

## Health profile overview for Little London and Woodhouse ward

This profile presents a high level summary of health related data sets for the Little London and Woodhouse ward.

This ward has a GP registered population of 44,823 making it the largest ward in Leeds with the majority of the ward population living in the mid range of deprivation. In Leeds terms the ward is ranked in the mid range of the city by deprivation.

The age profile of this ward is extremely different to Leeds, with many more young adults than Leeds

### 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	33.6%	70%
Chinese	16.3%	2%
Other White Background	13.4%	10%
Other Asian Background	9.2%	2%
White Irish	0.4%	1%

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

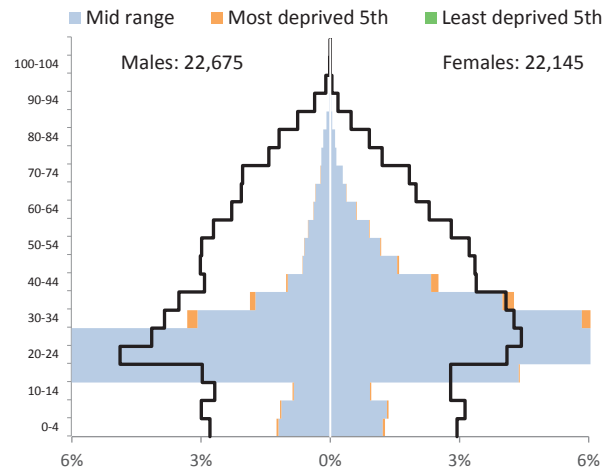
Pupil ethnicity, top 5 in ward	Ward	Ward %	% Leeds
Black African	600	25%	5%
Any other ethnic group	375	16%	2%
Any other Asian background	280	12%	2%
White British	259	11%	65%
Pakistani	236	10%	6%

(Pupil data from January 2018 School Census)

Pupil language, top 5 in ward	Ward	% Ward	% Leeds
English	820	34%	79%
Arabic	277	12%	1%
Kurdish	165	7%	1%
Tigrinya	157	7%	1%
Urdu	104	0%	0%

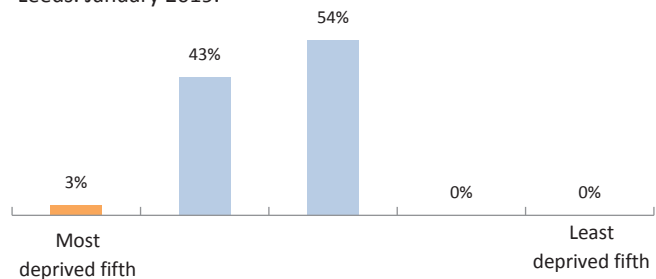
### Population age structure: 44,823 in total

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



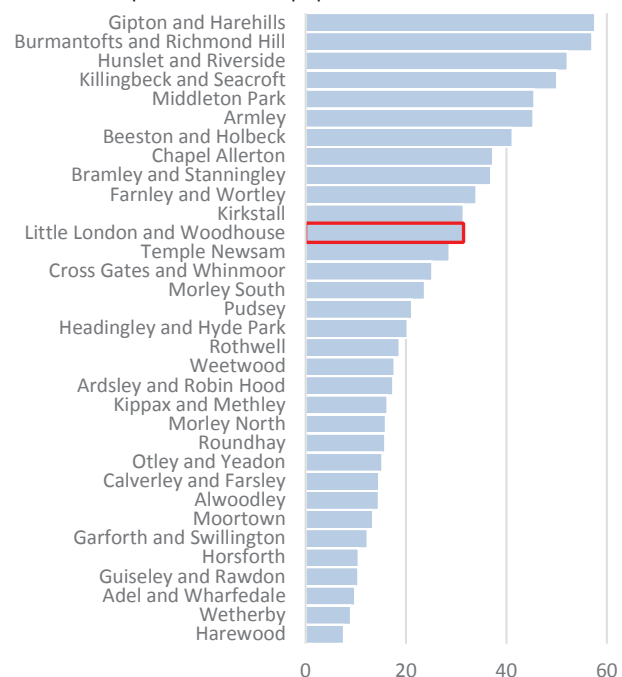
### Deprivation in this ward

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



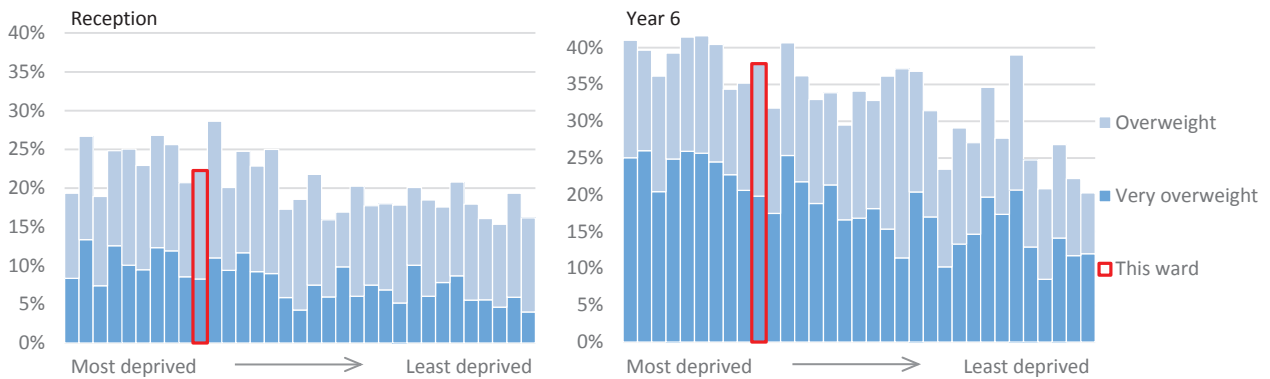
### All wards by deprivation score

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.



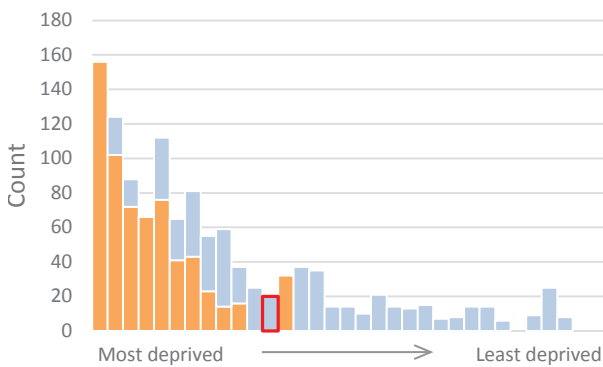
**Child obesity - reception classes and year 6 classes in 2016/17**

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.



Note: Child obesity data in this report is for pre-2018 wards, the close match Hyde Park & Woodhouse ward is being highlighted here.

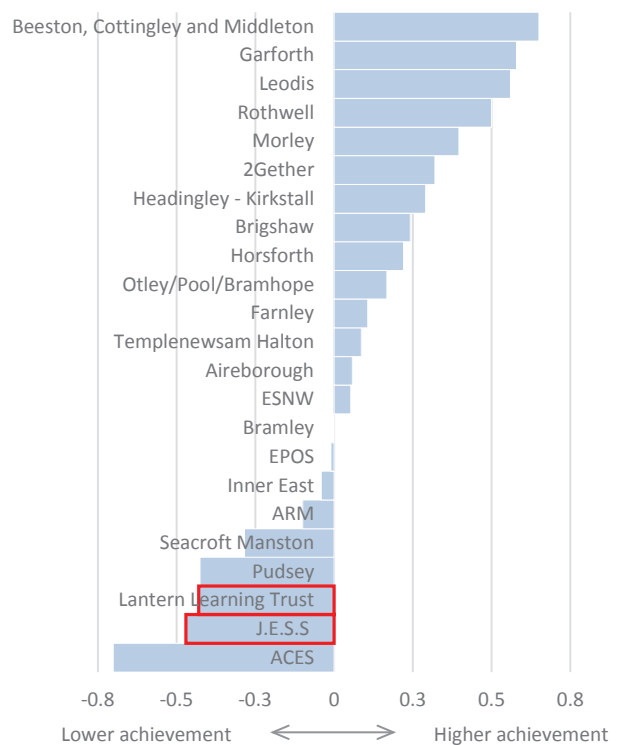
**Looked after children**



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**

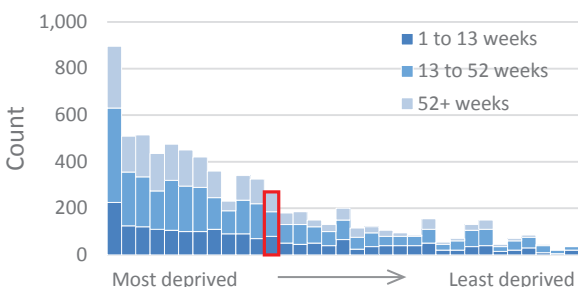


Progress8 scores for Leeds Childrens Clusters in descending order (2016-17). Clusters that overlap significantly with this Ward are highlighted.

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**

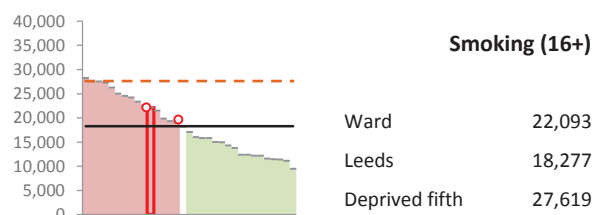
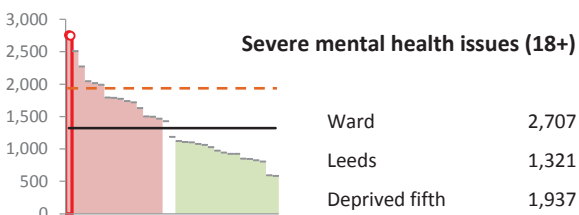
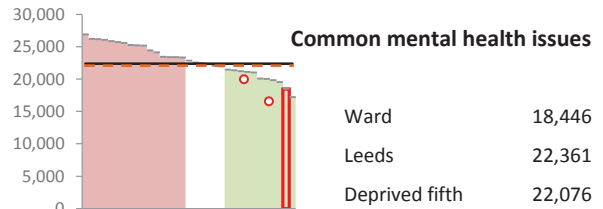
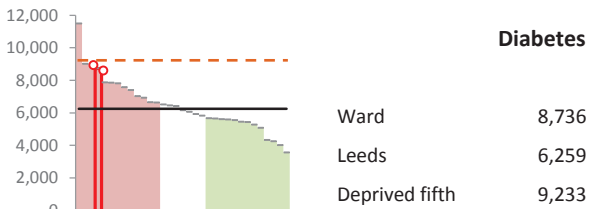
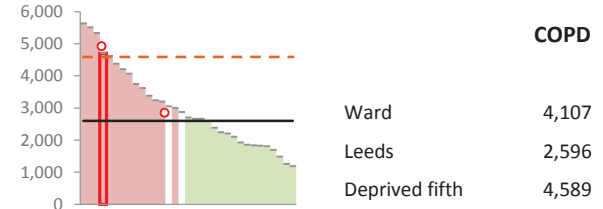
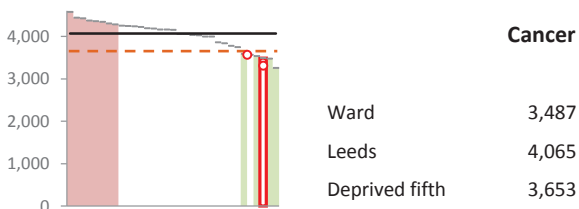
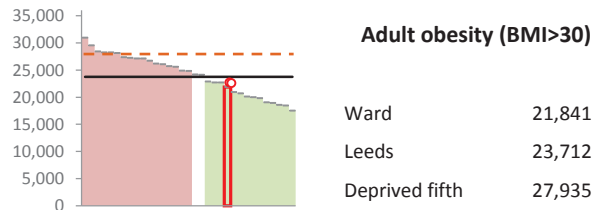
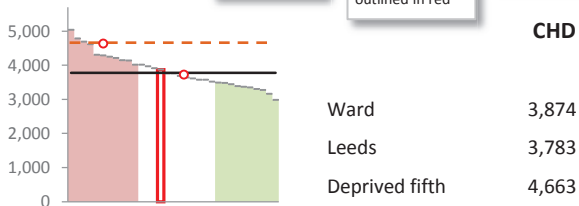
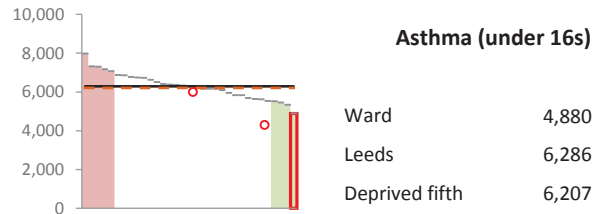
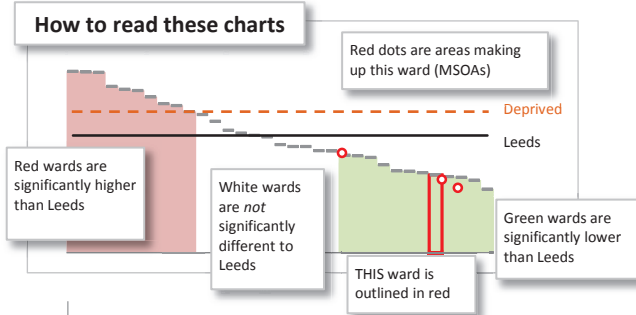


Counts of adults receiving Job Seekers Allowance in November 2018.

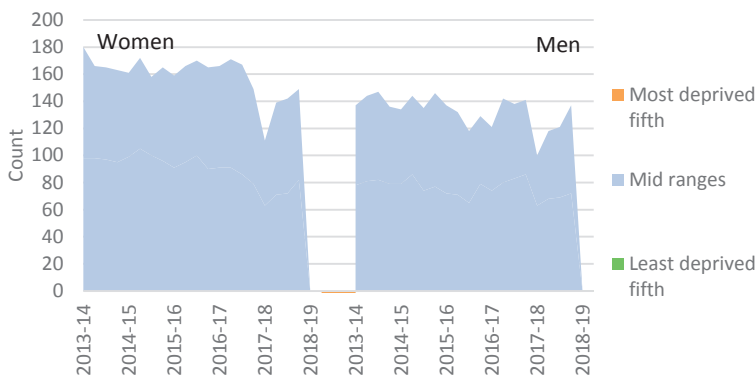
The wards are ranked by levels of deprivation and despite variations in population size and structure, there is a clear reduction in numbers as deprivation falls.

**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)**

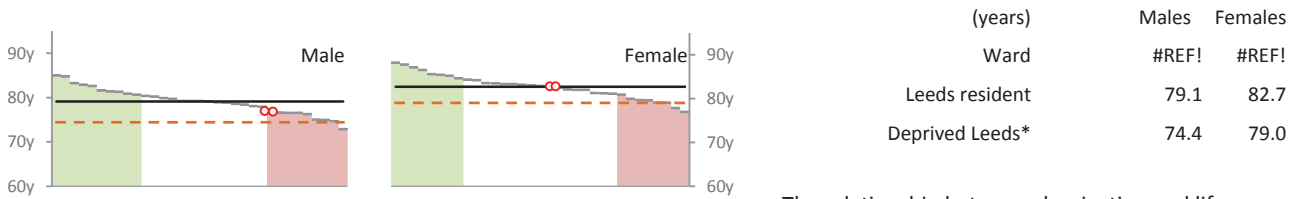


These charts show the number of obese smokers in this ward, by gender and deprivation levels.

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.

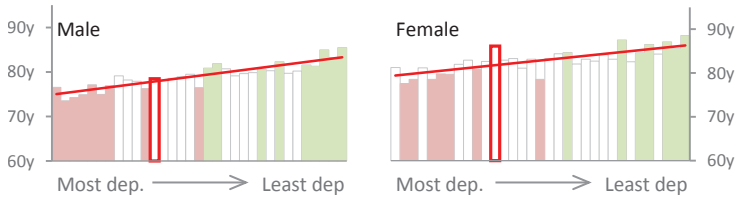
Note: Obese smoker data in this report is for pre-2018 wards, the close match ward Hyde Park & Woodhouse is being highlighted here.

**Life expectancy at birth, 2014-16 ranked wards**



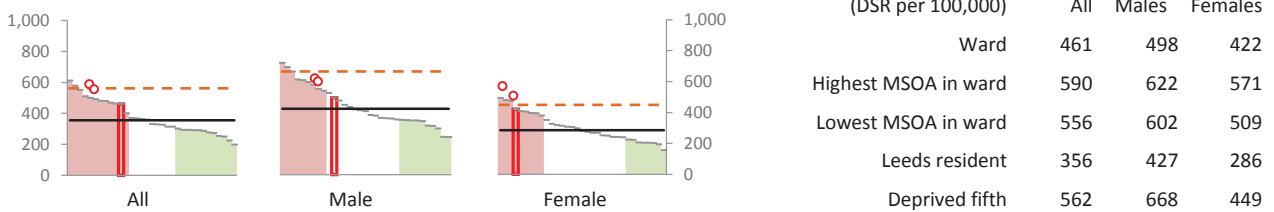
The relationship between deprivation and life expectancy is well established and can be seen clearly here.

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



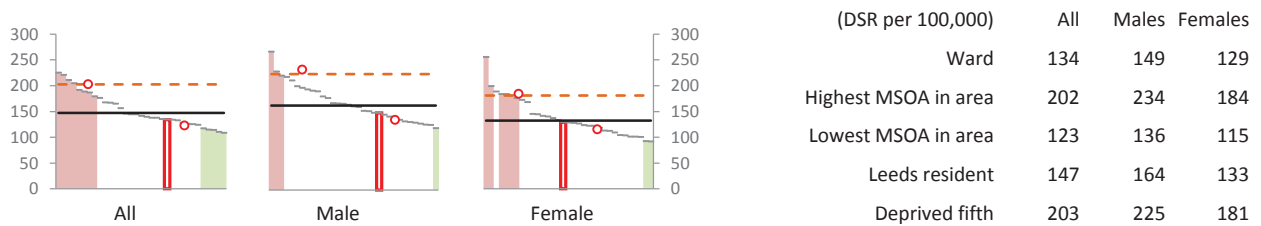
The most deprived wards are shown first, deprivation falls from left to right and the line indicates a linear trend of improvement as deprivation falls. Male life expectancy shows a greater relationship with deprivation - the trend line is steeper.

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

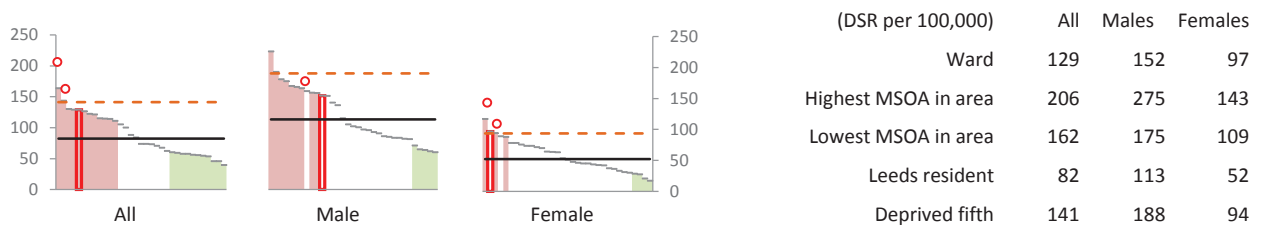


DSR - Directly Standardised Rate removes the effect that age structures have on data, allows comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas

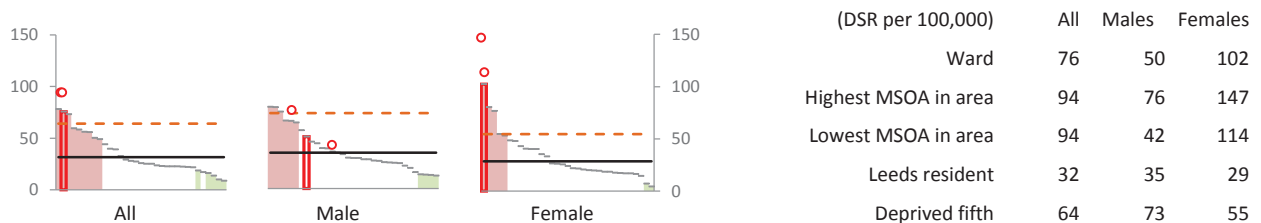
**Cancer mortality - under 75s, 2012-16 ranked wards**



**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

## Little London &amp; Woodhouse 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)

Little Woodhouse and Burley	5,992.1	}	Leeds:	6,285.8
Little London, Sheepscar	4,284.5		Dep:	6,207.3
-	-		Ward:	4,880.3
-	-			
-	-			

## CHD

Little Woodhouse and Burley	4,636.0	}	Leeds:	3,782.7
Little London, Sheepscar	3,725.1		Dep:	4,662.9
-	-		Ward:	3,873.8
-	-			
-	-			

## Adult obesity

Little Woodhouse and Burley	22,663.0	}	Leeds:	23,712.3
Little London, Sheepscar	22,556.2		Dep:	27,935.4
-	-		Ward:	21,841.3
-	-			
-	-			

## Cancer

Little London, Sheepscar	3,564.5	}	Leeds:	4,065.1
Little Woodhouse and Burley	3,309.0		Dep:	3,653.1
-	-		Ward:	3,487.2
-	-			
-	-			

## COPD

Little London, Sheepscar	4,919.4	}	Leeds:	2,596.3
Little Woodhouse and Burley	2,848.4		Dep:	4,589.3
-	-		Ward:	4,107.4
-	-			
-	-			

Little London & Woodhouse ward data appendix continued

Diabetes

Little Woodhouse and Burley	8,927.1	}	Leeds:	6,259.2
Little London, Sheepscar	8,600.9		Dep:	9,233.3
-	-		Ward:	8,735.6
-	-			
-	-			

Common mental health issues

Little London, Sheepscar	19,943.1	}	Leeds:	22,361.1
Little Woodhouse and Burley	16,535.9		Dep:	22,076.3
-	-		Ward:	18,445.8
-	-			
-	-			

Severe mental health issues (18+)

Little Woodhouse and Burley	2,753.6	}	Leeds:	1,321.2
Little London, Sheepscar	2,745.5		Dep:	1,936.8
-	-		Ward:	2,706.9
-	-			
-	-			

Smoking (16+)

Little London, Sheepscar	22,124.7	}	Leeds:	18,277.2
Little Woodhouse and Burley	19,581.8		Dep:	27,618.6
-	-		Ward:	22,092.6
-	-			
-	-			

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