Health profile overview for Guiseley and Rawdon ward

Guiseley and Rawdon ward has a GP registered population of 24,448 with the majority of the ward population living in the least deprived fifth of Leeds. In Leeds terms the ward is ranked fourth least by deprivation score.

The age profile of this ward is quite different to Leeds, with more elderly but far fewer young adults.

This profile presents a high level summary of health related data sets for the Guiseley and Rawdon 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.

GP recorded ethnici	ty, top 5 in ward	% Ward	% Leeds
White British		94.5%	70%
Other White Backgrour	nd	2.0%	10%
Indian or British Indian		0.6%	3%
Chinese		0.5%	1%
White Irish		0.4%	1%
(July 2018, does not contain unknowns, blanks etc)			

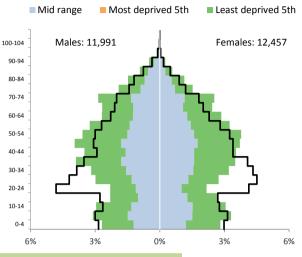
Pupil ethnicity, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
White British	3,194	90%	65%
Any other white background	71	2%	5%
Information not yet obtained	42	1%	1%
White and Black Caribbean	40	1%	2%
White and Asian	37	1%	1%

Pupil language, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
English	3,456	97%	79%
Chinese	11	0%	0%
French	11	0%	1%
Polish	9	0%	2%
Urdu	7	0%	0%
(Dupil data from January 2018 School Consus)			

(Pupil data from January 2018 School Census)

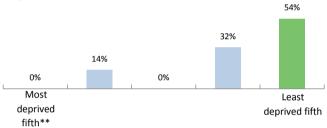
Population: 24,448

Comparison of ward Leeds age structures July 2018.



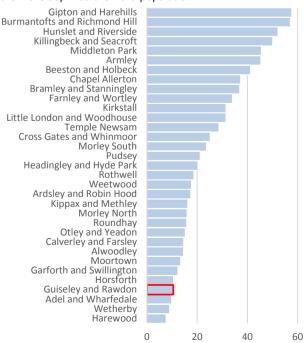
Deprivation in this ward

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



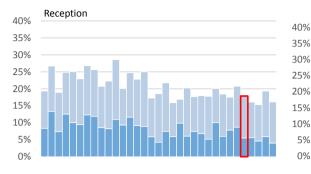
All wards by deprivation

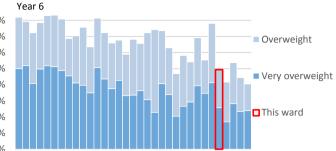
Wards are scored taking into account the numbers of people and the levels of deprivation where they live, the higher the score the more deprived the ward population.



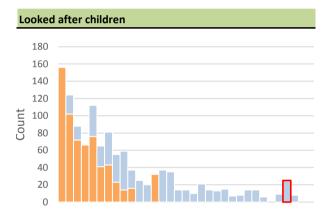
Child obesity - reception classes and year 6 classes

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.



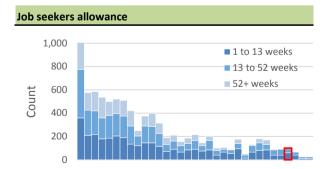


Because the wards are ranked by deprivation it is possible to see a fall in rates from left to right - the least deprived wards tend to have lower rates of child deprivation.



Number of looked after children in wards from 2016-17. Those living within the most deprived 5th of Leeds* are shown in orange. None of the 641 looked after children who are resident inside the most deprived 5th of Leeds are within this ward.

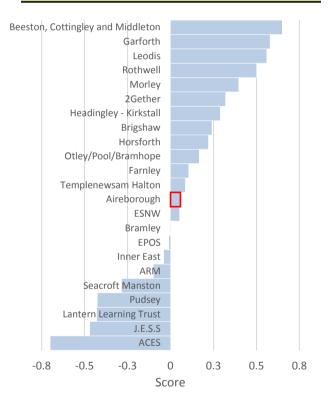
The wards are shown ranked by deprivation and despite variations in population sizes the general picture shows larger counts in more deprived areas.



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

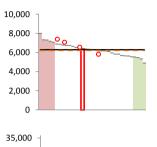


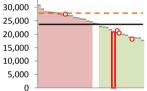
Progress8 scores for Leeds Childrens Clusters in descending order (2016-17). *Those that overlap significantly with this Ward are highlighted.*

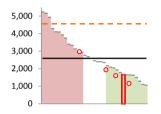
A School Cluster's Progress8 score is usually between -1 and +1. A score of +1 means that pupils attending schools in that cluster achieve one grade higher in each qualification than other similar pupils nationally. A score of -1 means they achieve one grade lower.

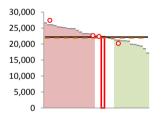
GP data. Quarterly data collection, July 2018 (DSR per 100,000)

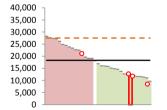
These charts show all 33 wards in rank order by directly standardised rate (DSR). DSR removes the effect that differing age structures have on data, and allow comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas. GP data can only reflect those patients who visit their doctor. Certain groups within the population are 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.

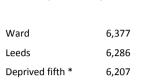












Asthma (under 16s)

Adult obesity (BMI>30)

Ward	20,913
Leeds	23,696
Deprived fifth	27,868

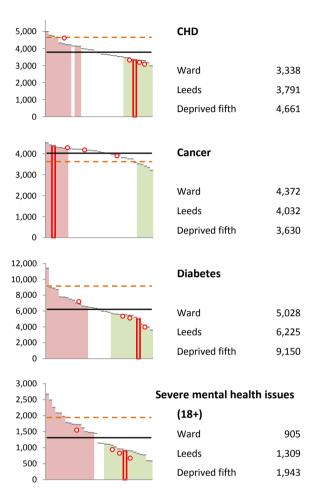
COPD	
Ward	1,660
Leeds	2,591
Deprived fifth	4,561

Common men	tal health issues
Ward	22,259

Leeds	22,184
Deprived fifth	21,898

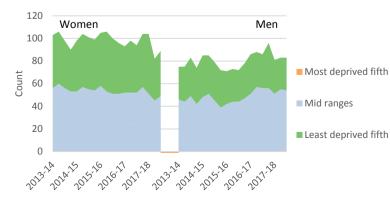
Smoking

(16+)	
Ward	12,183
Leeds	18,319
Deprived fifth	27,516



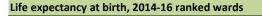
If the ranked wards are significantly above or below the Leeds rate then they are coloured red or green accordingly, otherwise they are shown as white to indicate they are not significantly different to Leeds.

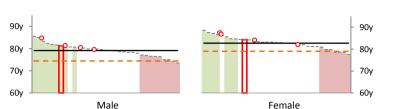
Obese smokers (adults for whom both records were updated within 12 months)



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.

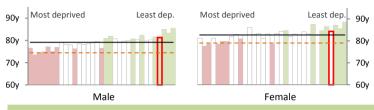
There have always been large numbers in more deprived areas. Women (who are more likely to be clinically obese) outnumber men in this group.





(years)MalesFemalesWard81.284.3Leeds resident79.182.7Deprived Leeds**74.479.0

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.

Ward

All

Males

(DSR per 100,000)

Highest MSOAs in ward

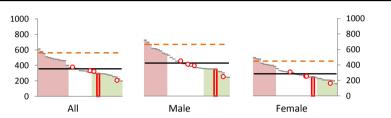
Lowest MSOAs in ward

Leeds resident

Deprived fifth

Females

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



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

**Deprived Leeds: areas of Leeds within the 10% most deprived in England, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation. *Most deprived fifth, or quintile of Leeds - divides Leeds into five areas from most to least deprived, using IMD2015 LSOA scores adjusted to MSOA2011 areas using mid-2012 GP registered population weighting. Ordnance Survey PSMA Data, Licence Number 100050507, (c) Crown Copyright 2011, All rights reserved. Mortality data copyright (c) 2016, re-used with the permission of the Health and Social Care Information Centre / NHS Digital. All rights reserved. GP data courtesy of Leeds GPs, only includes Leeds registered patients who are resident in the city.

Cancer mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards (DSR per 100,000) All Males Females Ward Highest MSOAs in area Lowest MSOAs in area Leeds resident All Male Deprived fifth Female Circulatory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards (DSR per 100,000) Males All Females Ward Highest MSOAs in area Lowest MSOAs in area Leeds resident ΔII Female Deprived fifth Male Respiratory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards (DSR per 100,000) All Males Females Ward Highest MSOAs in area Lowest MSOAs in area Leeds resident All Male Female Deprived fifth