

To reference this document:

Seims A & White A (2019) The State of Women's Health in Leeds – supplementary data. Leeds, Leeds Council

## Supplementary Data

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Population data</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1.1 Age.....	4
1.2 Ethnicity .....	4
1.3 Claiming benefits .....	5
<b>2. Life expectancy</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Mortality</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1 All-cause mortality by MSOA .....	6
<b>4. Hospital admissions - All-causes</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>5. Cardiovascular disease</b> .....	<b>13</b>
5.1 Circulatory disease.....	13
5.1.1 Circulatory disease – admissions .....	14
5.2 Hypertension .....	15
5.2.1 Coronary Heart Disease Mortality .....	16
5.2.2 Stroke Mortality .....	16
<b>6. Cancer</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.1 Cancer – all causes.....	17
6.1.1 Cancer admissions .....	18
6.2 Lung cancer .....	20
6.2.1 Lung cancer admissions.....	20
6.3 Breast cancer .....	22
6.3.1 Breast cancer admissions .....	23
6.4 Bowel Cancer .....	24
6.4.1 Bowel cancer admissions.....	25
6.5 Cervical Cancer .....	27
6.5.1 Cervical cancer admissions.....	27
6.6 Oesophagus cancer.....	29
<b>7. Respiratory disease</b> .....	<b>30</b>
7.1 Respiratory disease – all causes .....	30
7.1.1 Respiratory disease – admissions .....	31
7.2 Asthma .....	32
7.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD).....	33

<b>8. Accidents and Falls .....</b>	<b>34</b>
8.1.1 Accidents .....	34
<b>8.2 Falls .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>9. Suicide and Self-Harm .....</b>	<b>36</b>
9.1 Suicide.....	36
9.2 Suicide Self Harm or Undetermined Intent.....	37
9.2.1 Self-Harm – Admissions .....	38
<b>10. Diabetes.....</b>	<b>40</b>
10.1 Type I.....	40
10.2 Diabetes Type II.....	40
10.2.1 Gestational diabetes .....	41
<b>11. Dementia.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>12. Lifestyle Factors.....</b>	<b>41</b>
12.1.1 Overweight .....	41
12.1.2 Physical Activity.....	43

## 1. Population data

### 1.1 Age

As of Jan 2018, there are 437,946 females in Leeds, with 78,105 aged 1-15 years, 289,657 aged 16-64 years and 70,184 are aged 65 years or older. This means that approximately two-thirds of the female population in Leeds is of working age (16-64 years), with the remainder of the population equally split between children and younger people (0-15) and older people (65 years or over).

The top ten MSOAs with the highest working age female population were:

1. City Centre (97.4%)
2. Little Woodhouse (94.1%)
3. Hyde Park, Burley (91.7%)
4. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (91.4%)
5. Headingley Central (90.6%)
6. Little London, Sheepscar (83.2%)
7. Burley (83.0%)
8. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (75.9%)
9. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (73.2%)
10. Chapel Allerton Village (72.9%)

The top ten MSOAs with the highest older age female population were:

1. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (32.9%)
2. Wetherby West (29.8%)
3. Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston (28.4%)
4. Manston, Stanks (28.1%)
5. Garforth (27.8%)
6. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (27.5%)
7. Otley (25.7%) and Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner (25.7%)
8. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (25.3%)
8. Cookridge, Holt Park (25.3%)
8. Halton, Whitkirk (25.3%)

### 1.2 Ethnicity

Ethnicity was only known for 384,837 females (90.4% of the female population). Approximately 80% of the female population in Leeds are of white ethnicity, with nearly 20% of other ethnicity (largely Asian/Asian British).

For those who have stated ethnicity, 7 MSOAs have a non-white (excludes white British, other white and white Irish) population greater than 50%. These MSOAs were:

1. Harehills Triangle (75.2%)

2. Beeston Hill (61.6%)
3. Chapeltown (60.3%)
4. Little London, Sheepscar (58.5%)
5. Harehills (56.5%)
6. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (55.8%)
7. Gipton North (51.3%)

At least 40% of the population in the top five of these MSOAs are from Asian/Asian British and Black/African/Caribbean ethnic groups, with nearly 52% of the population in Harehills Triangle being of Asian/Asian British ethnicity.

Where non-white ethnicity includes non-white British ethnic groups (exc White British but inc White Irish and Other White ), 14 MSOAs have a non-white British population greater than 50%. The top five MSOAs were:

1. Harehills Triangle (90.6%)
2. Harehills (82.5%)
3. Beeston Hill (78.6%)
4. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (73.8%)
5. Chapeltown (72.4%)

When exploring where ethnic minorities are clustered, 59.0% of Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi females live in just three MSOAs (Harehills Triangle, 31.0% of all that population; Beeston Hill, 17.2%; and Chapeltown, 10.9%); 23.2% of all Black Caribbean females live in Chapeltown; and 60.5% of Chinese women live in three MSOAs (Little Woodhouse, 21.9%; Little London Sheepscar, 21.9%; and City centre, 16.7%)

### 1.3 Claiming benefits

A total of 4,180 unemployed women aged 16 and over in Leeds were claiming benefits in the form of Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit whilst required to look for work (data from Aug 2018). This is equivalent to approximately 1% of the female 16+ population in Leeds – note that this does not reflect the true unemployment rate as there are unemployed women who are not claiming benefits<sup>1</sup>. Prevalence of females claiming unemployment benefit ranged from 0.2% in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 5.6% in Beeston Hill. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest prevalence of women claiming unemployment benefits were:

1. Beeston Hill (5.6%)
2. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (4.8%)

---

<sup>1</sup> These might include those choosing not to work, have taken on a caring role, or looking for work but choosing not to claim benefits

3. Armley, New Wortley (4.7%)
3. Seacroft South (4.7%)
5. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (4.4%)
6. Harehills (4.3%)
7. Harehills Triangle (4.2%)
7. Belle Isle North (4.2%)
9. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (4.1%)
10. Middleton and Westwoods (3.9%)

## 2. Life expectancy

Life expectancy for women in Leeds is 3.6 years greater than for men when considering the population of the city. Trend data suggests that life expectancy has increased by 0.6% in the past 6 years for men, but only by 0.4% for women.

Life expectancy analysed by MSOA (2014-2016) ranged from 74.6 years in City Centre to 90.6 years in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood – a gap of 16 years. The top ten MSOAs with the lowest life expectancy were:

1. City Centre (74.6 years; CI 65.9 to 83.4)
2. Holbeck (75.6 years; CI 72.9 to 78.2)
2. Middleton and Westwoods (75.6 years; CI 73.1 to 78.0)
4. Hyde Park, Burley (76.9 years; CI 70.1 to 83.7)
5. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (77.3 years; CI 75.0 to 79.6)
6. Armley, New Wortley (77.5 years; CI 75.1 to 80.0)
7. Farnley (77.6 years; CI 75.1 to 80.1)
8. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (77.8 years; CI 75.0 to 80.6)
8. Belle Isle North (77.8 years; CI 75.0 to 80.7)
10. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (78.2 years; CI 75.8 to 80.5)

Analysis by ward shows that life expectancy ranged from 77.6 years in Burmantofts and Richmond Hill to 88.6 in Harewood – a gap of 11 years. The top five wards with the lowest life expectancy were:

1. Burmantofts and Richmond Hill (77.6 years; CI 76.3 to 79.0)
2. Middleton Park (78.6 years; CI 77.3 to 79.9)
2. Headingley and Hyde Park (78.6 years; CI 76.1 to 81.0)
4. Hunslet and Riverside (78.6 years; CI 77.1 to 80.0)
5. Beeston and Holbeck (79.7 years; CI 78.2 to 81.2)

## 3. Mortality

### 3.1 All-cause mortality by MSOA

Data are 3 year average DSRs from 2014-2016

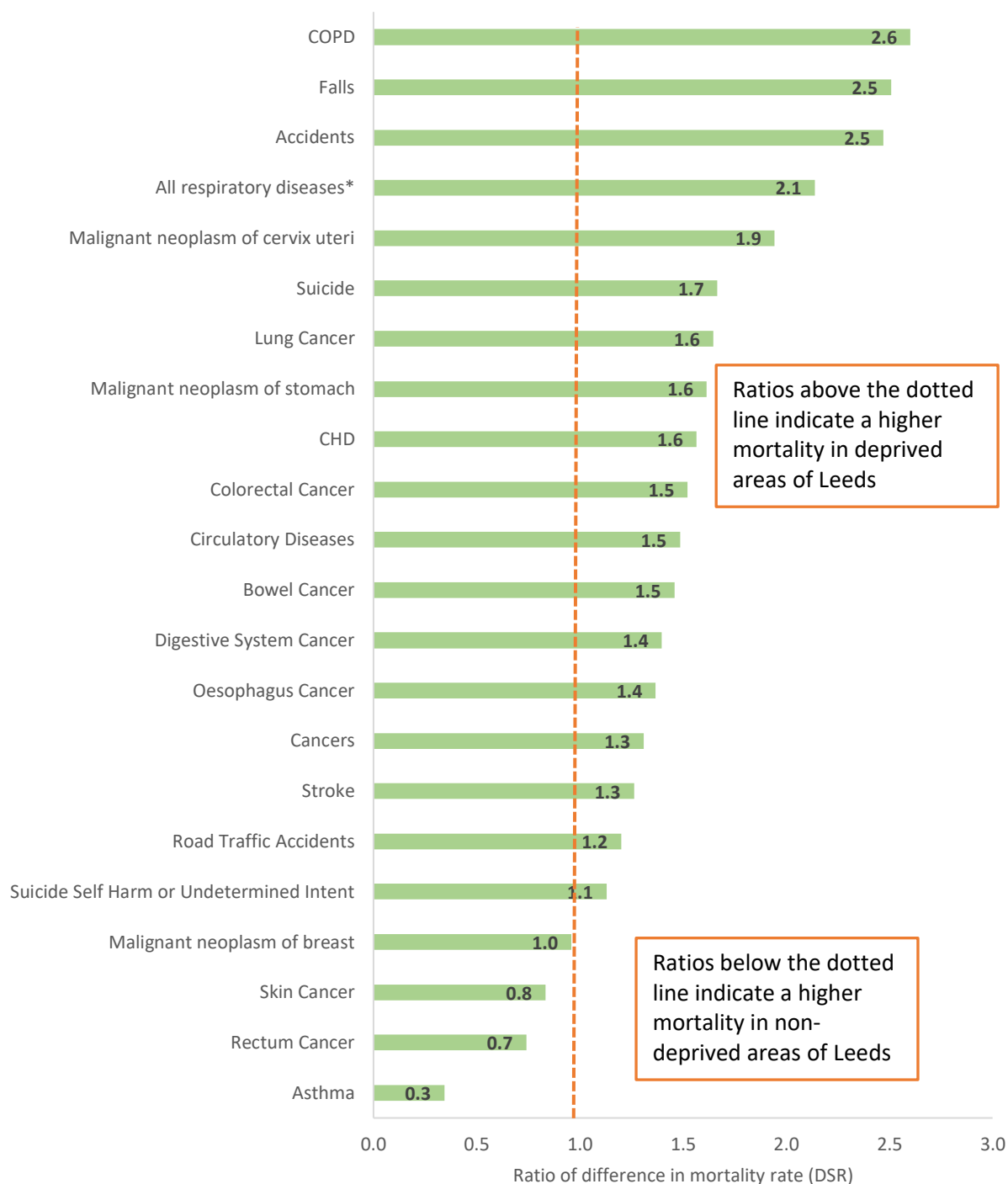
All-cause mortality (all ages) ranged from 461.6 in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 1,924.9 in Holbeck. The highest mortality rate is therefore more than double that observed across Leeds (2.2 times higher). The top ten MSOAs in order of highest mortality were:

1. Holbeck (1,924.9)
2. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (1,612.6)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (1,581.8)
4. Headingley Central (1,579.5)
5. Middleton and Westwoods (1,550.4)
6. Farnley (1,361.1)
7. Armley, New Wortley (1,336.7)
8. Belle Isle North (1,307.5)
9. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (1,292.9)
10. Swarcliffe (1,282.1)

All-cause mortality (U75) rate (DSR) ranged from 91.9 in Wetherby West to 662.9 in Middleton and Westwoods. The highest mortality rate is therefore more than double that observed across Leeds (2.4 times higher). The top ten MSOAs in order of highest mortality were:

1. Middleton and Westwoods (662.9)
2. City Centre (624.9)
3. Little London, Sheepscar (580.8)
4. Holbeck (576.8)
5. Bramley (547.5)
6. Armley, New Wortley (539.8)
7. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (530.9)
8. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (525.9)
9. Belle Isle North (517.6)
10. Little Woodhouse (504.2)

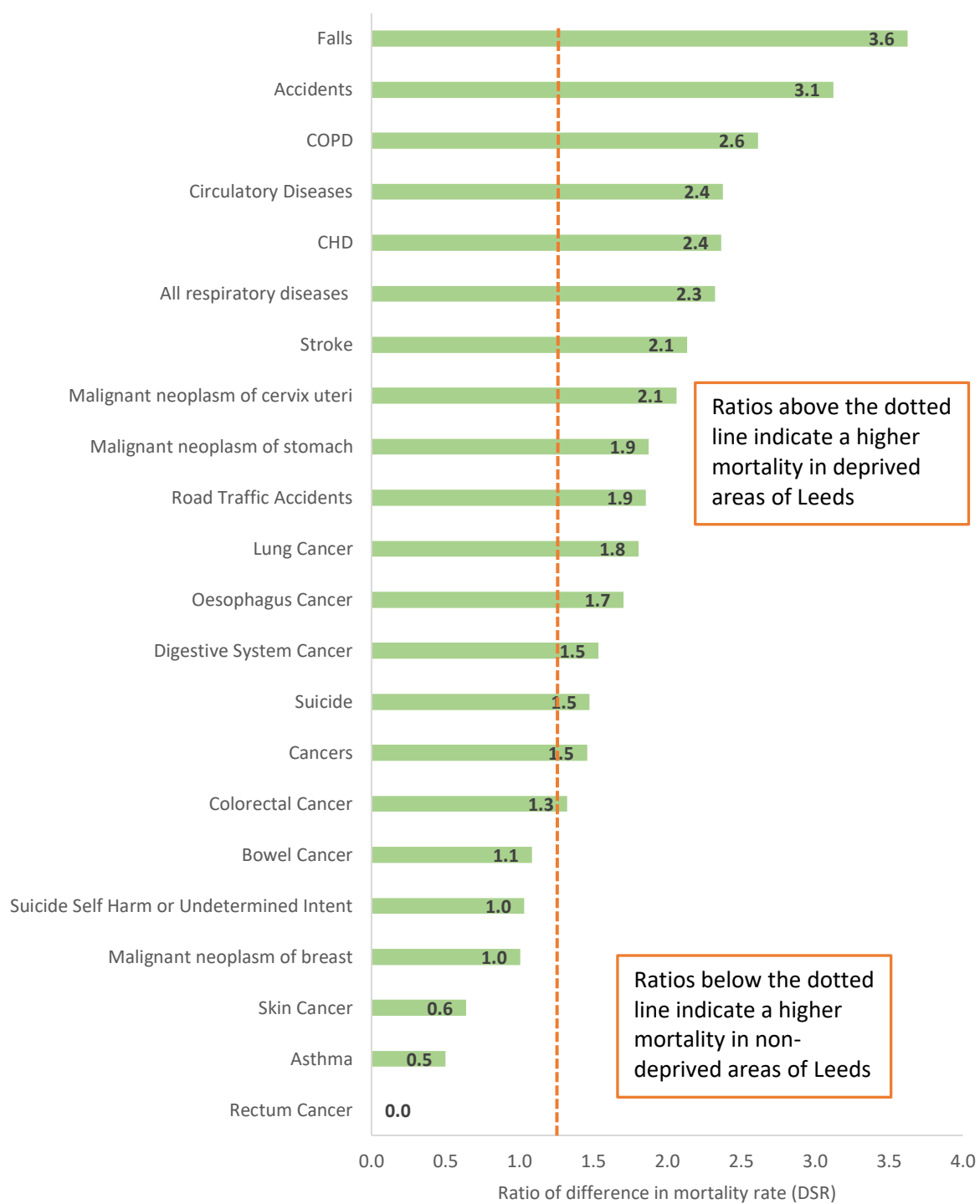
When exploring inequalities between deprived and non-deprived for individual causes of mortality (all ages), there are extensive differences, with many causes of disease having a ratio 1.5 times higher in deprived vs non-deprived areas (see below). COPD, falls and accidents are the highest ratio differences, with mortality in deprived areas around 2.5 times higher than non-deprived (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Mortality rate by cause (2014-2016, DSR) for females (all ages) ranked by deprivation ratio**

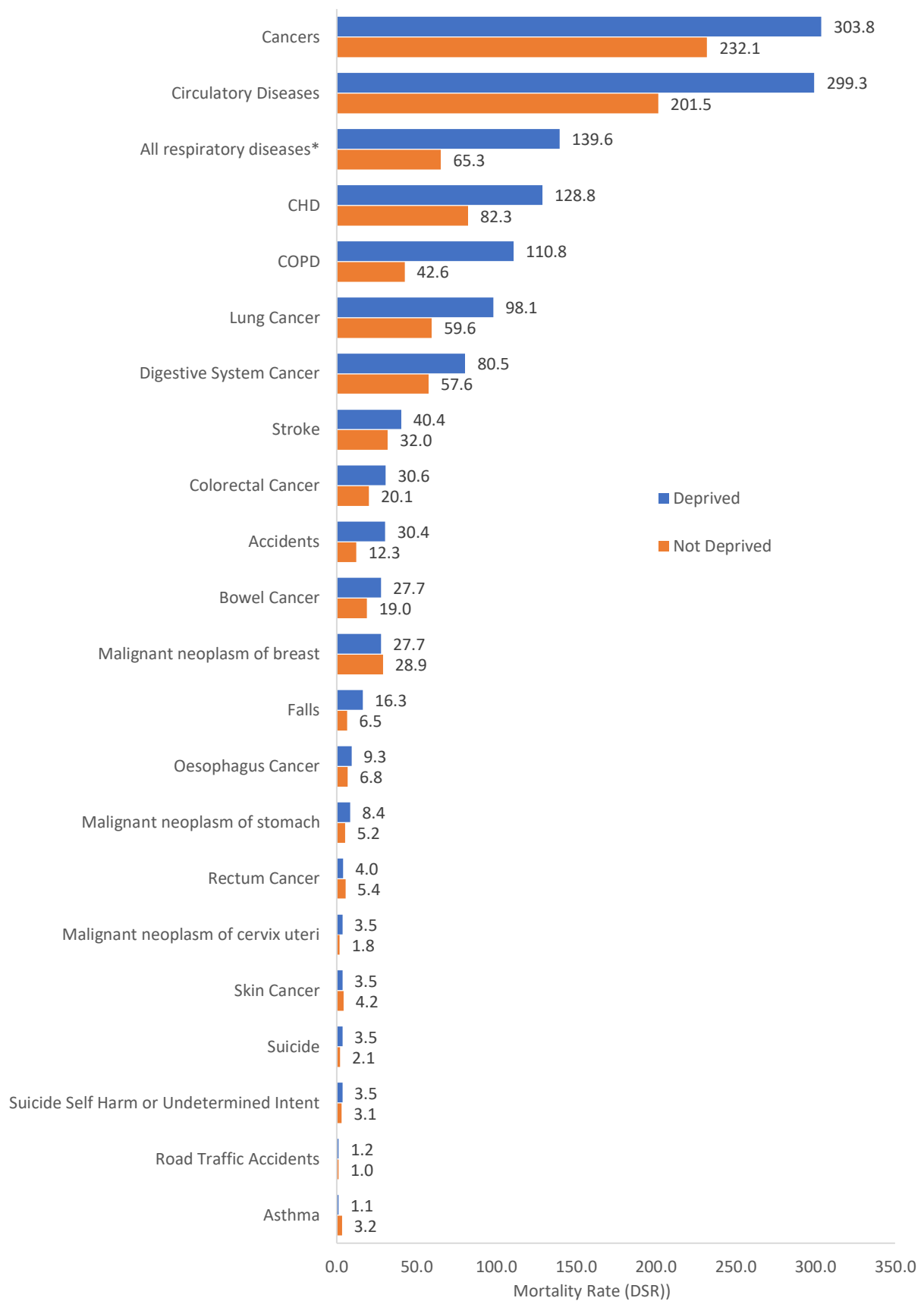
When exploring inequalities between deprived and non-deprived for individual causes of mortality in women under the age of 75 years there are more extensive differences, with many causes of disease having a ratio 1.5 times higher in deprived vs non-deprived areas (Figure 2). For females under the age of 75 years, mortality associated with falls and accidents is around 3.5 times higher in deprived areas compared to non-deprived.



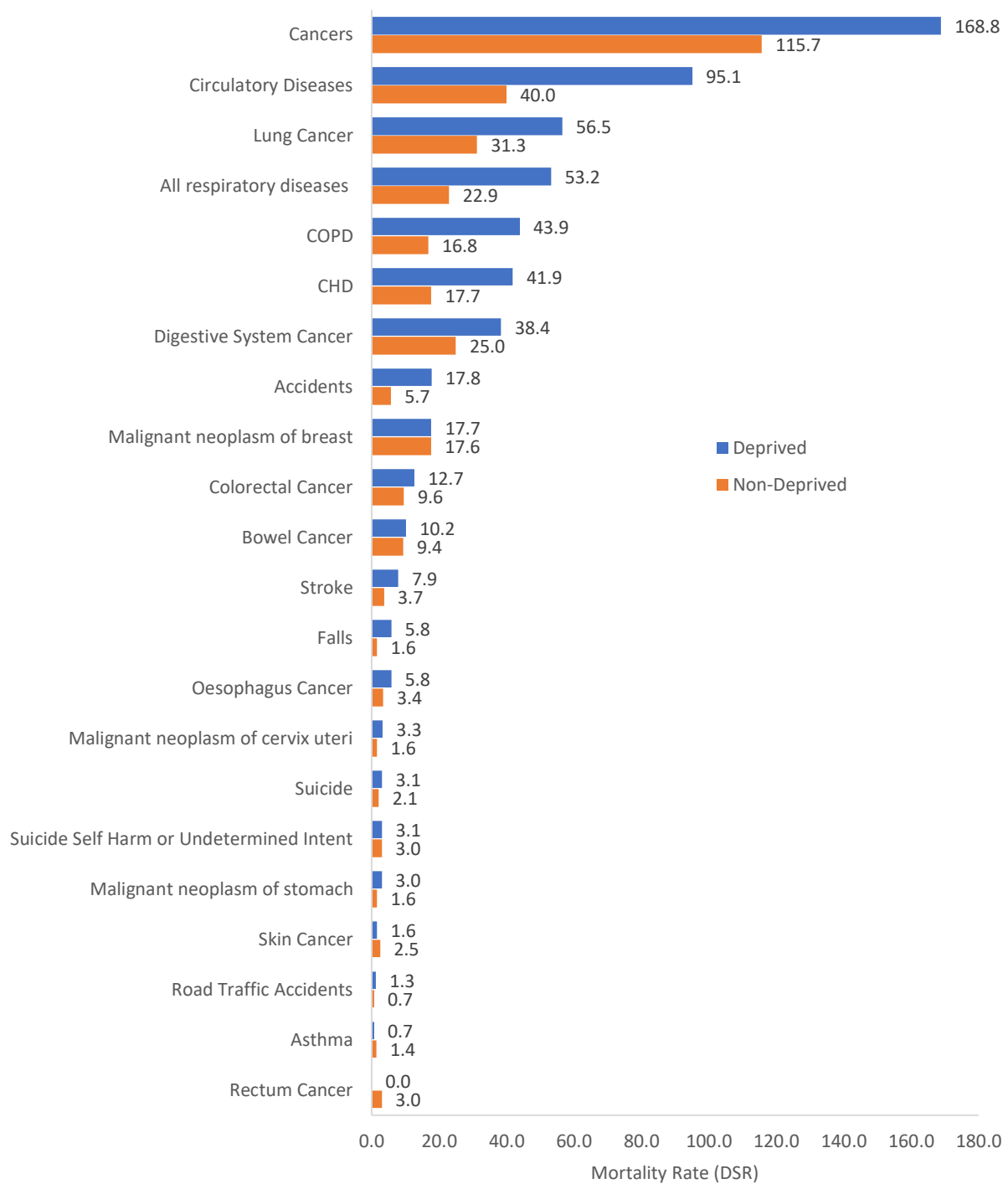


**Figure 2. Mortality rate by cause (2014-2016, DSR) for females (U75) ranked by deprivation ratio**

The actual mortality rates by deprivation are shown in Figures 3 and 4



**Figure 3. Mortality rate by cause (2014-2016, DSR) for females (all ages) ranked by deprivation**



**Figure 4. Mortality rate by cause (2014-2016, DSR) for females (U75) ranked by deprivation**

#### 4. Hospital admissions - All-causes

The DSR for emergency in-patient admissions (all ages) ranged from 6,635.0 in Horsforth - Brownberries, West End to 19,192.5 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest DSR were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (19,192.5)
2. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (17,588.2)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (15,394.4)
4. Farnley (15,323.1)
5. Armley, New Wortley (14,813.7)
6. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (14,685.9)
7. Bramley (14,468.2)
8. Swarcliffe (14,042.9)
9. Seacroft South (14,025.6)
10. Gipton North (14,005.3)

The DSR for emergency in-patient admissions (under 75) ranged from 4,557.5 in Arthington, Bramhope, Pool and Carlton to 14,079.5 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest DSR were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (14,079.5)
2. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (13,247.7)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (11,149.4)
4. Seacroft South (11,075.7)
5. Farnley (10,911.6)
6. Bramley (10,686.4)
7. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (10,483.8)
8. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (10,430.5)
9. Seacroft North (10,320.3)
10. Armley, New Wortley (10,267.9)

The DSR for elective in-patient admissions (all ages) ranged from 9,419.7 in City Centre to 27,669.2 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest DSR were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (27,669.2)
2. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (18,594.3)
3. Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield (18,228.3)
4. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (17,710.5)
5. Rothwell (17,706.1)
6. East Ardsley (17,636.9)
7. Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (17,600.8)

8. Halton, Whitkirk (17,412.1)
9. Seacroft South (17,317.3)
10. East Garforth (17,044.0)

The DSR for elective in-patient admissions (under 75) ranged from 85,31.0 in Headingley Central to 25,553.9 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest DSR were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (25,553.9)
2. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (17,465.2)
3. Seacroft South (16,448.8)
4. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (16,207.4)
5. Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield (16,201.5)
6. Halton, Whitkirk (16,183.5)
7. East Ardsley (15,952.4)
8. Rothwell (15,846.1)
9. Gipton North (15,422.1)
10. East Garforth (15,405.4)

## 5. Cardiovascular disease

### 5.1 Circulatory disease

For women of all ages, circulatory disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 217.9, however this ranged from 85.8 in Alwoodley West to 661.0 in Headingley Central, which was three times the rate observed across the city. City Centre was the only MSOA with a DSR of 0. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Headingley Central (661.0)
2. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (434.4)
3. Belle Isle South (426.1)
4. Bramley (414.6)
5. Beeston Hill (404.8)
6. Swarcliffe (393.6)
7. Holbeck (373.3)
8. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (366.3)
9. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (340.5)
10. Burley (335.1)

For women under 75, circulatory disease was a cause of mortality in 105 out of 107 MSOAs (98%). Circulatory disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 49.5, however this ranged from 7.4 in Wetherby West to 184.2 in Halton Moor, Wykebecks. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (184.2)
2. Headingley Central (179.1)
3. Belle Isle South (151.6)
4. Little London, Sheepscar (147.0)
5. Seacroft South (133.5)
6. Beeston Hill (123.4)
7. Burley (120.8)
8. Little Woodhouse (118.7)
9. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (113.0)
10. Gipton North (112.1)

#### 5.1.1 Circulatory disease – admissions

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for circulatory disease (all ages) ranged from 206.4 in City Centre to 1,559.6 in Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (1,559.6)
2. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (1,538.0)
3. Armley, New Wortley (1,516.0)
4. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (1,482.9)
5. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (1,393.8)
6. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (1,387.1)
7. Farnley (1,369.5)
8. Little Woodhouse (1,351.5)
9. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (1,345.3)
10. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (1,340.6)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for circulatory disease (all ages) ranged from 263.4 in Beeston Hill to 966.5 in Wetherby West. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Wetherby West (966.5)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (896.5)
3. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (857.3)
4. Armley, New Wortley (841.5)
5. Pudsey - Waterloos, Tyersals, Westroyds (828.6)
6. Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords (791.3)
7. Tinshill (775.7)
8. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (757.1)
9. Swarcliffe (731.5)
10. Farnley (726.9)

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for circulatory disease (under 75 years) ranged from 173.0 in Scarcroft, Scholes and Shadwell to 1087.1 in Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (1,087.1)
2. Holbeck (1,037.9)
3. Little Woodhouse (878.3)
4. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (827.9)
5. Armley, New Wortley (804.8)
6. Gipton South (791.7)
7. Moor Allerton (756.7)
8. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (754.8)
9. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (737.0)
10. Bramley Hill Top, Raynville and Wyther Park (721.5)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for circulatory disease (under 75 years) ranged from 222.0 in Burley to 878.2 in Halton Moor, Wykebecks. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (878.2)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (862.6)
3. Wetherby West (811.9)
4. Tinsill (749.7)
5. Pudsey - Waterloos, Tyersals, Westroyds (736.4)
6. Farnley (721.6)
7. Meanwood (720.3)
8. Gamble Hill, Moorside (713.1)
9. Armley, New Wortley (710.8)
10. New Farnley, Lower Wortley (695.3)

## 5.2 Hypertension

In Leeds the prevalence (DSR, July 2018) of hypertension for women was 14,705 but ranged from 9,753 in City Centre to 20,226 in Middleton and Westwoods. The top ten MSOAs with the highest prevalence of hypertension in women were:

1. Middleton and Westwoods (20,226; CI 19,115 to 21,336)
2. Harehills Triangle (19,928; CI 19,067 to 20,789)
3. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (19,817; CI 20,675 to 18,958)
4. Belle Isle North (19,543; CI 18,295 to 20,791)
5. Holbeck (19,386; CI 18,430 to 20,342)
6. Harehills (18,769; CI 18,021 to 19,517)
7. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (18,655; CI 17,704 to 19,607)
8. Chapeltown (18,627; CI 17,721 to 19,532)
9. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (18,548; CI 17,593 to 19,503)
10. Belle Isle South (18,543; CI 17,132 to 19,953)

### 5.2.1 Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

For women of all ages, coronary heart disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 90.0, however this ranged from 30.3 in Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield to 256.1 in Headingley Central. City Centre was the only MSOA with a DSR of 0. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Headingley Central (256.1)
2. Holbeck (220.9)
3. Burley (214.6)
4. Little Woodhouse (209.2)
5. Hyde Park, Burley (207.9)
6. Bramley (191.8)
7. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (191.1)
8. Little London, Sheepscar (185.9)
9. Swarcliffe (185.6)
10. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (162.9)

For women under 75, CHD was a cause of mortality in 89 out of 107 MSOAs (83%). CHD mortality rate (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 21.8, however this ranged from 7.5 in Alwoodley West to 129.8 in Headingley Central. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Headingley Central (129.8)
2. Little Woodhouse (18.7)
3. Harehills (106.4)
4. Holbeck (95.5)
5. Burley (88.8)
6. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (87.9)
7. Little London, Sheepscar (84.4)
8. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (76.8)
9. Harehills Triangle (76.4)
10. Gipton North (66.5)

### 5.2.2 Stroke Mortality

For women of all ages, stroke was a cause of mortality in 101 out of 107 MSOAs (94%). Stroke mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 33.4, however this ranged from 5.7 in Moor Allerton to 93.7 in Belle Isle South. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Belle Isle South (93.7)
2. Thornbury (92.6)



3. Harehills (89.7)
4. Brackenwood and Gledhow (89.1)
5. Seacroft South (84.7)
6. Carr Manor (78.3)
7. Morley East (68.7)
8. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (67.6)
9. Chapel Allerton Village (67.0)
10. Beeston Hill (65.7)

For women under 75, stroke was a cause of mortality in only 31 out of 107 MSOAs (29%). Stroke mortality DSR (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 4.4, however this ranged from 7.5 in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 34.6 in Cookridge, Holt Park. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest stroke mortality were:

1. Cookridge, Holt Park (34.6)
2. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingham (24.0)
3. Seacroft South (23.0)
4. Carr Manor (22.3)
5. Calverley, Farsley North (20.7)
6. Farnley (19.8)
7. Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords (19.1) and West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (19.1)
8. Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield (18.8)
9. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (17.2)
10. Belle Isle South (17.1)

## 6. Cancer

### 6.1 Cancer – all causes

Between 2006 and 2016, mortality rate from cancer for females in Leeds decreased for all ages by approximately 8%, falling from 266 to 244 (the lowest over the analysed time period). Similarly, mortality rate for females under 75 decreased by approximately 16%, falling from 148 to 124 (also the lowest observed over the analysed time period).

For women of all ages, cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 243.5, however this ranged from 94.7 in Burley to 507.7 in City Centre, which was double the rate seen across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. City Centre (507.7)
2. Belle Isle North (488.2)
3. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (450.4)
4. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (422.6)
5. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (416.9)
6. Holbeck (416.8)
7. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (411.3)
8. Middleton and Westwoods (398.2)
9. Farnley (390.5)
10. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (368.3)

For women under 75 years of age, cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 124.0, however this ranged from 26.0 in Wetherby West to 552.3 in City Centre, which was over four times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. City Centre (552.3)
2. Hyde Park, Burley (336.9)
3. Belle Isle North (282.8)
4. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (268.0)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (265.8)
6. Middleton and Westwoods (231.1)
7. Gipton South (223.9)
8. Farnley (212.6)
9. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (208.5)
10. Holbeck (207.9)

### 6.1.1 Cancer admissions

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for cancer (all ages) ranged from 102.0 in Churwell to 728.8 in Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (728.8)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (576.3)
3. City Centre (473.3)
4. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (434.1)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (419.0)
6. Chapeltown (417.3)
7. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (414.1)

8. Seacroft South (409.6)
9. Farnley (408.8)
10. Bramley (388.9)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for cancer (all ages) ranged from 277.9 in Beeston Hill to 3778.5 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (,3778.5)
2. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (3,560.4)
3. West Ardsley (3,298.7)
4. East Ardsley (3,131.1)
5. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (3,105.9)
6. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (2,768.9)
7. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (2,483.4)
8. East Garforth (2,480.2)
9. Wetherby West (2,408.6)
10. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (2,201.9)

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for cancers (under 75 years) ranged from 36.9 in Headingley Central to 514.9 in City Centre. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. City Centre (514.9)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (453.1)
3. Chapeltown (427.9)
4. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (424.8)
5. Gipton North (361.4)
6. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (334.2)
7. West Ardsley (327.3)
8. Bramley (326.9)
9. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (298.2)
10. Farnley (290.7)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for cancers (under 75 years) ranged from 269.3 in Beeston Hill to 3,011.9 in Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (3,011.9)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (2,988.2)
3. West Ardsley (2,966.5)
4. East Ardsley (2,914.0)
5. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (2,571.3)
6. East Garforth (2,484.6)
7. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (2,416.6)

8. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (1,991.0)
9. Thornbury (1,764.1)
10. Rothwell (1,736.0)

## 6.2 Lung cancer

For women of all ages, lung cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 65.7, however this ranged from 7.3 in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 185.1 in City Centre, which was nearly three times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. City Centre (185.1)
2. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (172.1)
3. Gipton South (158.5)
4. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (157.1)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (155.7)
6. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (153.8)
7. Farnley (152.4)
8. Middleton and Westwoods (152.1)
9. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (138.8)
10. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (128.3)

For women under 75, lung cancer was a cause of mortality in 98 out of 107 MSOAs (92%). Lung cancer mortality DSR (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 35.2, however this ranged from 7.4 in Alwoodley East to 201.4 in City Centre which was nearly six times the rate across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

11. City Centre (201.4)
12. Gipton North (116.1)
13. Gipton South (109.3)
14. Farnley (106.2)
15. Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords (100.7)
16. Holbeck (99.1)
17. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (88.1)
18. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (87.7)
19. Bramley (85.8)
20. Hyde Park, Burley (79.4)
- 21.

### 6.2.1 Lung cancer admissions

In-patient emergency admissions (all ages) for lung cancer occurred across 98 out of 107 MSOAs (92%). Emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for lung cancer (all ages) ranged from 5.8 in Seacroft North to 330.7 in Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (330.7)
2. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (187.5)
3. Gipton North (184.7)
4. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (153.7)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (130.6)
6. Gipton South (108.1)
7. Seacroft South (96.3)
8. West Ardsley (88.3)
9. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (84.8)
10. Middleton and Westwoods (83.4)

In-patient elective admissions (all ages) for lung cancer occurred across 102 out of 107 MSOAs (95%). Elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for lung cancer (all ages) ranged from 9.1 in Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner to 786.3 in Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (786.3)
2. West Ardsley (378.9)
3. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (343.6)
4. East Garforth (337.0)
5. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (288.4)
6. East Ardsley (277.5)
7. Kippax (237.5)
8. Little Woodhouse (233.5)
9. Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield (223.9)
10. Morley West (214.5)

In-patient emergency admissions (under 75s) for lung cancer occurred across 80 out of 107 MSOAs (75%). Emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 6.6 in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 185.8 in Gipton North. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Gipton North (185.8)
2. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (163.5)
3. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (144.4)
4. Gipton South (79.9)
5. West Ardsley (79.7)
6. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (78.2)
7. East Ardsley (75.3)

8. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (63.4)
9. Kirkstall (61.4)
10. Meanwood 6 Estates (58.1)

In-patient elective admissions (under 75s) for lung cancer occurred across 99 out of 107 MSOAs (93%). Elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 5.6 in Little London, Sheepscar to 430.4 in Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (430.4)
2. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (364.2)
3. West Ardsley (364.0)
4. East Garforth (353.2)
5. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (317.0)
6. Kippax (260.9)
7. East Ardsley (247.5)
8. Kippax East, Ledston, Micklefield (221.4)
9. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (206.3)
10. City Centre (201.5)

### 6.3 Breast cancer

For women of all ages, breast cancer was a cause of mortality in 97 out of 107 MSOAs (91%). Breast cancer mortality DSR (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 28.6, however this ranged from 6.6 in Alwoodley West to 105.7 in Belle Isle North, which was over three times the rate across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Belle Isle North (105.7)
2. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (94.0)
3. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (75.7)
4. Thornbury (74.6)
5. Hyde Park, Burley (74.3)
6. Calverley, Farsley North (63.8)
7. Colton and Austhorpe (62.0)
8. Otley (60.6)
9. Horsforth - Brownberries, West End (57.2)
10. Horsforth, New Road Side, Stanhopes and Rawdon South (56.7)

For women under 75, breast cancer was a cause of mortality in 82 out of 107 MSOAs (77%). Breast cancer mortality DSR (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 17.5, however this ranged from 7.7 in Halton Whitkirk to 81.7 in Hyde Park, Burley, which was over four times the rate across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Hyde Park, Burley (81.7)
2. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (59.6)
3. Belle Isle North (56.0)
4. Horsforth, New Road Side, Stanhopes and Rawdon South (51.7)
5. Beeston Hill (47.9)
6. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (47.4)
7. Upper Wortley (44.6)
8. Colton and Austhorpe (42.3)
9. Belle Isle South (42.0)
10. Brackenwood and Gledhow (41.3)

### 6.3.1 Breast cancer admissions

In-patient emergency admissions (all ages) for breast cancer occurred across 46 out of the 107 MSOAs (43%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 5.3 in Seacroft North to 122.1 in Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (122.1)
2. West Ardsley (95.6)
3. Rothwell (94.5)
4. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (74.6)
5. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (73.6)
6. Crossgates and Killingbeck (37.7)
7. East Ardsley (36.2)
8. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (33.8)
9. Thornbury (32.9)
10. Beeston - Parkside and Cross Flatts (28.7)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for breast cancer (all ages) ranged from 74.4 in Hyde Park, Burley to 1,726.2 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (1,726.2)
2. East Ardsley (1,225.8)
3. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (1,040.6)
4. Thornbury (929.8)
5. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (927.1)
6. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (910.8)
7. Rothwell (892.9)
8. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (886.6)
9. Wetherby West (804.2)
10. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (746.2)

In-patient emergency admissions (under 75 years) for breast cancer occurred across 39 out of the 107 MSOAs (36%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 5.8 in Wetherby West to 105.0 in West Ardsley. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. West Ardsley (105.0)
2. Rothwell (97.0)
3. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (73.9)
4. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (52.2)
5. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (48.1)
6. Crossgates and Killingbeck (41.5)
7. East Ardsley (39.8)
8. Beeston - Parkside and Cross Flatts (31.5)
9. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (28.7)
10. Upper Wortley (22.6)

In-patient (under 75s) elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 43.5 in Cookridge, Holt Park to 1,293.4 in Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (1,293.4)
2. East Ardsley (1,244.5)
3. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (1,024.5)
4. Thornbury (989.1)
5. Wetherby West (875.5)
6. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (874.8)
7. Rothwell (787.8)
8. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (787.6)
9. West Ardsley (748.8)
10. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (710.0)

## 6.4 Bowel Cancer

For women of all ages, bowel cancer was a cause of mortality in 91 out of 107 MSOAs (85%). Bowel cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 20.4, however this ranged from 4.9 in Alwoodley East to 120.0 in Hyde Park, Burley, which was nearly six times the rate observed across the city and almost twice as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Hyde Park, Burley (120.0)
2. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (66.8)
3. Holbeck (64.2)
4. Chapel Allerton Village (55.4)
5. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (54.0)



6. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (53.8)
7. Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner (50.6)
8. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (49.2)
9. Harehills Triangle (47.8)
10. Farnley (45.5)

For women under 75, bowel cancer was a cause of mortality in only 58 out of 107 MSOAs (54%). Bowel cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 9.5, however this ranged from 6.1 in Manston Stanks to 131.8 in Hyde Park, Burley, which was nearly fourteen times the rate observed across the city and over twice as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Hyde Park, Burley (131.8)
2. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (46.1)
3. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (43.0)
4. Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords (31.1)
5. Adel (30.3)
6. Farnley (29.3)
7. Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner (28.6)
8. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (28.6)
9. Harehills (26.2)
10. Tinshill (26.0)

#### 6.4.1 Bowel cancer admissions

In-patient emergency admissions (all ages) for colon cancer occurred across 74 out of the 107 MSOAs (69%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 5.6 in Carr Manor to 185.0 in City Centre. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. City Centre (185.2)
2. Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner (78.8)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (73.2)
4. Belle Isle North (53.3)
5. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (51.8)
6. East Ardsley (49.6)
7. Harehills Triangle (41.6)
8. East Gildersome and Morley Springfields (37.8)
9. Meanwood 6 Estates (37.5)
9. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (37.5)

In-patient elective admissions (all ages) for colon cancer occurred across 89 out of the 107 MSOAs (83%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR)

ranged from 5.6 in Manston, Stanks to 996.3 in East Garforth. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. East Garforth (996.3)
2. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (474.7)
3. East Ardsley (453.2)
4. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (427.9)
5. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (376.2)
6. West Ardsley (149.3)
7. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (128.4)
8. Hawksworth Village, Tranmere Park (105.1)
9. Seacroft South ( 91.4) and Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (91.4)
10. Bramley (89.0)

In-patient emergency admissions (under 75s) for colon cancer occurred across 51 out of the 107 MSOAs (48%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 6.2 in Manston, Stanks to 201.5 in City Centre, with City Centre having a rate almost three times as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate in the city. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. City Centre (201.5)
2. Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner (70.4)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate ( 68.2)
4. Belle Isle North (58.6)
5. East Ardsley (44.2)
6. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (41.2)
7. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (29.4)
8. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (28.7)
9. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (27.2)
10. Bramley Whitecote (25.7)

In-patient elective admissions (under 75s) for colon cancer occurred across 73 out of the 107 MSOAs (68%). In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 6.2 in Manston, Stanks to 1,094.8 in East Garforth, with East Garforth having a rate twice as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. East Garforth (1,094.8)
2. East Ardsley (498.0)
3. Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford (456.2)
4. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (267.1)
5. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton ( 257.2)
6. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (124.7)
7. West Ardsley (111.2)
8. Seacroft South ( 100.4)
9. Seacroft North ( 91.1)

## 10. Bramley (87.8)

### 6.5 Cervical Cancer

For women of all ages, malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri was a cause of mortality in 23 out of 107 MSOAs (21%). Mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 2.1, however this ranged from 3.1 in Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton to 32.8 in Beeston Hill, which was nearly 16 times the rate observed across the city and almost twice as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Beeston Hill (32.8)
2. Little London, Sheepscar (17.0)
3. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (13.2)
4. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (12.5)
5. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (11.5)
6. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (10.4)
7. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (9.7)
8. Guiseley (9.1) and Moortown Central (9.1)
9. East Garforth (8.7) and New Farnley, Lower Wortley (8.7)
10. Otley - Newalls / Weston Lane (8.5)

#### 6.5.1 Cervical cancer admissions

In-patient emergency admissions (all ages) for cervical cancer occurred across 23 out of the 107 MSOAs (21%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 4.5 in Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill to 33.4 in Little London, Sheepscar. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Little London, Sheepscar (33.4)
2. Bramley (31.2)
3. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (25.1)
4. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (21.1)
5. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (20.9)
6. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (17.8)
7. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (15.3)
8. Scarcroft, Scholes and Shadwell (14.6)
9. Beeston Hill (11.0)
10. Seacroft North ( 10.6)

For women under the age of 75, malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri was a cause of mortality in 19 out of 107 MSOAs (18%). Mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 1.9, however this ranged from 6.4 in Carr Manor to 18.7 in Little London,

Sheepscar, which was nearly 10 times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little London, Sheepscar (18.7)
2. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (14.5)
3. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (13.7)
4. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (12.6)
5. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (11.4)
6. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (10.7)
7. Moortown Central (10.1)
8. East Garforth (9.6) and New Farnley, Lower Wortley (9.6)
9. Middleton and Westwoods (9.0)
10. East Gildersome and Morley Springfields (8.8)

In-patient elective admissions (all ages) for cervical cancer occurred across 58 out of the 107 MSOAs (54%). In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 6.2 in Osmondthorpe, East End Park to 135.5 in Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells ( 135.5)
2. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (103.0)
3. Gamble Hill, Moorside (99.9)
4. Burley (68.3)
5. Seacroft North ( 65.7)
6. Guiseley (64.2)
7. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (61.3)
8. Scarcroft, Scholes and Shadwell (58.3)
9. Swarcliffe (57.3)
10. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (52.1)

In-patient emergency admissions (under 75s) for cervical cancer occurred across 23 out of the 107 MSOAs (21%). In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 4.9 in Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill to 36.7 in Little London, Sheepscar. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Little London, Sheepscar (36.7)
2. Bramley (34.3)
3. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (27.6)
4. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (23.2)
5. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (19.6)
6. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate ( 16.8)
7. Scarcroft, Scholes and Shadwell (16.0)
8. Beeston Hill (12.1)
9. Seacroft North (11.7)
10. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (11.5)

In-patient elective admissions (under 75s) for cervical cancer occurred across 56 out of the 107 MSOAs (52%). In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 6.9 in Osmondthorpe, East End Park and Richmond Hill to 148.9 in Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (148.9)
2. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (113.1)
3. Gamble Hill, Moorside (109.8)
4. Burley (75.1)
5. Seacroft North ( 72.2)
6. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate ( 67.3)
7. Scarcroft, Scholes and Shadwell (64.1)
8. Swarcliffe (62.9)
9. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (57.2)
10. Bramley (56.5)

## 6.6 Oesophagus cancer

For women of all ages, oesophagus cancer was a cause of mortality in only 55 out of 107 MSOAs (51%). Oesophagus cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 7.2 however this ranged from 4.7 in Moortown Central to 39.1 in Middleton and Westwoods, which was over five times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Middleton and Westwoods (39.1)
2. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (35.5)
3. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (28.4)
4. Bramley (27.0)
5. Otley - Newalls / Weston Lane (26.9)
6. Woodlesford, Oulton (25.5)
7. Kippax (21.9)
8. Upper Wortley (20.5) and Rothwell (20.5)
9. Chapeltown (20.4)
10. Hawksworth Wood (19.7)

For women under 75, oesophagus cancer was a cause of mortality in only 27 out of 107 MSOAs (25%). Oesophagus cancer mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 3.8 however this ranged from 6.4 in Drighlington and West Gildersome to 39.1 in Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill, which was over ten times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (39.1)
2. Bramley (29.7)

3. Chapeltown (22.5) and Upper Wortley (22.5)
4. Hawksworth Wood (21.6)
5. Woodlesford, Oulton (19.3)
6. Pudsey - Waterloos, Tyersals, Westroyds (18.0)
7. Middleton and Westwoods (16.9)
8. Holbeck (15.4)
9. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (15.2)
10. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (15.1)

## 7. Respiratory disease

### 7.1 Respiratory disease – all causes

Between 2006 and 2016, female mortality rate from respiratory disease in Leeds remained relatively stable for all ages until a rise to 87 over 2011-2013 before steadily falling to 75 (the lowest over the analysed time period). The peak over 2011-2013 is possibly explained by the MSOA City Centre, where mortality rate increased from 0 to 230 but by 2016 fell back to 0 (this is a relatively young population, therefore a small number of deaths in a small older population are likely to skew mortality). On the contrary, mortality rate for females under 75 has steadily risen from 23 to 28 between 2006 to 2016 – a rise of 20%.

Respiratory disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 77.5 however this ranged from 12.5 in Alwoodley West to 275.7 in Little Woodhouse, which was over three times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (275.7)
2. Middleton and Westwoods (248.1)
3. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (204.4)
4. Little London, Sheepscar (200.0)
5. Belle Isle North (192.2)
6. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (189.3)
7. Holbeck (181.4)
8. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (169.5)
9. Harehills (168.5)
10. Gipton South (168.2)

For women under 75, respiratory disease (excluding pneumonia and influenza) was a cause of mortality in 89 out of 107 MSOAs (83%). Respiratory disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 27.9 however this ranged from 7.4 in Wetherby West to 184.9 in Little Woodhouse, which was over six times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (184.9)
2. Little London, Sheepscar (150.2)
3. Armley, New Wortley (127.8)
4. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (116.5)
5. Middleton and Westwoods (99.6)
6. Burley (91.5)
7. Holbeck (76.2)
8. Crossgates and Killingbeck (70.2)
9. Bramley (69.9)
10. Beeston Hill (69.7)

#### 7.1.1 Respiratory disease – admissions

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for respiratory disease (all ages) ranged from 556.6 in Alwoodley West to 3,121.4 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (3,121.4)
2. Swarcliffe (3,040.3)
3. Farnley (2,915.3)
4. Armley, New Wortley (2,808.1)
5. Gipton North (2,701.6)
6. Little Woodhouse (2,618.8)
7. Lincoln Green and Ebor Gardens (2,590.7)
8. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (2,580.0)
9. Gipton South (2,521.5)
10. Belle Isle North (2,477.4)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for respiratory disease (all ages) ranged from 30.0 in City Centre to 922.6 in Gipton North. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Gipton North (922.6)
2. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (908.8)
3. Swinnow (669.4)
4. Chapel Allerton Village (646.0)
5. Drighlington and West Gildersome (636.5)
6. Farnley (599.9)
7. Seacroft North ( 567.5)
8. Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (534.3)
9. New Farnley, Lower Wortley (507.6)
10. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (498.0)

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for respiratory disease (under 75s) ranged from 341.1 in Alwoodley West to 2,251.3 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (2,251.3)
2. Swarcliffe (2,179.2)
3. Seacroft South (1,878.2)
4. Armley, New Wortley (1,870.9)
5. Burley (1,836.1)
6. Gipton South (1,828.4)
7. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (1,807.9)
8. Gipton North (1,790.3)
9. Seacroft North (1,746.9)
10. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (1,718.6)

In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for respiratory disease (under 75s) ranged from 32.7 in City Centre to 996.6 in Gipton North. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Gipton North (996.6)
2. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (966.7)
3. Chapel Allerton Village (698.2)
4. Drighlington and West Gildersome (670.0)
5. Seacroft North (608.7)
6. Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (561.9)
7. Farnley (557.2)
8. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (515.1)
9. Gipton South (513.9)
10. Swinnow (491.9)

## 7.2 Asthma

For women of all ages, asthma was a cause of mortality in only 27 out of 107 MSOAs (25%). Asthma mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 2.9 however this ranged from 3.4 in Ireland Wood, Lawnswood to 21.2 in East Ardsley, which was over seven times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. East Ardsley (21.2)
2. Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (19.0)
3. Little London, Sheepscar (17.0)
4. East Gildersome and Morley Springfields (16.3)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (13.8)
6. Kirkstall (12.1)
7. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (11.7)



8. Wetherby East, Thorp Arch and Walton (11.6)
9. Horsforth Central (11.2)
10. Bramley Whitecote (10.9)

For women under 75, asthma was a cause of mortality in only 12 out of 107 MSOAs (11%). Respiratory disease mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 1.3 however this ranged from 7.6 in Swarcliffe to 23.3 in East Ardsley, which was nearly eighteen times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. East Ardsley (23.3)
2. Little London, Sheepscar (18.7)
3. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (15.2)
4. Bramley Whitecote (12.0)
5. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (11.5)
6. Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (11.2) and Upper Armley (11.2)
7. Meanwood 6 Estates (9.4)
8. Pudsey Central, Littlemoor (9.0)
9. East Gildersome and Morley Springfields (8.7)
10. Carlton, Robin Hood N, Rothwell Haigh, Royds Lane (8.2)

### 7.3 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)

For women of all ages, COPD was a cause of mortality in 103 out of 107 MSOAs (96%). COPD mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 53.7 however this ranged from 7.5 in Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton and Thorner to 189.8 in Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill, which was over three times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (189.8)
2. Little Woodhouse (188.2)
3. Middleton and Westwoods (183.9)
4. Belle Isle North (180.3)
5. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (159.8)
6. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (157.0)
7. Little London, Sheepscar (150.1)
8. Gipton North (148.0)
9. Armley, New Wortley (142.8)
10. Holbeck (133.3)

For women under 75, COPD was a cause of mortality in only 85 out of 107 MSOAs (79%). COPD mortality (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 21.2 however this ranged from 7.4 in Wetherby West to 132.3 in Little Woodhouse, which was over six times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (132.3)
2. Armley, New Wortley (127.8)
3. Little London, Sheepscar (112.8)
4. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (105.0)
5. Holbeck (76.2)
6. Middleton and Westwoods (69.7)
7. Morley West (67.1)
8. Gipton North (64.3)
9. Thornbury (63.1)
10. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (61.6)

## 8. Accidents and Falls

### 8.1.1 Accidents

For women of all ages, accidents were a cause of mortality in 88 out of 107 MSOAs (82%). Mortality from accidents (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 15.8 however this ranged from 4.3 in Garforth to 111.9 in Little Woodhouse, which was approximately seven times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (111.9)
2. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (77.9)
3. Hyde Park, Burley (66.6)
4. Farnley (66.5)
5. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (59.8)
6. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (50.4)
7. Little London, Sheepscar (49.8)
8. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (46.2)
9. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (42.4)
10. Burley (42.2)

For women under 75, accidents were a cause of mortality in 56 out of 107 MSOAs (52%). Mortality from accidents (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 8.3 however this ranged from 5.5 in Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords to 79.0 in Little Woodhouse, which was over nine times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (79.0)
2. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (48.9)
3. Burley (46.4)
4. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (43.7)
5. Armley, New Wortley (40.6)
6. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (37.5)

7. Little London, Sheepscar (37.4)
8. Farnley (33.7)
9. Carr Manor (27.9)
10. Middleton Heritage Village, Robin Hood S, Lofthouse and Thorpe (27.6)

## 8.2 Falls

For women of all ages, falls were a cause of mortality in 67 out of 107 MSOAs (63%). Mortality from falls (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 8.2 however this ranged from 4.5 in Middleton and Westwoods to 70.3 in Little Woodhouse, which was over eight times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Little Woodhouse (70.3)
2. Hyde Park, Burley (66.6)
3. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (53.4)
4. Headingley Central (42.0)
5. Farnley (35.8)
6. Armley, New Wortley (31.8)
7. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (31.7)
8. Meanwood (31.6)
9. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (29.4)
10. Harehills (28.7)

For women under 75, falls were a cause of mortality in only 22 out of 107 MSOAs (21%). Mortality from falls (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 2.4, however this ranged from 4.9 in Middleton and Westwoods to 34.9 in Armley, New Wortley which was over fourteen times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. Armley, New Wortley (34.9)
2. Little Woodhouse (33.3)
3. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (21.5)
4. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (18.3)
5. Harehills - Comptons, Sutherlands and Nowells (16.8)
6. Swarcliffe (15.1)
7. Colton and Austhorpe (13.4)
8. Little London, Sheepscar (13.0)
9. Farsley South (12.9)
10. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (12.0)

### 8.2.1 Falls – emergency admissions by Local Care Partnership

With Falls being a particular focus for the newly formed Local Care Partnerships (LCP) data here is also presented for each LCP for emergency admissions due to falls (table 1). Across Leeds emergency admissions for women were 2696.65 per 100,000 as compared to men at 2345.01 per 100,000. The Leeds Student Medical Practice had the highest rate of admissions, but this has very wide confidence interval and should be treated with caution as it is most probably an anomaly due to the low number of older patients in this practice.

Table 1. Emergency Admissions Due to Falls, 3 Year Aggregate Rate, DSR per 100 000 Aged 65+

	Female			Male		
	DSR	UCI	LCI	DSR	UCI	LCI
LSMP	6130.019	8396.25	3863.788	4341.168	5977.02	2705.316
Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	4367.374	5002.385	3732.363	3351.375	3879.743	2823.007
Armley	3826.459	4416.582	3236.337	2914.973	3405.604	2424.341
Harehills	3623.16	4326.602	2919.719	2276.36	2568.191	1984.529
Beeston	3314.303	3781.684	2846.923	2149.996	2447.34	1852.652
Middleton	3018.817	3379.377	2658.257	2112.228	2336.06	1888.396
Pudsey	2903.445	3164.885	2642.004	2091.839	2390.079	1793.598
Seacroft	2899.113	3222.054	2576.173	2036.462	2380.307	1692.616
Garforth/Kippax/Rothwell	2862.046	3074.263	2649.829	2033.156	2302.742	1763.569
Woodsley	2838.283	3184.111	2492.455	1980.728	2855.227	1106.229
Bramley	2775.384	3190.542	2360.226	1959.675	2450.289	1469.062
Morley	2679.154	2935.245	2423.063	1909.586	2119.528	1699.645
Crossgates	2605.246	2905.359	2305.133	1791.148	2041.393	1540.903
Holt Park	2449.569	2778.416	2120.721	1692.418	1858.665	1526.171
Central	2440.699	2649.791	2231.607	1595.013	1901.754	1288.273
Aire Valley	2301.759	2559.6	2043.918	1577.244	1747.867	1406.621
Wetherby	1997.913	2235.351	1760.475	1515.724	1788.42	1243.028
Otley	1930.674	2246.021	1615.327	1457.307	1663.909	1250.704
Chapelton	1187.15	1782.368	591.931	1153.088	1334.924	971.2526

## 9. Suicide and Self-Harm

### 9.1 Suicide

For women of all ages, suicide was a cause of mortality in only 26 out of 107 MSOAs (24%). Mortality from suicide (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 2.4 however this ranged from 3.1 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate to 30.0 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall, which was over twelve times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (30.0)
2. Roundhay (29.2)
3. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (13.8)
4. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (13.2)
5. Upper Wortley (11.5)
6. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (11.2)
7. Yeadon - Henshaws, Southway, Westfields (11.0)
8. Gamble Hill, Moorside (10.6)
9. Armley, New Wortley (10.1)
10. Crossgates and Killingbeck (9.6)

For women under 75, suicide was a cause of mortality in only 23 out of 107 MSOAs (21%). Mortality from suicide (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 3.1 however this ranged from 3.4 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate to 33.0 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall, which was over ten times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (33.0)
2. Roundhay (32.1)
3. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (14.5)
4. Upper Wortley (12.7)
5. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (12.3)
6. Yeadon - Henshaws, Southway, Westfields (12.1)
7. Gamble Hill, Moorside (11.6)
8. Armley, New Wortley (11.1)
9. Crossgates and Killingbeck (10.6)
10. Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall (10.2)

## 9.2 Suicide Self Harm or Undetermined Intent

For women of all ages, suicide self-harm or undetermined intent was a cause of mortality in 33 out of 107 MSOAs (31%). Mortality from suicide self-harm or undetermined intent (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 3.2 however this ranged from 3.1 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate to 30.0 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall, which was over twelve times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (30.0)
2. Roundhay (29.2)

3. East Gildersome and Morley Springfields (15.9)
4. Wetherby West (14.0)
5. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (13.8)
6. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (13.2)
6. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (13.2)
8. Upper Wortley (11.5)
9. Beeston - Parkside and Cross Flatts (11.4)
10. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (11.2)

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for intentional self-harm (all ages) ranged from 32 in Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford to 658.9 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (658.9)
2. Otley (594.1)
3. Hawksworth Wood (515.4)
4. Farnley (505.0)
5. Seacroft North (479.6)
6. Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston (474.7)
7. Armley, New Wortley (472.2)
8. Moor Allerton (470.3)
9. Morley West (464.5)
10. Little Woodhouse (462.3)

For women under 75, suicide self-harm or undetermined intent was a cause of mortality in 29 out of 107 MSOAs (27%). Mortality from suicide self-harm or undetermined intent (2014-2016, DSR) across Leeds was 3.1 however this ranged from 3.4 in Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate to 33.0 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall, which was over twelve times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest mortality were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (33.0)
2. Roundhay (32.1)
3. Wetherby West (15.4)
4. Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood (14.6)
5. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (14.5)
6. Upper Wortley (12.7)
7. Beeston - Parkside and Cross Flatts (12.6)
8. Ireland Wood, Lawnswood (12.3)
9. Yeadon - Henshaws, Southway, Westfields (12.1)
10. Gamble Hill, Moorside (11.6)

### 9.2.1 Self-Harm – Admissions

Intentional self-harm was a cause of in-patient elective admissions (all ages) among 20 out of the 107 MSOAs (19%). In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 2.8 in Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (2011) to 57.7 in Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston, with this MSOA having a rate which was twice as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate in the city. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston (57.7)
2. Seacroft South (22.7)
3. Cookridge, Holt Park (12.0)
4. Meanwood 6 Estates (10.7)
5. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (10.4)
6. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (10.0)
7. Bramley Hill Top, Raynville and Wyther Park (9.8)
7. Farnley (9.8)
9. Thornbury (9.4)
10. Brackenwood and Gledhow (9.1)

In-patient emergency admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) for intentional self-harm (under 75s) ranged from 30.9 in Bramham, Boston Spa and Clifford to 724.1 in West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (724.1)
2. Otley (652.9)
3. Hawksworth Wood (566.4)
4. Farnley (555.0)
5. Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston (521.6)
6. Armley, New Wortley (518.9)
7. Moor Allerton (516.8)
8. Seacroft North (512.1)
9. Little Woodhouse (508.1)
10. Morley West (501.5)

Intentional self-harm was only a cause of in-patient elective admissions (under 75s) among 18 out of the 107 MSOAs (17%). In-patient elective admission rate (2014-2016, DSR) ranged from 3.1 in Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (2011) to 63.5 in Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston, with this MSOA having a rate approximately five times as high as the MSOA with the second highest rate in the city. The top ten MSOAs with the highest rates were:

1. Swillington, West Garforth and Little Preston (63.5)
2. Cookridge, Holt Park (13.2)
3. Meanwood 6 Estates (11.8)
4. Middleton Park, Manor Farm and Sharp Lane (11.4)
5. Farnley (10.8)
6. Bramley Hill Top, Raynville and Wyther Park (10.7)

7. Thornbury (10.3)
8. Brackenwood and Gledhow (10.0)
9. Drighlington and West Gildersome (9.0)
10. Armley, New Wortley (8.9)

## 10. Diabetes

### 10.1 Diabetes Type I

As of July 2018, there were 3,032 females in Leeds with type I diabetes. Prevalence of type I diabetes (DSR, July 2018) across Leeds was 801 (CI 775 to 826) however this ranged from 209 in City Centre to 2,257 in Harehills Triangle, which was nearly three times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest prevalence were:

1. Harehills Triangle (2,257; CI 1,925 to 2,588)
2. Broadleas, Ganners, Sandfords (1,544; CI 1,202 to 1,887)
3. Gipton North (1,428; CI 1,146 to 1,710)
4. Fearnville, Hollin Park, Beechwood, Brooklands (1,338; CI 1,015 to 1,660)
5. Stanningley, Rodley (1,325; CI 967 to 1,683)
6. Farsley South (1,291; CI 954 to 1,628)
7. Bramley Whitecote (1,281; CI 867 to 1,695)
8. Beeston Hill (1,276; CI 1,015 to 1,538)
9. Far Headingley, West Park and Weetwood (1,258; CI 997 to 1,519)
10. New Farnley, Lower Wortley (1,250; CI 905 to 1,595)

### 10.2 Diabetes Type II

As of July 2018, there were 16,018 females in Leeds with type II diabetes. Prevalence of type II diabetes (DSR, July 2018) across Leeds was 4,566 (CI 4,507 to 4,625) however this ranged from 1,857 in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 15,121 in Harehills Triangle, which was just over three times the rate observed across the city. The top 10 MSOAs with the highest prevalence were:

1. Harehills Triangle (15,121; CI 14,333 to 15,909)
2. Hyde Park, Burley (14,344; CI 13,896 to 14,792)
3. Beeston Hill (11,065; CI 10,404 to 11,725)
4. Chapeltown (11,009; CI 10,313 to 11,705)
5. Harehills (10,019; CI 9,453 to 10,584)
6. Gipton North (9,563; CI 8,858 to 10,267)
7. Little Woodhouse (9,011; CI 8,784 to 9,238)
8. Meanwood 6 Estates (7,951; CI 7,195 to 8,707)
9. Holbeck (7,578; CI 6,965 to 8,190)



## 10. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (7,505; CI 6,774 to 8,236)

### 10.2.1 Gestational diabetes

The rate per 1,000 births calculated over 10 years (2007-2016) was 37.3 across the city and ranged from 21.7 in Pudsey ward to 69.5 in Gipton and Harehills ward, which was nearly double the rate observed across the city. The top five wards with the highest rates were:

1. Gipton and Harehills (69.5)
2. Hyde Park and Woodhouse (60.3)
3. City and Hunslet (54.4)
4. Headingley (51.9)
5. Chapel Allerton (51.7)

## 11. Dementia

In Leeds the prevalence (DSR for age 55+, July 2018) of dementia for women was 3,096 but ranged from 1,140 in West Ardsley to 8,185 in Harehills, which was more than twice the rate observed across the city.

The top ten MSOAs with the highest prevalence of dementia in women were:

1. Harehills (8,185; CI 5,263 to 11,106)
2. Meanwood 6 Estates (6,705; CI 4,648 to 8,762)
3. Hunslet Green, Stourton, Thwaite Gate (6,385; CI 4,372 to 8,397)
4. Bramley Hill Top, Raynville and Wyther Park (6,229; CI 4,446 to 8,013)
5. Holbeck (5,980; CI 3,806 to 8,154)
6. Gipton North (5,656; CI 3,767 to 7,545)
7. Garforth (5,575; CI 3,990 to 7,159)
8. Upper Wortley (5,526; CI 4,017 to 7,034)
9. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (5,426; CI 3,886 to 6,966)
10. Hyde Park, South Headingley and Woodhouse (5,223; CI 2,632 to 7,815)

## 12. Lifestyle Factors

### 12.1.1 Overweight

Across Leeds, five year rate data (2012/13 to 2016/17) for obesity amongst reception aged children shows that 8.5% of girls are overweight compared to 9.2% of boys. By year 6, this has increased to 18.1% of girls and 21.0% of boys.

At MSOA level, overweight (includes overweight and very overweight) female children of reception age ranged from 13.7% in Rawdon North to 28.6% in Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley. For girls in year 6 this was higher with a range of 14.2% in Roundhay to 43.9% in Gipton North. Girls of reception age classed as 'very overweight' ranged from 2.4% in Arthington to 14.5% in Little Woodhouse. In year 6 overweight was higher with a range of 0.0% in City Centre to 30.9% in Gipton North.

Overweight and particularly very overweight is of severe concern in very young children as this is likely to result in overweight in later years. The top ten MSOAs with the highest prevalence of reception age girls classed as overweight or very overweight were:

1. Beeston Millshaw, Elland Road and Cottingley (28.6%)
2. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (28.4%)
3. Cross Green, East End Park and Richmond Hill (28.0%)
4. Morley - Bruntcliffe, Howley Parks and Tingley (27.7%)
5. Belle Isle South (27.0%)
6. West Hunslet and Hunslet Hall (26.8%) and Yeadon - Rufford Park, Yeadon Tarn (26.8%)
7. Little Woodhouse (26.3%)
8. Upper Wortley (26.2%)
9. Bramley (26.1%)
10. East Garforth (26.0%)

Across Leeds, females (aged 15 years and over) are more likely to have weight recorded than males (92.1% of the female 15+ year age population compared to 83.1 of the male same age population). Of those measured, a greater number of men are overweight than women, which equates to 34.3% of the male population measured compared to 27.5% of the female population measured. However, obesity is a greater concern among women with 24.1% of the female measured population being classified as obese I, II or morbidly obese compared to 20.8% of men.

Prevalence of obesity ranged from 7.1% in City Centre to 35.5% in Swarcliffe. The top ten MSOAs with the highest prevalence of obesity were:

1. Swarcliffe (35.5%)
2. Middleton and Westwoods (34.7%)
3. Belle Isle North (34.0%)
4. Belle Isle South (33.6%)
5. Gipton South (33.3%)
5. Seacroft North (33.3%)
7. Allerton Bywater, Methley and Mickletown (33.0%)
8. Osmondthorpe, East End Park (32.8%)
9. Halton Moor, Wykebecks (32.7%)
9. Seacroft South (32.7%)

### 12.1.2 Physical Activity

As of July 2018, GP audit data for physical activity levels (measured using the GP Physical Activity Questionnaire) was complete for 96,722 females aged 15 years and older (approximately 27% of the female population in the city compared to 25% of the male population). Of those females measured, only 41% were classed as 'active' or moderately active, with 42.2% classed as 'inactive' and 16.9% classed as 'moderately inactive'. The proportion of women at MSOA level with missing data ranged from 47.4% in Arthington, Bramhope, Pool and Carlton to 97.5% in East Ardsley. As the number of females with data recorded is relatively small then caution may be needed in interpreting these data.

Focusing on the two inactivity classifications at MSOA level, inactivity ranged from 35.7% in Bardsey, East Keswick, Collingham, Linton and Harewood to 81.8% in Harehills triangle. The top ten MSOAs with the highest proportion of females classed as 'inactive' or 'moderately inactive' were:

1. Harehills Triangle (81.8%)
2. Harehills (79.3%)
3. Hyde Park, Burley (74.7%)
4. Gipton South (71.4%)
5. Seacroft South (70.3%)
6. Swarcliffe (69.4%)
7. Belle Isle North (69.3%)
8. Little London, Sheepscar (69.1%)
8. Beeston Hill (69.1%)
10. Gipton North (68.8%)

Prevalence of inactivity (as a DSR) was higher among females in deprived areas compared to non-deprived areas (67,689 v. 53,208 respectively). Despite this difference, it is clear that females in non-deprive areas are still largely inactive.