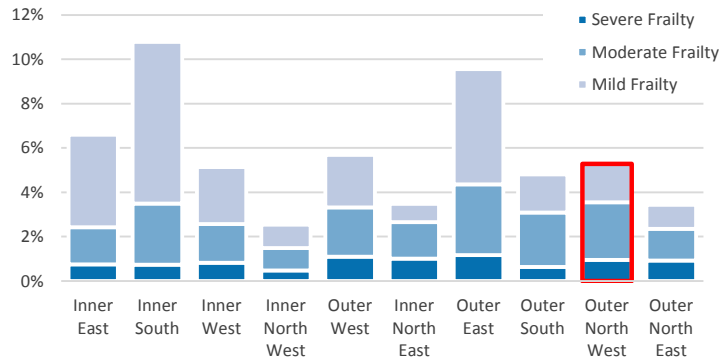


Frailty rates - all ages

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.



Outer North West Community Committee

The health and wellbeing of the Outer West Community Committee is in the very healthy range for the city. It is the third largest Community Committee in the city and none of the population live in the most deprived fifth of Leeds** with the majority living in the least deprived fifth of the city. Life expectancy for the Community Committee is significantly higher than Leeds overall and rising slowly.

The age structure bears little resemblance to that of Leeds overall with fewer young adults and greater proportions of young children and those aged over 40. GP recorded ethnicity shows the Community Committee to have 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 rates are the lowest in Leeds, while counts of ‘looked after children’ and adults receiving Job Seekers Allowance are virtually lowest too.

Smoking, CHD, obesity, COPD, diabetes, dementia and severe mental health issues are all very low compared to other Committees, although the MOSA ‘Yeadon - Henshaws, Southway, Westfields’ consistently features in the highest rates in the Community Committee. GP recorded cancer rates on the other hand are the highest of any Community Committee in the city and the only committee where the rate is significantly above that of Leeds, this is a situation where more deprived populations have lower cancer diagnosis rates despite risk factors such as obesity and smoking. Less deprived communities are more likely to take up screening, get treatment early, and ultimately live longer, resulting in GP records of cancer that are higher in less deprived areas.

The alcohol dependency test shows the usual gender differences which are borne out in the alcohol specific admissions, however the rates of alcohol dependency identified are much higher than average especially for men and this is not yet seen in admissions.

All-cause mortality for under 75s is second lowest in the city, significantly below the Leeds average, and showing distinct differences between men and women. Only one small area – ‘Yeadon - Henshaws, Southway, Westfields’ is above the Leeds rate. Circulatory disease mortality shows a very similar picture.

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.

