Health profile overview for Armley ward

Armley ward has a GP registered population of 26,490 with the majority of the ward population living in the second most deprived fifth of Leeds. In Leeds terms the ward is ranked sixth by deprivation score .

The age profile of this ward is similar to Leeds, but with slightly fewer elderly, and many more young adults and children.

This profile presents a high level summary of health related data sets for the Armley ward.

All wards are ranked to display variation across Leeds and this one is outlined in red.

Leeds overall is shown as a horizontal black line, Deprived Leeds** (or the most deprived fifth**) is an orange dashed horizontal. The MSOAs that make up this ward are overlaid as red circles and often range widely.

Most of the data is provided for the new wards as redesigned in 2018, however 'obese smokers', and 'child obesity' are for the previous wards and the best match is used in these cases. *Most deprived fifth, or quintile of Leeds - divides Leeds into five areas from most to least deprived. **Deprived Leeds: areas of Leeds within the 10% most deprived in England.

Population: 26,490

Comparison of ward Leeds age structures July 2018.
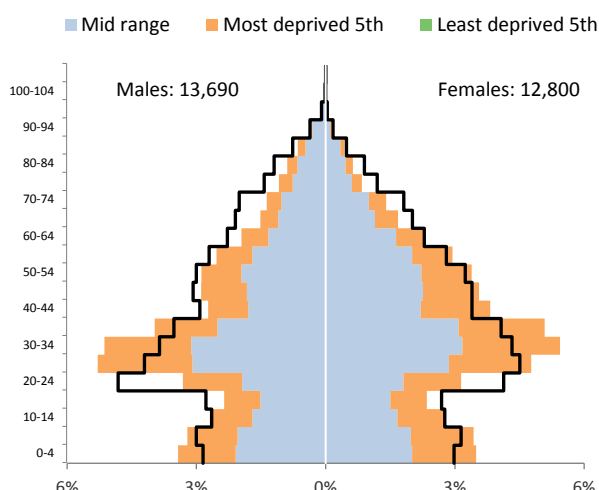
Deprivation in this ward

Proportions of this population within each deprivation 'quintile' or fifth of Leeds* (Leeds therefore has equal proportions of 20%) July 2018.

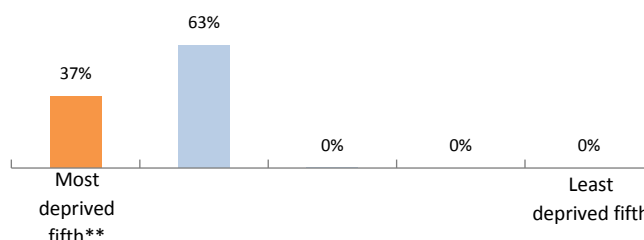| GP recorded ethnicity, top 5 in ward	% Ward	% Leeds
White British	63.5%	70%
Other White Background	18.4%	10%
Pakistani or British Pakistani	4.5%	3%
Black African	4.1%	3%
Other Ethnic Background	1.9%	2%

(July 2018, *does not* contain unknowns, blanks etc)

Pupil ethnicity, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
White British	2,280	59%	65%
Any other white background	399	10%	5%
Pakistani	325	8%	6%
Black African	242	6%	5%
Any other ethnic group	76	2%	2%

Pupil language, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
English	2,737	71%	79%
Polish	205	5%	2%
Other than English	156	4%	1%
Urdu	138	4%	3%
Panjabi	69	0%	0%

(Pupil data from January 2018 School Census)

All wards by deprivation

Wards are scored taking into account the numbers of people and the levels of deprivation where they live, the higher the score the more deprived the ward population.
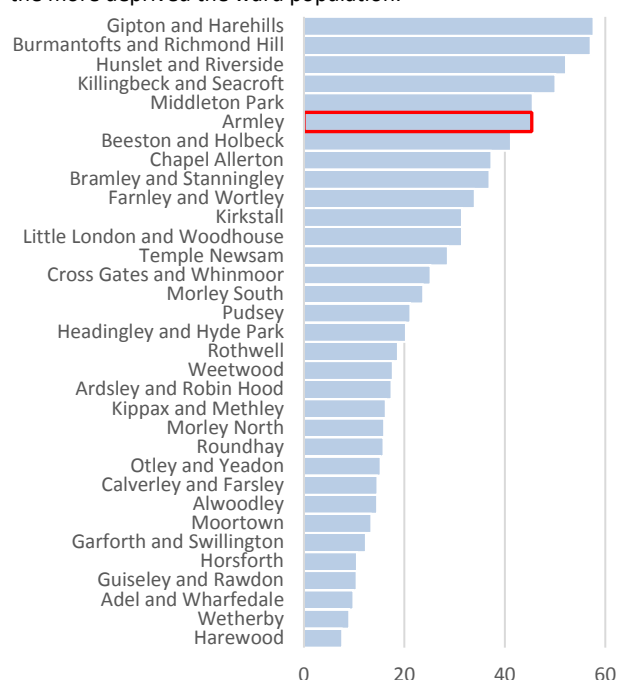
Child obesity - reception classes and year 6 classes

Rates of children who are overweight or obese as provided by the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP). The data shows children by ward of *residence* as a proportion of all children in the ward. The wards are ranked in descending order of deprivation and this ward is outlined in red.

Reception

Year 6
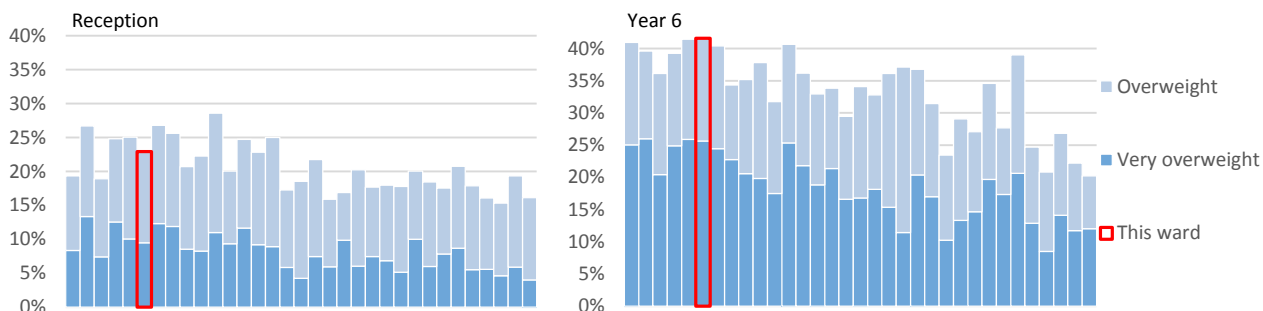
Because the wards are ranked by deprivation it is possible to see a fall in rates from left to right - the least deprived wards tend to have lower rates of child deprivation.

Looked after children
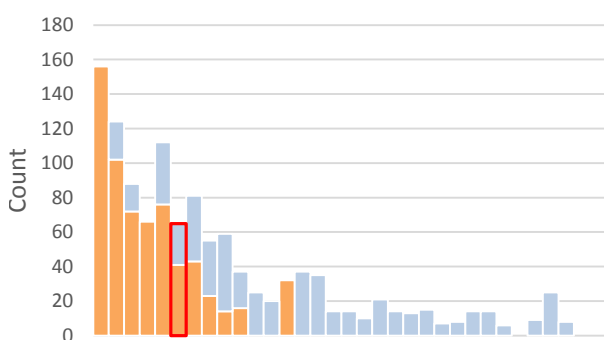
Number of looked after children in wards from 2016-17. Those living within the most deprived 5th of Leeds* are shown in orange. 41 of the 641 looked after children who are resident inside the most deprived 5th of Leeds are within this ward.

The wards are shown ranked by deprivation and despite variations in population sizes the general picture shows larger counts in more deprived areas.
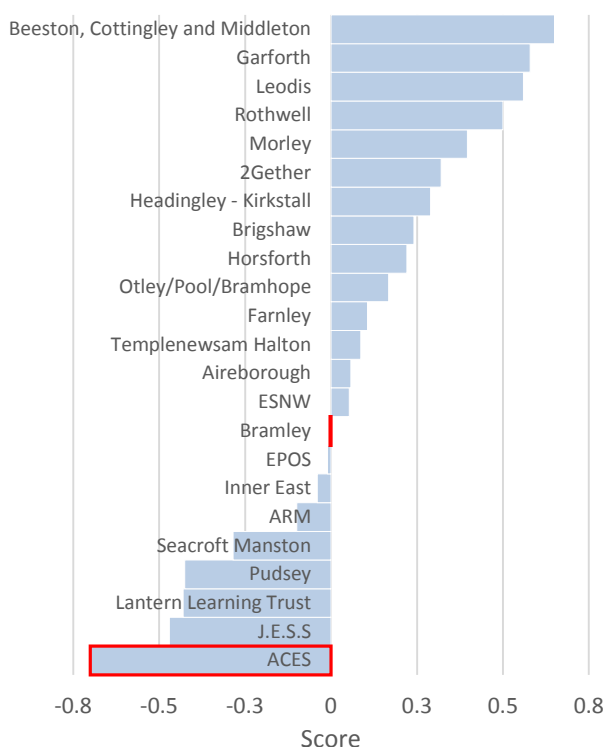
Job seekers allowance
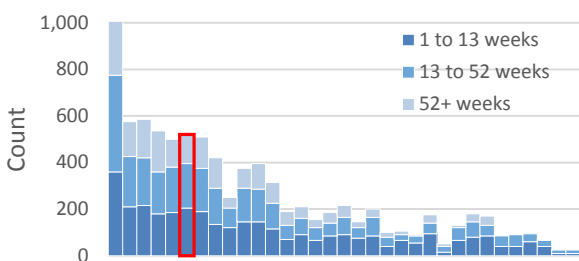
Counts of adults receiving Job Seekers Allowance in August 2018.

The wards are ranked by levels of deprivation and despite variations in population size and structure, there is a clear reduction in numbers as deprivation falls.

Progress8

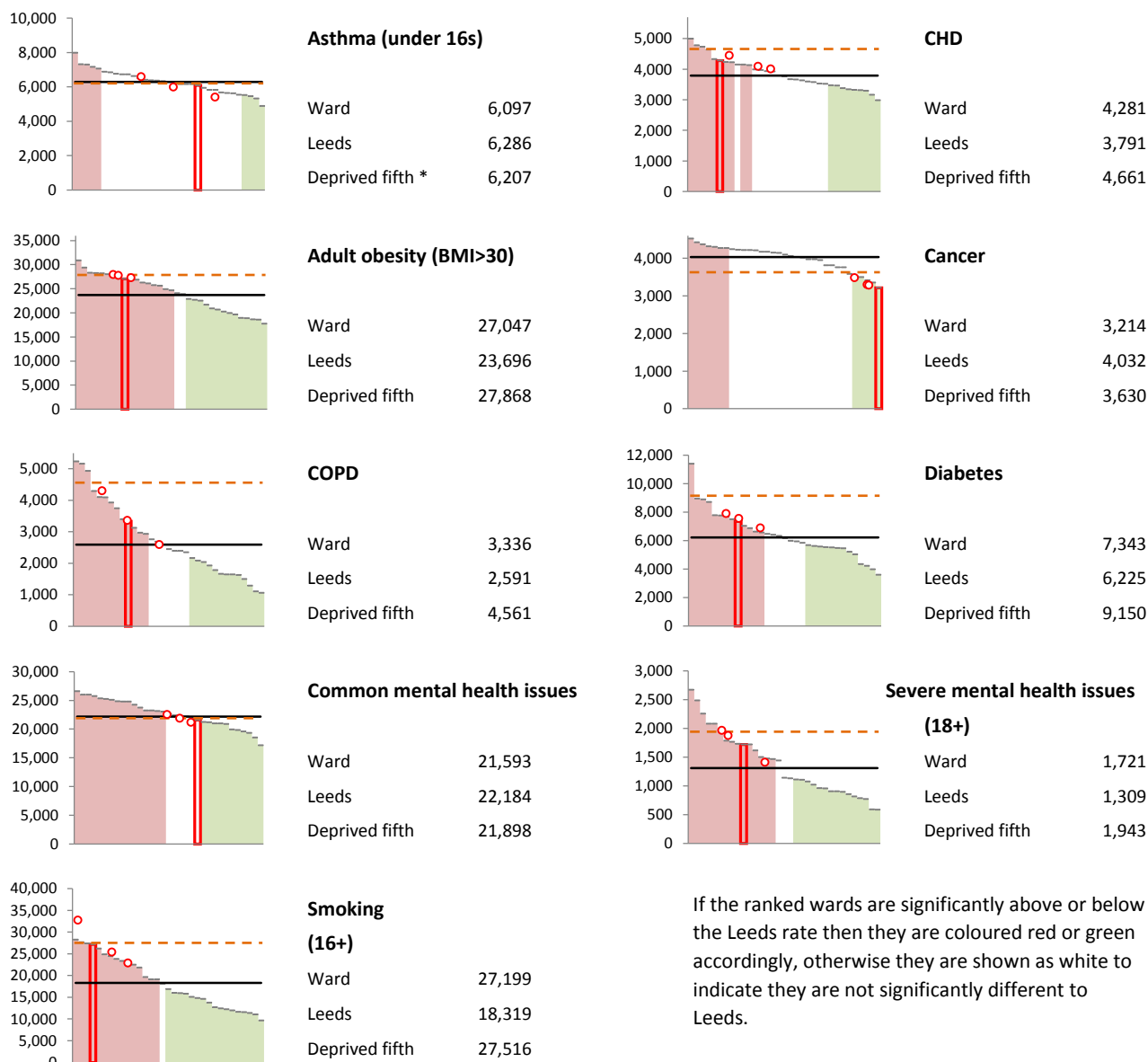Progress8 scores for Leeds Childrens Clusters in descending order (2016-17). *Those that overlap significantly with this Ward are highlighted.*

A School Cluster's Progress8 score is usually between -1 and +1. A score of +1 means that pupils attending schools in that cluster achieve one grade higher in each qualification than other similar pupils nationally. A score of -1 means they achieve one grade lower.

GP data. Quarterly data collection, July 2018 (DSR per 100,000)

These charts show all 33 wards in rank order by directly standardised rate (DSR). DSR removes the effect that differing age structures have on data, and allow comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas. GP data can only reflect those patients who visit their doctor. Certain groups within the population are known to present late, or not at all, therefore it is important to remember that GP data is not the whole of the picture. This data includes all Leeds GP registered patients who live within the ward. Obesity here is the rate within the population who have a recorded BMI.

Asthma (under 16s)

Ward	6,097
Leeds	6,286
Deprived fifth *	6,207

CHD

Ward	4,281
Leeds	3,791
Deprived fifth	4,661

Adult obesity (BMI>30)

Ward	27,047
Leeds	23,696
Deprived fifth	27,868

Cancer

Ward	3,214
Leeds	4,032
Deprived fifth	3,630

COPD

Ward	3,336
Leeds	2,591
Deprived fifth	4,561

Diabetes

Ward	7,343
Leeds	6,225
Deprived fifth	9,150

Common mental health issues

Ward	21,593
Leeds	22,184
Deprived fifth	21,898

Severe mental health issues (18+)

Ward	1,721
Leeds	1,309
Deprived fifth	1,943

Smoking (16+)

Ward	27,199
Leeds	18,319
Deprived fifth	27,516

If the ranked wards are significantly above or below the Leeds rate then they are coloured red or green accordingly, otherwise they are shown as white to indicate they are not significantly different to Leeds.
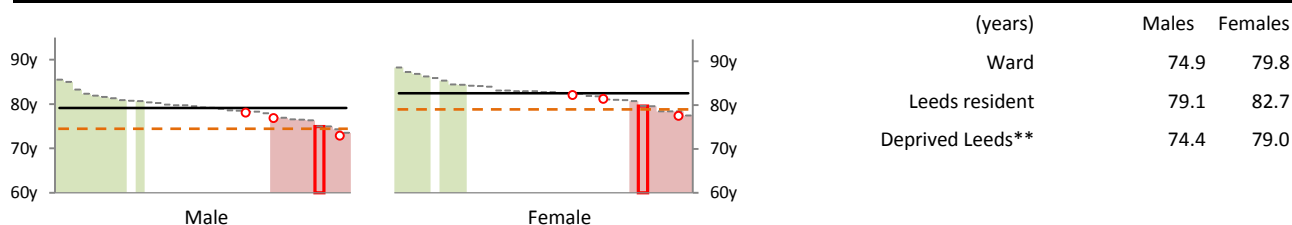
Obese smokers (adults for whom both records were updated within 12 months)

Women   Men

- Most deprived fifth
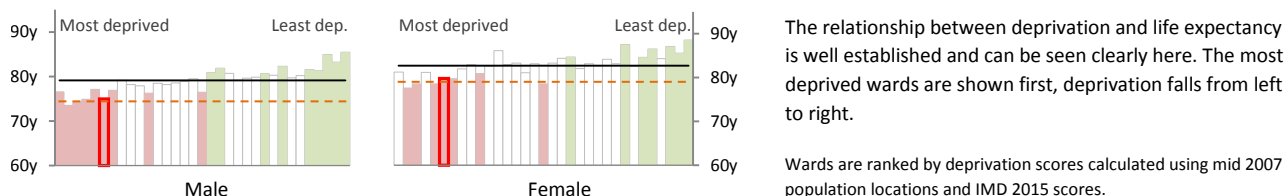- Mid ranges
- Least deprived fifth
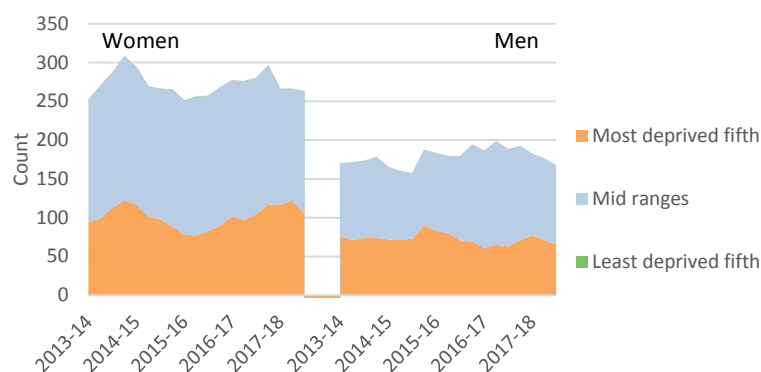
These charts show the number of obese smokers in this ward, by gender and deprivation levels. Patients living in the most deprived fifth of Leeds* are shown in orange.

There have always been large numbers in more deprived areas. Women (who are more likely to be clinically obese) outnumber men in this group.
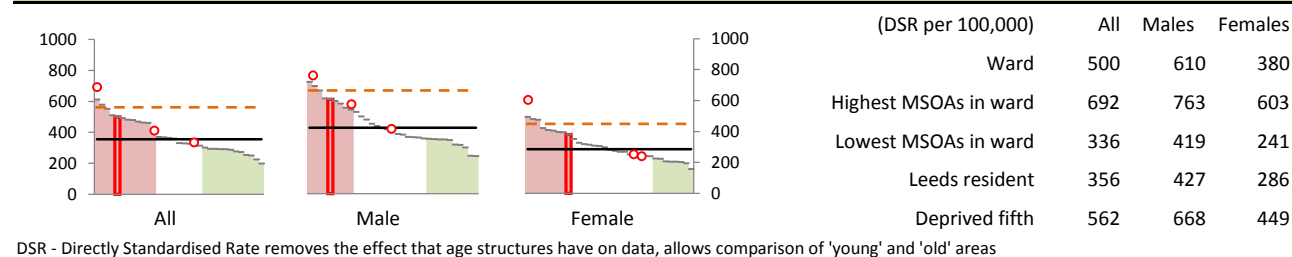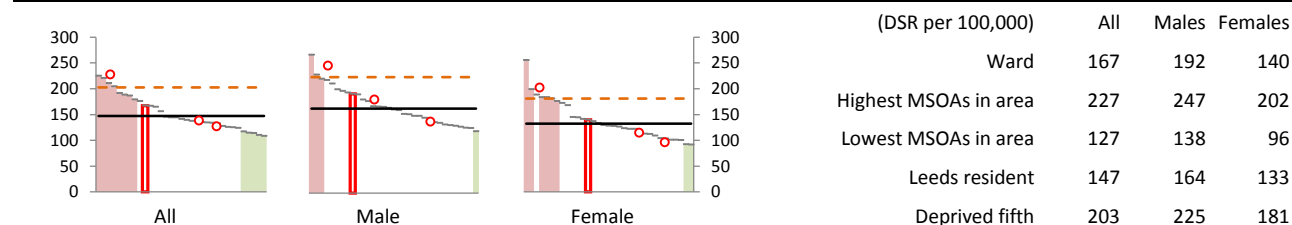
Life expectancy at birth, 2014-16 ranked wards

(years)	Males	Females
Ward	74.9	79.8
Leeds resident	79.1	82.7
Deprived Leeds**	74.4	79.0

Life expectancy at birth, 2014-16. *Ranked by deprivation*

The relationship between deprivation and life expectancy is well established and can be seen clearly here. The most deprived wards are shown first, deprivation falls from left to right.

Wards are ranked by deprivation scores calculated using mid 2007 population locations and IMD 2015 scores.

All cause mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards

(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	500	610	380
Highest MSOAs in ward	692	763	603
Lowest MSOAs in ward	336	419	241
Leeds resident	356	427	286
Deprived fifth	562	668	449

DSR - Directly Standardised Rate removes the effect that age structures have on data, allows comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas

Cancer mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards

(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	167	192	140
Highest MSOAs in area	227	247	202
Lowest MSOAs in area	127	138	96
Leeds resident	147	164	133
Deprived fifth	203	225	181

Circulatory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards

(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	122	166	75
Highest MSOAs in area	150	221	90
Lowest MSOAs in area	74	110	39
Leeds resident	82	113	52
Deprived fifth	141	188	94

Respiratory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards

(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	56	57	55
Highest MSOAs in area	90	97	85
Lowest MSOAs in area	35	26	39
Leeds resident	32	35	29
Deprived fifth	64	73	55