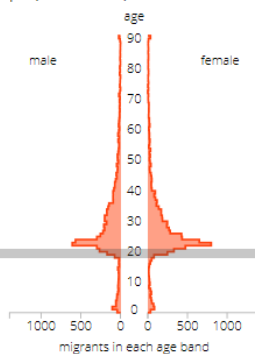
age 18 to 20

506 males

655 females



1,161 people (8.4% of total)



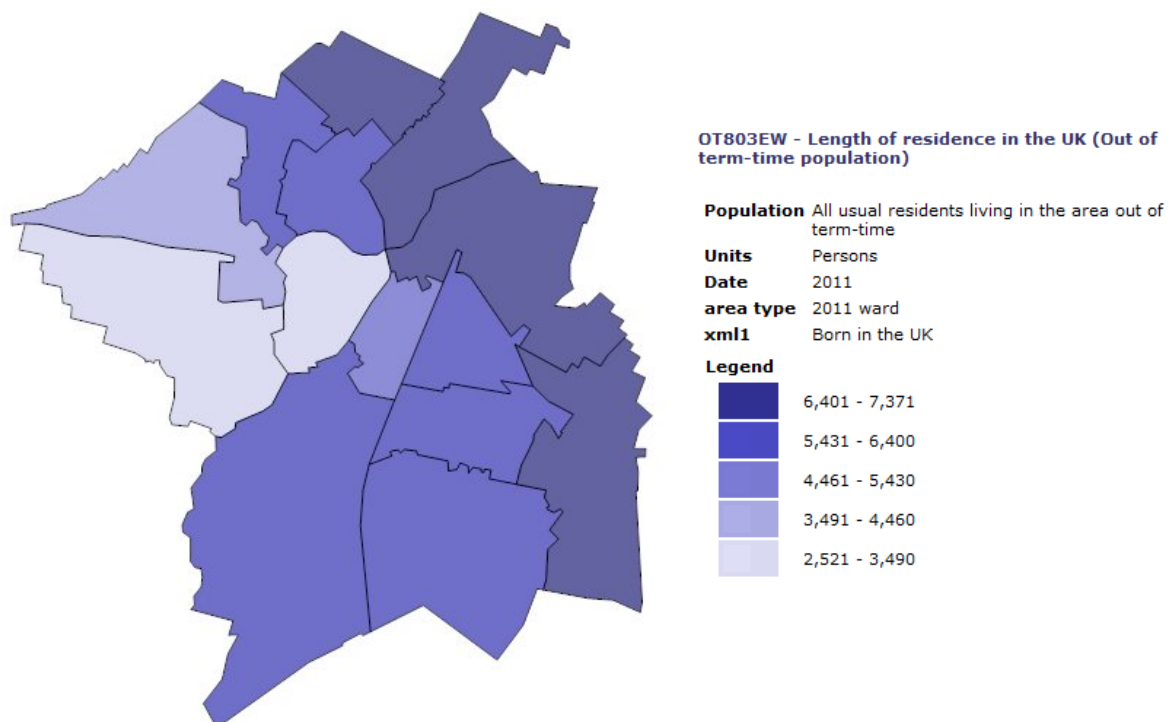
Outlines unlocked Overlap off number Clear selection

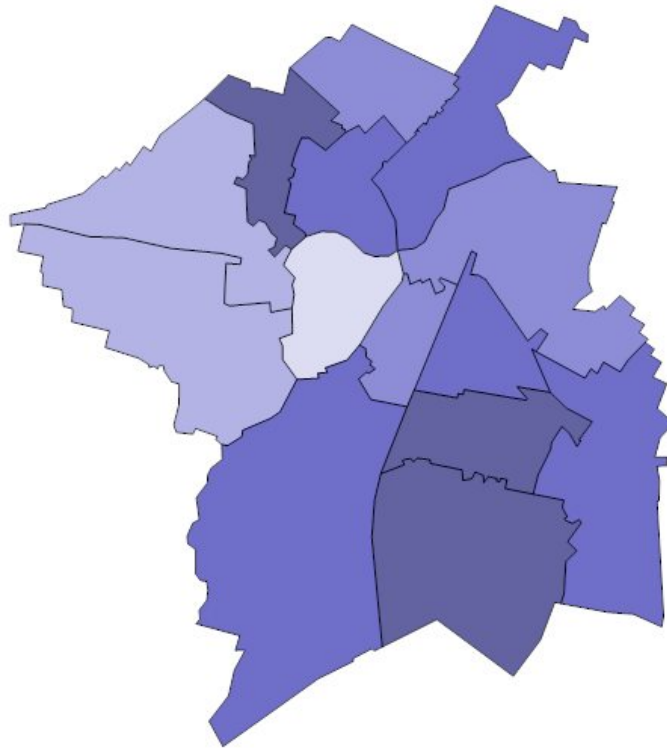
Note: figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 people therefore totals may not add exactly.

Source: Migration Indicators Suite, August 2014, ONS

5. Length of stay

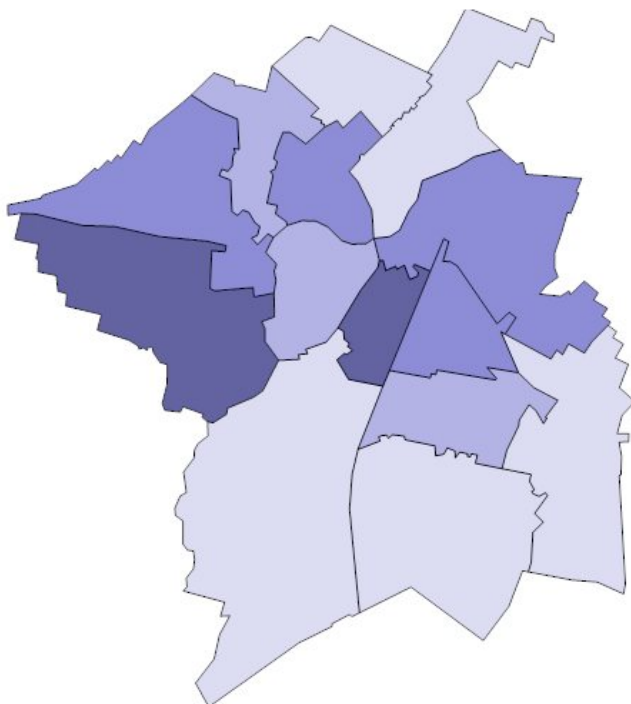
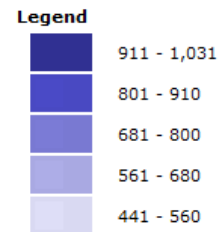
- Just over a fifth of the City's electoral register (92,000 people in 2011) changes each year, indicating a substantial churning in our population.
- At the time of the Census just over 7% of Cambridge's population had been resident for less than 2 years and an additional 7% had been resident for under 5 years.
- In Newnham ward 15% of its population had been resident for under 2 years compared to 4% in Cherry Hinton ward.
- The following maps show the Length of residence for the Out of Term-Time Population, so hopefully exclude the student population. They show that North-East areas of the City have a more stable population.





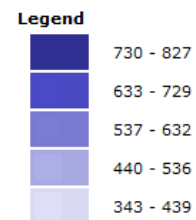
OT803EW - Length of residence in the UK (Out of term-time population)

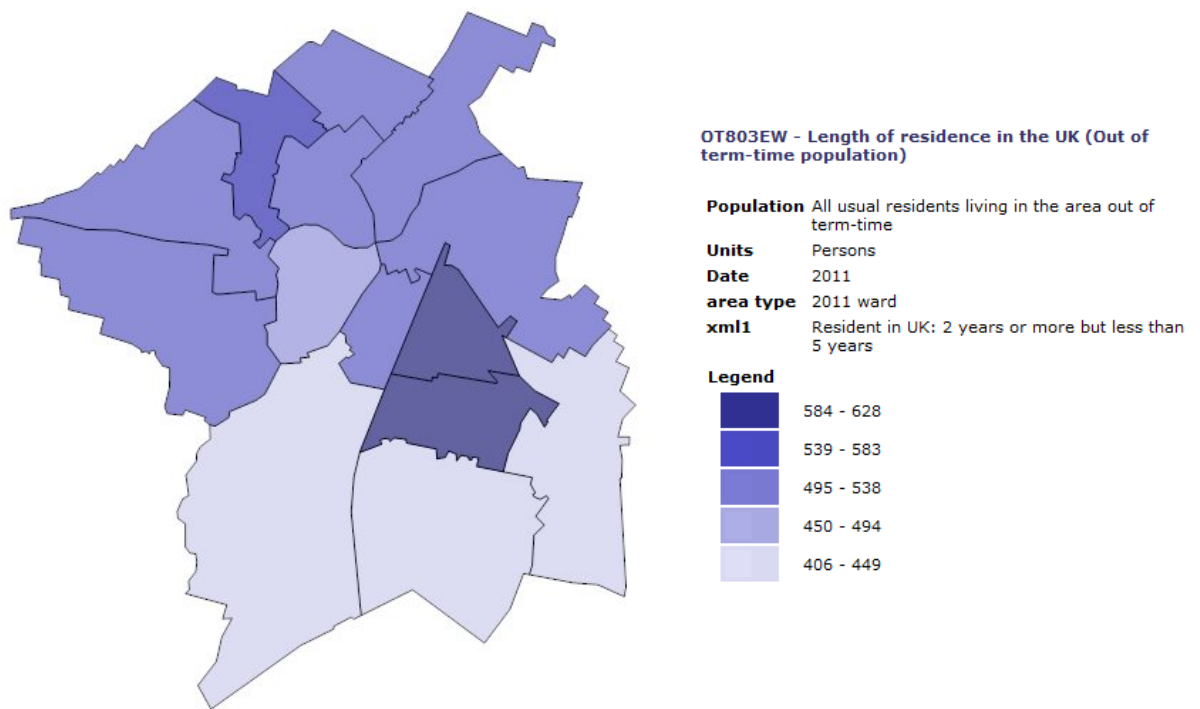
Population All usual residents living in the area out of term-time
Units Persons
Date 2011
area type 2011 ward
xml1 Resident in UK: 10 years or more



OT803EW - Length of residence in the UK (Out of term-time population)

Population All usual residents living in the area out of term-time
Units Persons
Date 2011
area type 2011 ward
xml1 Resident in UK: Less than 2 years



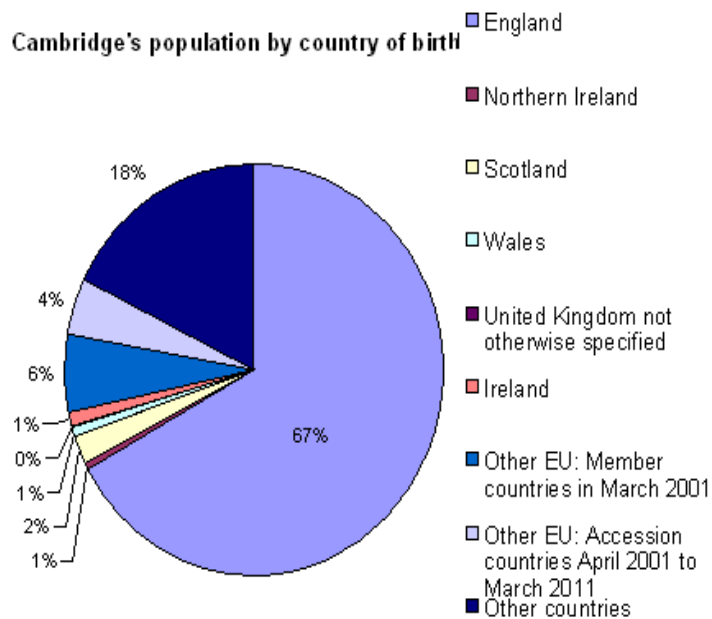


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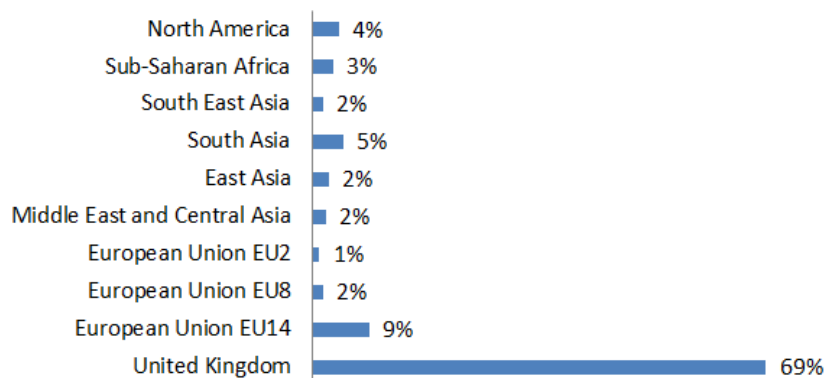
6. Country of birth

- The number of people born in England and resident in Cambridge (2011) has remained at nearly the same number (82,900 people) since 2001.
- A third of people (33.1% or 46,100 people) resident in the City were born outside of England compared to just under a quarter of people (23.9% or 26,100 people) in 2001.
- The proportion of people from the EU has doubled to nearly 8% of our population and is now 13,117 people.

- People from other countries (non-EU) increased by nearly a third since 2001 to just under 18% of our population or 22,083 people in 2011.
- In Newnham ward 25% of its population or 1,955 people were born outside of Britain and the EU.
- East Chesterton ward had the lowest non-British born population at 14% or 1,297 people.



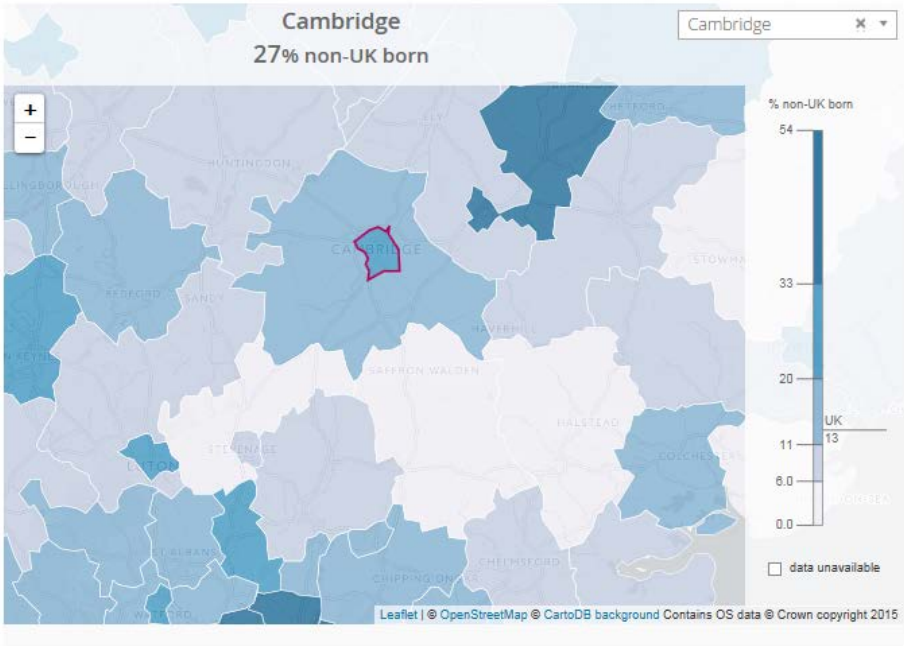
Estimates of Country of Birth, Annual Population Survey 2014



Source:

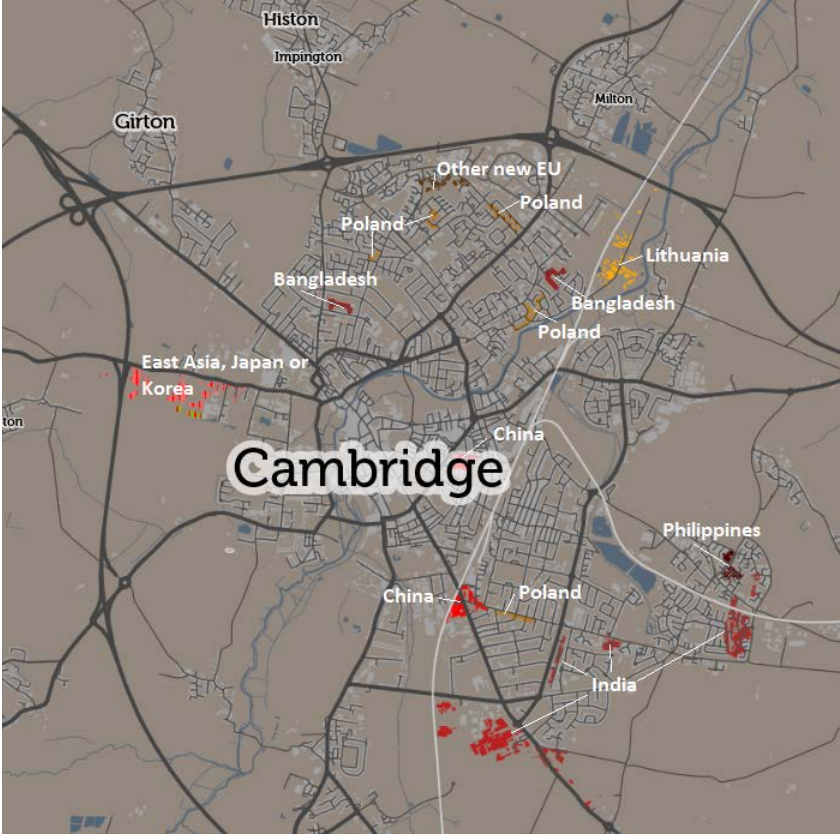
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-376534>

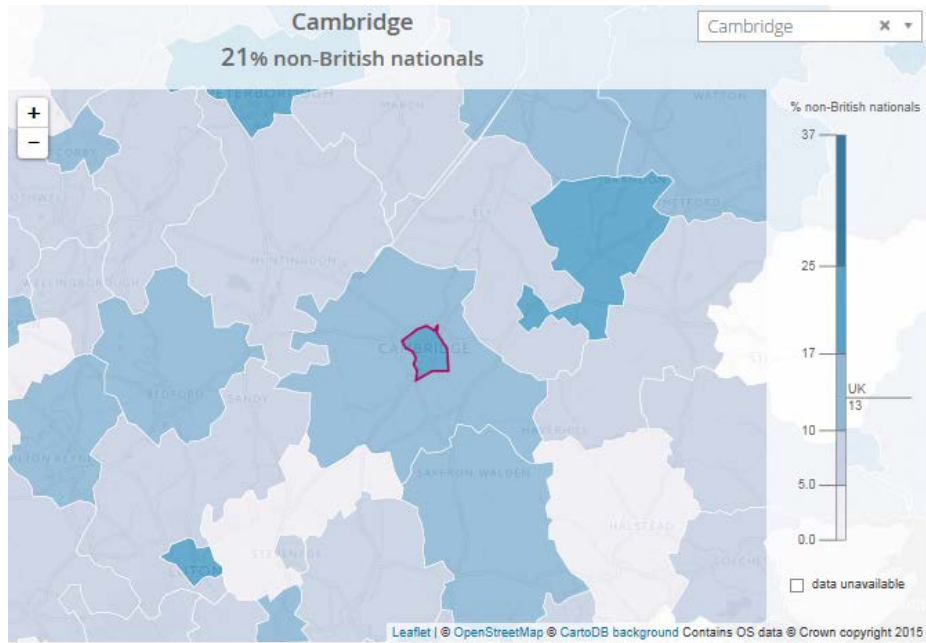
Non-UK born population, Great Britain, 2015
Annual Population Survey



Source: Population by Country of Birth and Nationality, ONS
[Download the data](#)

Concentration of Non-UK born population



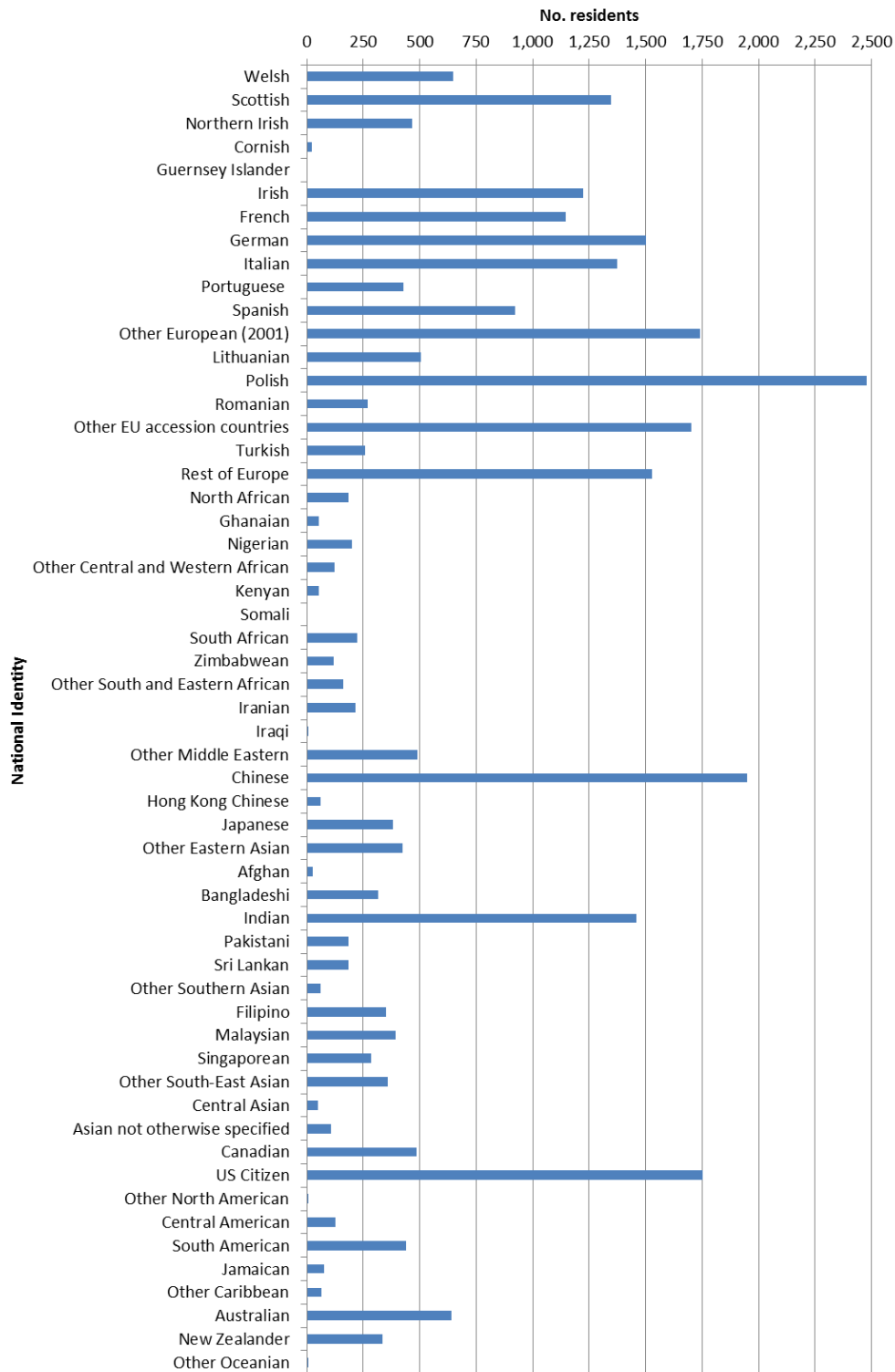


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

[Download the data.](#)

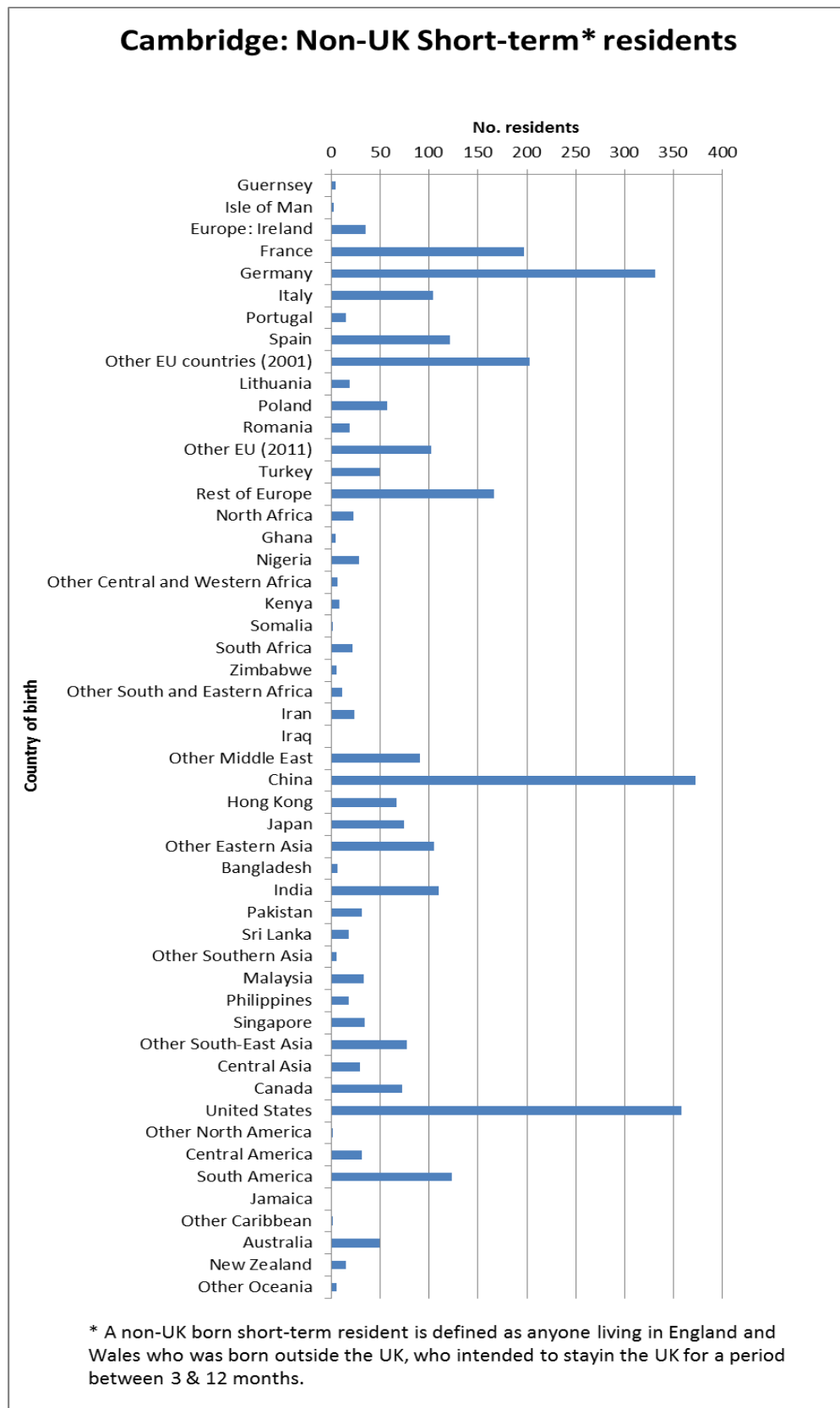
7. Nationality of residents

Cambridge: National Identity of residents (Census 2011)



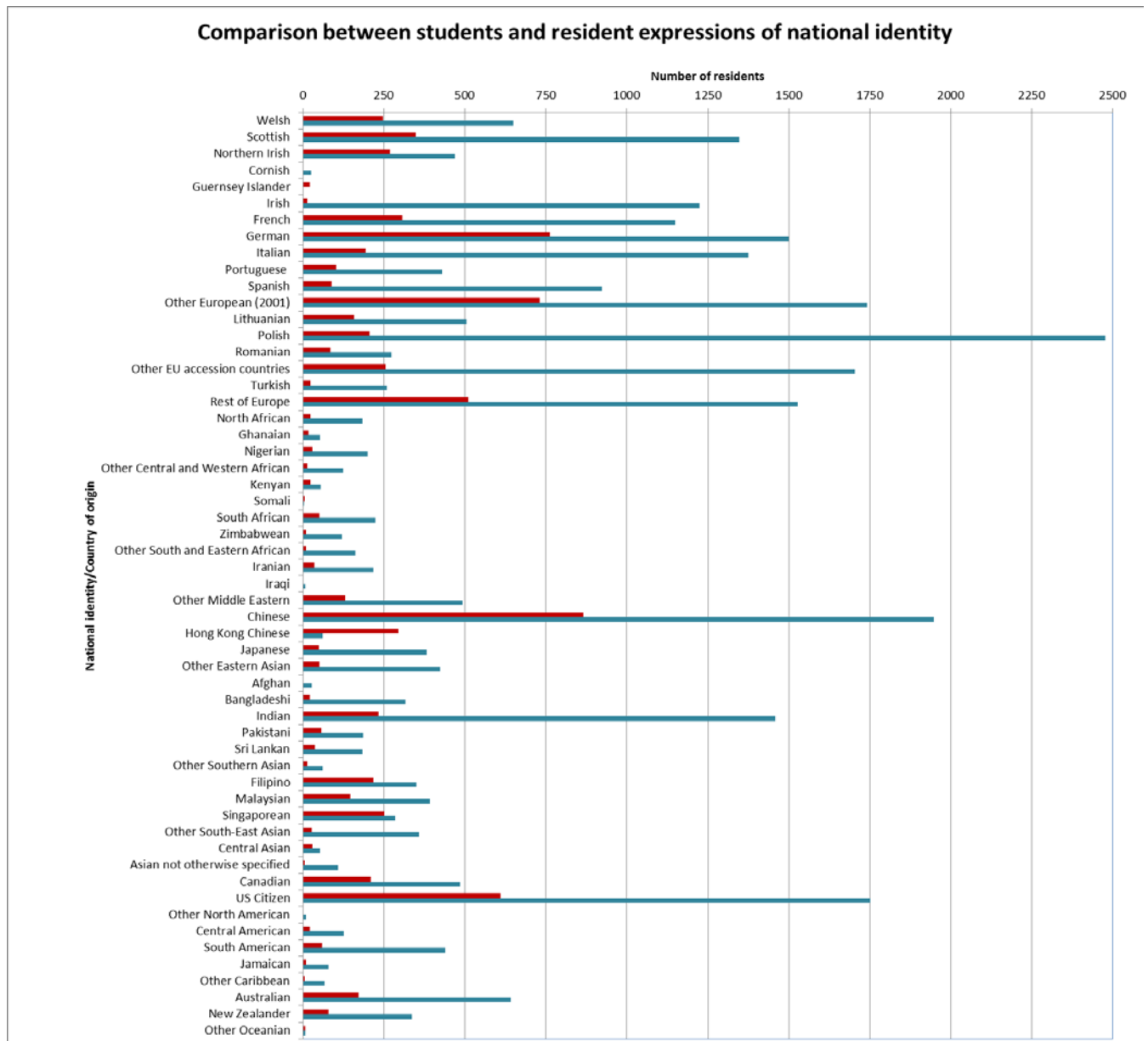
*National identity is a persons assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. It is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

8. Nationality of short-term residents



9. Nationality of students

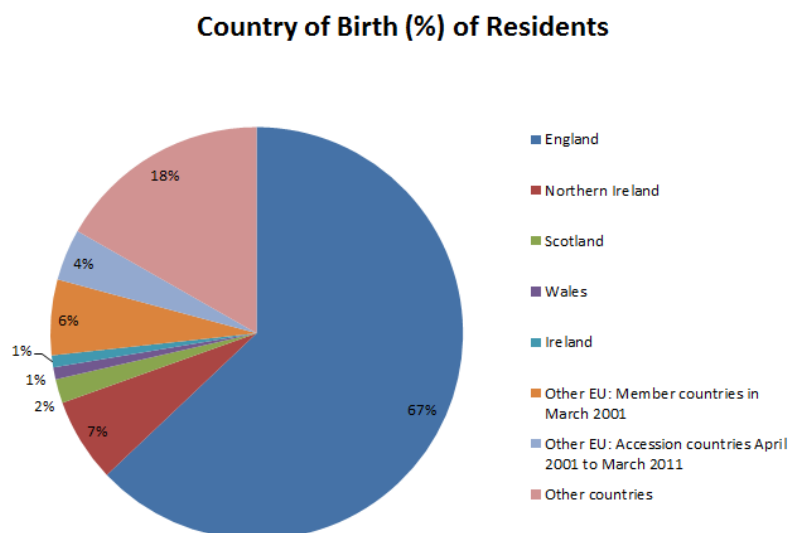
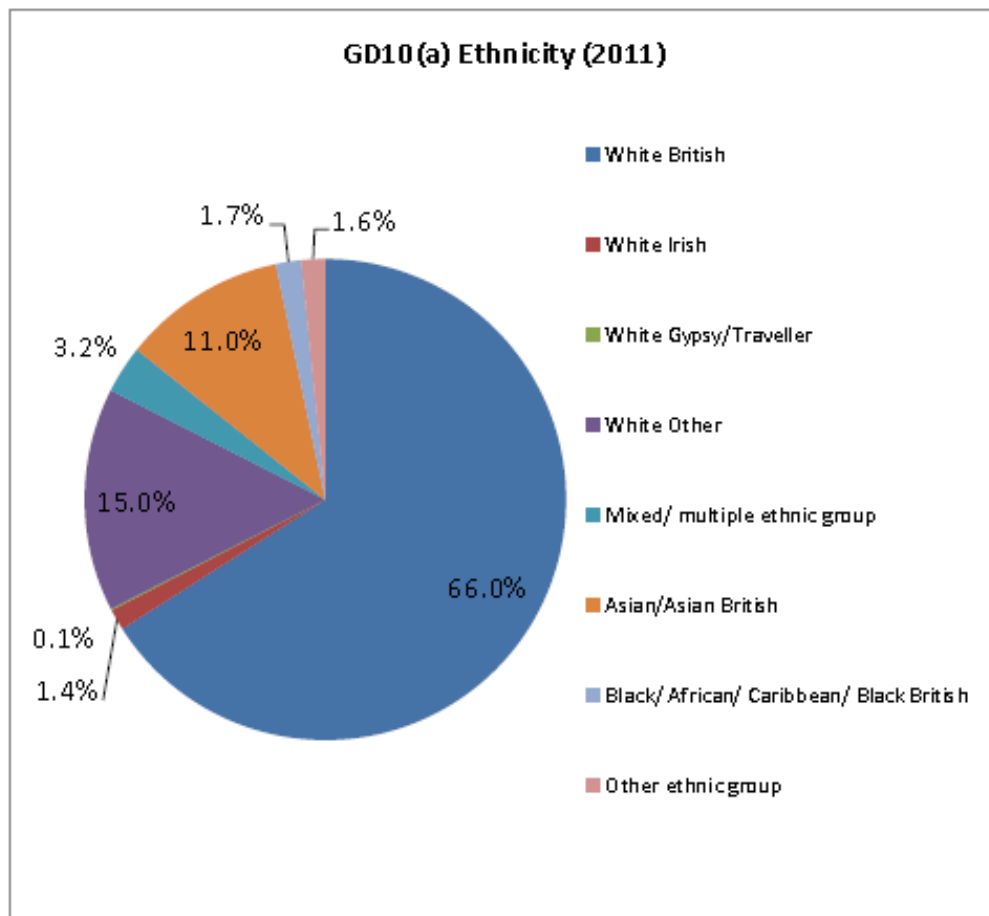
It can be seen from the table below that student's, shown in "red", make-up a high proportion of residents expressing German, Chinese and US national identities.



10. Ethnicity

2011 Census shows that Cambridge continues to be one of the most diverse places in the country, outside of London, with an increasing proportion of its population made up of ethnic groups that are not white.

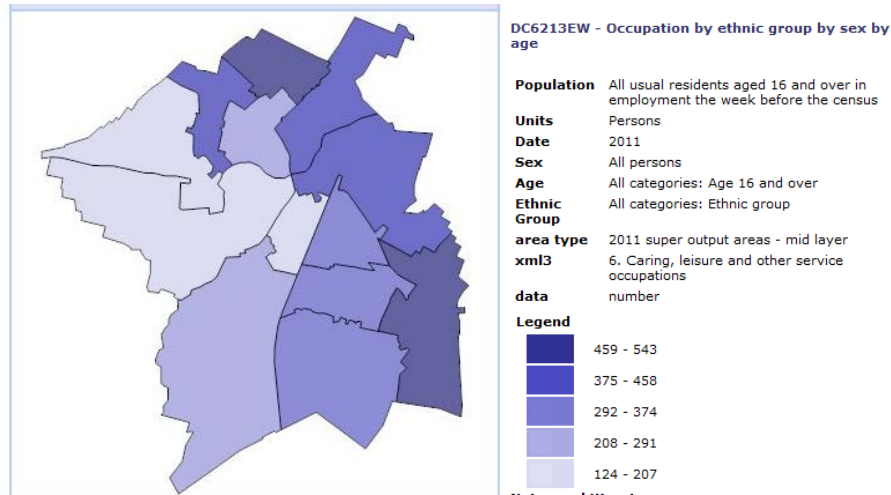
- The total “non-white” population is 21,000 people or 17.5% of the total population, which is an increase of 10,166 or 88% of this group since 2001.
- There has been an increase across all “non-white” ethnic groups, although some starting from a relatively low base in 2001, with the largest group in 2011 being Chinese at 4,454 people or 3.6% of the total population, followed by Asian or Asian British – Indian at 3,413 or 3.4%.
- The total “white-British” population is 81,742 or 66% of the total population, which is a decrease of 3,730 people or – 4.4% of this group since 2001.
- The group that has seen the largest increase in number since 2001 is the “white – other” group, which increased by 8,402 people or 82.5% to 18,587 people or 15% of the total population in 2011.



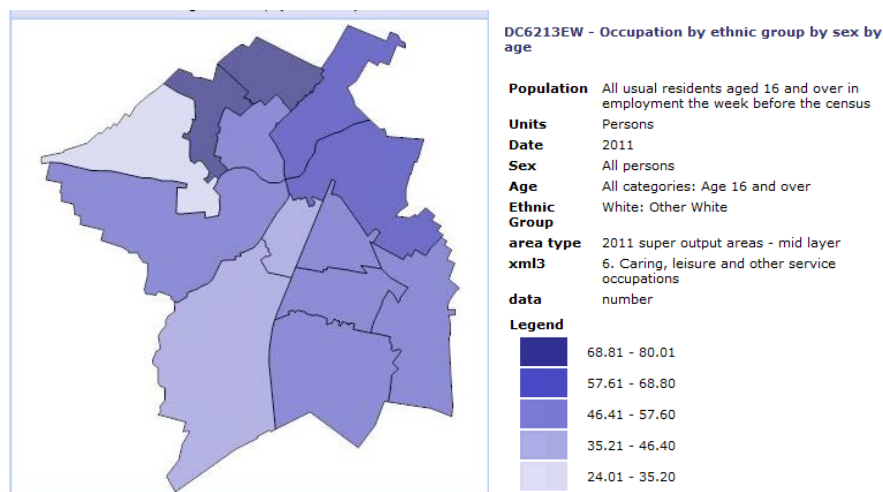
Ethnicity by Occupation Groups

- 6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations
- 7. Sales and customer service occupations
- 8. Process, plant and machine operatives
- 9. Elementary occupations

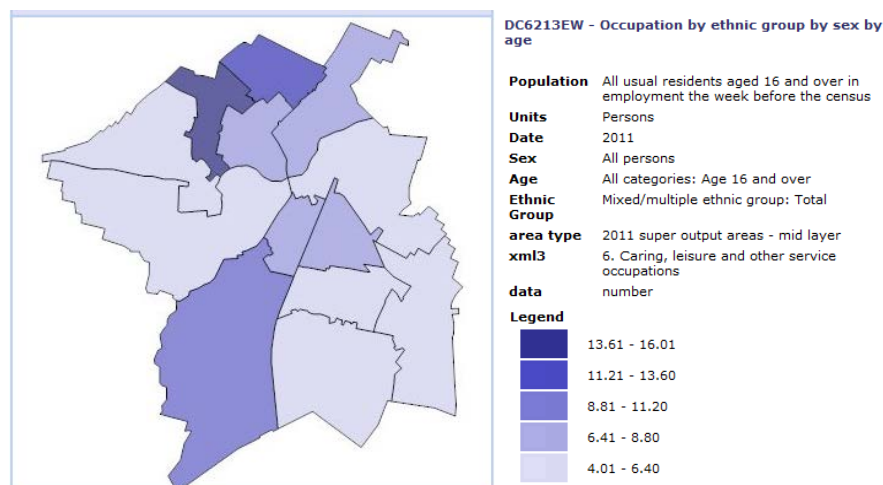
Map 1: All Ethnic Groups (6-9)



Map 2: White Other Ethnic Group (6-9)

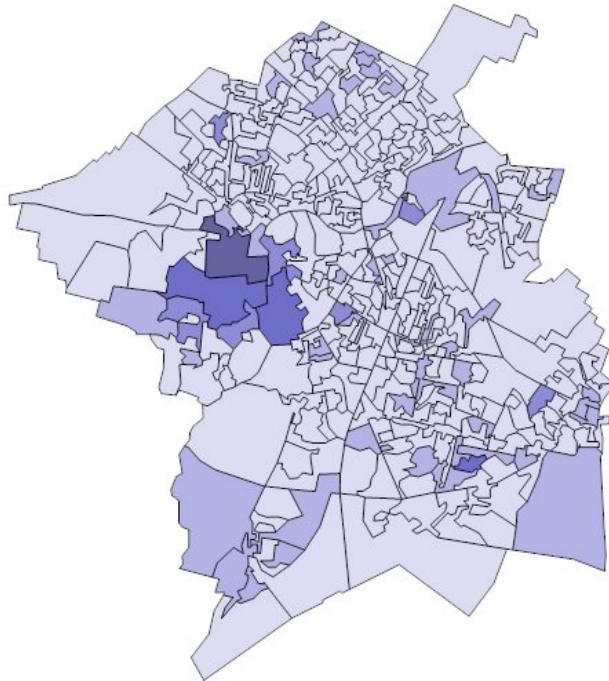


Map 3: Non-White Ethnic Groups (6-9)



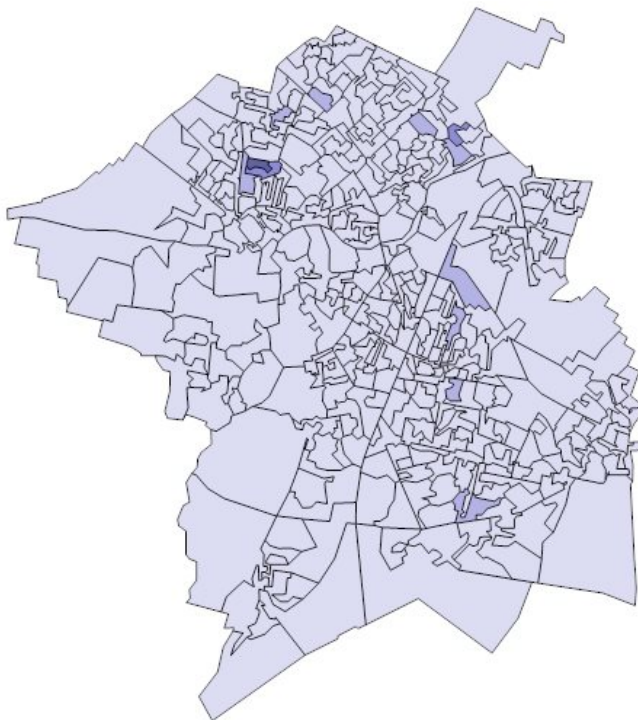
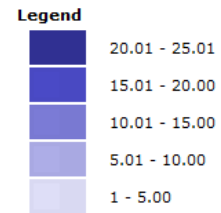
11. Ethnicity by ward

- Newnham ward has the lowest proportion of people who categorise themselves as White/British at nearly 60% of its population or 4,694 people. The ward also has the highest White Other proportion of its population at 19.6% or 1,539 people.
- East Chesterton has the highest proportion in the White/British category at 70% or 6,590 people.
- Cherry Hinton has the largest number of British Indian people as a proportion of its population at 5.6% or 488 people.
- Arbury ward has the largest number of British Bangladeshi people as a proportion of its population at 4.4% or 398 people.
- Castle ward has the largest number of British Chinese people as a proportion of its population at 6.5% or 640 people.
- The following maps show the distribution and concentration of our larger ethnic groups. It is interesting to compare the length of residency maps and the concentrations of ethnic groups, which implies that some groups, such as “Chinese”, do not have a longer-term residency and rapidly turnover, reducing connections with place.



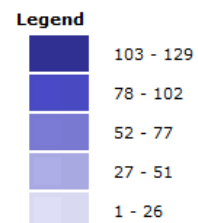
QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

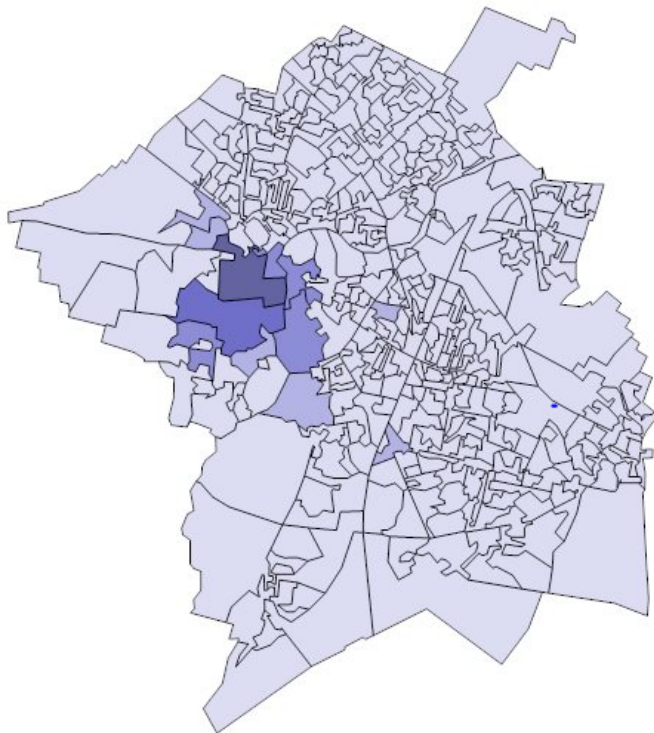
Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Total
Urban Total
area type 2011 output areas
xml1 Asian/Asian British: Pakistani or British Pakistani
data number



QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

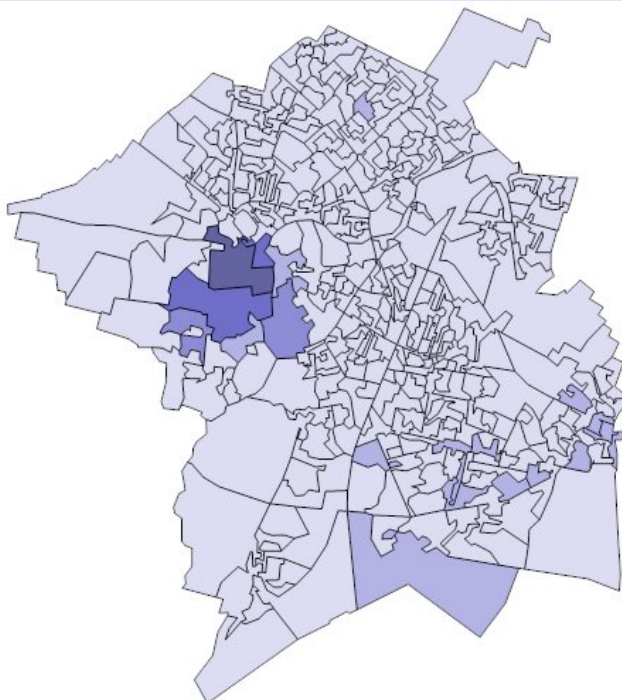
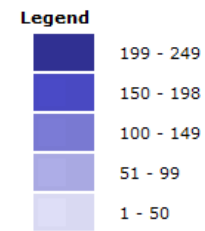
Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Total
Urban Total
area type 2011 output areas
xml1 Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi, British Bangladeshi
data number





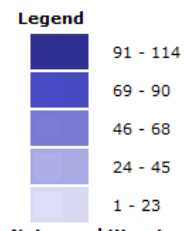
QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

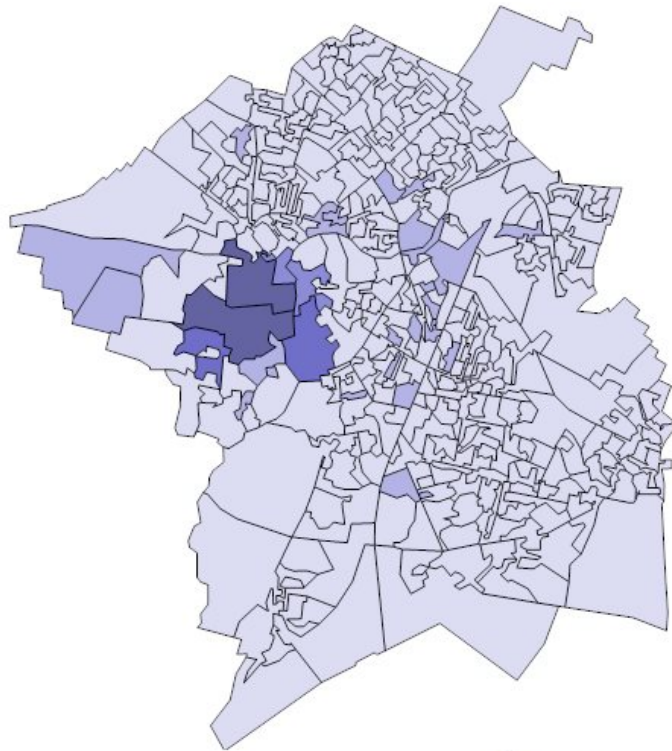
Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Urban Total
area type 2011 output areas
xml1 Asian/Asian British: Chinese
data number



QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

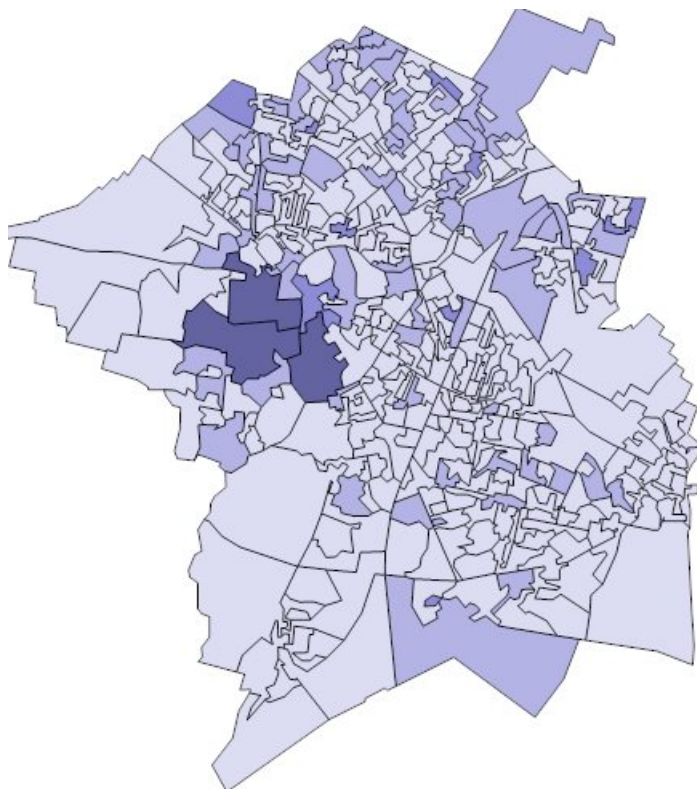
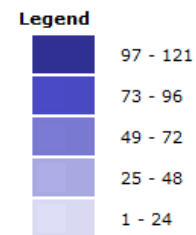
Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Urban Total
area type 2011 output areas
xml1 Asian/Asian British: Indian or British Indian
data number





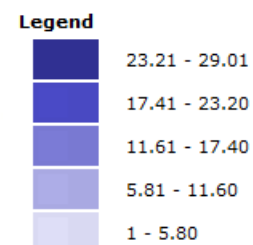
QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Urban area type Total
 2011 output areas
xml1 data White: Other Western European number

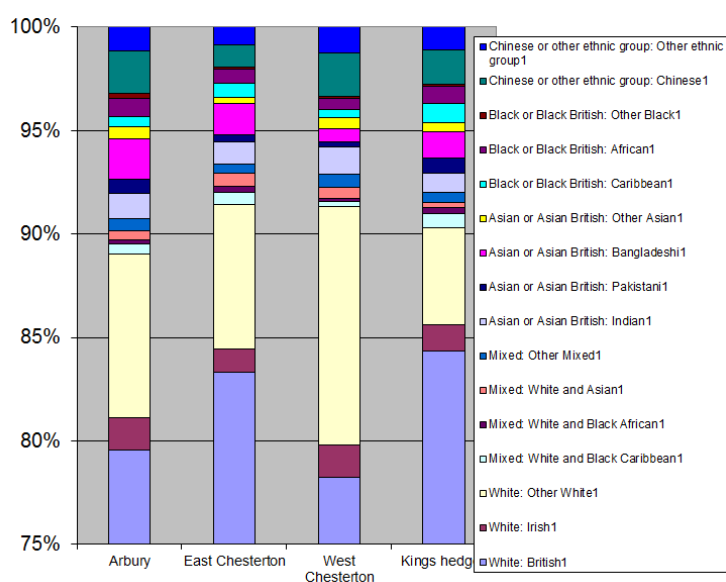
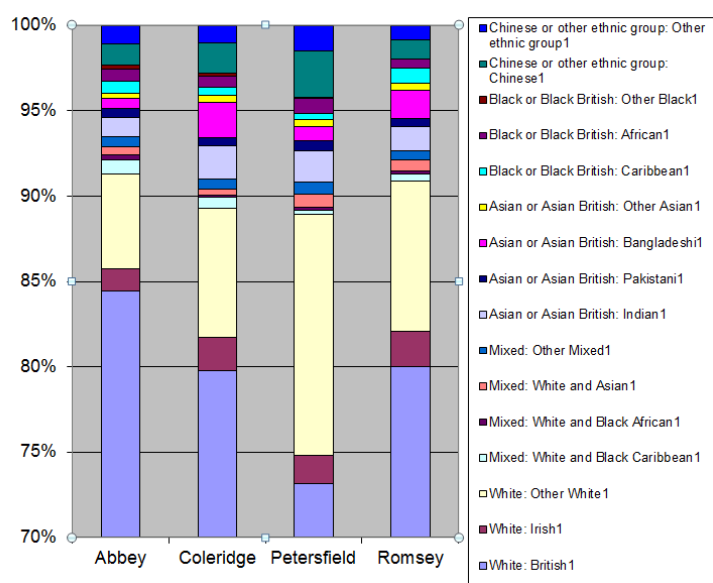


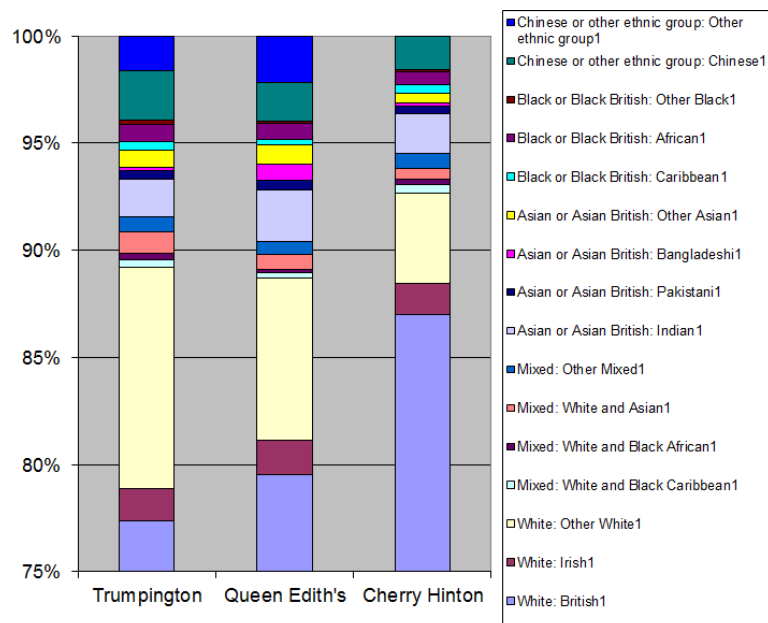
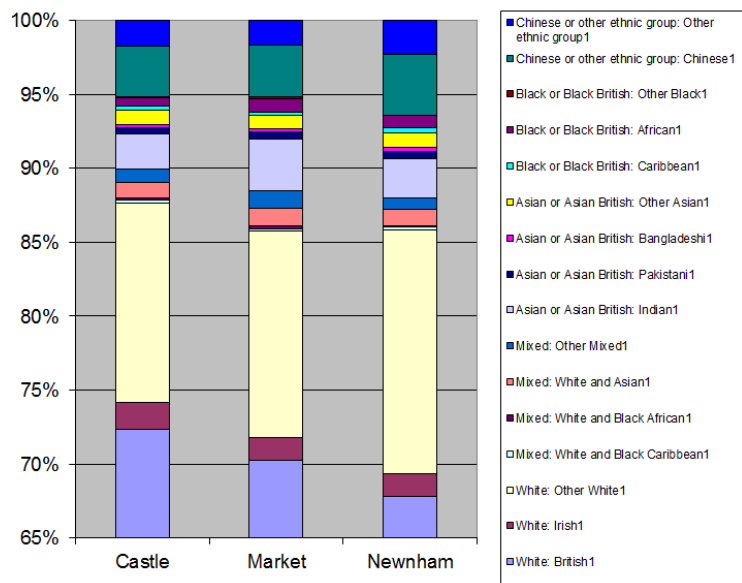
QS211EW - Ethnic group (detailed)

Population All usual residents
Units Persons
Date 2011
Rural Urban area type Total
 2011 output areas
xml1 data White: Other Eastern European number



- The following charts show the make-up of wards by ethnicity





12. Households by ward

- Abbey ward has the largest number of households at 4,106 and Market ward the lowest at 1,661.
- Trumpington ward saw the largest increase in households of 24% from 2001, to 3,472 in total in 2011. Market ward saw a decrease in its households of 9%.
- Kings Hedges ward has the largest number of single non-pensioner households at 976 or 25% of its households whilst Petersfield ward had the highest proportion at 28% or 948 households.
- Newnham ward had the lowest number of single non-pensioner households at 295.
- See page 35 for the 2013 ward estimates

13. Places of work and wages

- The total number of people at places of work identified in Cambridge is 84,617, occupied by 33,839 people who live in the city. Therefore 40% of Cambridge employment is filled by people who live in the city and 60% of Cambridge employment or 50,778 people who live outside the city.

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/rf04aew>

Cambridge	33,839
East Cambridgeshire	7,184
Fenland	993
Huntingdonshire	4,702
South Cambridgeshire	23,342

- For people that live in Cambridge 59,865 have jobs. 26,026 commute outside of Cambridge or 44% to places of work.
- In Cambridge 45% of the managerial and professional jobs (1 to 3) are occupied by people living outside of Cambridge.

- In Cambridge 34% of the non-managerial and professional jobs are occupied by people living outside of Cambridge.

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc7607ewla>

Travel To Work Areas (TTFA)

Cambridge TTWA has increased in size from under 200,000 jobs in 2001 to over 350,000 in 2011 – partly by absorbing most of the former Harlow & Bishops Stortford TTWA in the process – so it now abuts London.

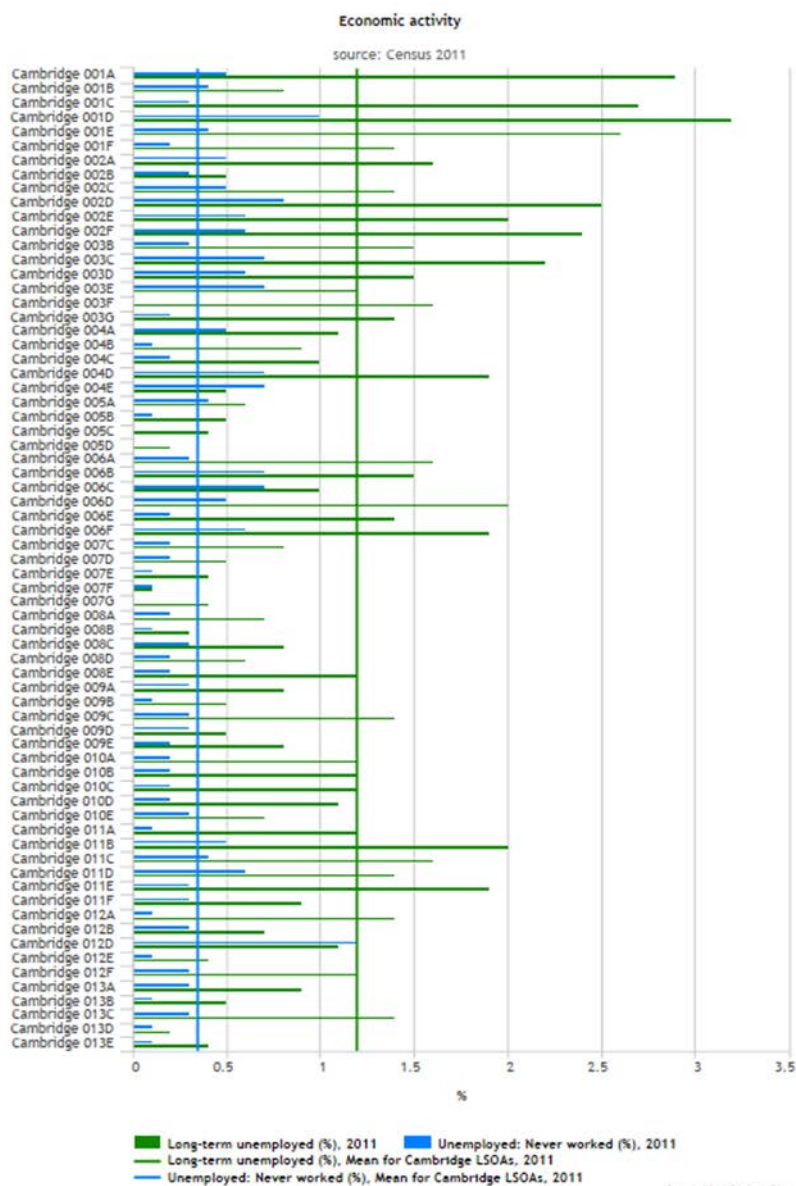
This runs contrary to the London affect, which tends to fragment the containment of the TTWAs around it to below the 75% marker, with large numbers of people traveling into London to work, reflecting the dynamism of the London economy. In 2011 TTWAs continued the trend of an increasing concentration and size of local labour markets. Overall the number of areas is down to 228 – a fall of 15 since 2001, and a massive 91 (27%) since 1981. At the same time, average size of TTWAs has risen by over 40% – from 92,000 jobs in 2001 to around 130,000 per area a decade later.



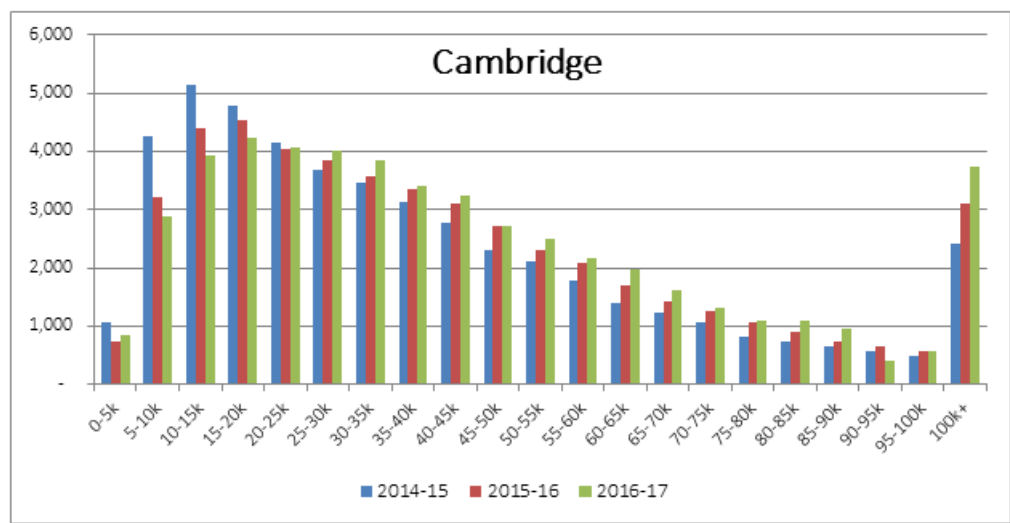
Employment

Cambridge 001D LSOA has the highest percentage of residents in Cambridge who are long term unemployed or who have never worked.

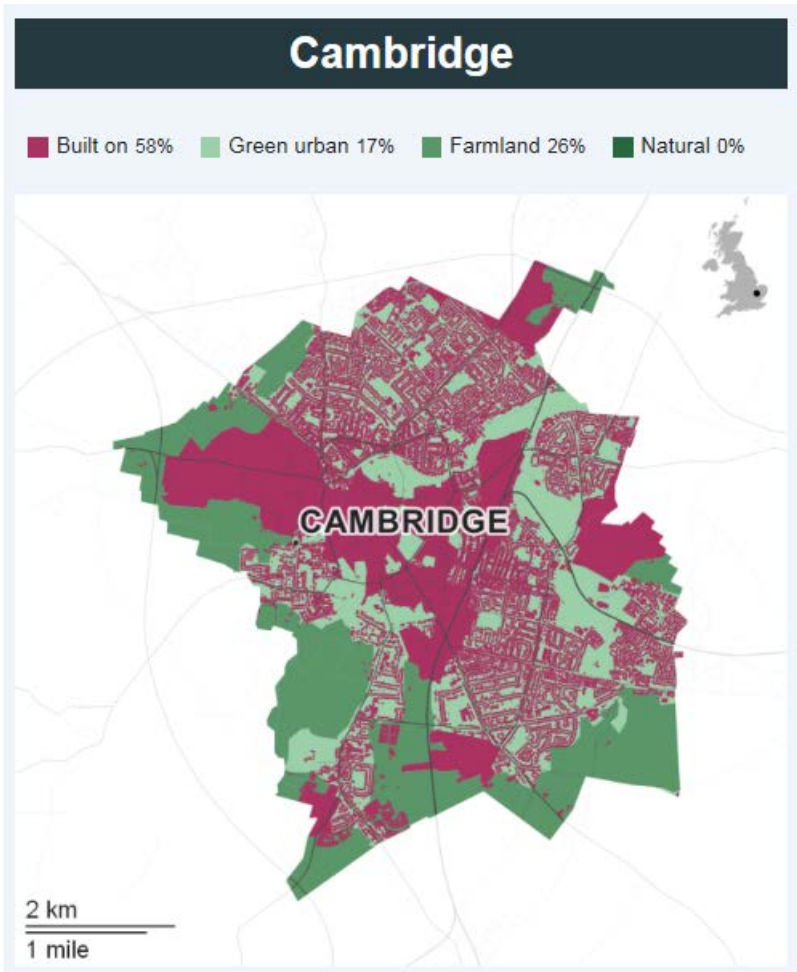
The bar chart below shows the size of these two groups separately for each LSOA in Cambridge against the average for the district.



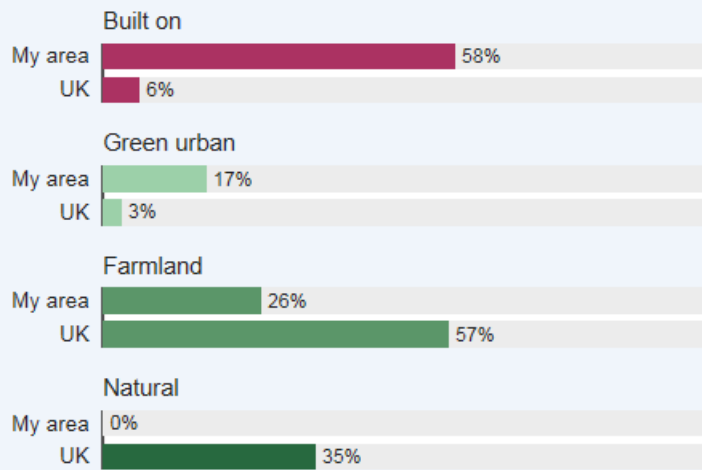
CACI assessed household income by £5k band



14. Land Use 2017



How does Cambridge compare?

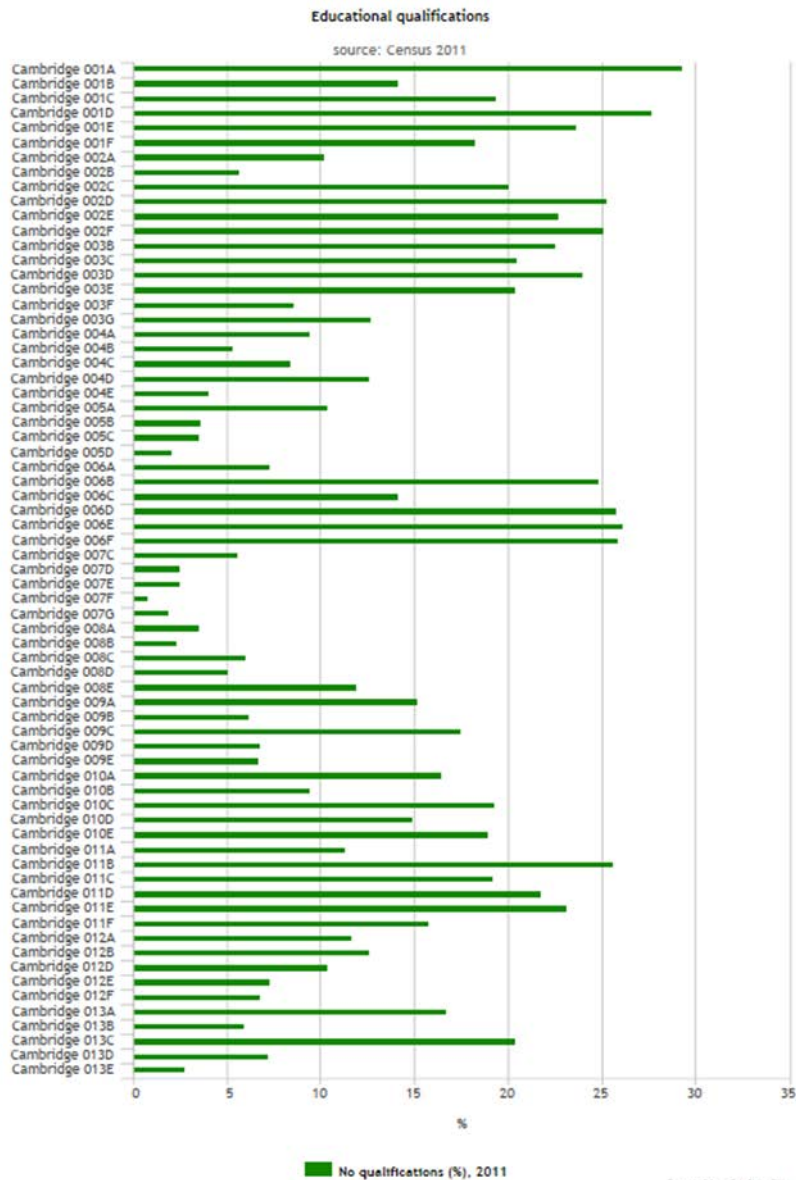


The percentages above are estimates. For a detailed methodology see note at bottom of article page.
Maps produced by Alasdair Rae from the University of Sheffield using data from Corine and Ordnance Survey.

Education

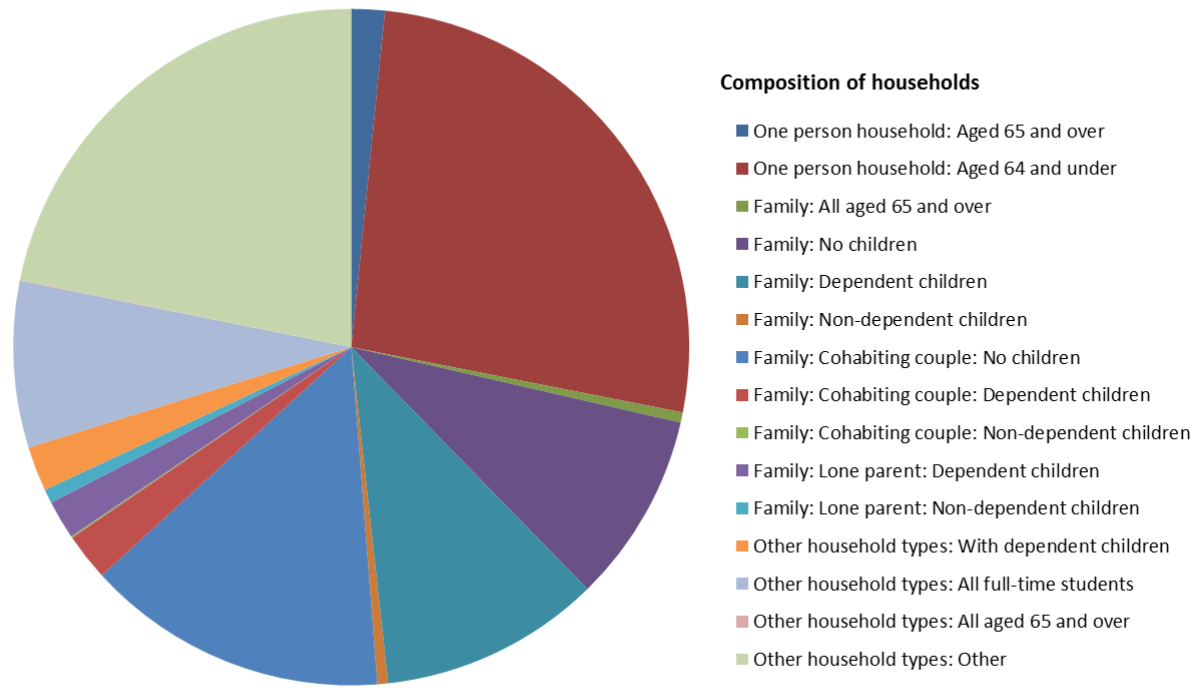
The 2011 Census recorded the educational achievement of residents; this chart shows the proportion of residents split by each LSOA reporting to have no qualifications.

Cambridge 001A LSOA has the highest percentage of residents in Cambridge who have no qualifications (29.30%) compared to 11.90% for Cambridge as a whole.

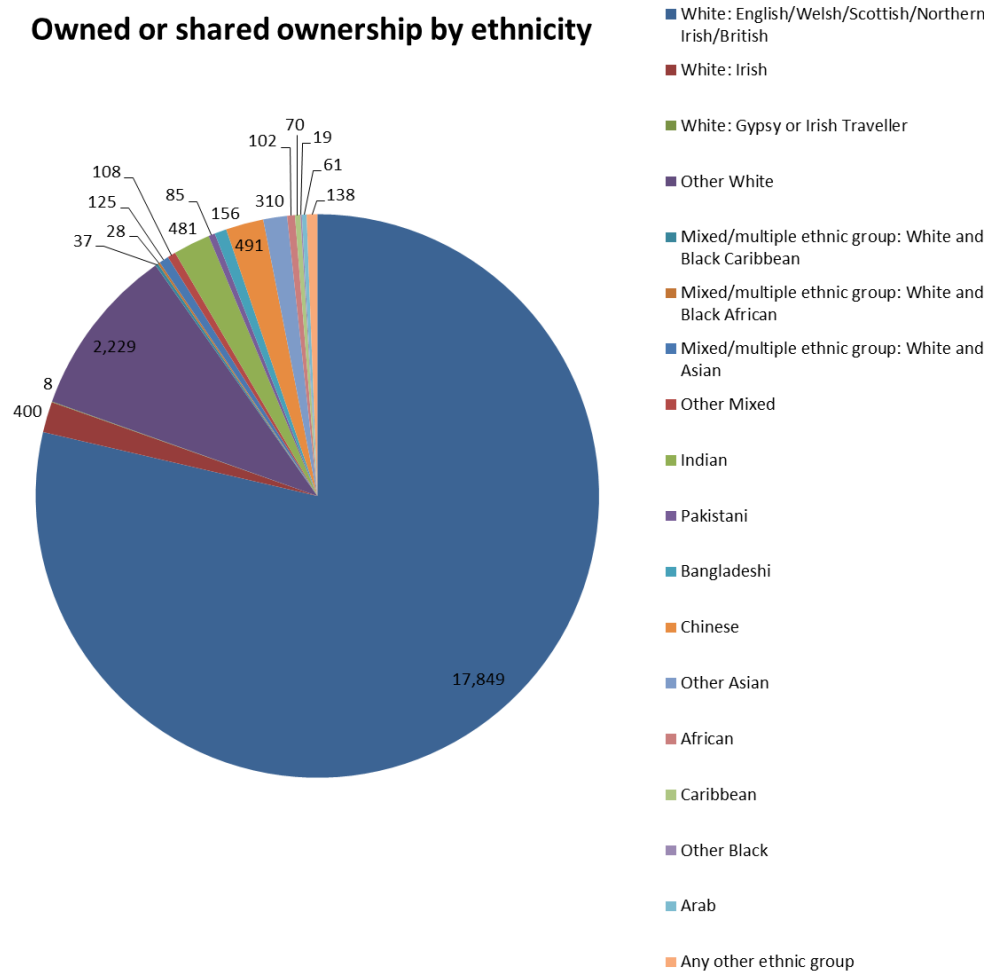


15. Tenure

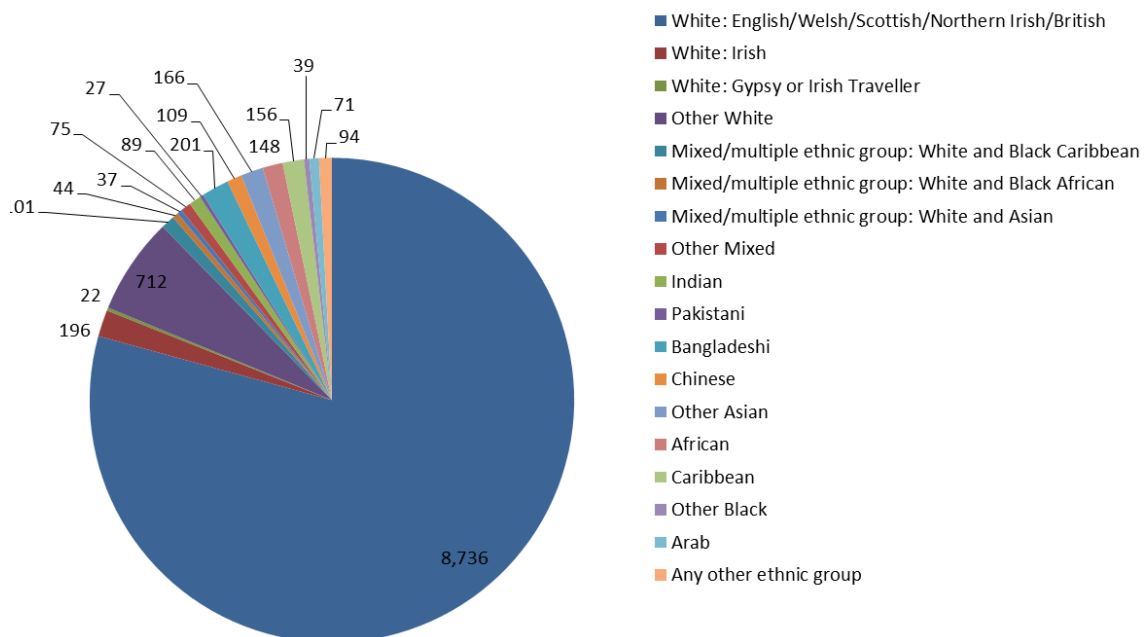
Private Rented Households in Cambridge: Census 2011



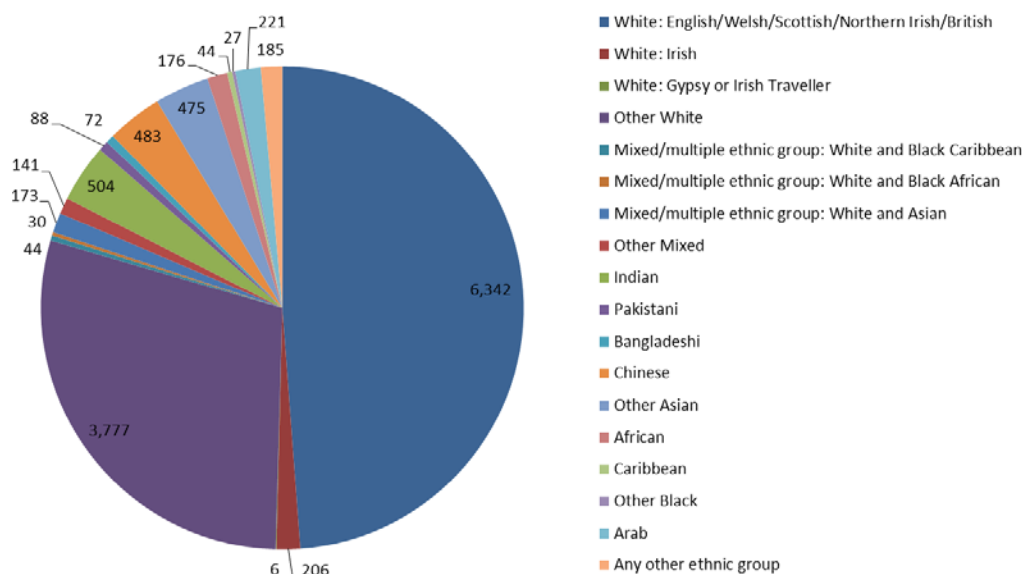
Owned or shared ownership by ethnicity



Social rented households by ethnic group



Private rented households by ethnic group

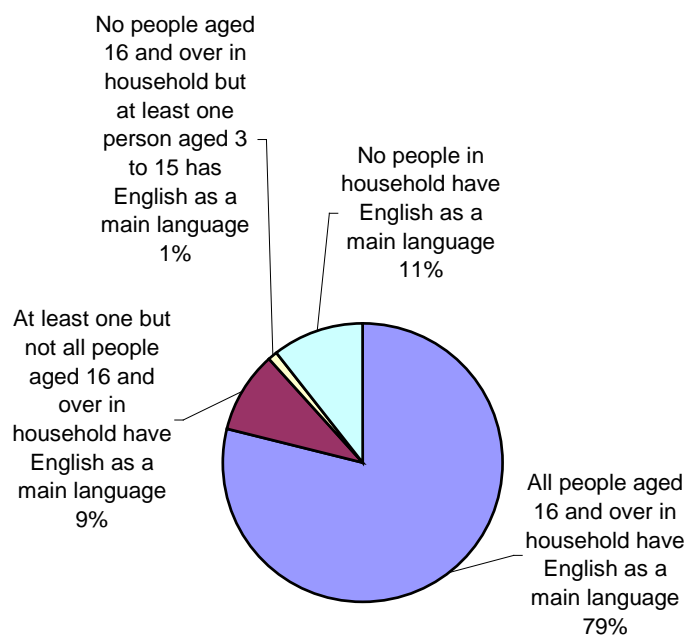


16. Languages spoken in households

2011 Census identified languages spoken in households.

- Just over 10% of households (or 4,917 households) in Cambridge contain “no people” who speak English as a main language.

Cambridge household languages



17. Religion or Belief

2011 Census identified the religion or belief of respondents.

- The religion with the highest proportion of followers in Cambridge is still Christianity, although this has shrunk by just over 10% since 2001.

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- Cambridge remains among the districts with the highest proportions of people stating that they have “no religion” in the country.
- The Muslim religion has seen an increase, just over one and half since 2001 (or 159%) with 4,897 people in 2011.

18. Gender

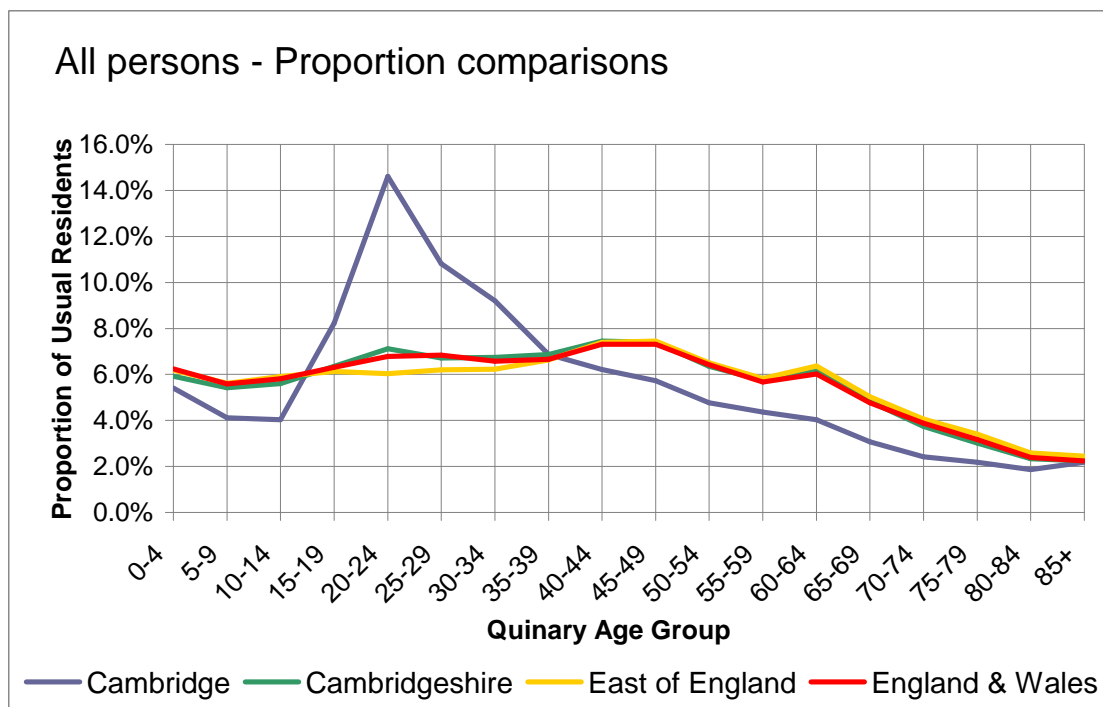
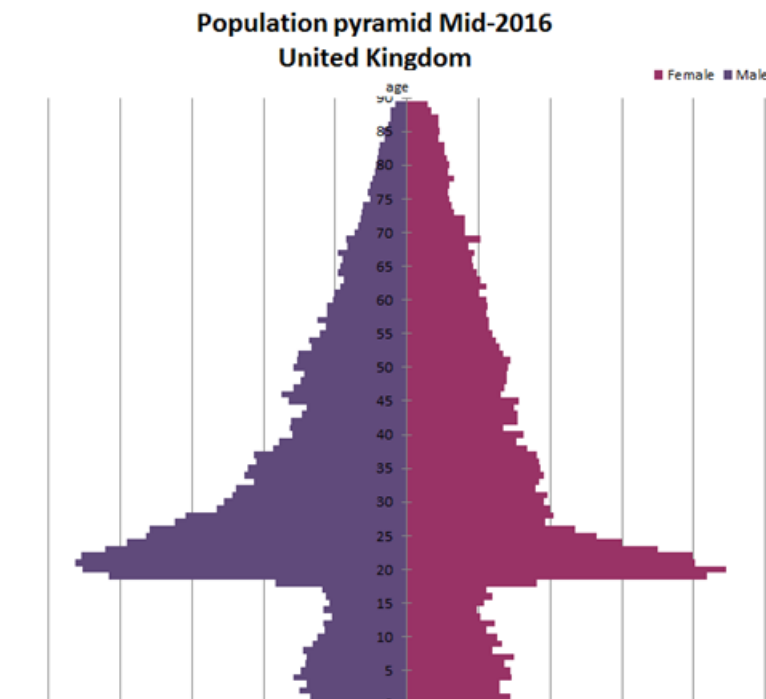
According to 2011 Census, there were 103.5 males to every 100 females resident in Cambridge, which is higher than the national average.

19..Age Structure

2011 Census, early releases, shows the age of respondents Cambridge wide.

- The median age of people resident in Cambridge is thirty-one, one of the lowest medians for a local authority population in the country.
- Cambridge's age structure differs significantly from the other districts in Cambridgeshire and nationally.
- Over half of Cambridge's population continues to be between 15-44 years of age.
- This is primarily due to its large student population with around 25,000 people attending Cambridge's universities.
- The "age bulge" represents the highest proportion of 15-24 and 25-44 year olds in Cambridgeshire.
- The "age bulge" has the effect of reducing other age groups as a proportion of the total population in Cambridge – so we have the lowest proportion of 0-14's and residents older than 45 years of age in Cambridgeshire.
- The proportion of people in each age band is fairly similar for Cambridge between 2001 and 2011 Census, with a slight growth in 0-4 year olds.
- Whilst the proportion of people over 65 has reduced since 2001, from 13.1% to 11.8%, the overall number has remained about the same at 14,500 people in 2012.
- The stable older population is contrary to the wider trend in Cambridgeshire and nationally of an increasing "aging

population". In Cambridge, however, the number of the very elderly (85 years plus) has grown in number, from 2,100 to 2,700 over the ten-year period.



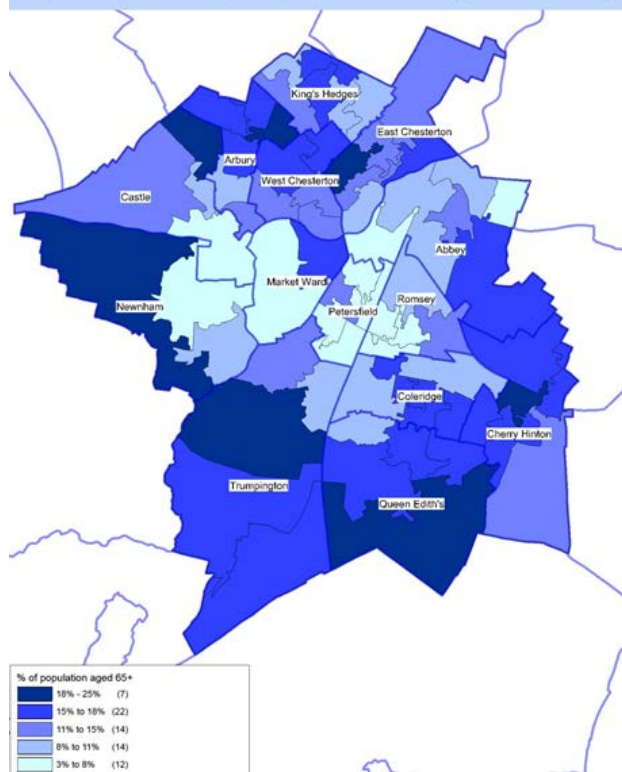
20. Age structure at ward level

- Abbey ward has the largest 0-19 year old population at 2,325 (23.5% proportion) people, an increase of nearly 15% since 2001.
- Castle ward saw the greatest increase in the proportion of its 0-19 year old population since 2001, rising by 48% to 2,195 people. Castle ward saw a decrease of 4% over the same time period.
- West Chesterton had the lowest number of 0-19 year olds at 1,596 or 21% of its population, a decrease of nearly 1% since 2001.
- Romsey ward had the largest 20-64 year old population at 6,870 (74% proportion) people, an increase of 19% since 2011.
- Coleridge saw the largest growth in its 20-64 year olds at 37% since 2001 to 5,982 people.
- Queen Ediths ward has the largest number of people 65 years and older at 1,423 or nearly 16% of its population. This is an increase of 1.5% since 2001.
- West Chesterton saw an increase of 20% in its population of 65 years and older to 1,310 people since 2001.
- Coleridge ward saw a decrease in its population of 65 years and older since 2001 to 1,213.

Age Structure (Older People)

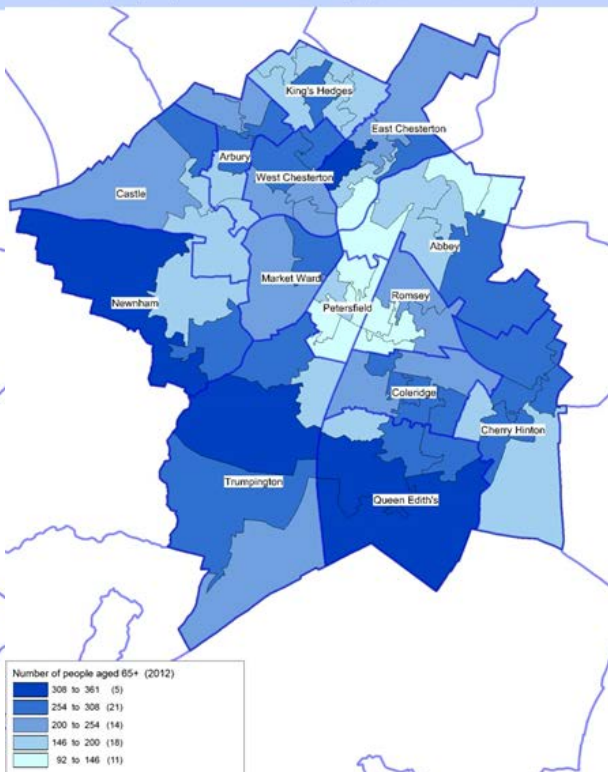
Cambridge City : Population aged 65+ (2012)

Proportion of population aged 65+ (Source: ONS LSOA population estimates)



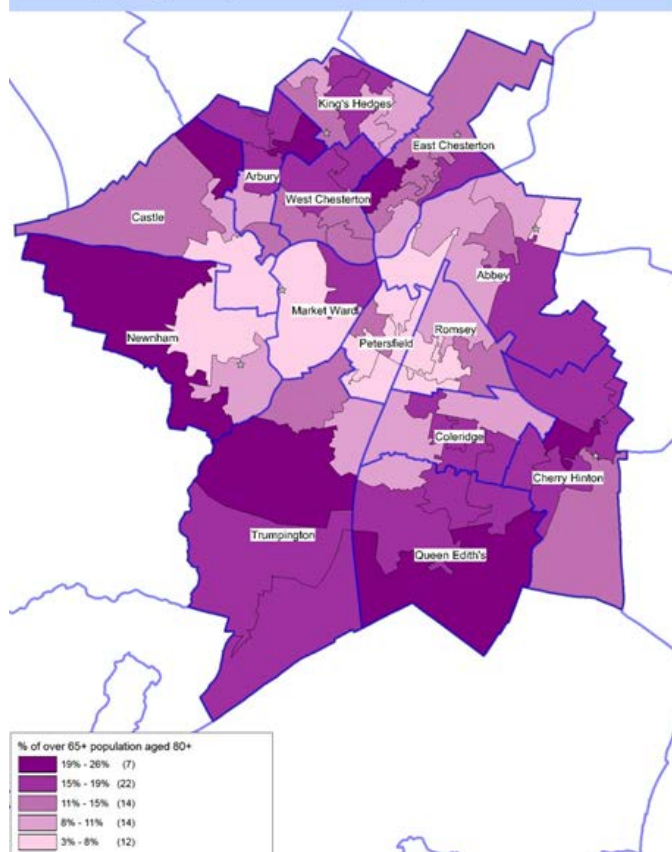
Cambridge City : Population aged 65+ (2012)

Number of people (Source: ONS LSOA population estimates)



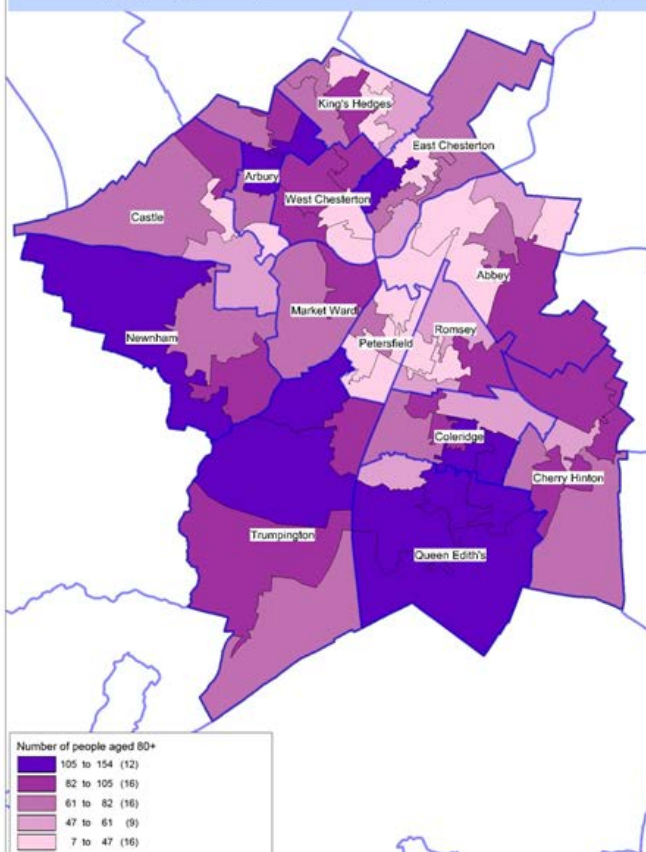
Cambridge City : Population aged 80+ (2012)

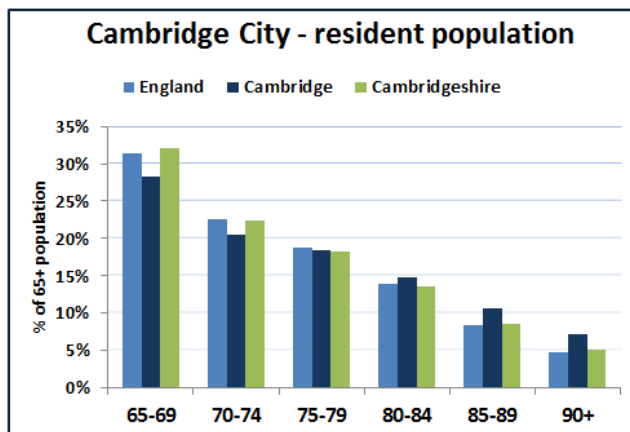
% of 65+ pop'n aged 80+ (Source: ONS LSOA population estimates)



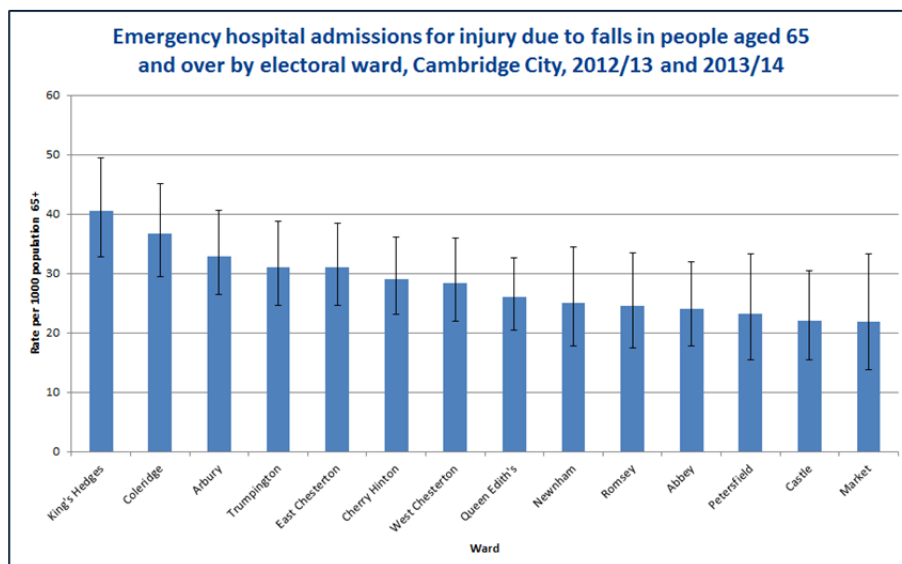
Cambridge City : Population aged 80+ (2012)

Number of people aged 80+ (Source: ONS LSOA population estimates)



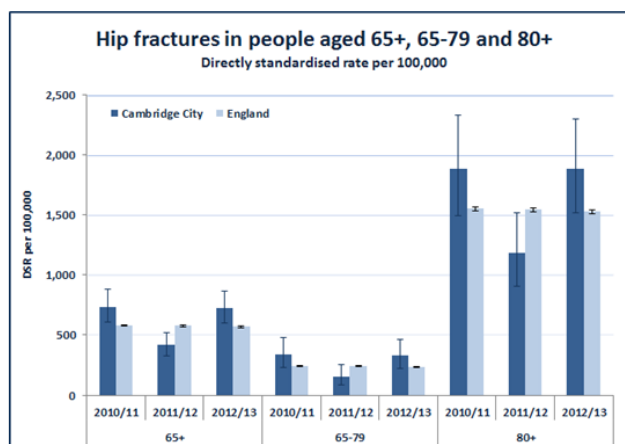


- Cambridge City has a higher proportion of the older population in the age groups over 80 years than both England as a whole and Cambridgeshire



Source: Inpatient Commissioning Data Set (CDS). Primary diagnosis code for Injury (ICD 10 S00-T19) with falls code (W00-W18) anywhere in diagnostic string. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals (CI). CCC Research Group ward population estimates.

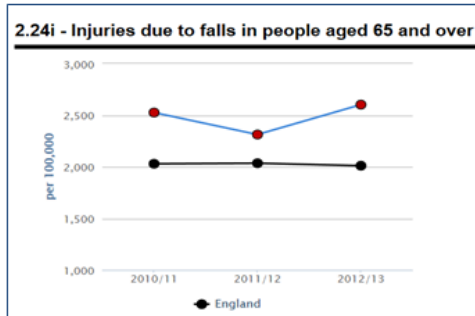
Fracture of the hip in people aged 65 and over



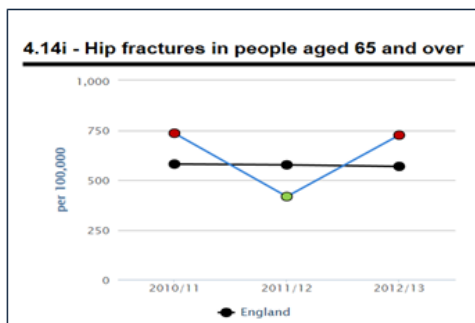
Source: Public Health England (PHE) Primary diagnosis ICD 10 S72.0, S72.1, S72.2.

- Around 130 hospital admissions per year in Cambridge City
- 75% in over 80s
- 68% in women
- Estimate of c30% from care homes
- More than 93% are coded as having experienced a fall

Injuries due to falls and hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

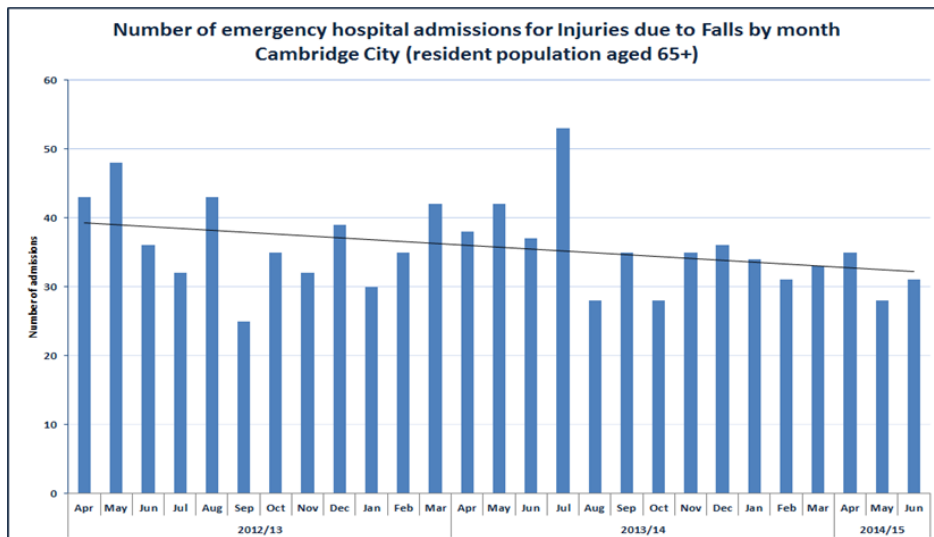


- Injuries due to falls: rates consistently higher than England average



- In 2012/13 rate of hip fractures in Cambridge City was significantly higher than the England average though this has varied over time

Seasonality?



Source: Inpatient Commissioning Data Set (CDS). Primary diagnosis code for Injury (ICD 10 S00-T19) with falls code (W00-W18) anywhere in diagnostic string. Note that there is little evidence of seasonal variation in these data although the trend over time appears to be downward.

21. Long-term Limiting Illness

- 13% of Cambridge's residents or 16,064 people said they had a long-term activity-limiting illness in 2011 Census compared to 14,945 people or 13.7% in 2001
- Kings Hedges ward had the largest number of people who reported a long-term activity-limiting illness 17% of its population or 1,555 people.
- Market ward had the lowest proportion of its population reporting a long-term activity-limiting illness at 7.4% or 530 people.

22. Population estimates and projections

There are two different approaches used to assess our future population. The ONS projections look at present trends, including administrative data, and rolls them forward, without taking into account our planned growth. The other, County Research Group's population forecasts takes into account planned growth and other factors.

County Research Group Forecasts

Incorporating new houses built and natural changes

Local Authority Population Forecasts by Age, 2011 to 2031

Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council, 15.01.14

or policy.

IMPORTANT: These forecasts should be considered provisional. there is considerable uncertainty over future housing targets and likely trajectories. Please see individual district sheets and Methodology document for details.

Local Authority	Year	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Cambridge City	2011	6,700	10,100	28,300	40,800	23,300	6,900	5,000	2,700	123,900
	2012	6,800	10,400	29,200	41,500	23,600	7,200	5,000	2,700	126,500
	2016	7,600	11,600	34,100	43,000	25,300	8,000	5,100	3,000	137,600
	2021	8,500	13,800	32,800	49,400	27,800	8,600	5,600	3,400	149,900
	2026	8,500	15,300	28,700	48,900	31,500	8,800	6,600	3,800	152,000
	2031	7,600	15,700	27,300	39,300	35,100	10,100	7,000	4,400	146,500

Cambridge City

Ward*	2011	2012	2013	% change 2011-13	% change 2012-13	area (ha)	Pop./ha 2013
Abbey	9,910	9,990	10,310	4%	3%	395	26.1
Arbury	9,070	9,260	9,280	2%	0%	149	62.1
Castle	9,790	9,500	9,740	-1%	3%	341	28.6
Cherry Hinton	8,780	9,090	9,090	4%	0%	368	24.7
Coleridge	9,390	9,600	9,620	2%	0%	193	49.8
East Chesterton	9,410	9,690	9,650	3%	0%	261	37.0
Kings Hedges	9,140	9,630	9,560	5%	-1%	157	60.9
Market	7,160	7,080	7,380	3%	4%	169	43.7
Newnham	7,870	8,370	8,190	4%	-2%	445	18.4
Petersfield	8,330	8,200	8,220	-1%	0%	105	78.3
Queen Edith's	9,130	9,370	9,420	3%	1%	452	20.8
Romsey	9,250	9,490	9,450	2%	0%	149	63.4
Trumpington	8,030	8,240	9,140	14%	11%	733	12.5
West Chesterton	8,630	9,000	9,000	4%	0%	153	58.8
Cambridge City	123,900	126,500	128,000	3%	1%	4,070	31.4

Source: CCC R&P 2012 and 2013 mid-year estimates & ONS 2011 Census figures.

*These wards results from the City of Cambridge (Electoral Changes) Order (2002)

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

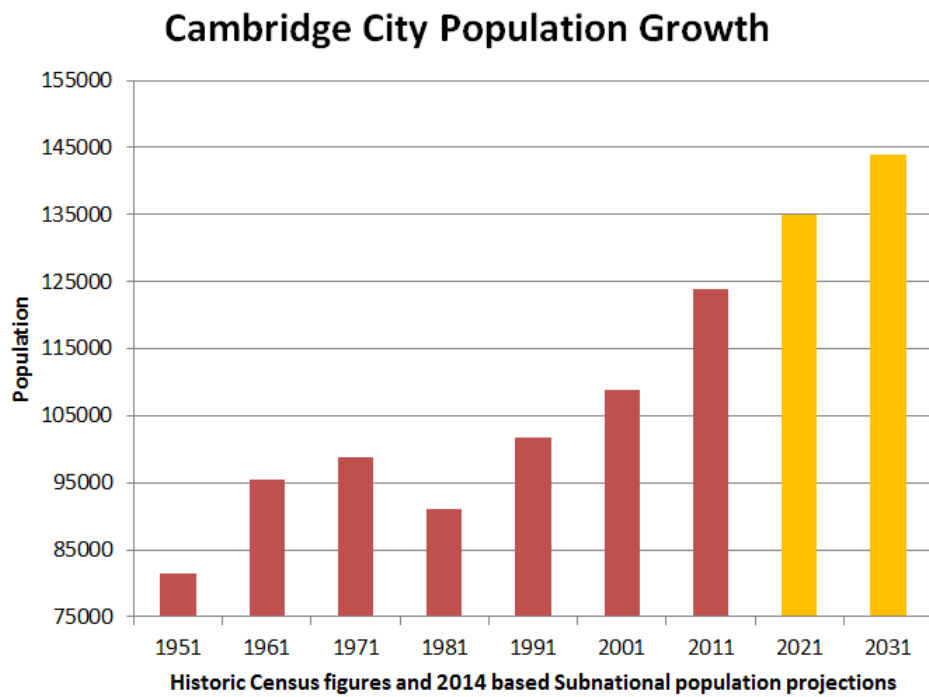
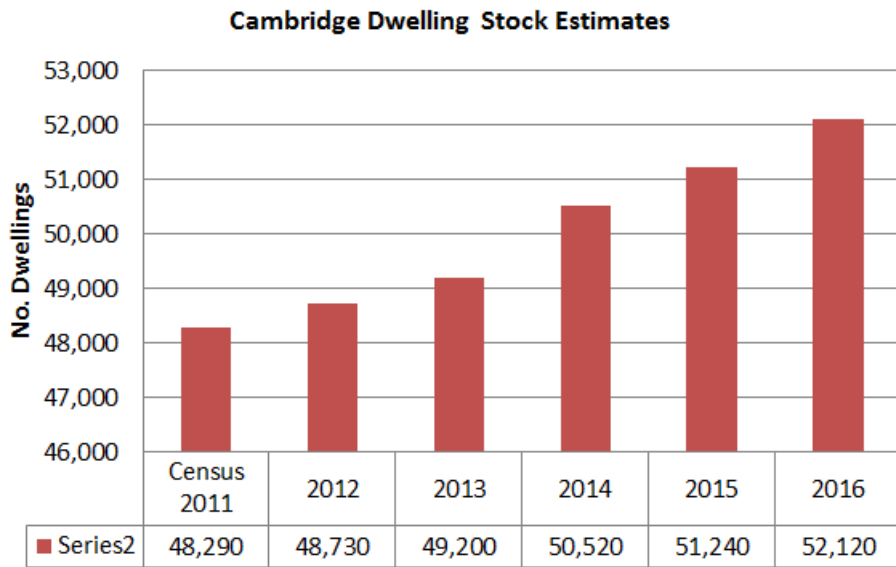
Cambridge City - Dwelling Stock Estimates

Wards	2011	2012	2013	% change 2011-13	% change 2012-13
Abbey	4,190	4,210	4,230	1.0%	0.5%
Arbury	4,010	4,060	4,070	1.5%	0.2%
Castle	2,170	2,220	2,260	4.1%	1.8%
Cherry Hinton	3,750	3,750	3,770	0.5%	0.5%
Coleridge	3,900	3,910	3,910	0.3%	0.0%
East Chesterton	4,170	4,170	4,190	0.5%	0.5%
Kings Hedges	4,000	4,020	4,000	0.0%	-0.5%
Market	1,770	1,810	2,010	13.6%	11.0%
Newnham	1,850	1,870	1,870	1.1%	0.0%
Petersfield	3,490	3,500	3,510	0.6%	0.3%
Queen Edith's	3,550	3,550	3,560	0.3%	0.3%
Romsey	3,950	3,980	3,930	-0.8%	-1.3%
Trumpington	3,620	3,730	3,960	9.4%	6.2%
West Chesterton	3,870	3,870	3,870	0.0%	0.0%
Cambridge City	48,300	48,600	49,100	1.7%	1.0%

Source: CCC R&P 2012 and 2013 mid-year estimates & 2011 ONS Census figures

*These wards results from the City of Cambridge (Electoral Changes) Order (2002)

Dwelling figures may not add to totals due to rounding



2014-based Subnational population projections

Table 2: Local authorities and higher administrative areas with 5 year age groups, Persons

Figures in thousands (to one decimal place)

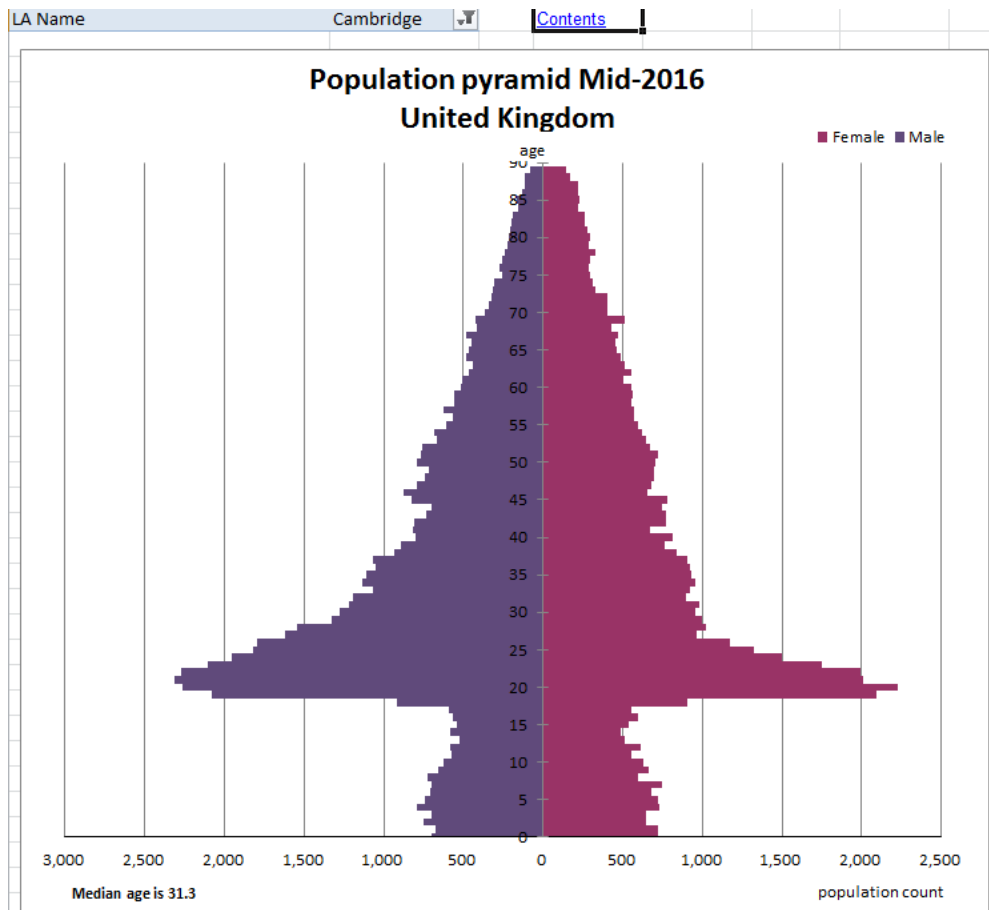
CODE	AREA	AGE GROUP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Cambridge	0-4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Cambridge	5-9	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cambridge	10-14	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cambridge	15-19	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cambridge	20-24	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	21	21	22	22
Cambridge	25-29	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cambridge	30-34	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10
Cambridge	35-39	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Cambridge	40-44	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Cambridge	45-49	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Cambridge	50-54	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Cambridge	55-59	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cambridge	60-64	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cambridge	65-69	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Cambridge	70-74	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Cambridge	75-79	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cambridge	80-84	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Cambridge	85-89	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Cambridge	90+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cambridge	All ages	129	130	131	132	133	134	134	135	135	136	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144

Cambridgeshire County Council's 2015-Based Dwelling Stock Forecasts

CAMBRIDGE													Change in Dwelling Stock			
Dwelling Stock by Ward	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2031-2036	2011-2036				
Abbey	4,200	4,310	4,420	4,480	4,600	4,650	110	110	60	120	50	450				
Arbury	4,020	4,090	4,570	4,760	4,800	4,850	70	480	190	40	50	830				
Castle	2,180	2,290	4,230	5,400	5,450	5,520	110	1,940	1,170	50	70	3,340				
Cherry Hinton	3,750	3,830	4,450	4,730	4,770	4,820	80	620	280	40	50	1,070				
Coleridge	3,900	4,070	4,210	4,630	5,020	5,630	170	140	420	390	610	1,730				
East Chesterton	4,170	4,180	4,190	4,230	4,270	4,320	10	10	40	40	50	150				
King's Hedges	4,010	4,060	4,070	4,150	4,240	4,290	50	10	80	90	50	280				
Market	1,790	2,190	2,280	2,360	2,410	2,460	400	90	80	50	50	670				
Newnham	1,850	1,860	1,890	1,940	1,990	2,040	10	30	50	50	50	190				
Petersfield	3,490	3,670	3,980	4,180	4,250	4,440	180	310	200	70	190	950				
Queen Edith's	3,550	3,700	4,420	4,470	4,520	4,570	150	720	50	50	50	1,020				
Romsey	3,960	4,140	4,180	4,560	4,670	4,730	180	40	380	110	60	770				
Trumpington	3,650	5,740	7,160	7,210	7,580	7,690	2,090	1,420	50	370	110	4,040				
West Chesterton	3,870	3,980	4,190	4,310	4,350	4,400	110	210	120	40	50	530				
Total	48,380	52,120	58,250	61,430	62,930	64,430	3,740	6,130	3,180	1,500	1,500	16,050				

ONS Ward population estimates for 2016 to 2014

Ward	MYE 2016	MYE 2015	MYE 2014	Change 15 to 16	Change 15 to 16 (%)	Change 14 to 16	Change 14 to 16 (%)
Abbey	10,099	10,116	10,023	-17	-0.2%	76	0.76%
Arbury	9,375	9,403	9,371	-28	-0.3%	4	0.04%
Castle	10,117	10,294	10,114	-177	-1.7%	3	0.03%
Cherry Hinton	8,973	8,960	9,014	13	0.1%	-41	-0.45%
Coleridge	9,810	9,779	9,647	31	0.3%	163	1.69%
East Chesterton	9,475	9,387	9,494	88	0.9%	-19	-0.20%
King's Hedges	9,125	9,150	9,241	-25	-0.3%	-116	-1.26%
Market	7,970	7,822	7,627	148	1.9%	343	4.50%
Newnham	8,247	8,304	8,117	-57	-0.7%	130	1.60%
Petersfield	9,017	8,907	8,840	110	1.2%	177	2.00%
Queen Edith's	9,243	9,344	9,371	-101	-1.1%	-128	-1.37%
Romsey	9,403	9,450	9,359	-47	-0.5%	44	0.47%
Trumpington	12,343	11,246	9,460	1,097	9.8%	2,883	30.48%
West Chesterton	8,602	8,745	8,837	-143	-1.6%	-235	-2.66%
Totals	131,799	130,907	128,515	892	0.7%	3,284	2.56%



Cambridge	63,211	68,588	131,799
0-4	3,460	3,617	7,077
10-14	2,793	2,887	5,680
15-19	4,696	4,700	9,396
20-24	9,482	10,908	20,390
25-29	5,477	8,100	13,577
30-34	4,694	5,893	10,587
35-39	4,353	5,057	9,410
40-44	3,770	3,866	7,636
45-49	3,516	3,949	7,465
50-54	3,369	3,675	7,044
55-59	2,850	2,904	5,754
5-9	3,395	3,537	6,932
60-64	2,609	2,407	5,016
65-69	2,318	2,244	4,562
70-74	1,849	1,654	3,503
75-79	1,490	1,250	2,740
80-84	1,306	964	2,270
85-89	990	610	1,600
90+	794	366	1,160

2015 Ward population estimates for England and Wales, mid-2015 (experimental statist
Single Year of Age, Persons

Ward Code ¹	Ward Name ¹	Local Authority	All Ag
E05002702	Abbey	Cambridge	10,116
E05002703	Arbury	Cambridge	9,403
E05002704	Castle	Cambridge	10,294
E05002705	Cherry Hinton	Cambridge	8,960
E05002706	Coleridge	Cambridge	9,779
E05002707	East Chesterton	Cambridge	9,387
E05002708	King's Hedges	Cambridge	9,150
E05002709	Market	Cambridge	7,822
E05002710	Newnham	Cambridge	8,304
E05002711	Petersfield	Cambridge	8,907
E05002712	Queen Edith's	Cambridge	9,344
E05002713	Romsey	Cambridge	9,450
E05002714	Trumpington	Cambridge	11,246
E05002715	West Chesterton	Cambridge	8,745

2014 Ward population estimates for England and Wales, mid-2014 (experimental statist
Single Year of Age, Persons

Ward Code ¹	Ward Name ¹	Local Authority	All Ag
E05002702	Abbey	Cambridge	10,023
E05002703	Arbury	Cambridge	9,371
E05002704	Castle	Cambridge	10,114
E05002705	Cherry Hinton	Cambridge	9,014
E05002706	Coleridge	Cambridge	9,647
E05002707	East Chesterton	Cambridge	9,494
E05002708	King's Hedges	Cambridge	9,241
E05002709	Market	Cambridge	7,627
E05002710	Newnham	Cambridge	8,117
E05002711	Petersfield	Cambridge	8,840
E05002712	Queen Edith's	Cambridge	9,371
E05002713	Romsey	Cambridge	9,359
E05002714	Trumpington	Cambridge	9,460
E05002715	West Chesterton	Cambridge	8,837

23. Health



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health



This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Cambridge

District

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Cambridge is varied compared with the England average. About 16% (2,700) 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 9.3 years lower for men and 7.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridge than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 11.3% (92) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 43*. This represents 9 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 818*, worse than the average for England. This represents 895 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 352*, worse than the average for England. This represents 598 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are better than the England average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

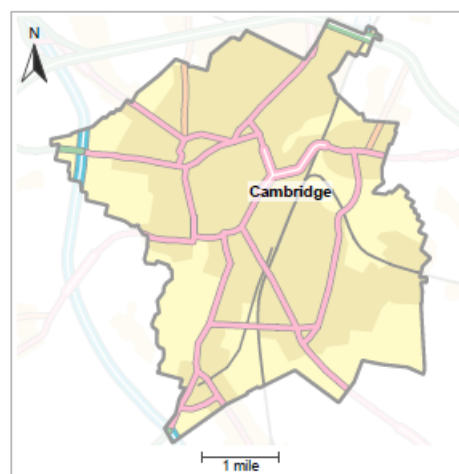
Local priorities

Priorities in Cambridge include improving mental health, addressing drug and alcohol misuse, and tackling health inequalities including homelessness.

For more information see

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk>

* rate per 100,000 population



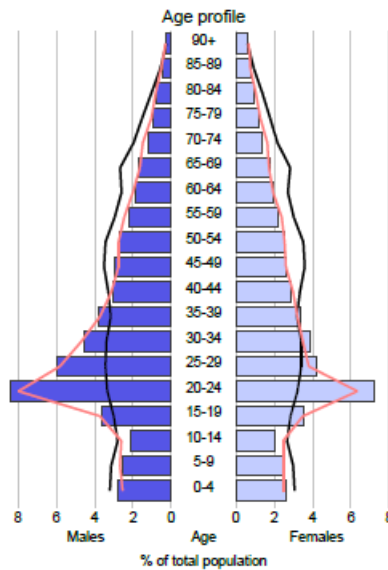
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Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Cambridge. 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](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk) on Twitter

Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Cambridge (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	68	63	131
Projected population (2020):	71	63	134
% people from an ethnic minority group:	15.8%	11.7%	13.8%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100	39.4%		

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%		

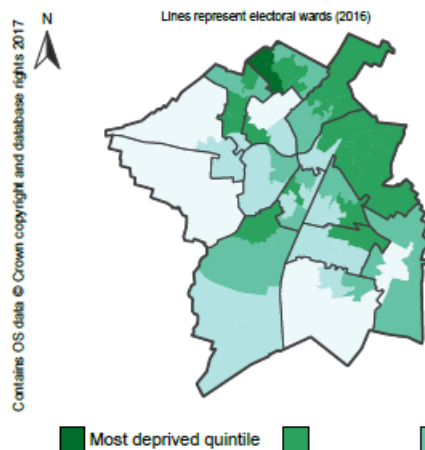
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

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.

● Cambridge 2015 (Male) — England 2015
● Cambridge 2015 (Female) — Cambridge 2020 estimate

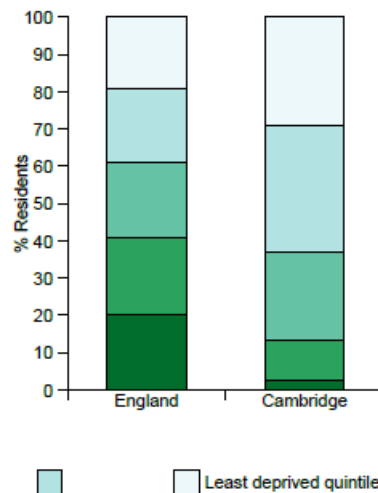
Deprivation: a national view

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.



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

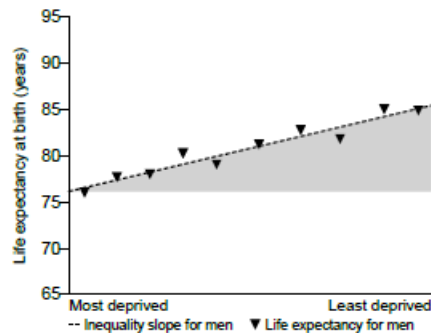


Cambridge - 4 July 2017

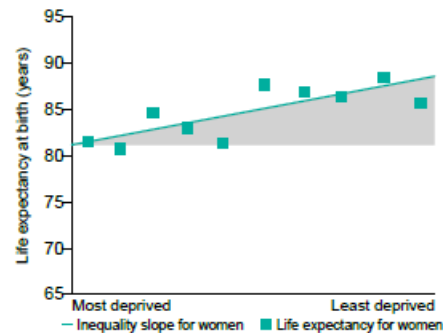
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

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: 9.3 years

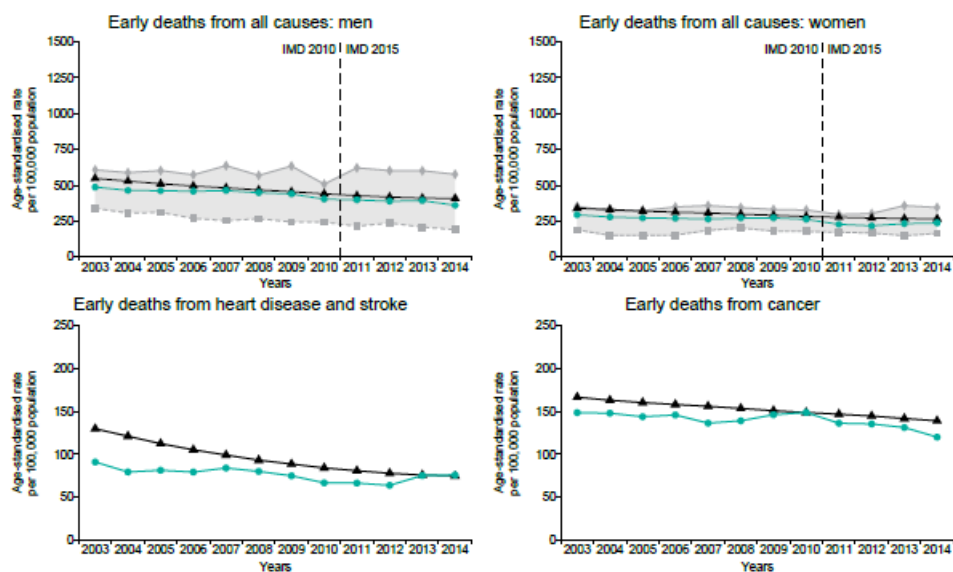


Life expectancy gap for women: 7.4 years



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.



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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3

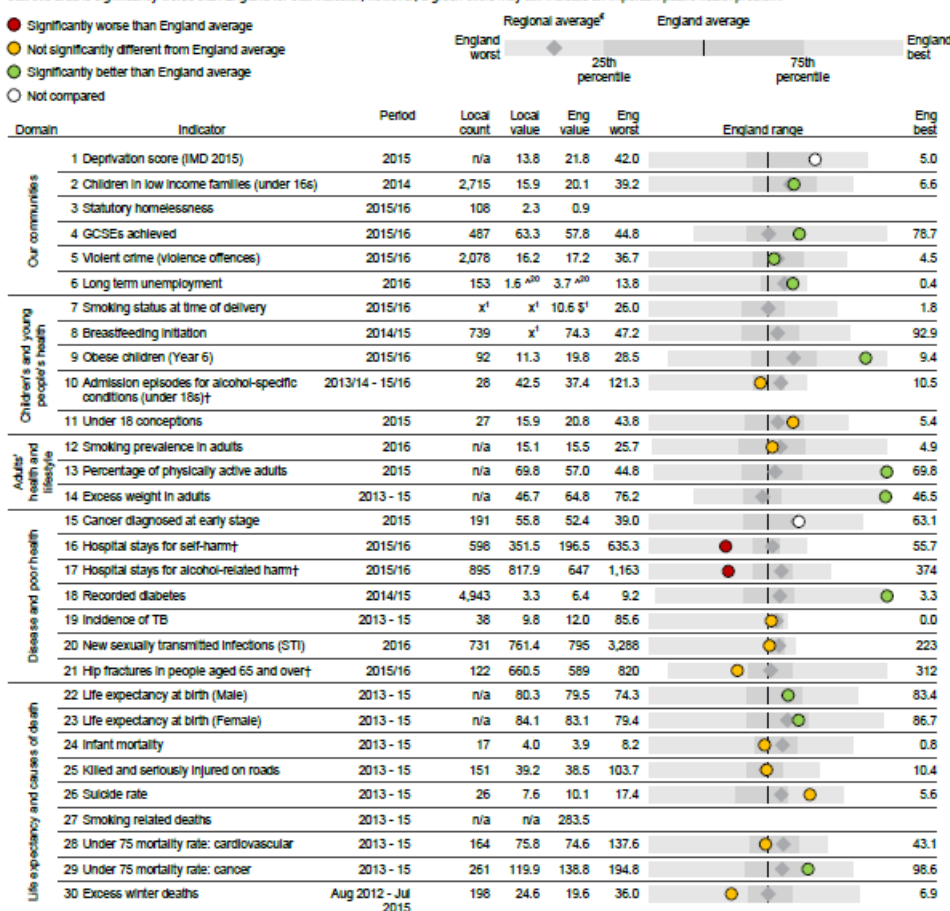
Cambridge - 4 Jul 2017

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Health summary for Cambridge

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



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 15-64 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.

^{A20} Value based on an average of monthly counts x¹ 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.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@gbe.gov.uk

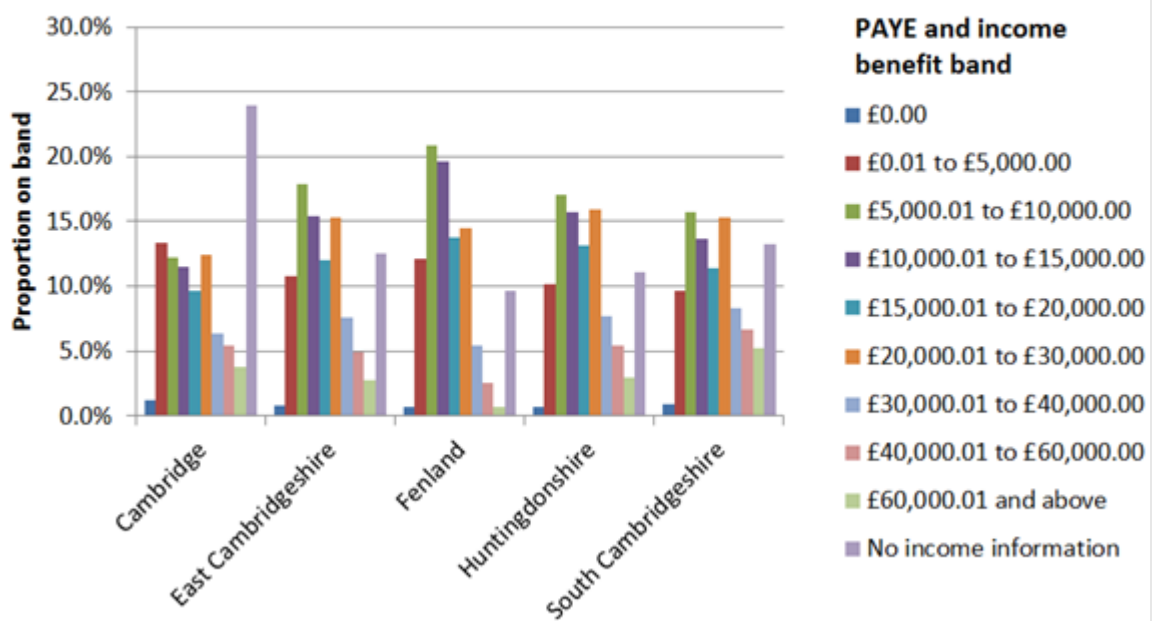
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24. 2016 Welfare Reform: Spare Room Subsidy

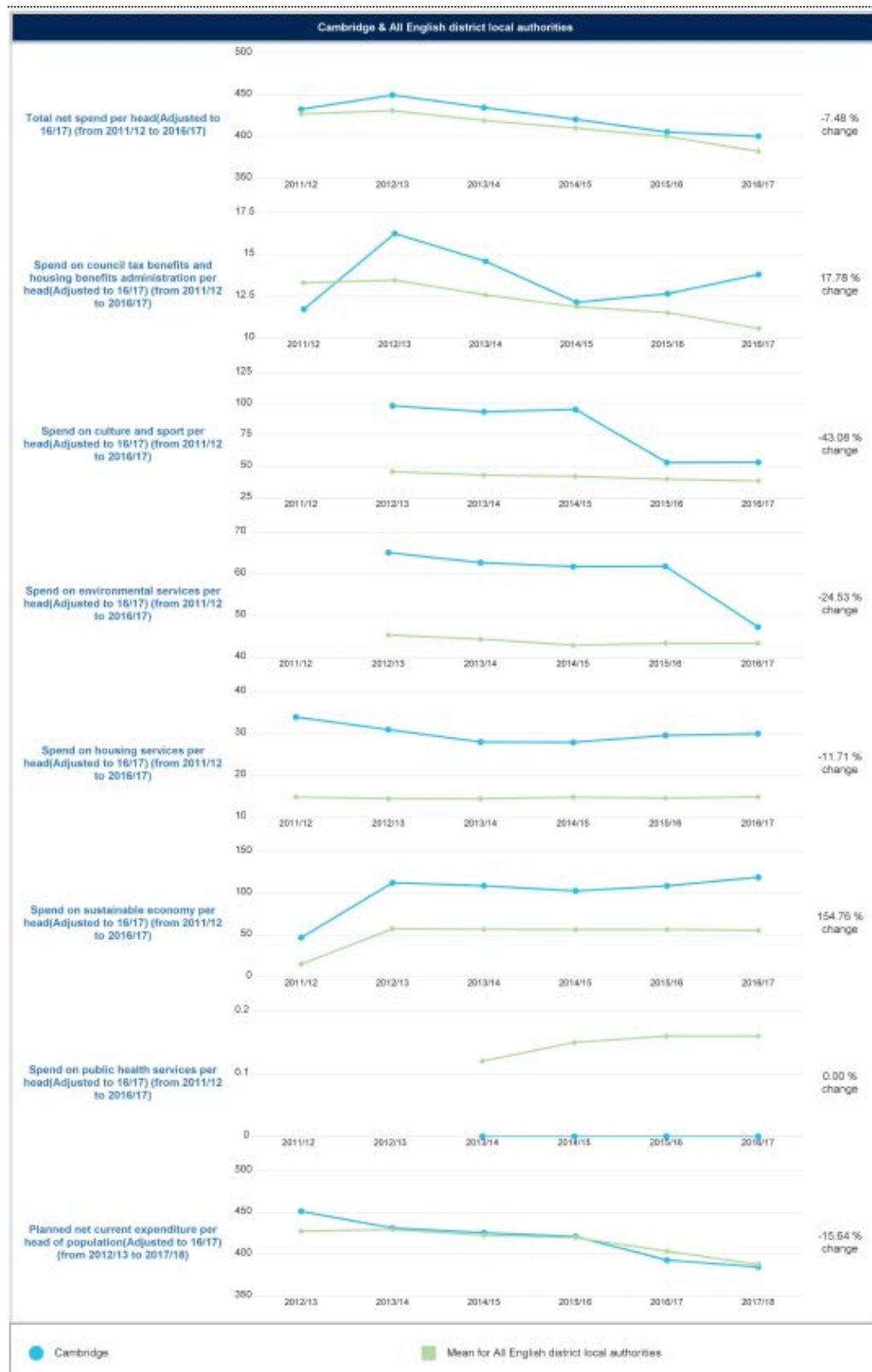
464 households (Council as landlord) were affected by the Spare Room Subsidy. This represents 6.35% of households renting from the Council. 223 Housing Association households were similarly affected. Just over 8,500 households in Cambridge have “live” registrations with “Home-Link”. As of January 2014 there were 1,849 live and un-housed applicants. Only a small proportion of people registered (less than 3%) are housed with Cambridge City Council.

2016

PAYE and benefits income distribution

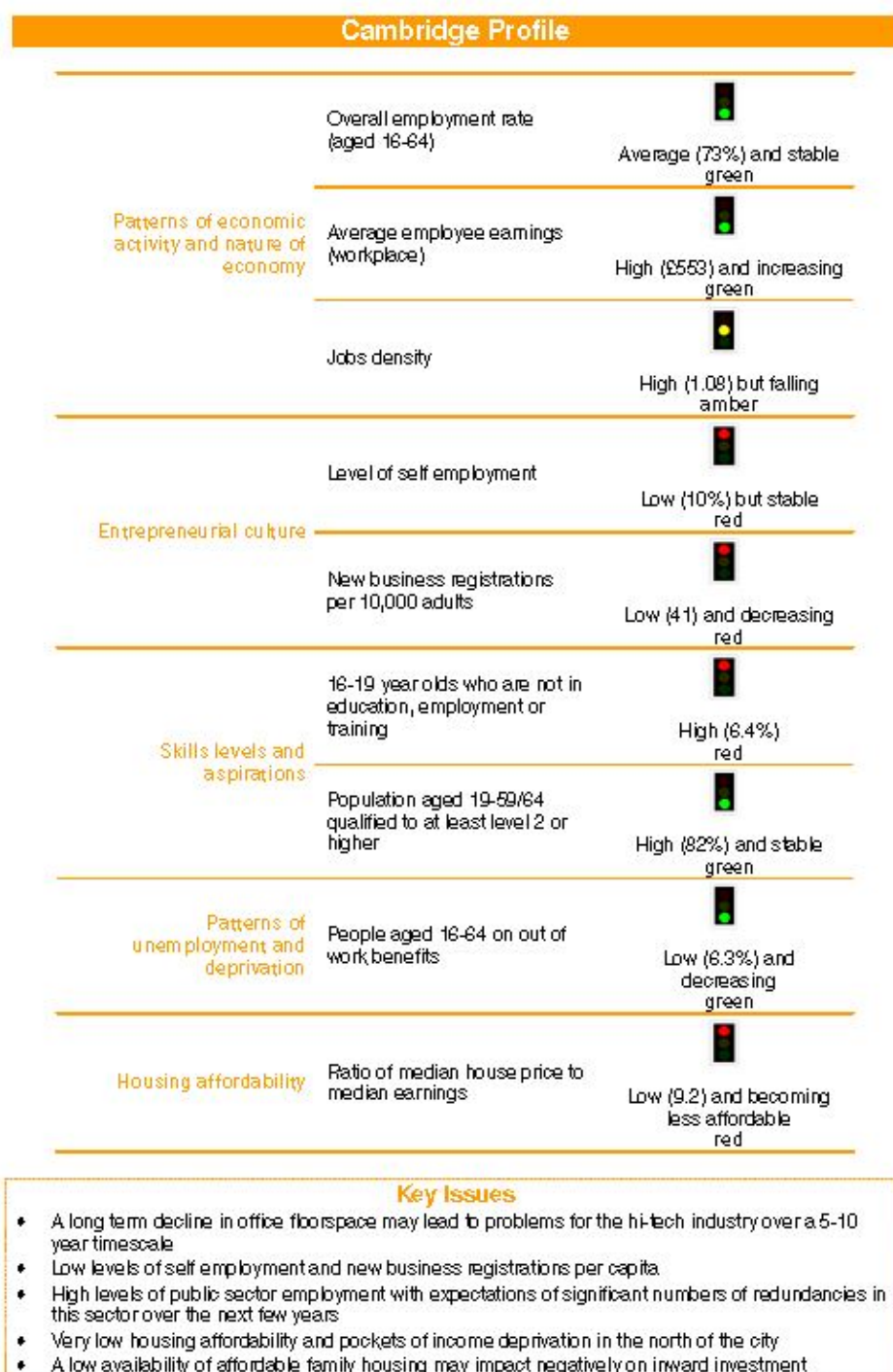


25 LG Inform Value for Money Profile for Cambridge



Powered by LG Inform VIM

26. Summary Local Economic Assessment (Refreshed for 2013)



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27. Centre for Cities Outlook Report 2017

Continuing high relative population growth...

Table 1:
Population growth

Rank	City	Growth rate, 2014-2015 (%)	Population, 2014	Population, 2015	Change, 2014-2015
10 fastest growing cities by population					
1	Exeter	2.4	124,300	127,300	3,000
2	Coventry	2.4	337,400	345,400	8,000
3	Cambridge	1.9	128,500	130,900	2,400
4	Peterborough	1.8	190,500	194,000	3,500
5	Luton	1.8	211,000	214,700	3,700
6	London	1.5	9,752,200	9,896,000	143,800
7	Bristol	1.4	714,100	724,000	9,900
8	Northampton	1.4	219,500	222,500	3,000
9	Brighton	1.3	344,300	348,700	4,400
10	Gloucester	1.3	125,600	127,200	1,600

Relatively high GVA...

Table 4:
GVA per worker

Rank	City	GVA per worker, 2015 (£)
10 cities with the highest GVA per worker		
1	London	73,600
2	Slough	71,600
3	Reading	71,600
4	Aldershot	67,000
5	Milton Keynes	64,800
6	Aberdeen	62,800
7	Oxford	60,200
8	Crawley	59,500
9	Cambridge	59,200
10	Swindon	59,200

Highest patent applications...

Centre for Cities

Table 5:
Patent applications published

Rank	City	Patent applications published per 100,000 residents, 2015
10 cities with the highest number of patent applications published		
1	Cambridge	341.1
2	Coventry	118.4
3	Oxford	79.9
4	Derby	67.7
5	Swindon	61.6
6	Aberdeen	57.3
7	Crawley	55.8
8	Aldershot	51.5
9	Slough	45.4
10	Reading	40.3

Lowest claimant count (probably due to large number of people of a working age reducing the claimant proportion)...

Table 7:
Claimant count

Rank	City	Claimant count rate, Nov 2016 (%)	Claimant count rate, Nov 2015 (%)	Percentage point change
10 cities with the lowest claimant count				
1	York	0.7	0.7	0.0
2	Cambridge	0.7	0.7	0.0
3	Aldershot	0.7	0.7	0.1
4	Oxford	0.9	0.8	0.1
5	Exeter	1.0	0.8	0.2
6	Reading	1.1	0.9	0.1
7	Southampton	1.1	1.1	0.0
8	Portsmouth	1.2	1.2	0.0
9	Bournemouth	1.2	1.0	0.2
10	Norwich	1.2	1.3	0.0

Place with highest level of qualifications...

Table 10:
Residents with high level qualifications

Rank	City	Working age population with NVQ4 & above, 2015 (%)
10 cities with the highest percentage of high qualifications		
1	Cambridge	66.5
2	Oxford	63.4
3	Edinburgh	57.6
4	London	48.9
5	Glasgow	47.2
6	Reading	47.1
7	Aberdeen	46.5
8	Brighton	44.6
9	Bristol	44.3
10	Cardiff	43.5

And people with fewer qualifications...

Table 11:
Residents with no formal qualifications

Rank	City	Working age population with no formal qualifications, 2015 (%)
10 cities with the lowest percentage of no formal qualifications		
1	Exeter	1.5
2	Worthing	4.2
3	Cambridge	4.5
4	Oxford	4.6
5	York	4.6
6	Reading	4.8
7	Crawley	4.9
8	Mansfield	4.9
9	Edinburgh	5.2
10	Norwich	5.2

Relatively high workplace wages...

Table 12:
Average workplace wages

Rank	City	Wages, 2016 (average £ per week, 2016 prices)	Wages, 2015 (average £ per week, 2016 prices)	Real wages growth 2015-2016 (£ per week)
10 cities with the highest weekly workplace wages				
1	London	697	679	18
2	Reading	634	622	12
3	Crawley	634	642	-7
4	Milton Keynes	626	580	46
5	Cambridge	603	584	18
6	Aberdeen	593	619	-26
7	Slough	588	638	-50
8	Derby	579	592	-14
9	Edinburgh	578	570	8
10	Oxford	576	588	-13

And the least “equal” city

Table 13:
Gini coefficient

Rank	City	Gini coefficient, 2013/14
10 least equal cities		
1	Cambridge	0.460
2	Oxford	0.453
3	London	0.444
4	Reading	0.439
5	Brighton	0.433
6	Basildon	0.430
7	Southend	0.430
8	Aldershot	0.430
9	York	0.423
10	Cardiff	0.422

Experimental data on incomes of residents in England and Wales (which includes wages, pensions, benefits and other income) released by the ONS using administrative data sources, allows us to create a Gini coefficient for each city to measure what inequality looks like across our cities. The Gini coefficient gives a value between zero and one, with zero representing perfect equality and one representing a very unequal society. The estimates for cities show that:

Highest housing stock growth....

Table 14:
Housing stock growth

Rank	City	Change, 2014-2015 (%)	Housing stock, 2014	Housing stock, 2015	Change, 2014-2015
10 cities with the highest housing stock growth					
1	Peterborough	1.7	79,140	80,480	1,340
2	Telford	1.5	70,880	71,960	1,080
3	Cambridge	1.4	50,400	51,120	720
4	Exeter	1.4	52,110	52,830	720
5	Milton Keynes	1.3	106,130	107,550	1,420
6	Preston	1.1	157,580	159,290	1,710
7	Gloucester	1.0	54,220	54,780	560
8	Southampton	1.0	156,680	158,260	1,580
9	Slough	0.9	52,610	53,080	470
10	Northampton	0.9	93,260	94,090	830

And low levels of affordability...

Table 16:

Housing affordability ratio

Rank	City	Affordability ratio	Average house price, 2016 (£)	Yearly wages, 2016 (£)
10 cities with the highest affordability ratio				
1	Oxford	16.7	491,900	29,400
2	London	16.7	561,400	33,700
3	Cambridge	15.8	475,800	30,100
4	Brighton	13.7	367,900	26,800
5	Bournemouth	12.5	309,300	24,700
6	Aldershot	11.6	360,400	31,200
7	Reading	11.3	375,200	33,300
8	Worthing	10.7	279,100	26,100
9	Exeter	10.5	253,500	24,100
10	Bristol	10.4	275,900	26,600

A relatively high level of digital connectivity...

Table 18:

Properties achieving ultrafast broadband speeds (above 100 Mbps)

Rank	City	Properties achieving ultrafast broadband, 2016 (%)
10 cities with the highest ultrafast broadband penetration rate		
1	Worthing	93.3
2	Luton	92.9
3	Cambridge	91.8
4	Brighton	91.1
5	Plymouth	90.8
6	Ipswich	89.8
7	Portsmouth	89.8
8	Derby	89.5
9	Dundee	89.4
10	Exeter	88.7

Full report at:

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

Labour Market Profile - Cambridge

Resident Population

Total population (2016)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	East (Numbers)	Great Britain (Numbers)
All People	131,800	6,130,500	63,785,900
Males	68,600	3,021,700	31,462,500
Females	63,200	3,108,900	32,323,500

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

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Population aged 16-64 (2016)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People Aged 16-64	95,200	72.2	61.5	63.1
Males Aged 16-64	50,900	74.2	62.2	63.8
Females Aged 16-64	44,300	70.1	60.9	62.4

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

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Labour Supply

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
Males				
Economically Active†	37,700	75.2	85.4	83.2
In Employment†	36,600	73.0	81.9	79.0
Employees†	31,300	62.4	66.7	64.5
Self Employed†	5,300	10.6	15.0	14.2
Unemployed§	!	!	4.0	4.9
Females				
Economically Active†	32,800	73.5	75.3	72.8
In Employment†	32,100	72.0	72.6	69.4
Employees†	28,100	62.6	64.8	62.0
Self Employed†	#	#	7.5	7.1
Unemployed§	!	!	3.5	4.5

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate (see definitions)

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive (see definitions)

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

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Economic inactivity (Apr 2016-Mar 2017)

	Cambridge (Level)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Total	24,100	25.6	19.7	22.0
Student	11,800	48.8	24.7	26.3
Looking After Family/Home	#	#	27.5	24.7
Temporary Sick	!	!	1.9	2.0
Long-Term Sick	#	#	18.3	22.1
Discouraged	!	!	#	0.4
Retired	#	#	15.7	13.4
Other	#	#	11.6	11.1
Wants A Job	#	#	21.3	23.8
Does Not Want A Job	18,700	77.5	78.7	76.2

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive ([see definitions](#))

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

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Workless Households (Jan-Dec 2016)

	Cambridge	East	Great Britain
Number Of Workless Households	#	238,700	3,043,300
Percentage Of Households That Are Workless	#	12.5	15.1
Number Of Children In Workless Households	#	107,400	1,353,400
Percentage Of Children Who Are In Households That Are Workless	#	9.1	11.4

Source: ONS annual population survey - households by combined economic activity status

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

Notes: Only includes those households that have at least one person aged 16 to 64.

Children refers to all children aged under 16.

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Employment by occupation (Apr 2016-Mar 2017)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	45,600	66.4	46.1	45.5
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	#	#	11.5	10.7
2 Professional Occupations	32,100	46.7	20.2	20.4
3 Associate Professional & Technical	9,900	14.5	14.2	14.2
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	#	#	21.6	20.7
4 Administrative & Secretarial	#	#	10.9	10.2
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	#	#	10.6	10.4
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	6,600	9.6	16.3	16.7
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	5,300	7.7	9.3	9.1
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	#	#	6.9	7.5
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	12,100	17.5	16.0	17.1
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	6.0	6.3
9 Elementary Occupations	8,100	11.8	10.0	10.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+

% is a proportion of all persons in employment

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Qualifications (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)

	Cambridge (Level)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Individual Levels				
NVQ4 And Above	62,400	66.8	34.9	38.2
NVQ3 And Above	72,700	77.8	53.5	56.9
NVQ2 And Above	77,700	83.2	72.4	74.3
NVQ1 And Above	83,400	89.3	85.9	85.3
Other Qualifications	6,000	6.4	6.5	6.6
No Qualifications	#	#	7.6	8.0

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.

Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64

% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

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[query dataset...](#)

Earnings by place of residence (2016)

	Cambridge (Pounds)	East (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	589.1	569.4	541.0
Male Full-Time Workers	617.3	613.3	581.2
Female Full-Time Workers	549.2	496.9	481.1
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	16.01	14.30	13.66
Male Full-Time Workers	16.52	15.00	14.25
Female Full-Time Workers	15.26	13.12	12.84

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

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[compare other areas](#)

[query dataset...](#)

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (August 2017)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	640	0.7	1.3	1.9
Males	430	0.8	1.6	2.4
Females	210	0.5	1.0	1.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

[view time-series](#) [compare other areas](#) [query dataset...](#)

Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (August 2017)

	Cambridge (Level)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	640	0.7	1.3	1.9
Aged 16 To 17	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Aged 18 To 24	95	0.4	2.1	2.8
Aged 18 To 21	55	0.4	2.3	3.0
Aged 25 To 49	360	0.7	1.3	2.0
Aged 50+	185	1.0	1.2	1.7

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

[view time-series](#) [compare other areas](#) [query dataset...](#)

Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted (November 2016)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	5,830	6.1	9.0	11.0
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	560	0.6	0.8	1.1
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	3,510	3.7	4.8	6.1
Lone Parents	580	0.6	0.9	1.0
Carers	580	0.6	1.5	1.7
Others On Income Related Benefits	80	0.1	0.1	0.2
Disabled	440	0.5	0.7	0.8
Bereaved	80	0.1	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	4,730	5.0	6.6	8.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details

Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit

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Labour Demand

Jobs density (2015)

	Cambridge (Jobs)	Cambridge (Density)	East (Density)	Great Britain (Density)
Jobs Density	114,000	1.20	0.81	0.83

Source: ONS jobs density

Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64.

Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

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Employee jobs (2016)

	Cambridge (Employee Jobs)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	101,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	68,000	67.3	65.2	67.8
Part-Time	33,000	32.7	34.8	32.2

Employee Jobs By Industry

B : Mining And Quarrying	0	0.0	0.1	0.2
C : Manufacturing	1,750	1.7	8.0	8.1
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	100	0.1	0.2	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	450	0.4	0.7	0.7
F : Construction	1,250	1.2	5.5	4.6
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	11,000	10.9	16.8	15.3
H : Transportation And Storage	1,750	1.7	5.1	4.9
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	8,000	7.9	6.6	7.5
J : Information And Communication	8,000	7.9	3.9	4.2
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	1,250	1.2	2.4	3.6
L : Real Estate Activities	1,500	1.5	1.4	1.6
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	13,000	12.9	8.7	8.6
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	7,000	6.9	11.3	9.0
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3,500	3.5	3.5	4.3
P : Education	22,000	21.8	9.1	8.9
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	15,000	14.9	11.8	13.3
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	2,500	2.5	2.7	2.5
S : Other Service Activities	2,500	2.5	2.0	2.1

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Data excludes farm-based agriculture

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Earnings by place of work (2016)

	Cambridge (Pounds)	East (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	612.7	528.8	540.2
Male Full-Time Workers	670.8	574.9	580.6
Female Full-Time Workers	549.3	466.6	480.8
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	16.38	13.18	13.64
Male Full-Time Workers	17.87	13.78	14.24
Female Full-Time Workers	15.01	12.18	12.83

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis
 Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

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Civil service jobs as a proportion of employee jobs (2017)

	Cambridge (Headcount)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	840	0.8	0.8	1.4
Full-time	660	0.7	0.6	1.1
Part-time	180	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey
 Note: Percentages based on % of total jobs in area that are civil service jobs

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Composition of civil service jobs by sex and hours worked (2017)

	Cambridge (Headcount)	Cambridge (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	840	-	-	-
Full-time	660	78.6	77.5	76.3
Part-time	180	21.4	22.5	23.7
Male	360	42.9	46.3	45.6
Full-time	330	39.3	42.3	41.4
Part-time	30	3.6	4.0	4.2
Female	480	57.1	53.7	54.4
Full-time	330	39.3	35.2	35.0
Part-time	150	17.9	18.5	19.5

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of Total Civil Service Jobs made up of each category

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Businesses

UK Business Counts (2017)

	Cambridge (Numbers)	Cambridge (%)	East (Numbers)	East (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	4,290	86.3	244,305	90.0
Small (10 To 49)	520	10.5	22,260	8.2
Medium (50 To 249)	125	2.5	3,835	1.4
Large (250+)	35	0.7	945	0.3
Total	4,970	-	271,335	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	5,180	77.7	266,175	85.7
Small (10 To 49)	1,130	16.9	36,150	11.6
Medium (50 To 249)	310	4.6	7,345	2.4
Large (250+)	45	0.7	1,015	0.3
Total	6,670	-	310,685	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

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29. Sources

If you would like to look at sources of the above data please go to:

- http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/detailed_characteristics
- [Cambridgeshire Atlas](#)
- Census 2011 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/population-and-household-estimates-for-england-and-wales/stb-e-w.html>
- Health Profiles http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_LOCALHEALTH2012
- Cambridge Labour Market <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431840/report.aspx?to wn=cambridge#tabvat>
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/>
- [Neighbourhood Statistics](#)
- [Audit Commission Area Profiles](#)
- [One Place: Performance Indicators for Cambridgeshire](#)
- [Cambridgeshire County Research Group](#)
- [Cambridge Labour Market Profile](#)
- [Eastern Region Public Health Observatory](#)
- [Insight East \(formerly East of England Observatory\)](#)