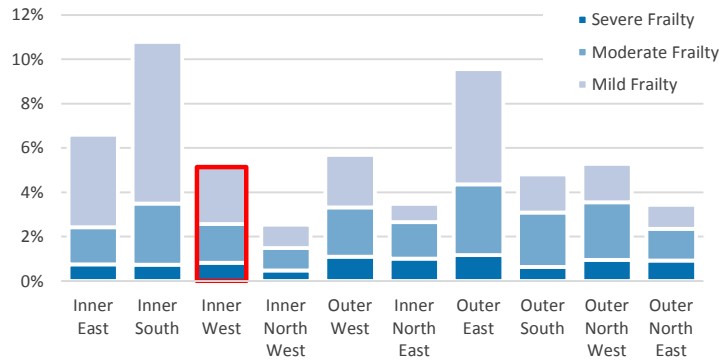


Frailty rates - all ages

GP data, April 2018

Rates of frailty (all ages) within whole populations. The Community Committees here are ordered from most deprived on the left to least deprived on the right.

Less deprived populations tend to have larger proportions of elderly patients, but in this chart the least deprived areas have some of the lowest rates of frailty.



Inner West Community Committee

The health and wellbeing of the Inner West Community Committee tends predominantly towards ill health. Over 20% of the population live in the most deprived fifth of Leeds**, and three quarters are living in the most deprived two fifths of Leeds. Life expectancy within the Community Committee is significantly lower than Leeds for males and females, and has been for some time.

The age structure bears some resemblance to that of Leeds overall, with slightly lower proportions of elderly people, more children, and a slight excess of young males compared to the city. GP recorded ethnicity shows the Community Committee to have very slightly larger proportions of “White background” than Leeds. Around 9% of the GP population in Leeds have no recorded ethnicity and are not included here, which needs to be taken into account. The pupil survey shows a similar picture.

Child obesity in Year 6 follows a visible relationship with deprivation and this area has almost the largest proportion of ‘very overweight’ in Leeds, it also has the 3rd largest number of ‘looked after children’.

Most GP recorded conditions for the population of this Community Committee are significantly higher than Leeds rates, the main exception is GP recorded cancer for which the area has the lowest rate in the city. This is not unexpected as deprived areas often have low GP recorded cancer due to non/late presentation.

Many areas of this committee are very deprived but one MSOA stands out – ‘Armley, New Wortley’ has the highest rates in the committee area for smoking, COPD and diabetes, and is very near the top for CHD and severe mental health issues.

The alcohol dependency test ‘Audit-C’ shows us that more men than women have scored highly, with proportions over double that of women for all age bands. Alcohol specific admissions to hospital are significantly above the Leeds rate for men. All-cause mortality is significantly above the Leeds average for the Community Committee and has been for many years, and while the male rate is falling steadily, the female rate has not altered much over time.

Cancer mortality rates are again much higher than Leeds, although male and female rates are not significantly different to each other. Circulatory disease mortality is well above Leeds but falling at a similar rate, male rates are significantly above those of women. Respiratory disease mortality shows a very steep climb and is now significantly above that of Leeds, both male and female rates are increasing fast and actually are not that different. Three MSOAs in this committee have respiratory disease mortality rates that are much higher than the rest, they are ‘Bramley’, ‘Burley’, and ‘Armley, New Wortley’, they are also the MSOA with virtually the highest smoking rates in this Community Committee area.

The **Map** shows this Community Committee as a black outline. Health data is available at MSOA level and must be aggregated to best-fit the committee boundary. The MSOAs used in this report are shaded orange.

* **Deprived Leeds:** areas of Leeds within the 10% most deprived in England, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation. ****Most deprived fifth of Leeds** - Leeds split into five areas from most to least deprived. **Ordnance Survey PSMA Data**, Licence Number 100050507, (c) Crown Copyright 2011, All rights reserved. **GP data** courtesy of Leeds GPs, only includes Leeds registered patients who are resident in the city. **Admissions data** Copyright © 2016, re-used with the permission of the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) / NHS Digital. All rights reserved.

