## Area overview profile for Outer North East Community Committee

This profile presents a high level summary of data sets for the Outer North East Community Committee, using closest match Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) to calculate the area.

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

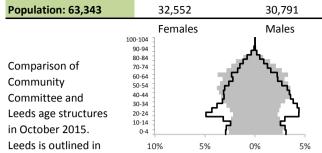
If a Community Committee is significantly above or below the Leeds rate then it is coloured as a dark grey bar, otherwise it is shown as white. Leeds overall is shown as a horizontal black line, Deprived Leeds\* (or the deprived fifth\*\*) is a dashed horizontal. The MSOAs that make up this area are shown as red circles and often range widely.

Pupil ethnicity, top 5	Area	% Area	% Leeds
White - British	5,080	73%	67%
Indian	367	5%	2%
Pakistani	261	4%	6%
Any other white backgroun	d 242	3%	4%
Any other Asian backgroun	d 132	2%	2%

(January 2016, top 5 in Community committee, corresponding Leeds value)

Pupil language, top 5	Area	% Area	% Leeds
English	6,047	90%	81%
Urdu	83	1%	3%
Panjabi	73	1%	1%
Arabic	49	1%	1%
Polish	43	1%	1%

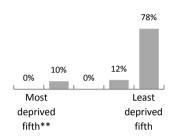
(January 2016, top 5 in Community committee, corresponding Leeds value)



black, Community Committee populations are shown as orange if inside the most deprived fifth of Leeds, or grey if elsewhere.

## Deprivation distribution

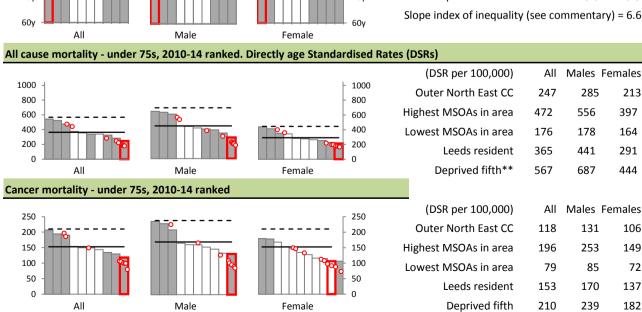
Proportions of this population within each deprivation 'quintile' or fifth of Leeds (Leeds therefore has equal proportions of 20%), October 2015.



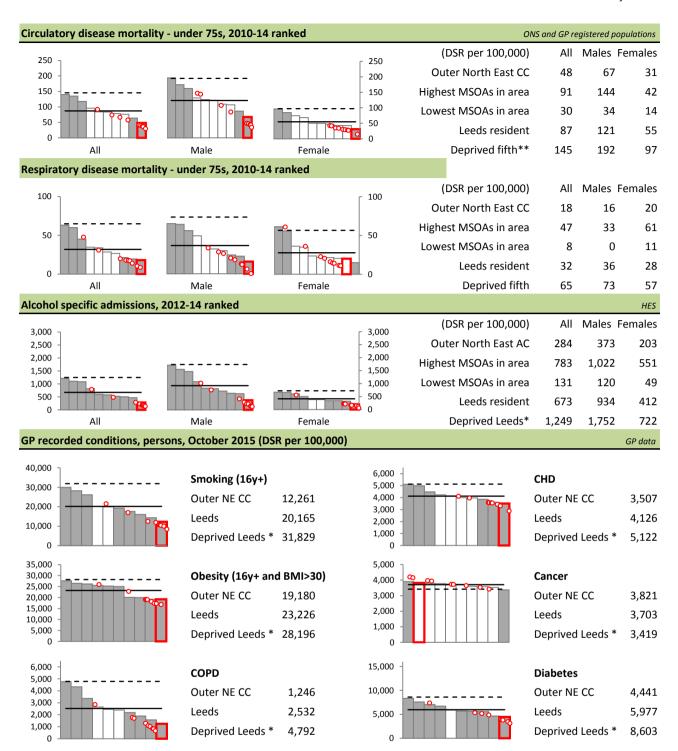
GP recorded ethnicity, top 5	% Area	% Leeds
White British	83%	71%
Other White Background	5%	10%
Indian or British Indian	4%	3%
Pakistani or British Pakistani	2%	3%
Other Ethnic Background	1%	2%

(October 2015, top 5 in Community committee, corresponding Leeds values)

## Life expectancy at birth, 2012-14 ranked Community Committees ONS and GP registered populations (years) ΑII Males Females 90y 90v Outer North East CC 85.4 83.5 87.0 80y 80y 79.2 Leeds resident 81.0 82.8 Deprived Leeds\* 77.1 75.0 79.5 70y 60y 60v Male Female



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



The GP data charts show all ten Community Committees 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 Community Committee. However, some areas of Leeds have low numbers of patients registered at Leeds practices; if too few then their data is excluded from the data here. Obesity here is the rate within the population who have a recorded BMI.

Map shows this Community Committee as a black outline, the combined best match MSOAs used in this report are the shaded area. \*Deprived Leeds: areas of Leeds within the 10% most deprived in England, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation. \*\*Most deprived fifth (quintile) of Leeds - Leeds split into five areas from most to least deprived, using IMD2015 LSOA scores adjusted to MSOA2011 areas. 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.



## **Outer North East Community Committee**

The health and wellbeing of the Outer North East Community Committee contains very wide variation across the full range of Leeds, overall looking very healthy within the city. None of the population live in the most deprived fifth of Leeds\*. Life expectancy within the 9 MSOA\*\* areas making up the Community Committee are mainly among the longest in Leeds but do include a reasonably wide variation, however, comparing single MSOA level life expectancies is not always suitable\*\*\*.

Instead the Slope Index of Inequality (Sii\*\*\*\*) is used as a measure of health inequalities in life expectancy at birth within a local area taking into account the whole population experience, not simply the difference between the highest and lowest MSOAs. The Sii for this Community Committee is 6.6 years and can be interpreted as the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived people in the Community Committee. Life expectancy was also calculated for the Community Committee (at which level it becomes more reliable), and the highest in Leeds overall.

The age structure bears very little resemblance to that of Leeds overall with many fewer young adults and greater proportions of those aged over 40. GP recorded ethnicity shows the Community Committee to have larger proportions of "White background" than Leeds. However 16% of the GP population in Leeds have no recorded ethnicity which needs to be taken into account here. The pupil survey shows a similar picture.

All-cause mortality for under 75s is well below the Leeds average for men and women, as well as overall for the Community Committee – the lowest rates in the city. Only two MSOAs are above Leeds the rate in every case - Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Moor Allerton.

Cancer, circulatory, and respiratory disease mortality rates are widely spread but in the main are at the very low end, the Community Committee rates are therefore very low. The same two MSOAs feature as the highest two in the Community Committee in each case here.

Alcohol specific admissions are concentrated at the very low end except for the *Moor Allerton* MSOA which is higher than Leeds rates for males, females, and overall. GP recorded smoking, obesity, CHD, COPD and diabetes rates are the lowest of all Community Committees with the same *Moor Allerton* MSOA being the highest in each case.

GP recorded cancer for the Community Committee is almost the highest in Leeds reflecting the low numbers in more deprived areas who are thought to present with symptoms late.

\*Deprived fifth of Leeds: The fifth of Leeds which are most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, using MSOAs.

\*\*MSOA: Middle Super Output Area, small areas of England to enable data processing at consistent and relatively fine level of detail.

MSOAs each have a code number such as E02002300, and locally they are named, in this sheet their names are in italics. MSOAs used in this report are the post 2011 updated versions; 107 in Leeds. \*\*\*Life expectancy: Life expectancy calculations are most accurate where the age structure of, and deaths within, of the subject area are regular. At MSOA level there are some extreme cases where low numbers of deaths and age structures very different to normal produce inconsistent LE estimates. So while a collection of MSOA life expectancy figures show us information on the city when they are brought together, as single items they are not suitable for comparison to another. This report displays Community Committee level life expectancy instead, and uses the MSOA calculations to produce the Slope Index of Inequality. \*\*\*\*Slope Index of Inequality: more details here <a href="http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/the-slope-index-of-inequality-sii-in-life-expectancy-interpreting-it-and-comparisons-across-london">http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/the-slope-index-of-inequality-sii-in-life-expectancy-interpreting-it-and-comparisons-across-london</a>. For this profile, MSOA level deprivation was calculated with July 2013 population weighted 2015IMD LSOA deprivation scores and MSOA level life expectancy in order to create the Sii.