

Health profile overview for Cross Gates and Whinmoor ward

This profile presents a high level summary of health related data sets for the Cross Gates and Whinmoor ward.

This ward has a GP registered population of 24,910 with the majority of the ward population living in the second least deprived fifth of Leeds. In Leeds terms the ward is ranked in the mid range of the city by deprivation.

The age profile of this ward is similar to Leeds, but with slightly more elderly and fewer young adults.

About deprivation in this report

Deprivation throughout England is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD is the result of analysis in seven 'domains': Income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing & services, and living environment. The IMD provides a score for every part of England and we use this in Leeds to determine which areas of Leeds are most deprived.

Leeds is divided into five groups from the most deprived fifth of Leeds the "deprived fifth", to the least. Because this divides Leeds by MSOAs, it is a slightly generalised and removes detail in very small areas.

Ward deprivation scores take IMD scores for small areas, and weights them using population size in mid 2018. The result is like an average deprivation score for the ward area but giving greater weight to those areas with more residents.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

GP recorded ethnicity, top 5 in ward	% Ward	% Leeds
White British	88.2%	70%
Other White Background	3.9%	10%
Indian or British Indian	1.3%	3%
Pakistani or British Pakistani	1.1%	3%
White Irish	0.4%	1%

(GP ethnicity data January 2019, does not contain unknowns, blanks etc)

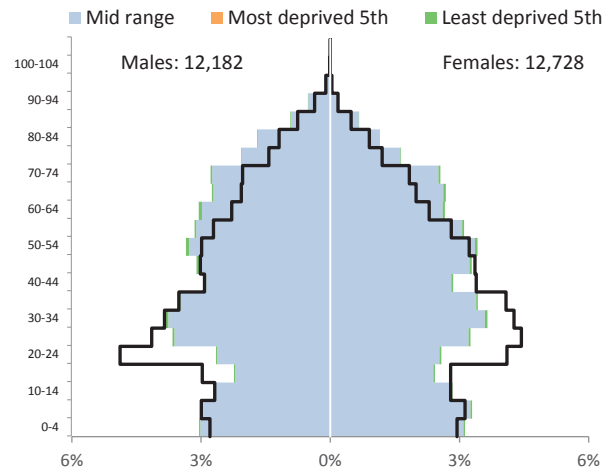
Pupil ethnicity, top 5 in ward	Ward	Ward %	Leeds %
White British	3,116	83%	65%
Any other white background	86	2%	5%
White and Black Caribbean	85	2%	2%
Black African	67	2%	5%
Any other mixed background	62	2%	2%

(Pupil data from January 2018 School Census)

Pupil language, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
English	3,504	93%	79%
Other than English	38	1%	1%
Polish	32	1%	2%
Urdu	29	1%	3%
Panjabi	15	0%	0%

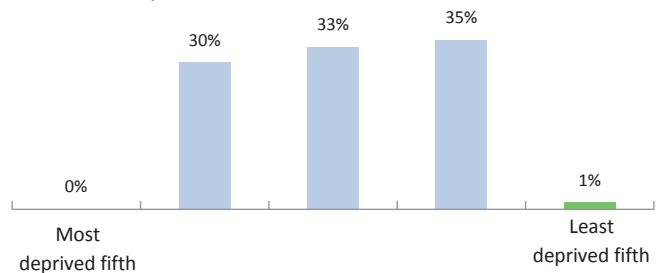
Population age structure: 24,910 in total

Comparison of ward and Leeds age structures January 2019. Leeds as outline, ward shaded.



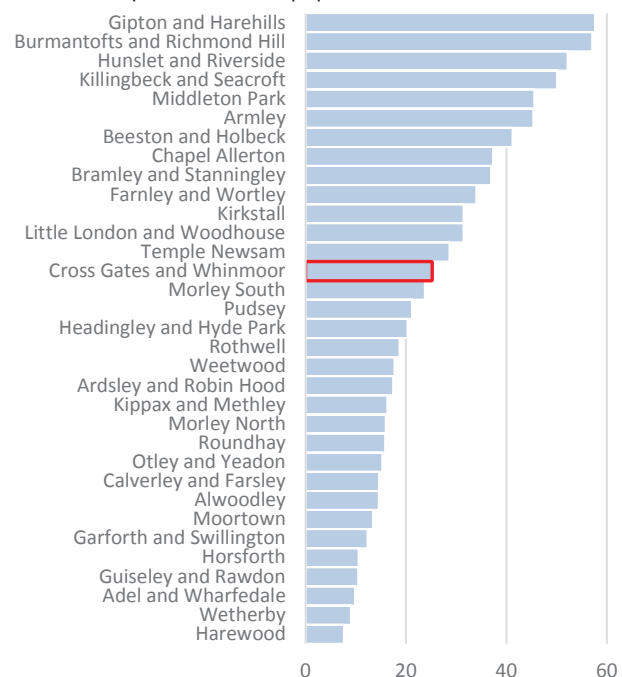
Deprivation in this ward

Proportions of this population within each deprivation fifth of Leeds. January 2019.



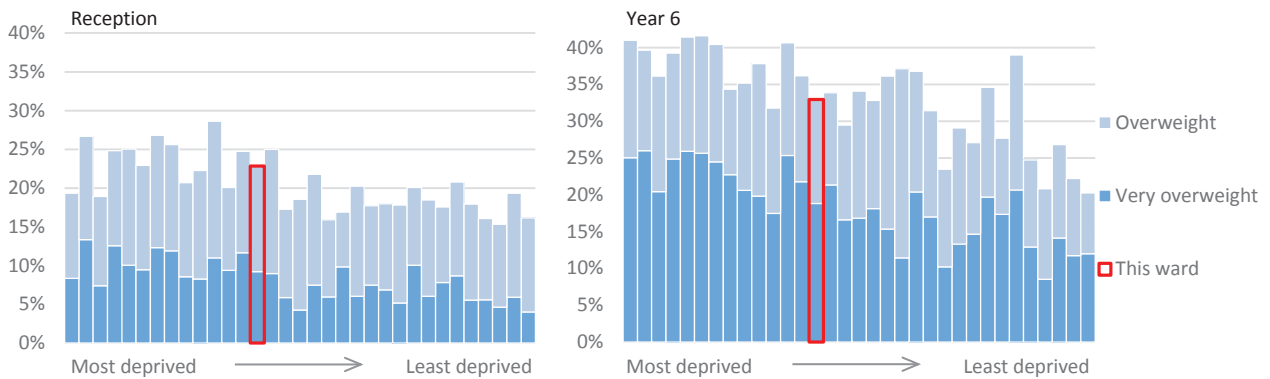
All wards by deprivation score

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.

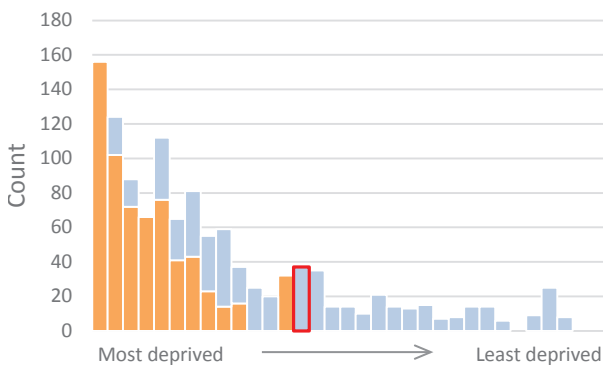


Child obesity - reception classes and year 6 classes in 2016/17

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 score 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.



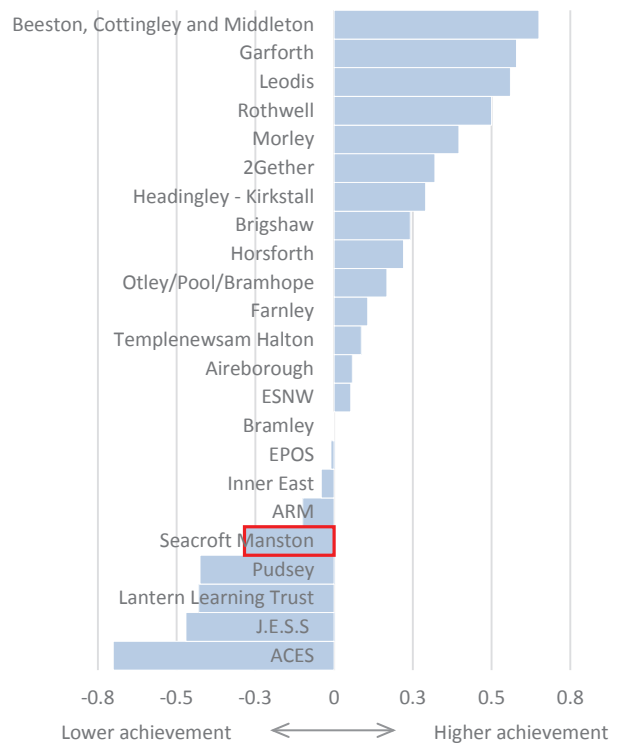
Looked after children



Number of looked after children in wards from 2016-17, by location before being taken into care. Those within the most deprived fifth of Leeds are shown in orange. None of the 641 looked after children who are resident inside the most deprived fifth 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.

Progress8

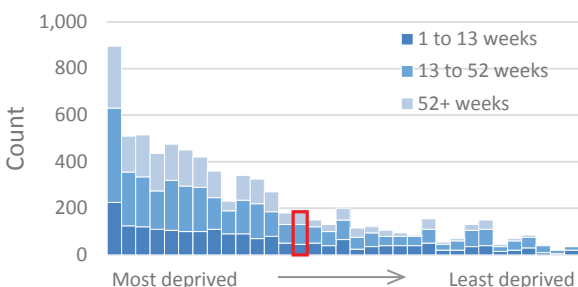


Progress8 scores for Leeds Childrens Clusters in descending order (2016-17). Clusters that overlap significantly with this Ward are highlighted.

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.

Progress 8 scores measure the schools within the cluster, not the students living inside the cluster.

Job seekers allowance

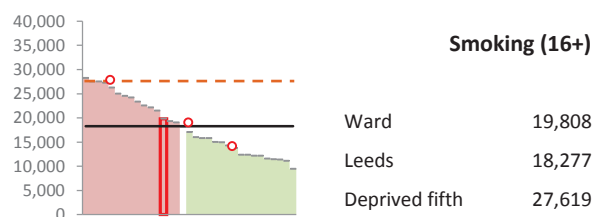
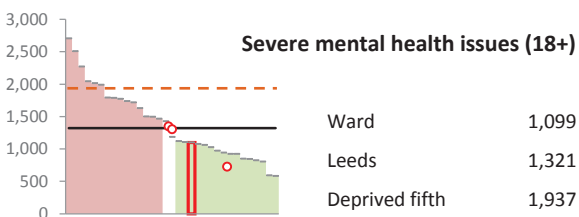
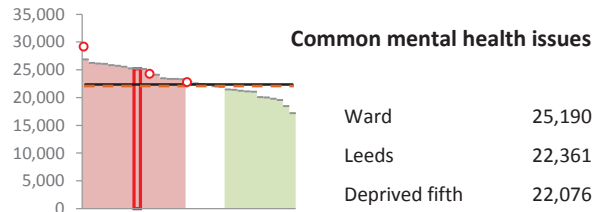
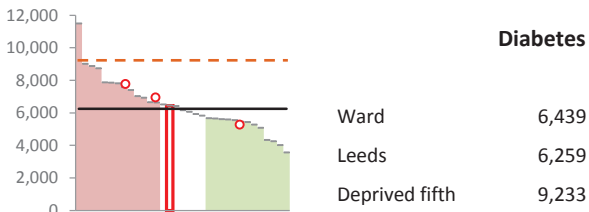
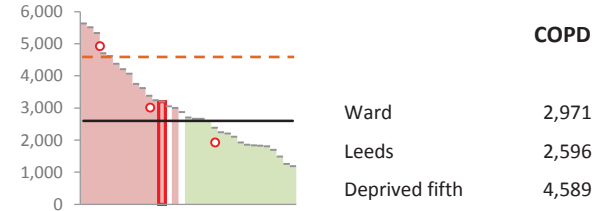
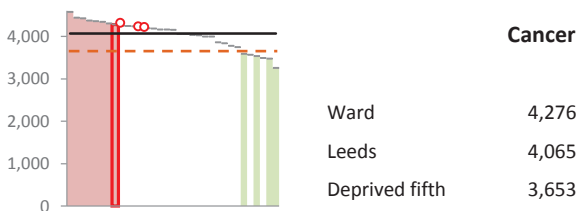
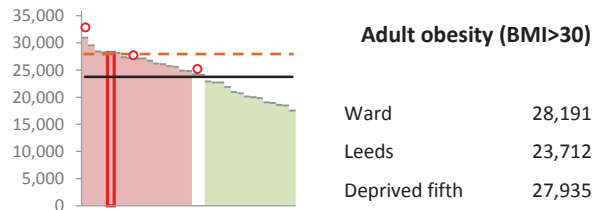
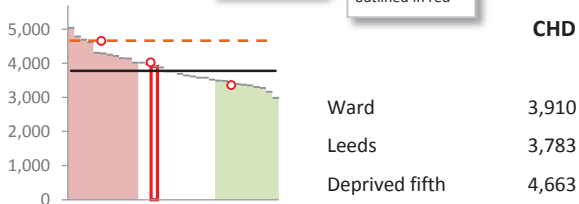
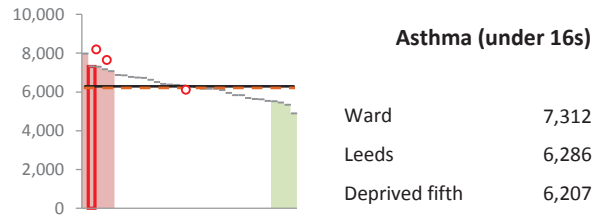
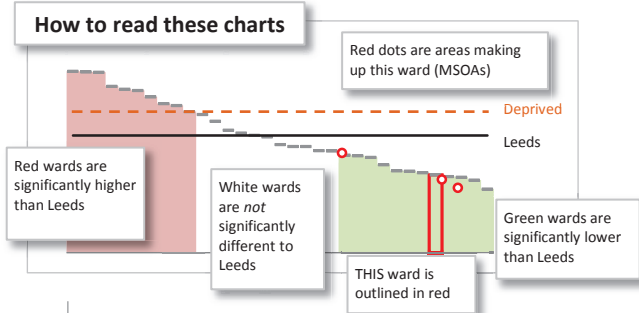


Counts of adults receiving Job Seekers Allowance in November 2018.

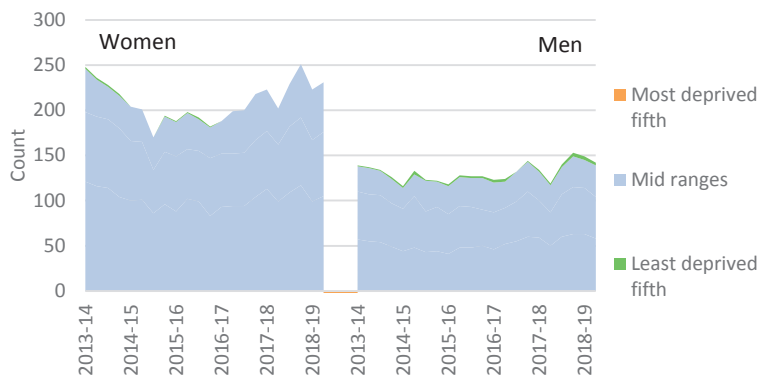
The wards are ranked by levels of deprivation and despite variations in population size and structure, there is a clear reduction in numbers as deprivation falls.

GP recorded conditions, October 2018 (age standardised rates per 100,000)

These charts show all 33 wards in rank order by directly age 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. The small areas (MSOAs) within wards are overlaid as red dots and often differ widely.



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

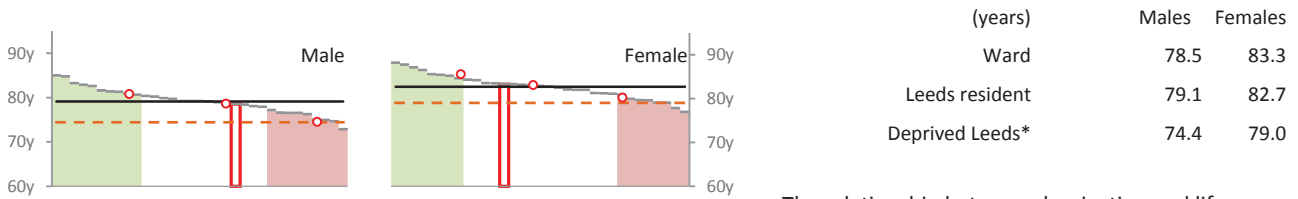


These charts show the number of obese smokers in this ward, by gender and deprivation levels.

Any patients living in the most deprived fifth of Leeds are shown in orange. There have always been large numbers in more deprived areas.

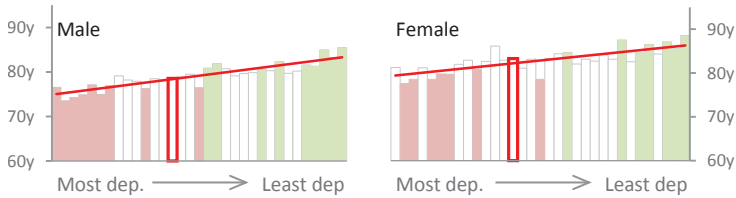
Women (who are more likely to be clinically obese) outnumber men in this group.

Life expectancy at birth, 2014-16 ranked wards



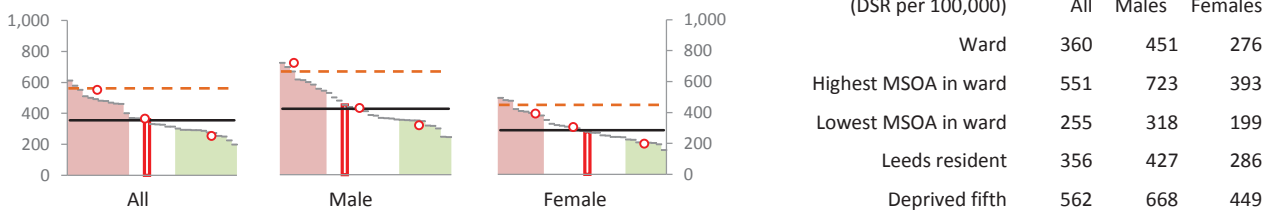
The relationship between deprivation and life expectancy is well established and can be seen clearly here.

Life expectancy at birth, 2014-16. Ranked by deprivation



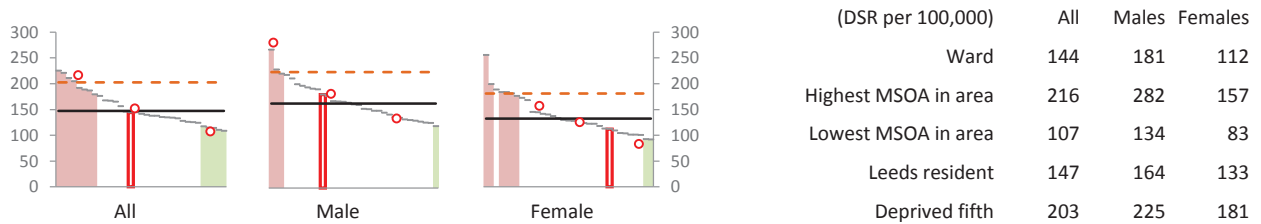
The most deprived wards are shown first, deprivation falls from left to right and the line indicates a linear trend of improvement as deprivation falls. Male life expectancy shows a greater relationship with deprivation - the trend line is steeper.

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

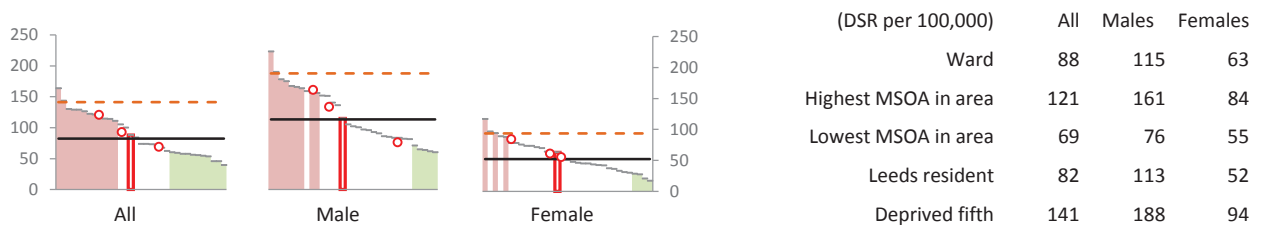


DSR - Directly Standardised Rate removes the effect that age structures have on data, allows comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas

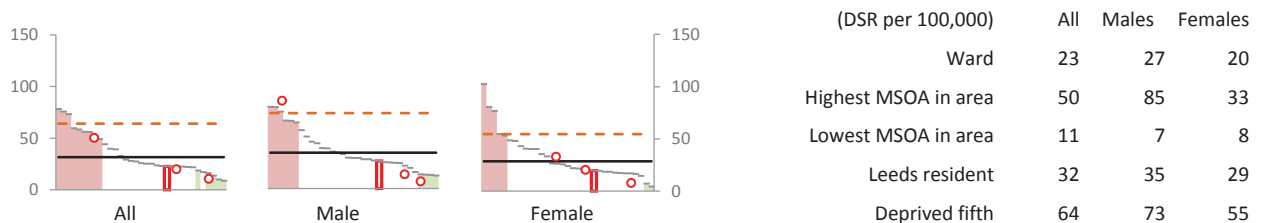
Cancer mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards



Circulatory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards



Respiratory disease mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards



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 source: Leeds GP data extraction programme, only includes Leeds registered patients who are resident in the city. * 'Deprived Leeds' is an alternative definition of deprivation in Leeds - it is those areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of England, and is used when the 'Deprived fifth' can not be calculated for a dataset.

Data appendix for GP recorded conditions

Cross Gates & Whinmoor ward

GP recorded conditions data is available for relatively small areas called MSOAs - they are combined in this report to ward areas. The charts for the GP recorded condition indicators include the MSOAs as small red dots to illustrate the variation that can occur within an area the size of a ward.

The tables below give the October 2018 rates for the MSOAs making up this ward - these are the rates displayed as red dots in the GP conditions charts. The MSOA names are nationally awarded. All rates here are age standardised per 100,000 meaning age is not a factor in any differences.

Asthma (under 16s)

			Leeds:	6,285.8
			Dep:	6,207.3
	Swarcliffe	8,197.8	}	Ward:
	Manston, Stanks	7,637.6		
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	6,106.8		
	-	-		
	-	-		

CHD

			Leeds:	3,782.7
			Dep:	4,662.9
	Swarcliffe	4,654.4	}	Ward:
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	4,018.4		
	Manston, Stanks	3,355.3		
	-	-		
	-	-		

Adult obesity

			Leeds:	23,712.3
			Dep:	27,935.4
	Swarcliffe	32,778.1	}	Ward:
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	27,706.0		
	Manston, Stanks	25,131.6		
	-	-		
	-	-		

Cancer

			Leeds:	4,065.1
			Dep:	3,653.1
	Swarcliffe	4,314.8	}	Ward:
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	4,233.1		
	Manston, Stanks	4,215.9		
	-	-		
	-	-		

COPD

			Leeds:	2,596.3
			Dep:	4,589.3
	Swarcliffe	4,920.8	}	Ward:
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	3,002.7		
	Manston, Stanks	1,918.4		
	-	-		
	-	-		

Cross Gates & Whinmoor ward data appendix continued

Diabetes

			Leeds: 6,259.2
	Swarcliffe	7,760.5	Dep: 9,233.3
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	6,930.4	
	Manston, Stanks	5,263.1	Ward: 6,439.1
	-	-	
	-	-	

Common mental health issues

			Leeds: 22,361.1
	Swarcliffe	29,180.5	Dep: 22,076.3
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	24,235.3	
	Manston, Stanks	22,747.2	Ward: 25,189.8
	-	-	
	-	-	

Severe mental health issues (18+)

			Leeds: 1,321.2
	Swarcliffe	1,345.4	Dep: 1,936.8
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	1,303.4	
	Manston, Stanks	722.2	Ward: 1,098.9
	-	-	
	-	-	

Smoking (16+)

			Leeds: 18,277.2
	Swarcliffe	27,836.5	Dep: 27,618.6
	Wellington Hill, Whinmoor and Red Hall	18,982.0	
	Manston, Stanks	14,139.1	Ward: 19,808.4
	-	-	
	-	-	

Common mental health issues example definitions

Anxiety
 OCD
 Panic
 Phobia
 PTSD
 Depression

Severe mental health issues - example definitions

Affective psychoses
 Delusional Disorder
 Manic Disorder
 Psychotic Disorders
 Schizophrenia
 Paranoia
 Bipolar Affective Disorder