

## Morley and District Primary Care Network introduction

### Summary of report

Morley and District PCN has a greater proportion of older patients than most PCNs, and fewer young adults, most of these patients live in the second least deprived fifth of Leeds. “White British” ethnicity is more common than Leeds overall, and the older population is increasing slowly.

GP recorded conditions are mixed, asthma, obesity and common mental health issues are significantly more common than in Leeds, while smoking and diabetes are significantly less common.

Frailty and mortality rates are significantly better than Leeds, and life expectancy is generally much better than Leeds.

### Practices in this PCN when this report data was made

This report uses GP recorded data for groups of practices called Primary care networks (PCNs). Most of the data in this report represents the combined registered populations of the practices making up the PCN. Collating and producing data for this report was concluded in early 2020 when the PCN memberships had been stable for some time. The following practices were aggregated to create PCN data for this profile:

B86001 Morley Health Centre, B86028 South Queen Street Medical Centre, B86057 Windsor House Group Practice, B86064 Leigh View Medical Practice, B86067 Fountain Medical Centre, B86101 Gildersome Health Centre, B86678 Drighlington Medical Centre

### PCN footprints

PCN footprints: Some data - Life Expectancy for instance - cannot be made by registered populations and instead is produced for the *area* that the PCN covers which is called its *footprint*. A PCN footprint is the area of Leeds where the PCN has more registered patients than any other PCN. Data reported by footprints represents all patients living in the area regardless of which PCN they are registered to. PCN footprints do not overlap and cover the entirety of Leeds.

### Deprivation in this report

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019) is used in this report to relate differences in health data to variations in patient environments. Each PCN has a calculated deprivation score which is created using the **July 2015** practice population size and locations, PCNs are ranked by their deprivation score in many charts to investigate relationships with deprivation. July 2015 population data is used because it matches the denominators used by the IMD2019 itself.

Note that PCN *registered* populations can live far from their GP practice and experience a wide variety of deprivation conditions.

## Morley and District Primary Care Network

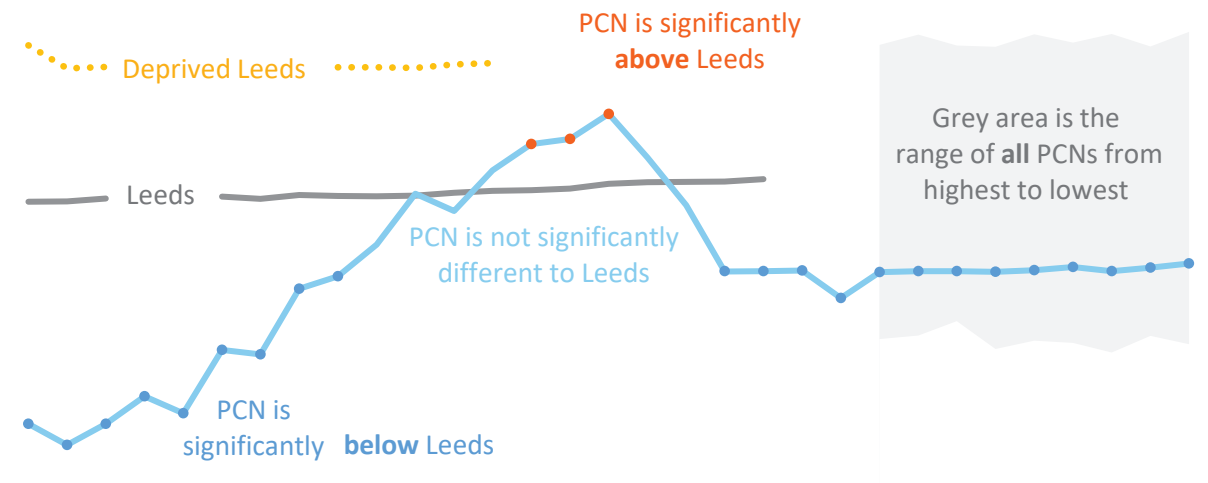
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\* Some datasets cannot be grouped by practice and are shown by PCN *footprint* area instead. See Introduction page for more details.

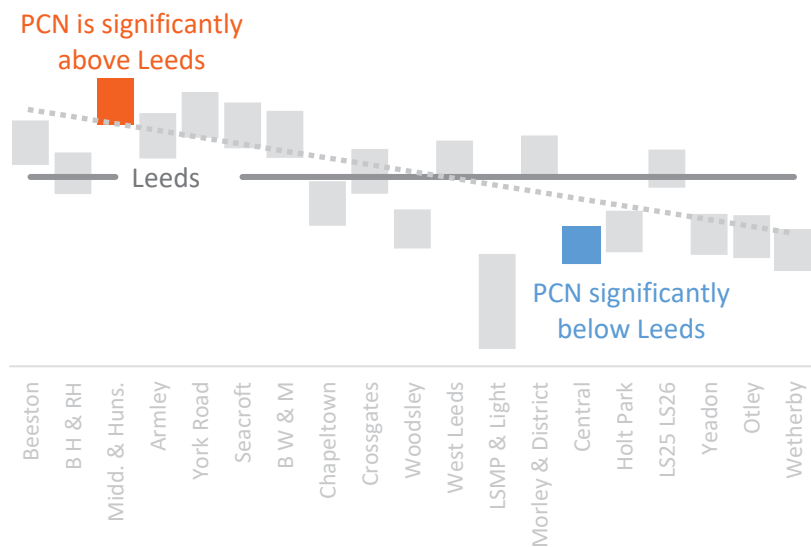
## About the charts used in this profile

Charts use consistent colours throughout this profile, and text about the PCN will be in blue. Colours have been chosen to work with the most common forms of colour blindness.

### Time series chart example



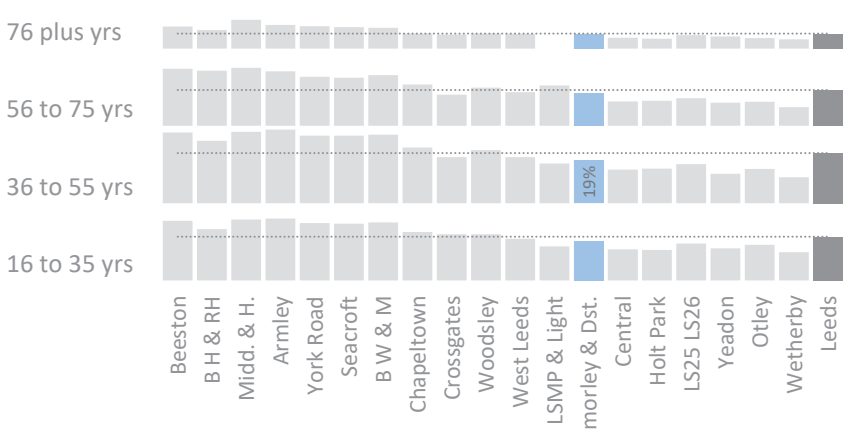
### Comparing rates, PCNs ranked by deprivation example



In this chart PCNs are shown in order of deprivation with the **most deprived on the left**. Middleton & Hunslet PCN is orange because it is significantly higher than Leeds, Central PCN is significantly lower than Leeds and therefore blue.

The dotted line is a best fit through all PCN rates and in this case slopes downward because less deprived PCN populations have lower rates.

### % of agebands with condition example

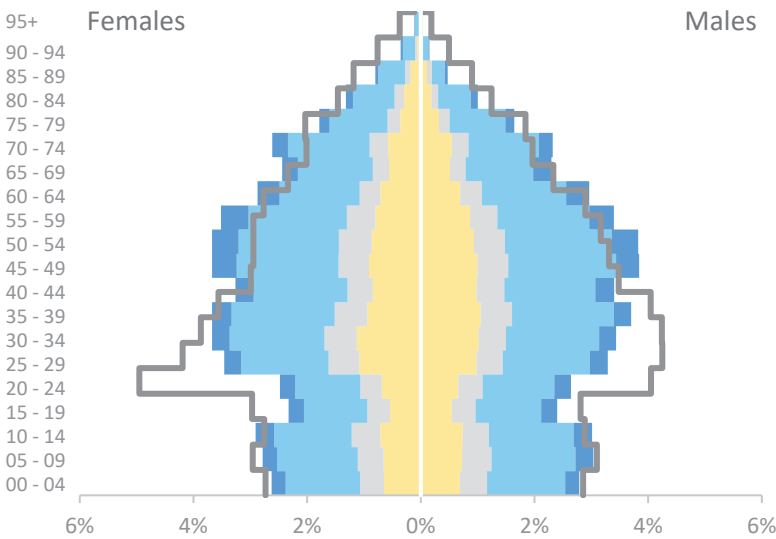


The proportion of each ageband with this condition. In this example more deprived PCN populations have larger rates in all agebands but the rate is quite steady for over 75s in all PCNs.

Leeds is shown as dark grey bars and dotted lines, the chosen PCN is highlighted in blue and the ageband with the highest prevalence in the PCN is labelled with prevalence percentage.

Age structure and deprivation compared to Leeds PCN registered

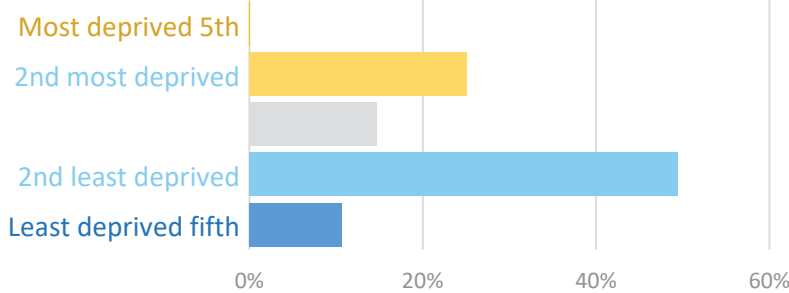
Age structure of this PCN, compared to Leeds in grey



The age and genders proportions of this PCN are shown as shaded areas. The colours correspond to deprivation levels in Leeds as in the chart below.

Morley and District Primary Care Network is quite different to Leeds with far fewer adults aged 34 or under, more aged 45-59 and fewer aged 85 or more.

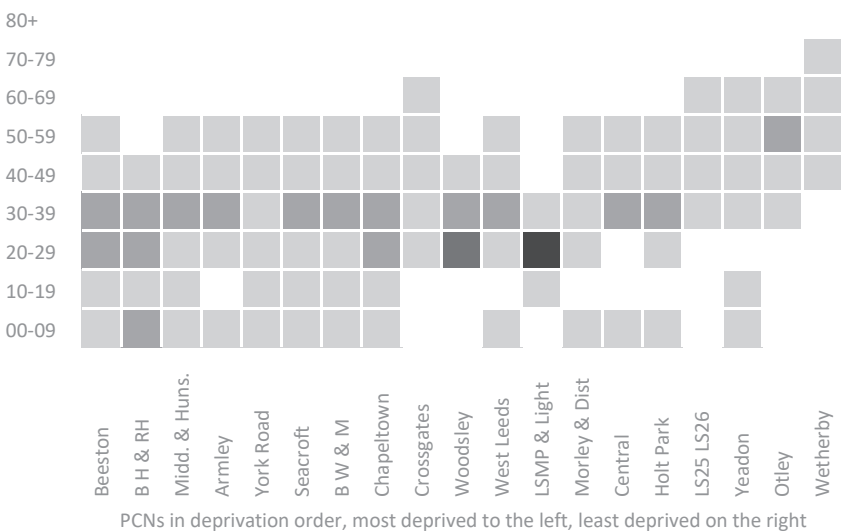
Deprivation in this PCN population



Leeds can be divided into five groups, from **most** to **least** deprived.

The majority of the PCN patients live in the second least deprived fifth of Leeds, but there are large numbers elsewhere.

Leeds deprived PCNs have older populations



This table shows the agebands that dominate PCN populations. The least deprived PCNs have populations that are less diverse in age.

The 30-39 ageband is the largest in this PCN.

- greater than or equal to 30%
- greater than or equal to 20%
- greater than or equal to 15%
- greater than or equal to 11%

January 2020 population data collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.

## PCN ethnicity change over time

PCN registered

Ethnicity is recorded in very high detail by Leeds GPs, when aggregated it can provide a simple picture of the population changing over time.

How these details are grouped to make Black and minority ethnic (BAME) can effect the outcome. These charts compare the "White British" group with *all remaining ethnic types* combined into BAME. The third category shows patients with no recorded ethnicity, this has steadily improved in Leeds helping to reveal the true picture.

### PCN BAME change over time

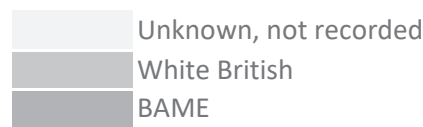
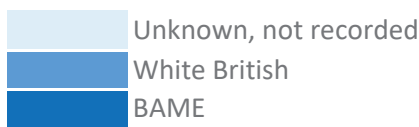
In 2020 this PCN has a much smaller proportion of BAME patients than Leeds. 18% compared to 29%

The PCN shows a fall of BAME proportion as recording rates have improved.

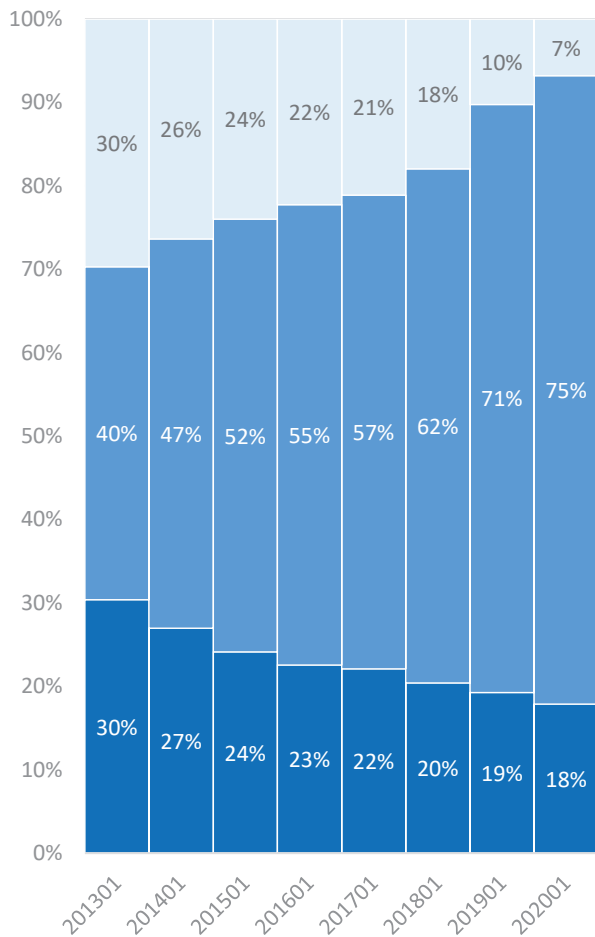
### Leeds BAME change over time

29% of the Leeds registered population falls into the BAME category in 2020.

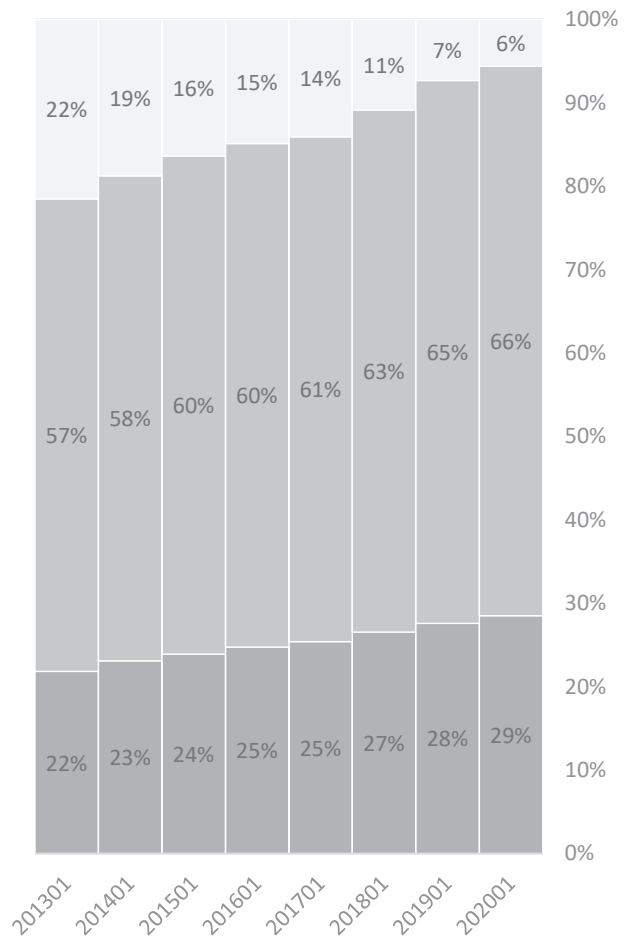
Improvements in recording have resulted in increases for both the "White British" and "BAME" categories.



Morley & District



Leeds overall



Population change over time - the very young, and the elderly PCN registered

**PCN population age change over time**

In 2020 this PCN has a smaller proportion of young patients than Leeds, 11% compared to 12%

In terms of the older population, 13% of the PCN are aged 70 or more - similar to Leeds at 11%

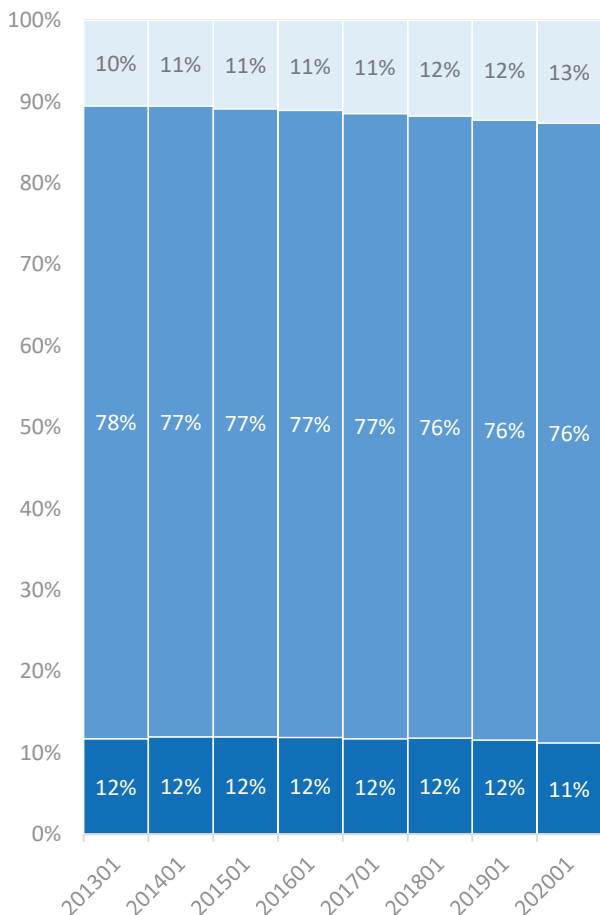
**Leeds population age change over time**

Leeds registered patients are remarkably stable in terms of the overall proportions of the youngest and oldest agebands.

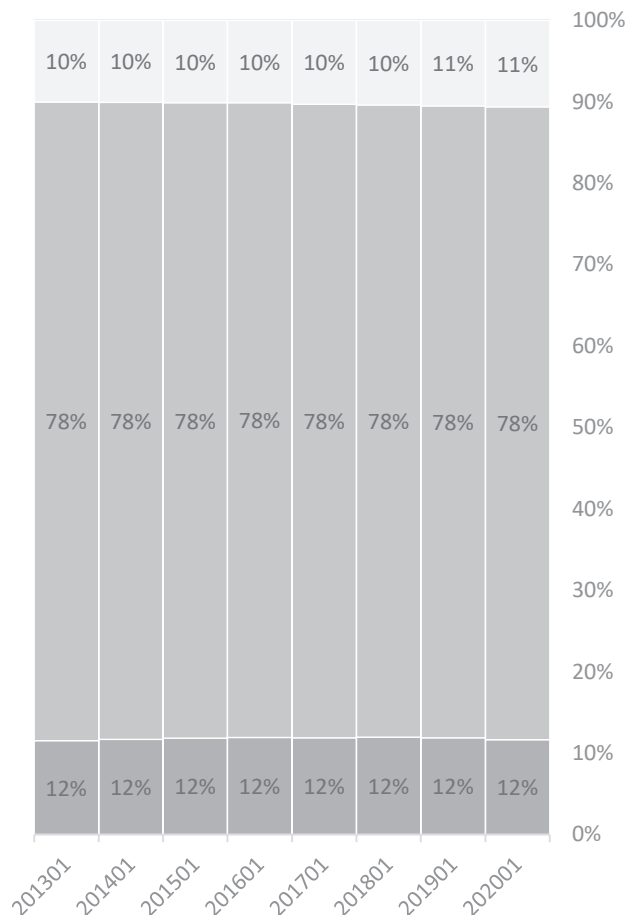
The over 70s group has only increased from 10% to 10.6% in the chart below but that is a change in number of people from 80,465 to 92,065.



**Morley & District**



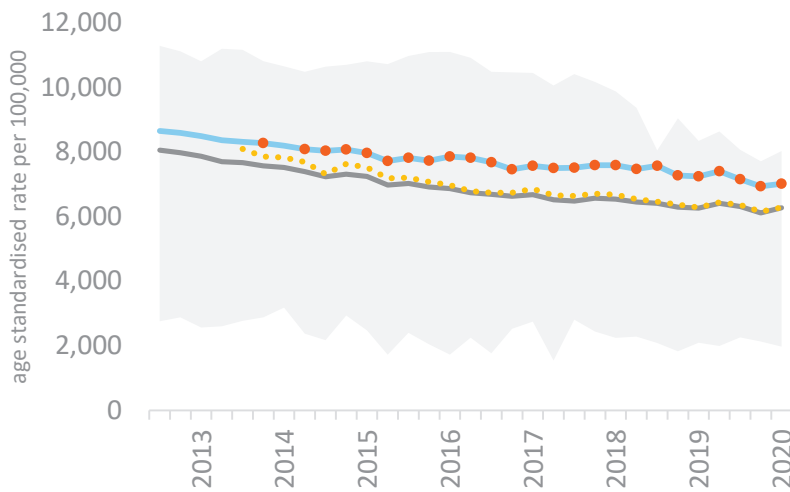
**Leeds overall**



## Asthma in children

PCN registered

### Change of asthma rates over time (under 16s)

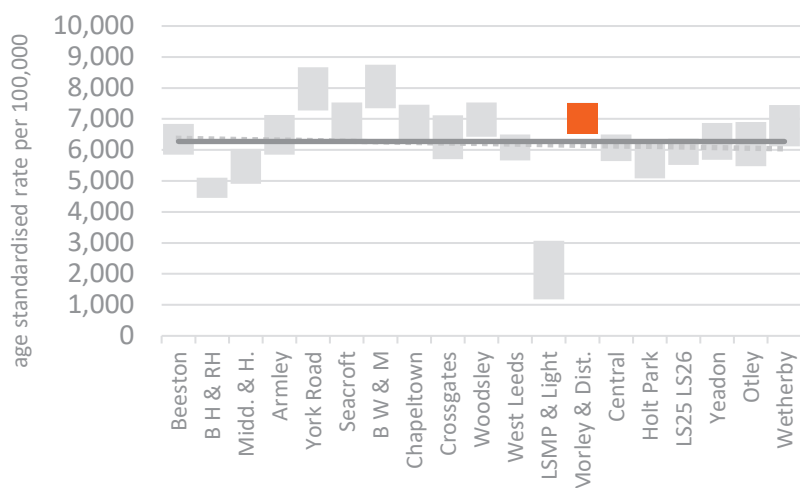


In a time series we can see that generally rates have been falling for many years.

This PCN is falling steadily but not as fast as Leeds, and it has been (just) significantly above Leeds for many years.

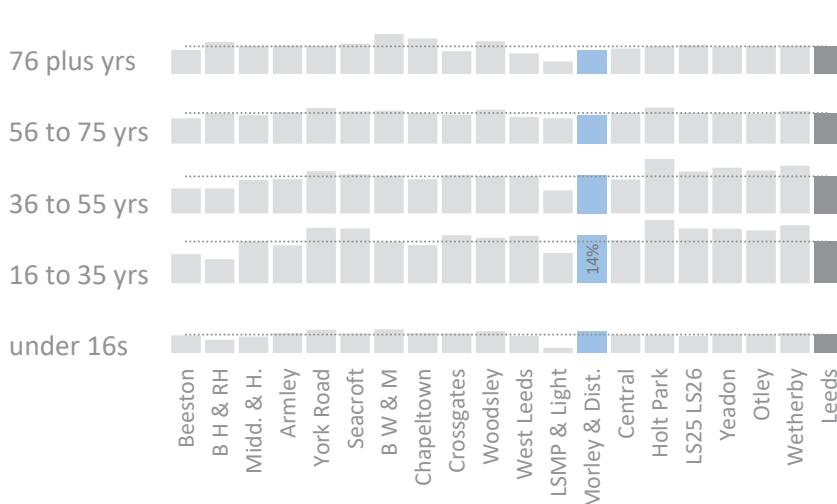
Deprived Leeds is barely different to Leeds overall, and falling at the same speed.

### Under 16s rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of asthma in children don't display a relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is virtually horizontal.

### Asthma is more common in less deprived populations (January 2020)



The proportion of each ageband who have asthma. In general it is more prevalent in middle aged groups in less deprived PCN populations.

This PCN has average asthma rates except for 16-35 years which is a little higher than average.

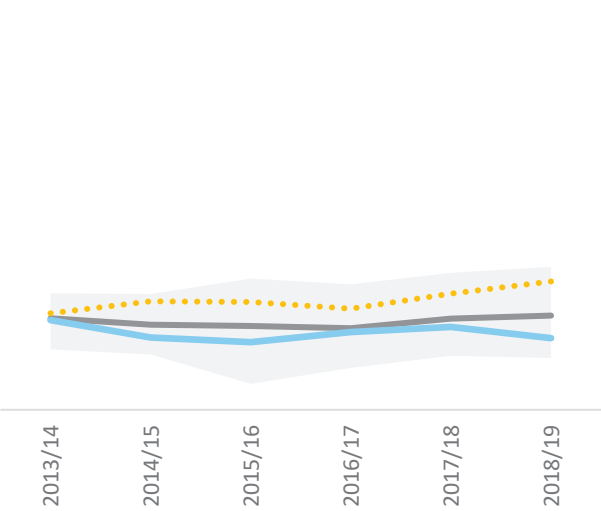
The ageband with the highest asthma rate in this PCN is 16 to 35 years, with a rate of 14%

This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.

Child obesity in Reception and Year 6 PCN footprints

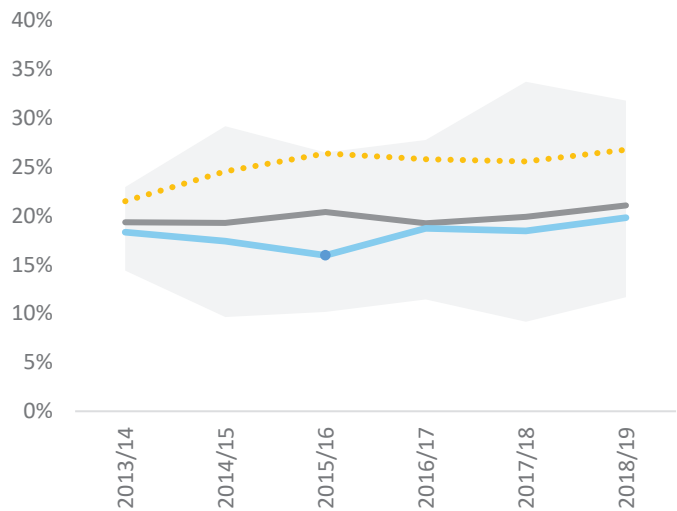
Obesity % - Reception over time

Leeds has hovered around 10% obesity in Reception classes for years. Deprived areas are higher and rising steadily, while the PCNs are slowly diverging. Reception rates have always been slightly below Leeds in this PCN, a recent drop in rates is worth keeping an eye on in future.



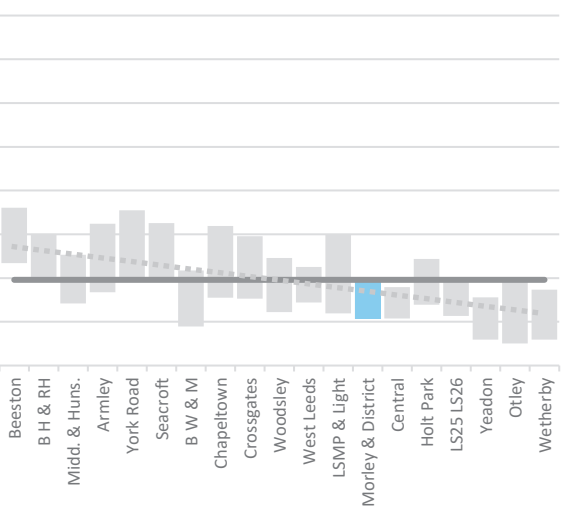
Obesity % - Year 6 over time

Leeds has risen a little from around 19% to 21% in the chart below, and rates in deprived areas are much higher. Year 6 rates have always been lower than Leeds and once were significantly lower. Generally it is following the same trend as the city.



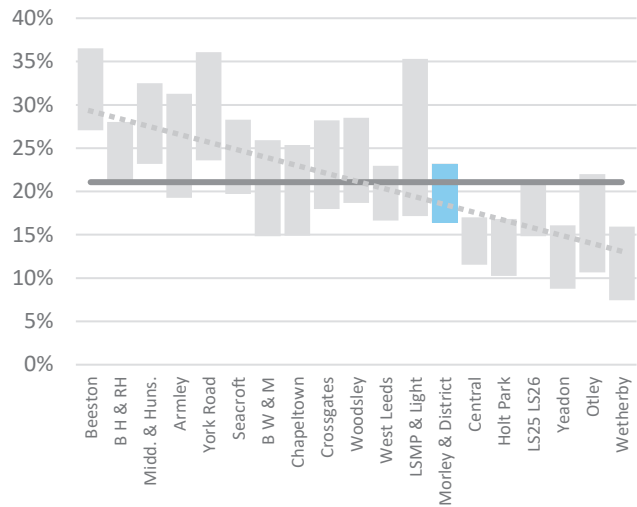
Obesity % - PCNs reception in 2018-2019

Reception rates of obesity are higher for more deprived PCNs and lower for less deprived - the chart generally slopes from left to right. The relationship is clear but not that strong.



Obesity % - PCNs Year 6 in 2018-2019

The Year 6 data has a much stronger relationship with deprivation - the dashed line slopes steeply, and around half of PCNs have a higher Year 6 rate than the highest Reception rate.



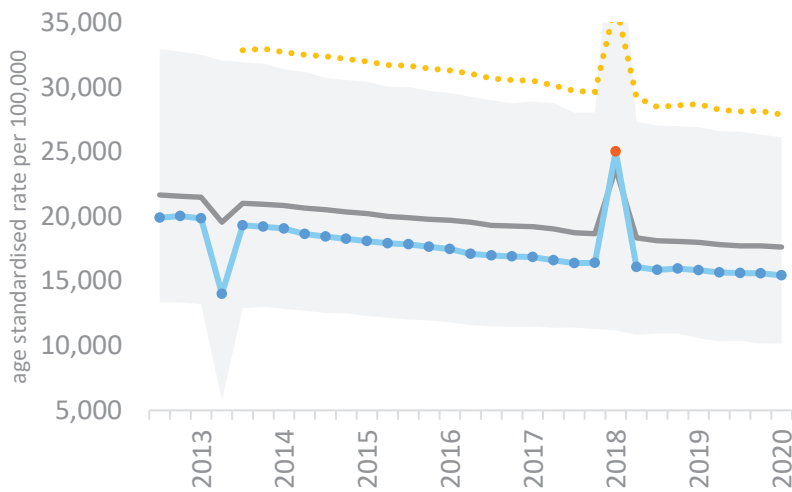
PCN NCMP data shows the students resident inside the PCN footprint, regardless of where their school is located. NCMP data is collected annually and sent to NHS Digital for national collation. NHS Digital return the processed data to local authorities and this is presented here.



## Smoking (adults)

PCN registered

### Change of smoking rates over time (adults)

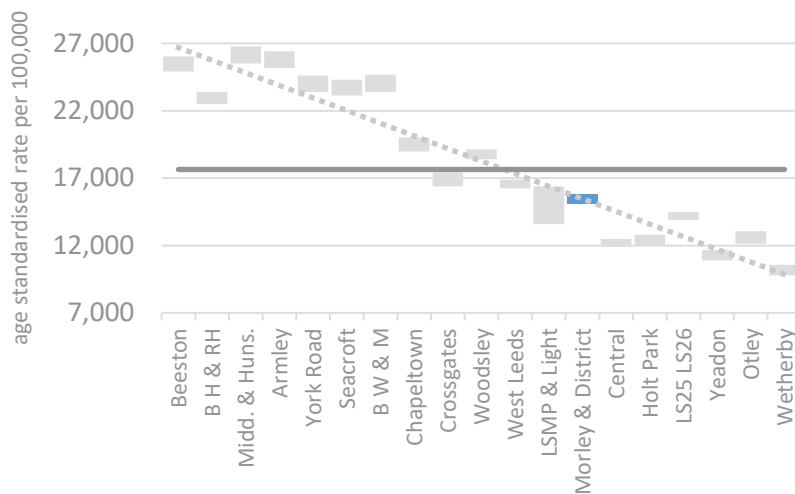


In a time series we can see that rates have been falling steadily for many years.

This PCN is falling steadily and slightly more quickly than Leeds, it has been significantly below Leeds for many years.

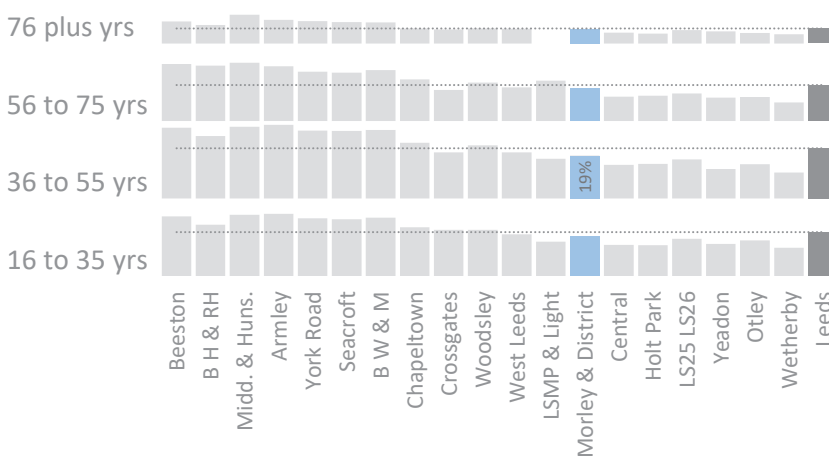
Deprived Leeds is very different to Leeds overall with much higher rates of smoking, however it is falling more quickly than Leeds overall.

### Adult rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of smoking display an extremely strong relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line slopes sharply.

### Smoking is more common in all age groups as deprivation increases



The proportion of each ageband who smoke. More deprived PCN populations generally have larger smoking rates in all agebands.

This PCN has slightly below average smoking rates in all agebands.

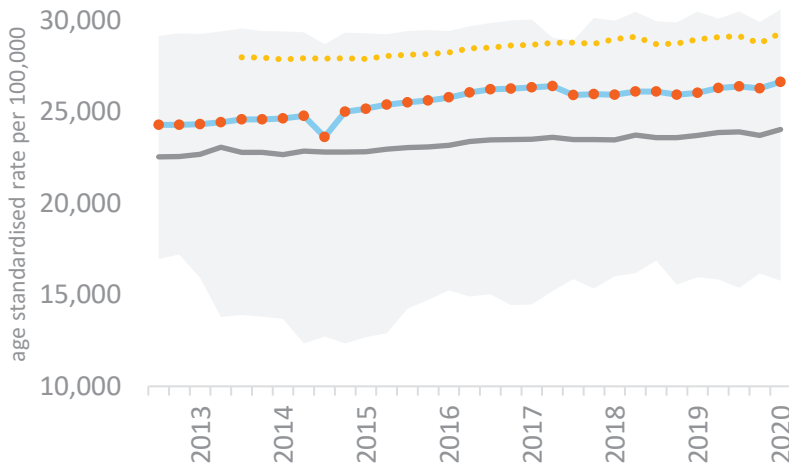
The ageband with the highest smoking rate is 36 to 55 years, with a rate of 19%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

## Obesity (adults where BMI>30)

PCN registered

### Change of obesity rates over time (adults)

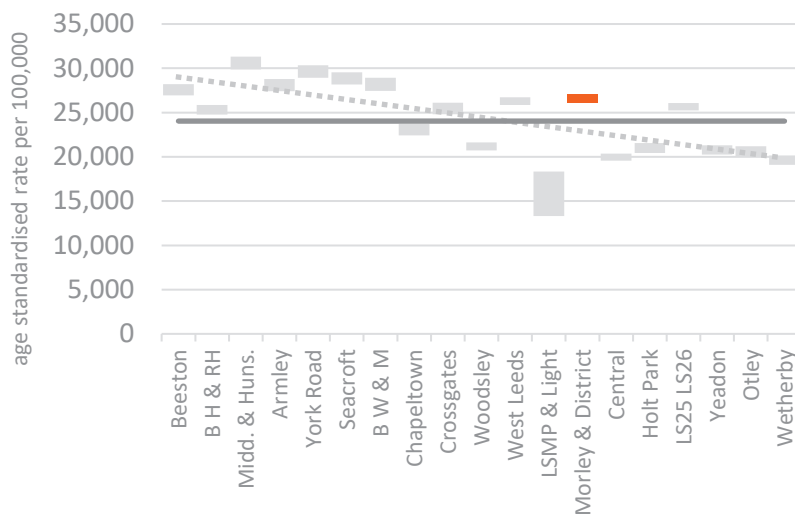


In a time series we can see that rates have been rising slowly for many years.

This PCN is rising steadily and slightly more quickly than Leeds, it has been significantly above Leeds for many years.

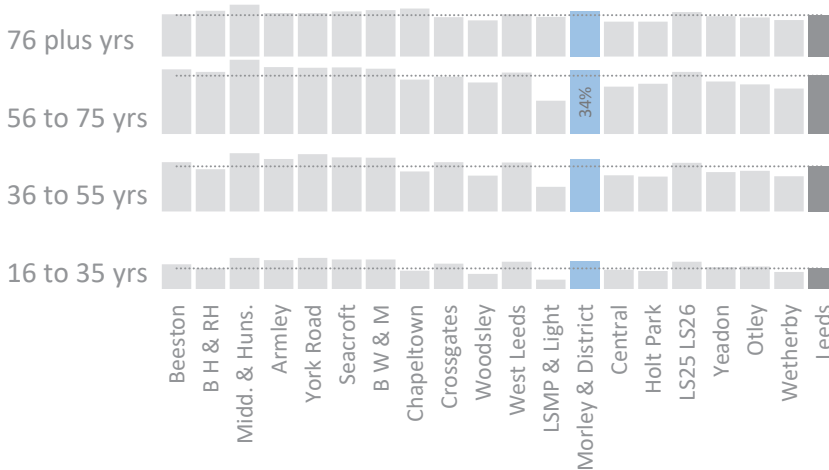
Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall, and rising at the same speed.

### Adult rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of adult obesity display a reasonably strong relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is sloped but there is variation.

### Obesity is more common in middle age as deprivation increases



The proportion of each ageband who are obese. More deprived PCN populations generally have larger obesity rates in all agebands. Older agebands tend to be more obese.

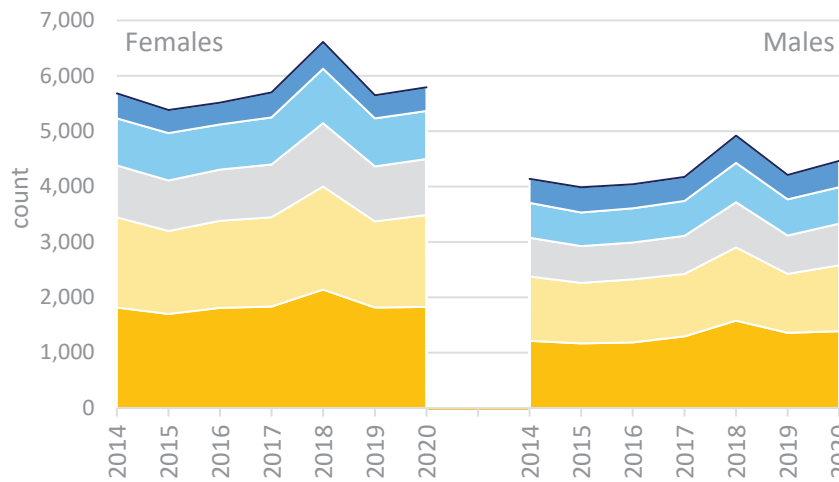
This PCN has average obesity rates for older patients but higher rates otherwise.

The ageband with the highest Obesity rate is 56 to 75 years, with a rate of 34%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

**Obese smokers (where both records were updated within 12 months)** PCN registered

**Obese smokers in Leeds, counts by gender and deprivation**

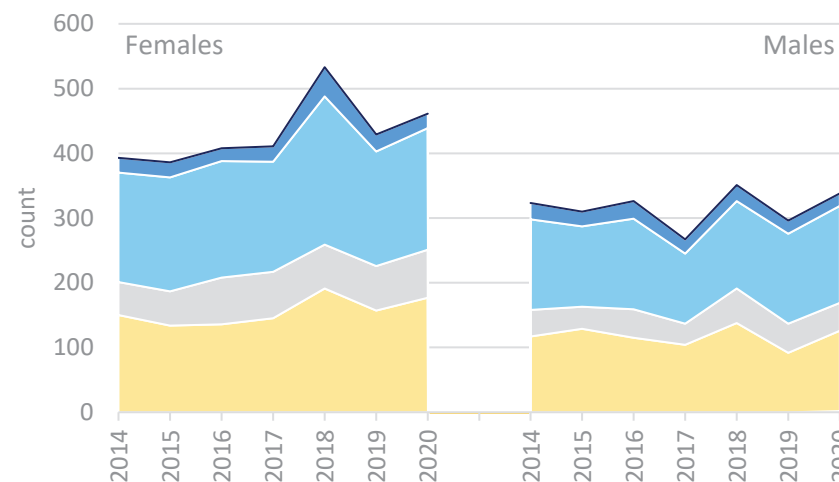


In January 2020 there were 10,252 Leeds registered and resident patients recorded as being obese and current smokers.

56% of these patients are female.

These charts show the numbers gradually rising since 2014, and the most deprived 5th of Leeds (dark orange) has always had the most patients.

**Obese smokers, counts in this PCN by gender and deprivation**



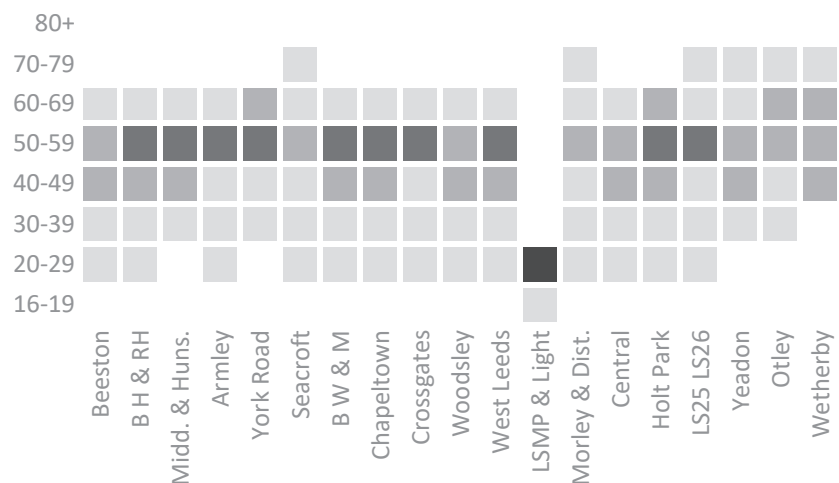
**In this PCN...**

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

In this PCN female obese smokers outnumber males, and both are slowly trending upwards.

Interestingly the numbers of females in the 2nd most deprived areas is increasing, but for men is static.

**Obese smokers are older in less deprived PCNs**



This table shows the agebands within each PCN that contribute the most to the PCN total of obese smokers.

For instance, the 50-59 ageband contains between 25% and 30% of the obese smoker population for most PCNs.

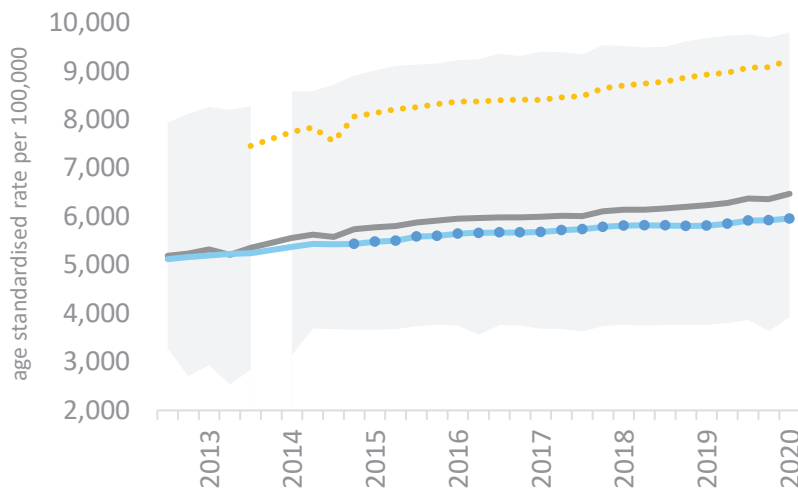
- greater than or equal to 30%
- greater than or equal to 25%
- greater than or equal to 20%
- greater than or equal to 10%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

## Diabetes (all ages)

PCN registered

### Change of diabetes rates over time

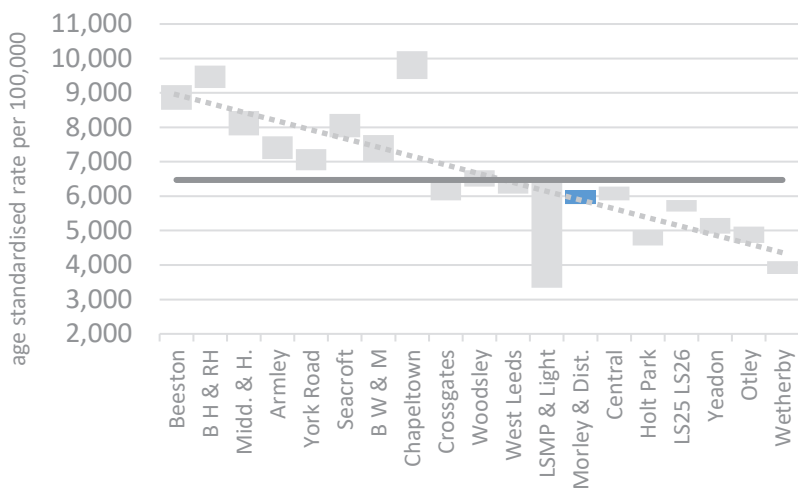


In a time series we can see that rates have been rising steadily for many years.

This PCN follows Leeds closely but has been significantly lower for several years.

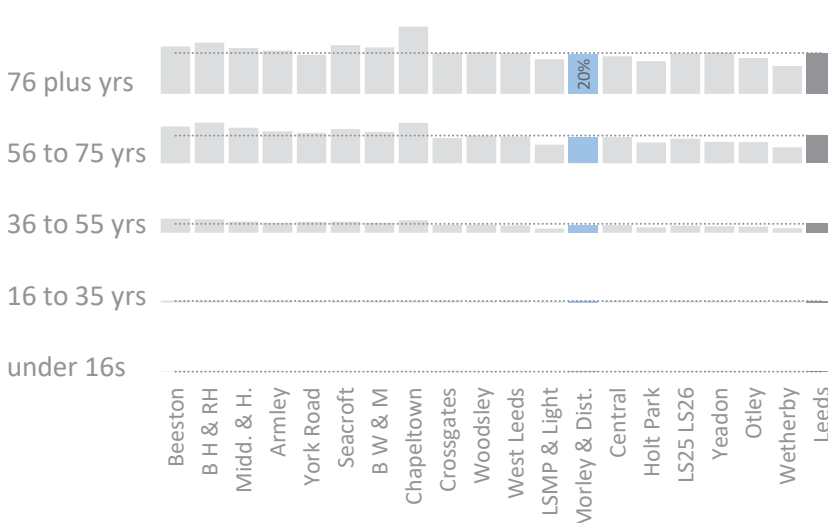
Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall, and rising more quickly.

### Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of adult diabetes display a very strong relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is clearly sloped.

### Diabetes in older age is more common as deprivation increases



The proportion of each ageband recorded with diabetes. In general it is more prevalent in older age groups in more deprived PCN populations.

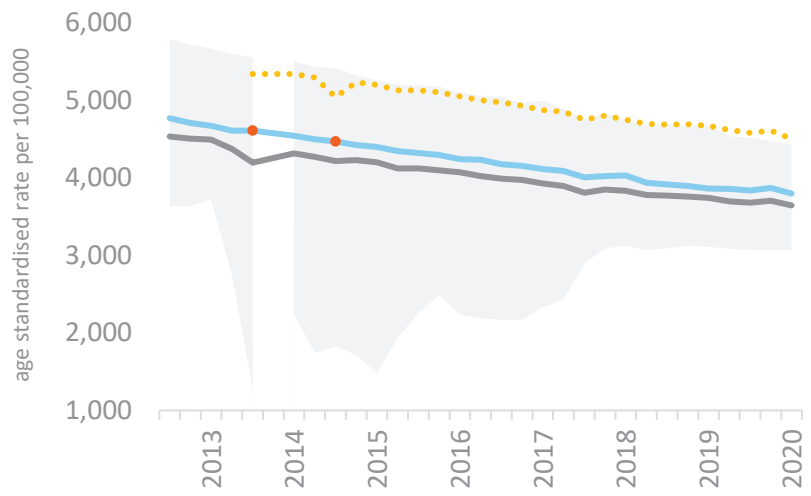
This PCN has average diabetes rates for all agebands.

The ageband with the highest diabetes rate is 76 plus years, with a rate of 20%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

Coronary heart disease (CHD) all ages PCN registered

Change of CHD rates over time

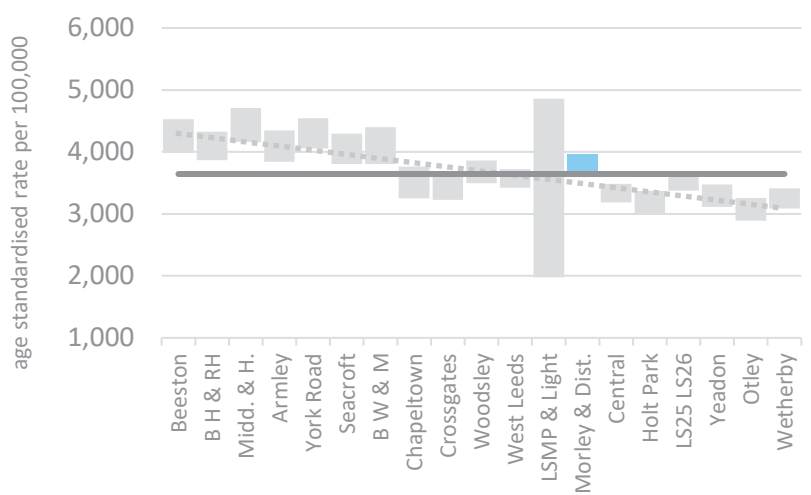


In a time series we can see that rates have been falling slowly for many years.

This PCN follows Leeds closely but has been slightly higher for several years.

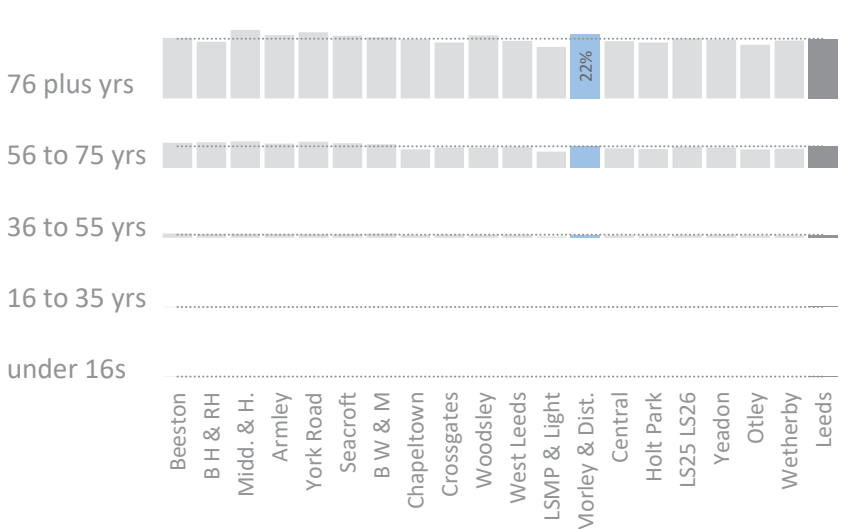
Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall, and falling slightly more quickly.

Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of CHD display a clear relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is clearly sloping.

CHD in older age is slightly more common as deprivation increases



The proportion of each ageband recorded with CHD. It is very prevalent in the oldest age groups, slightly more so in more deprived PCN populations.

This PCN has average CHD rates for all agebands except 76+ which is above average.

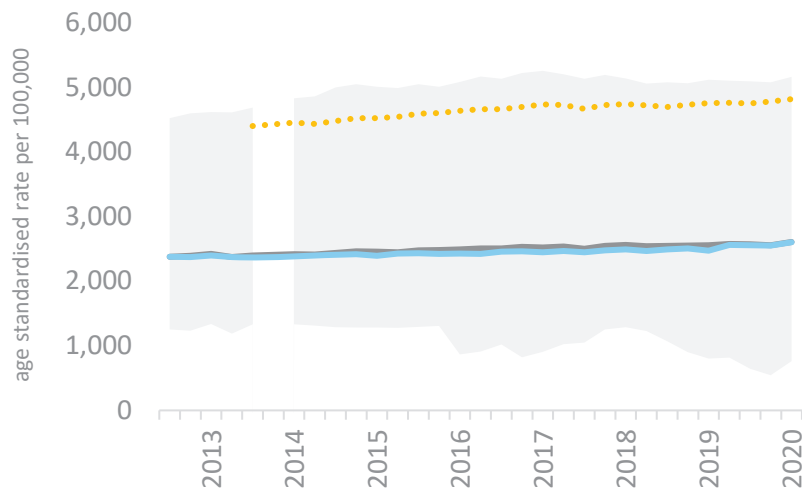
The ageband with the highest CHD rate is 76 plus years, with a rate of 22%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

## Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD) all ages

PCN registered

### Change of COPD rates over time

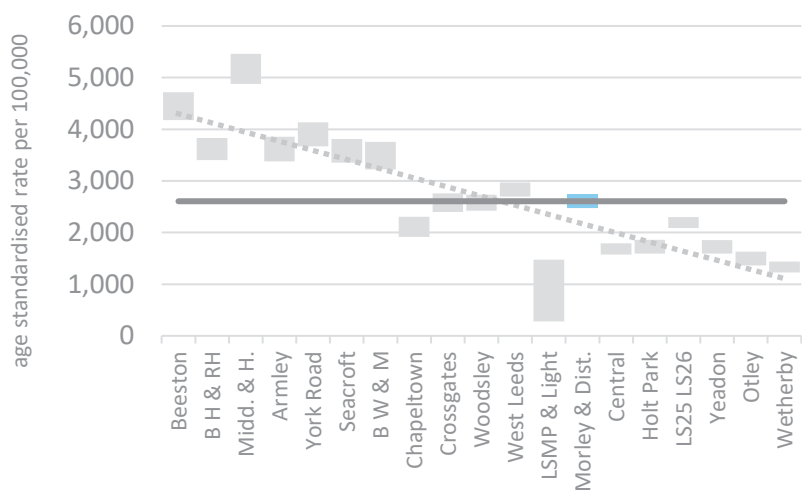


In a time series we can see that rates have been very slowly increasing for many years.

This PCN has followed Leeds closely for several years.

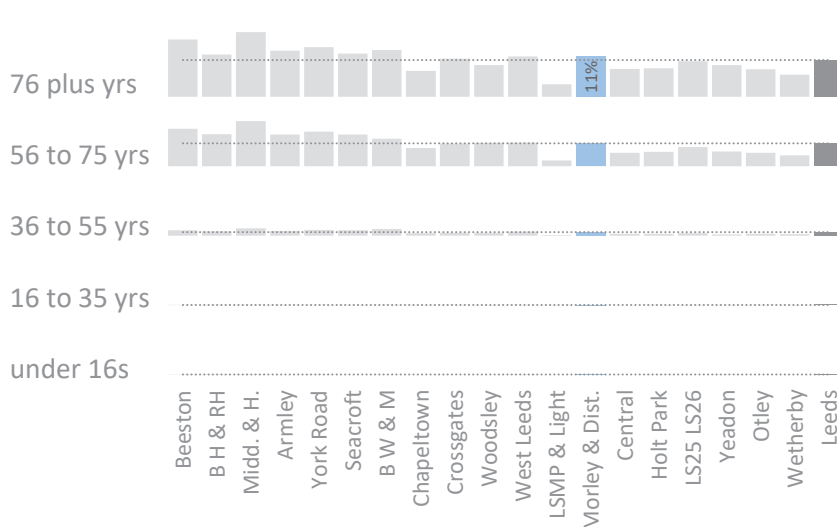
Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall, and rising while Leeds is almost static.

### Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of COPD display a very strong relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is clearly sloping.

### COPD is more common in older more deprived populations



The proportion of each ageband recorded with COPD. It is very prevalent in the oldest age groups, less so in the least deprived PCN populations.

This PCN has average COPD rates for all agebands.

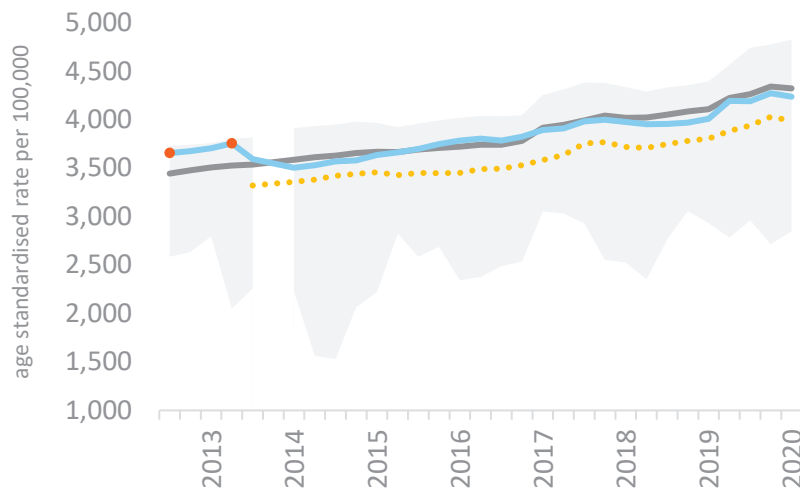
The ageband with the highest COPD rate is 76 plus years, with a rate of 11%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

## Cancer (all ages)

PCN registered

### Change of Cancer rates over time

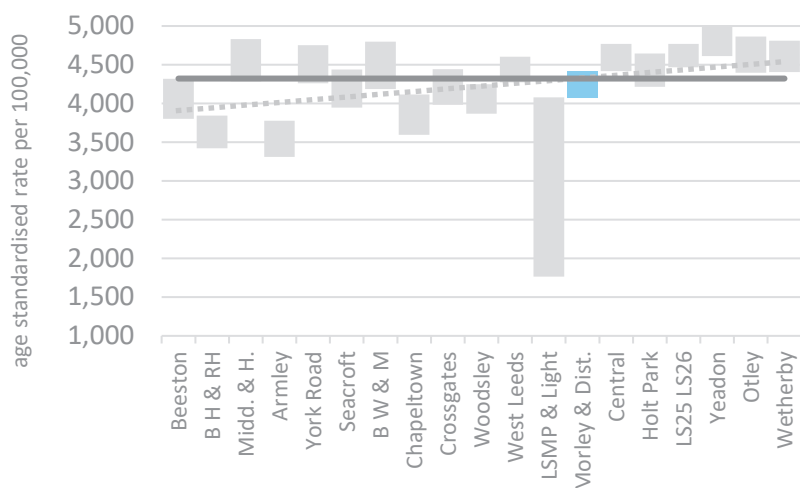


In a time series we can see that rates have been climbing steadily for many years.

This PCN has followed Leeds closely for several years.

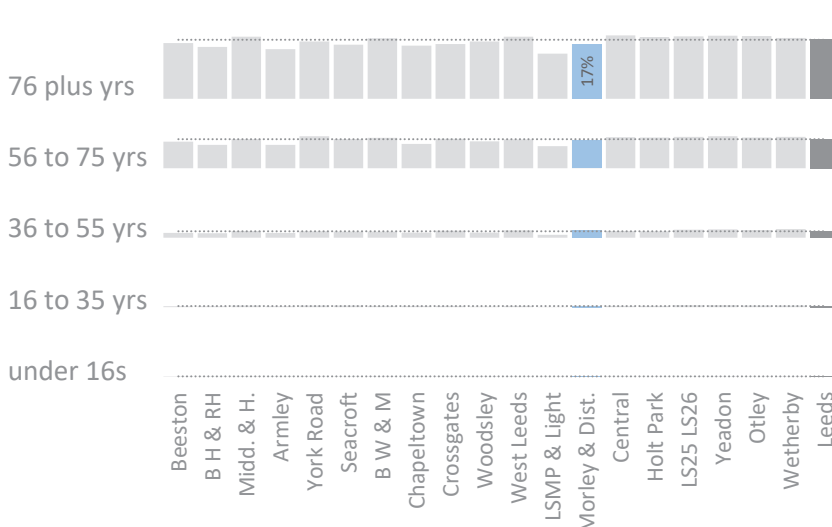
Deprived Leeds is lower than Leeds overall, this is thought to be due to higher cancer mortality, possibly a result of late diagnosis.

### Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of cancer display a weak inverted relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line is sloped slightly showing lower rates in more deprived PCN populations.

### Cancer is more common in older less deprived populations



The proportion of each ageband recorded with cancer. It is very prevalent in the oldest age groups, more so in the least deprived PCN populations.

This PCN has average cancer rates in all agebands.

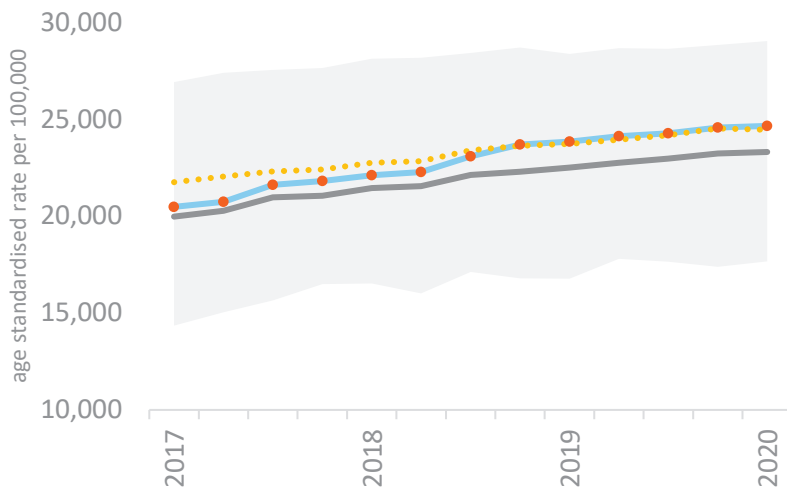
The ageband in this PCN with the highest Cancer rate is 76 plus years, with a rate of 17%

This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.

## Common mental health issues (CMH) all ages

PCN registered

### Change of common mental health rates over time

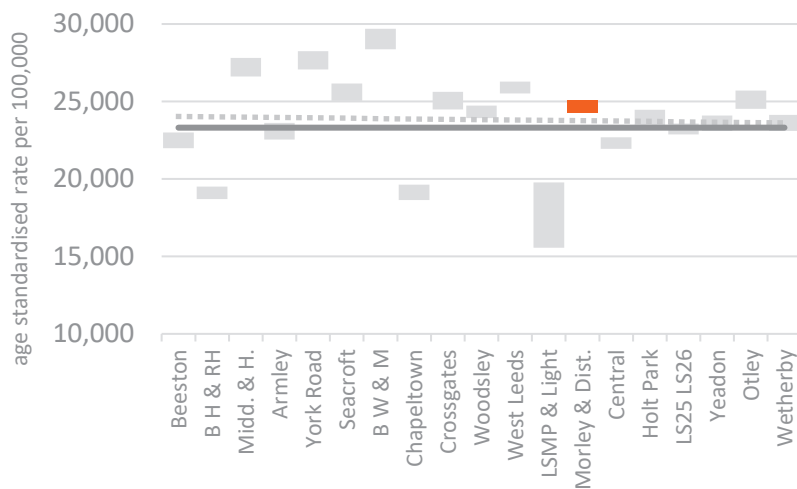


In a time series we can see that rates have been climbing steadily for many years.

This PCN has been significantly above Leeds for several years, and growing slightly more quickly.

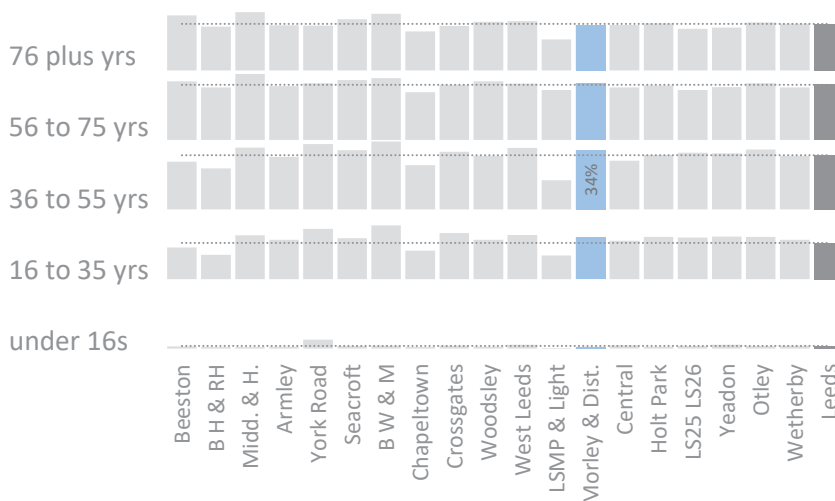
Deprived Leeds is higher than Leeds overall and increasing at the same rate.

### Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of common mental health don't really display a relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line barely slopes and PCN rates vary a lot. This may indicate low recording or presentations in some areas.

### CMH does not vary much by age group or deprivation



The proportion of each ageband recorded with common mental health issues. It is very prevalent in most age groups.

This PCN has slightly above average CMH rates for all agebands but 56-75 is closer to average.

The ageband in this PCN with the highest rate of recorded common mental health issues is 36 to 55 years, with a rate of 34%

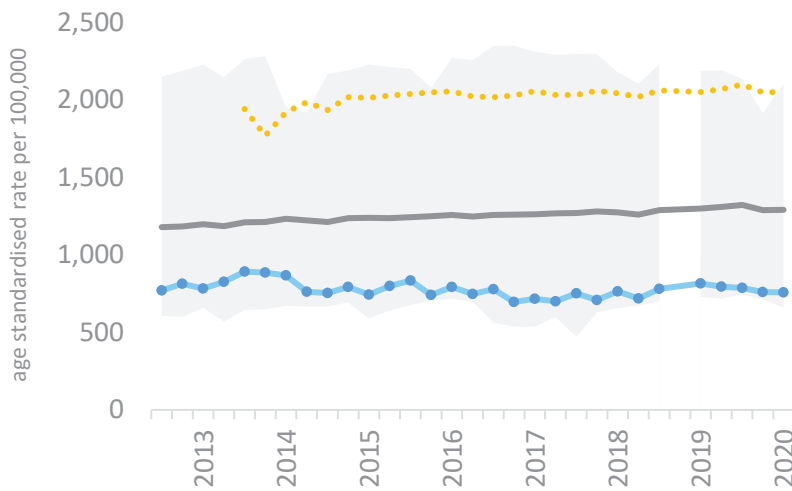
*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*



## Severe mental health issues (SMH) ages 18+

PCN registered

### Change of severe mental health rates over time (18+)

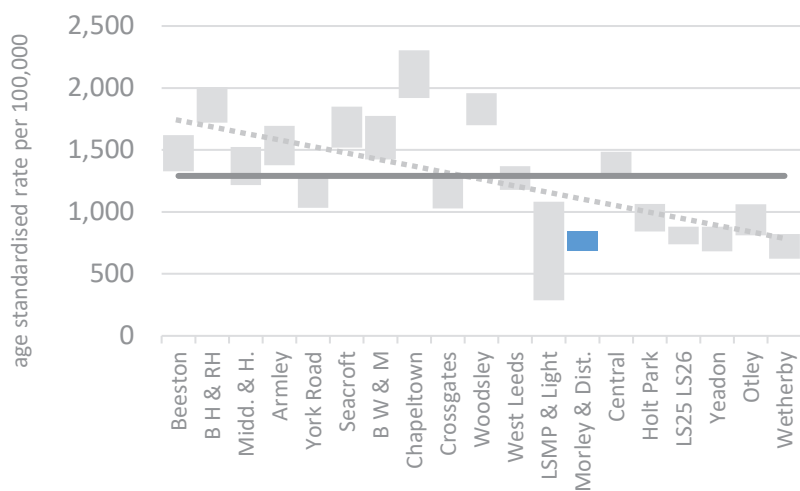


In a time series we can see that rates have been climbing very slowly for many years.

This PCN has been significantly below Leeds for several years, and more or less static.

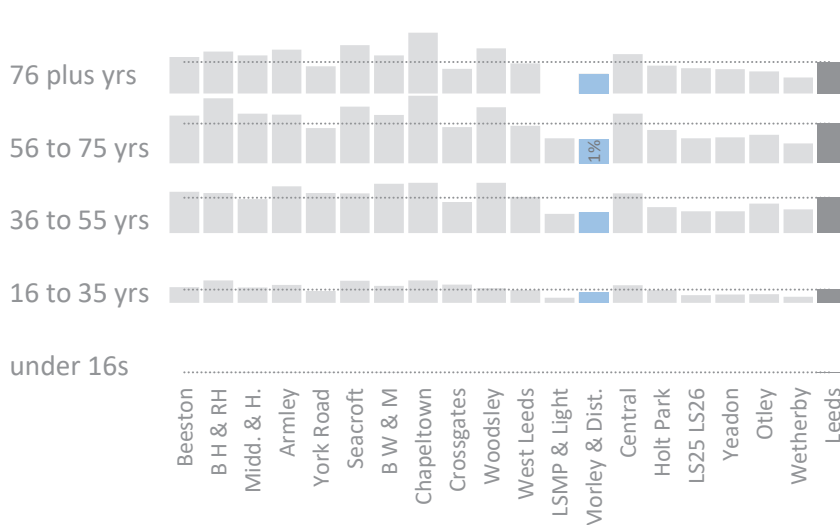
Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall and increasing at the same slow rate.

### Rates compared (January 2020) - ranked by deprivation



Overall, in January 2020, rates of severe mental health display a very strong relationship with deprivation - the grey dotted line slopes steeply.

### SMH is more common in older more deprived populations



The proportion of each ageband recorded with serious mental health issues. It is prevalent in the older age groups, more so in the most deprived PCN populations.

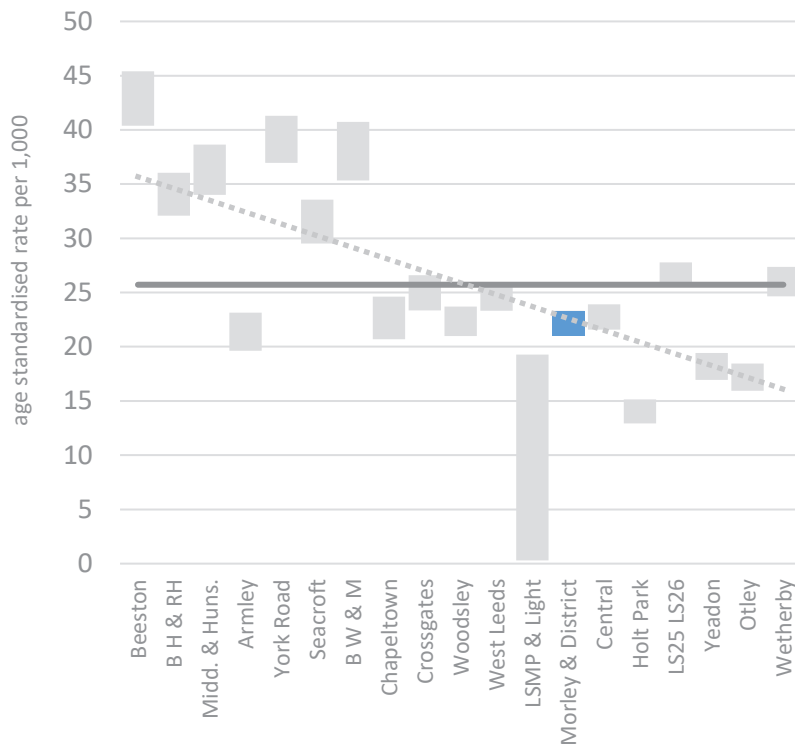
This PCN has very low SMH rates for all agebands except 16-35 years.

The ageband in this PCN with the highest rate of recorded severe mental health issues is 56 to 75 years, with a rate of 1%

*This data is collected from practices quarterly and therefore only contains records where patients are presenting and have been questioned. Certain population groups are known to visit their GP rarely.*

Frailty - moderate and severe, March 2019 PCN registered

Moderate frailty, age standardised rates per 1,000



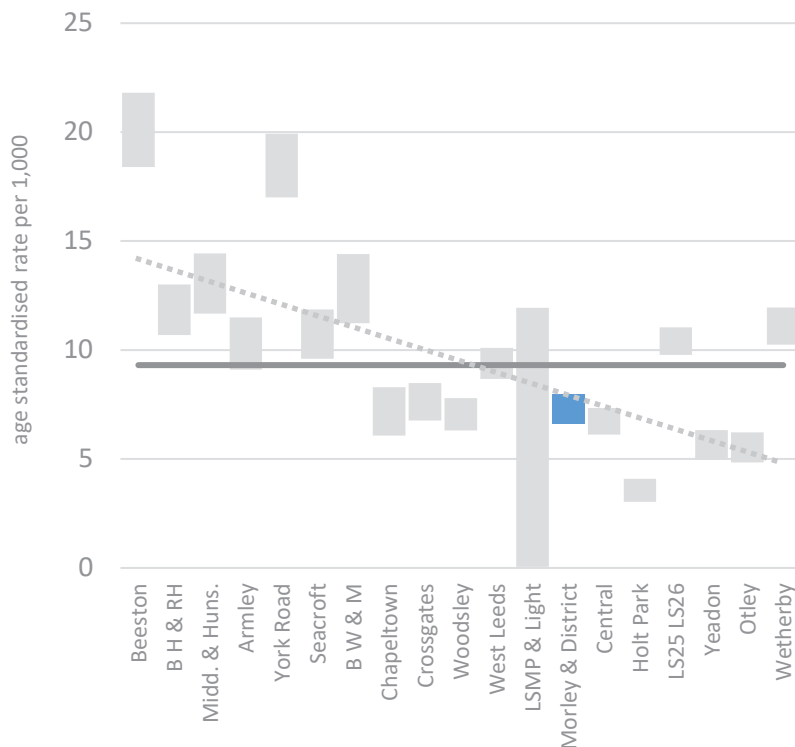
Moderate frailty rates per 1,000 show a strong relationship with deprivation.

Despite outliers the picture is of higher rates in more deprived PCN populations, and lower rates in less deprived PCNs.

'LSMP & The Light' PCN has a very low rate and a very wide range of confidence, the population contains few elderly patients hence the wide range.

Wetherby PCN however has an average rate of frailty despite its position as least deprived PCN population in the city.

Severe frailty, age standardised rates per 1,000



Severe frailty also has a strong relationship with deprivation, and again Wetherby PCN stands out as having a rate well above average.

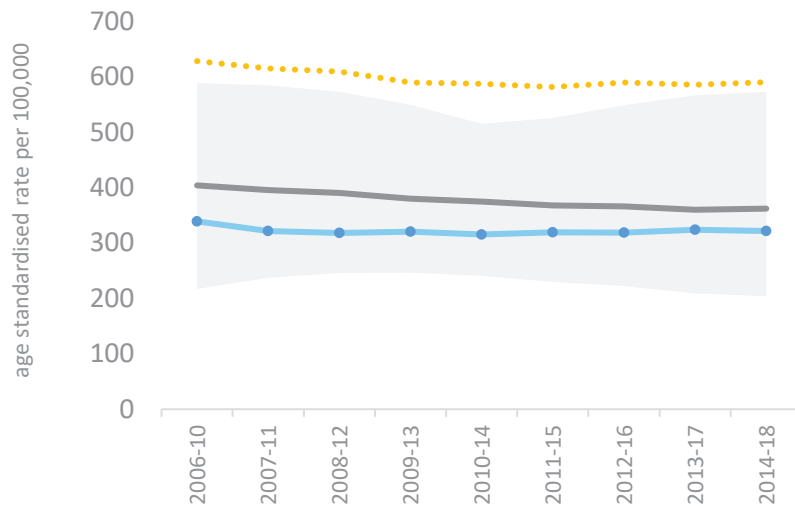
Age standardisation of this data has removed age as a factor in differences so there is another reason for this. It could perhaps be improved recording or presentation by patients.

Source: Leeds Data model March 2019

## All cause mortality (under 75s)

PCN footprints

### Change in overall mortality rate over time

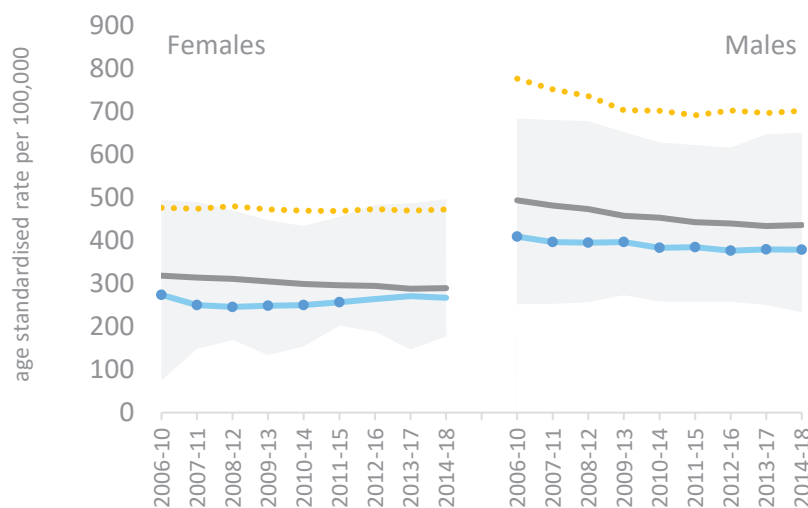


In a time series we can see that rates have been dropping very slowly for many years.

This PCN has always been significantly below the city average, and is more or less static while Leeds falls.

Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall and decreasing at the same slow rate.

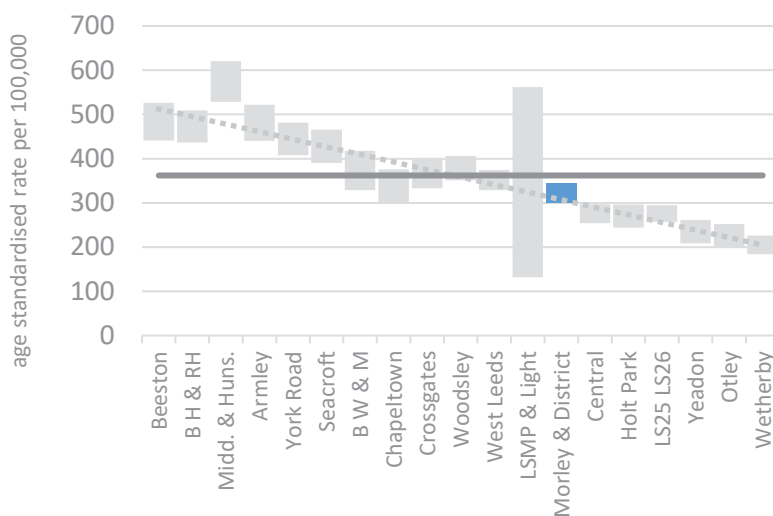
### Female and male rates over time



An overall mortality rate often hides very different rates for the different sexes. Here are the separate female and male rates.

Female mortality rates are no longer significantly below Leeds, they have risen slightly while Leeds rates fall. Male data shows a similar but less extreme situation.

### Rates compared (2014-18) - ranked by deprivation



Overall mortality rates are shown here for all PCNs, there is a strong and consistent link with deprivation where less deprived PCN populations have lower mortality rates.

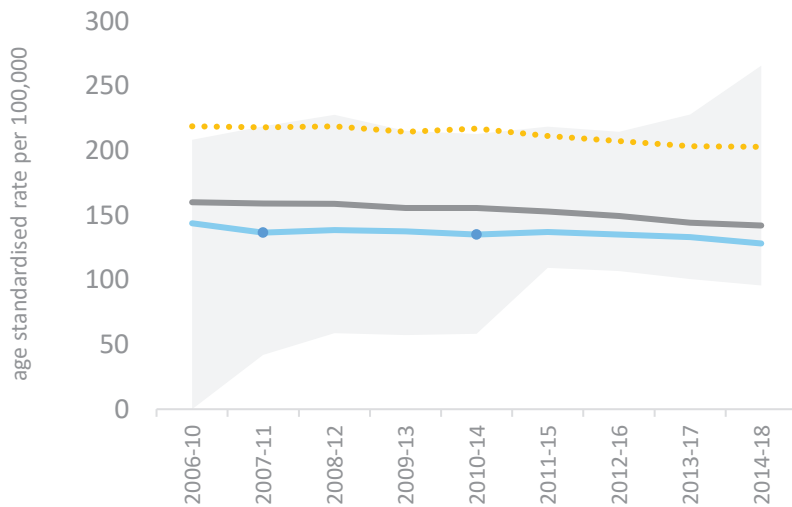
This PCN is where we expect it to be, and is significantly higher than 3 less deprived PCNs.

Source: ONS, GP registered populations

## Cancer mortality (under 75s)

PCN footprints

### Change in overall mortality rate over time

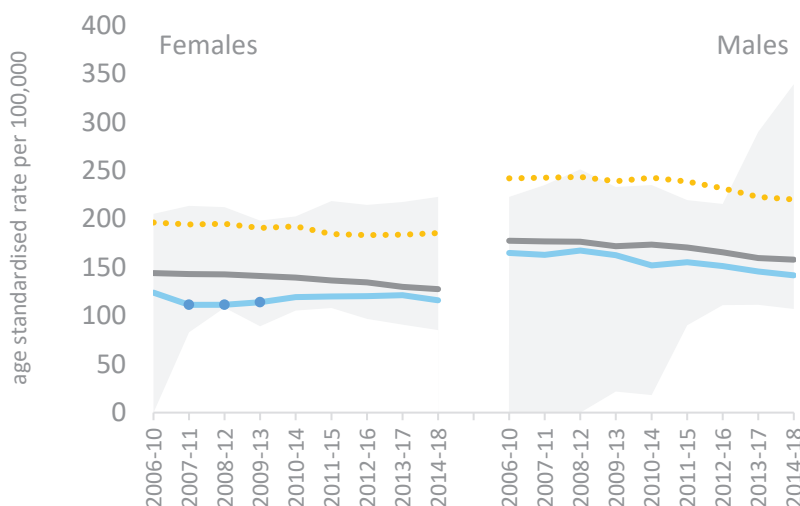


In a time series we can see that rates have been falling very slowly for many years.

This PCN has almost always been significantly below the Leeds rate, it is falling at about the same rate too.

Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall and decreasing at the same slow rate.

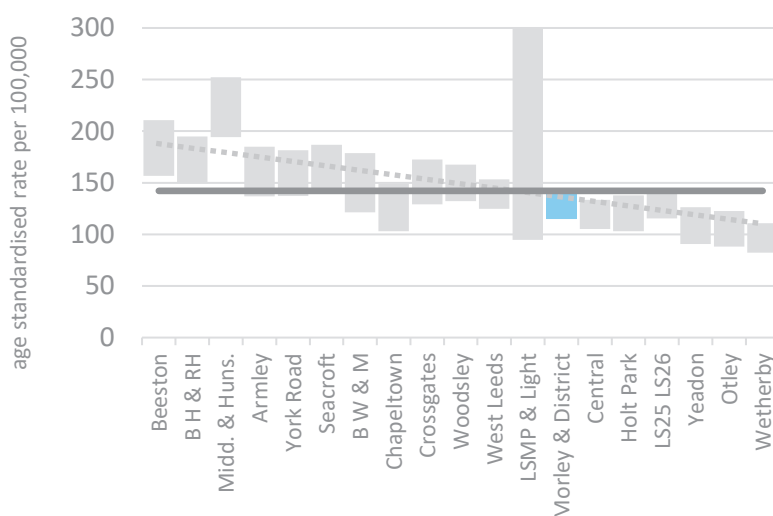
### Female and male rates over time



An overall mortality rate often hides very different rates for the different sexes. Here are the separate female and male rates.

Neither sex are significantly different to Leeds in the recent past, female rates are not improving and are now close to Leeds.

### Rates compared (2014-18) - ranked by deprivation



Overall mortality rates are shown here for all PCNs, there is a clear and consistent link with deprivation where less deprived PCN populations have lower mortality rates.

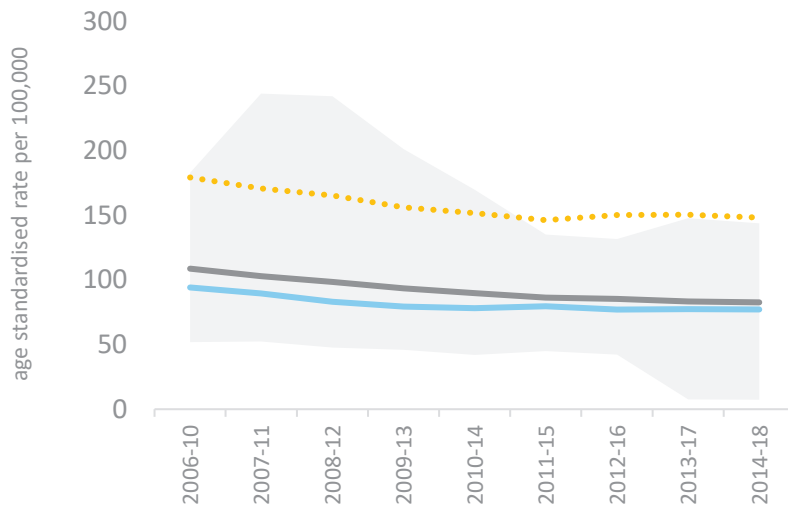
This PCN has an average rate, and is significantly below some more deprived PCNs.

Source: ONS, GP registered populations

## Circulatory disease mortality (under 75s)

PCN footprints

### Change in overall mortality rate over time

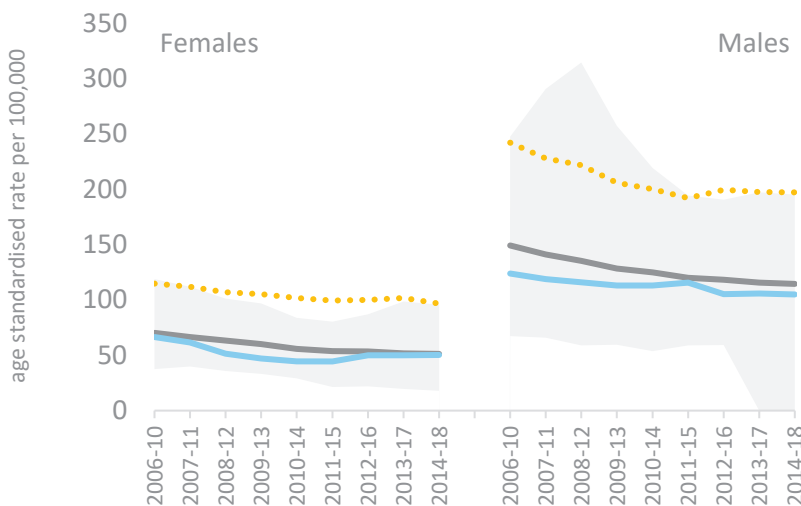


In a time series we can see that rates have been falling very slowly for many years.

This PCN has been slightly below the Leeds rate for many years, but it is falling more slowly and is now more or less the same as the city.

Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall and decreasing at the same slow rate.

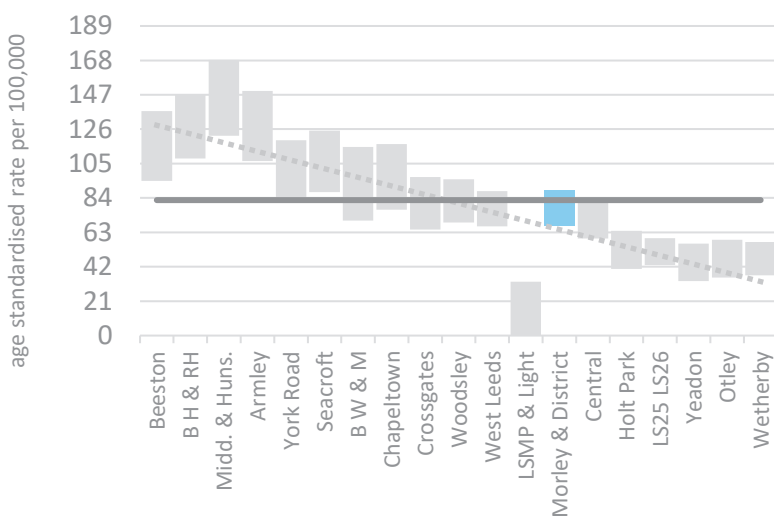
### Female and male rates over time



An overall mortality rate often hides very different rates for the different sexes. Here are the separate female and male rates.

Rates for both sexes have been extremely close to those of Leeds, the male rate is dropping more slowly than Leeds.

### Rates compared (2014-18) - ranked by deprivation



Overall mortality rates are shown here for all PCNs, there is a clear and consistent link with deprivation where less deprived PCN populations have lower mortality rates.

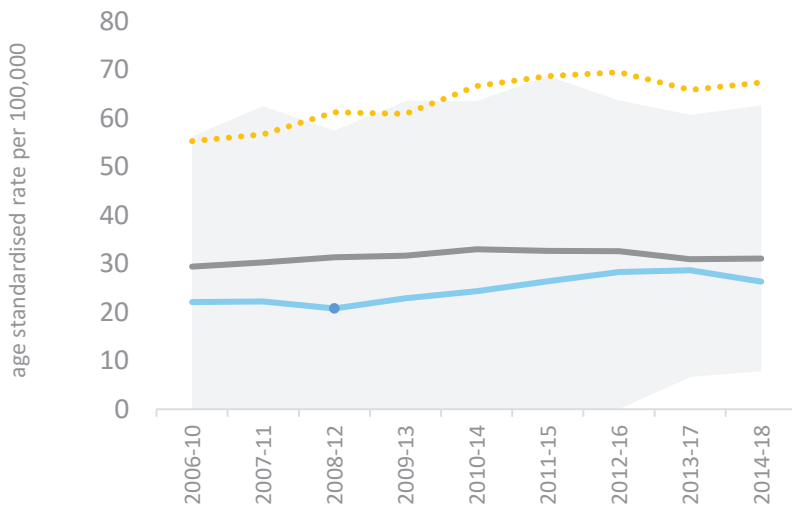
This PCN has an average rate that is significantly higher than six less deprived PCNs.

Source: ONS, GP registered populations

## Respiratory disease mortality (under 75s)

PCN footprints

### Change in overall mortality rate over time

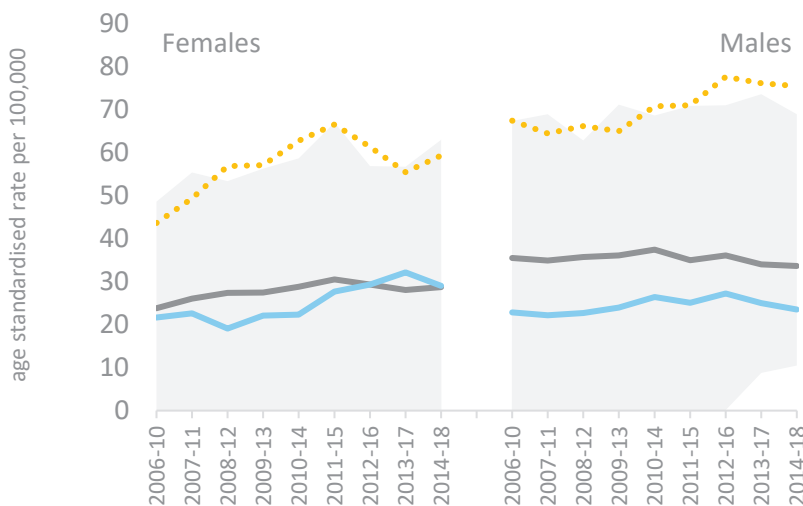


In a time series we can see that the Leeds rate has been rising very slowly for many years.

This PCN has been slightly below the Leeds rate for many years, but it is increasing more quickly than the city and is now very close to Leeds.

Deprived Leeds is much higher than Leeds overall and increasing much more quickly.

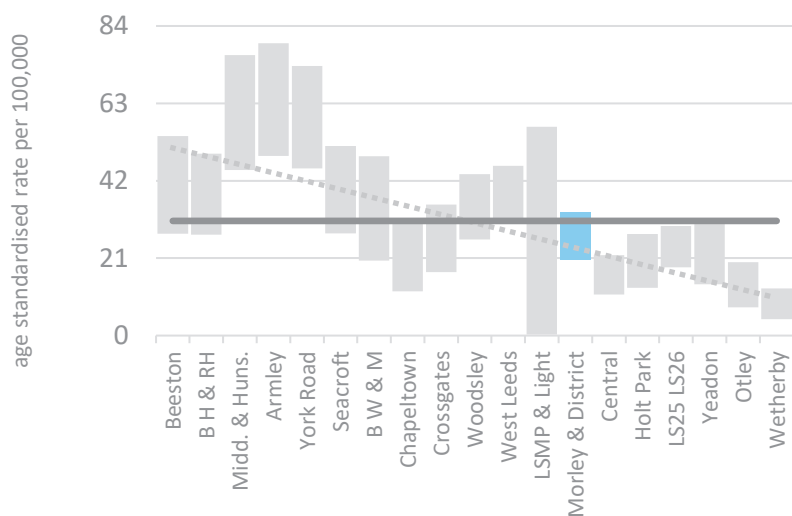
### Female and male rates over time



An overall mortality rate often hides very different rates for the different sexes. Here are the separate female and male rates.

Rates for both sexes have increased over time, but the female rates rose so fast they have overtaken those of Leeds.

### Rates compared (2014-18) - ranked by deprivation



Overall mortality rates are shown here for all PCNs, there is a relatively consistent link with deprivation where less deprived PCN populations have lower mortality rates.

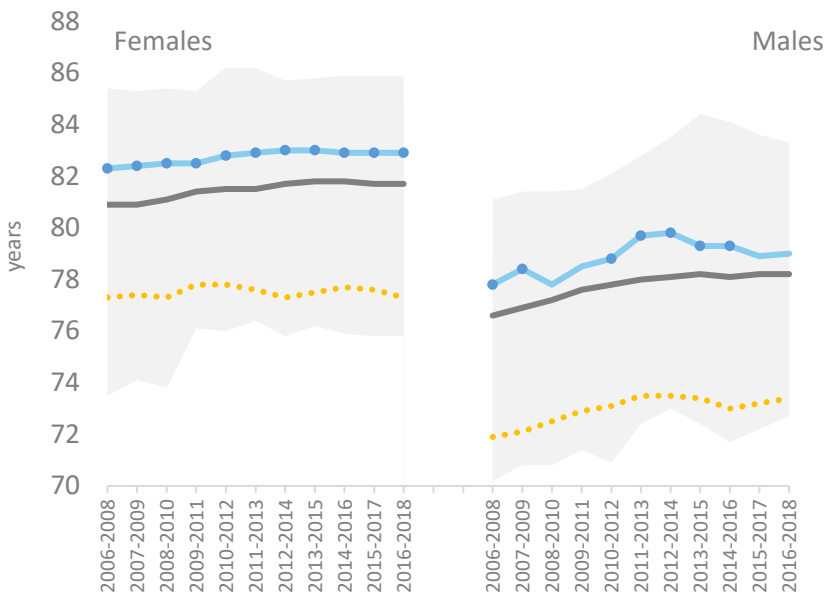
There is a clear and strong link between deprivation and mortality. This PCN has an average rate that is significantly higher than two less deprived PCNs.

Source: ONS, GP registered populations

# Life expectancy

PCN footprints

## Change in life expectancy over time

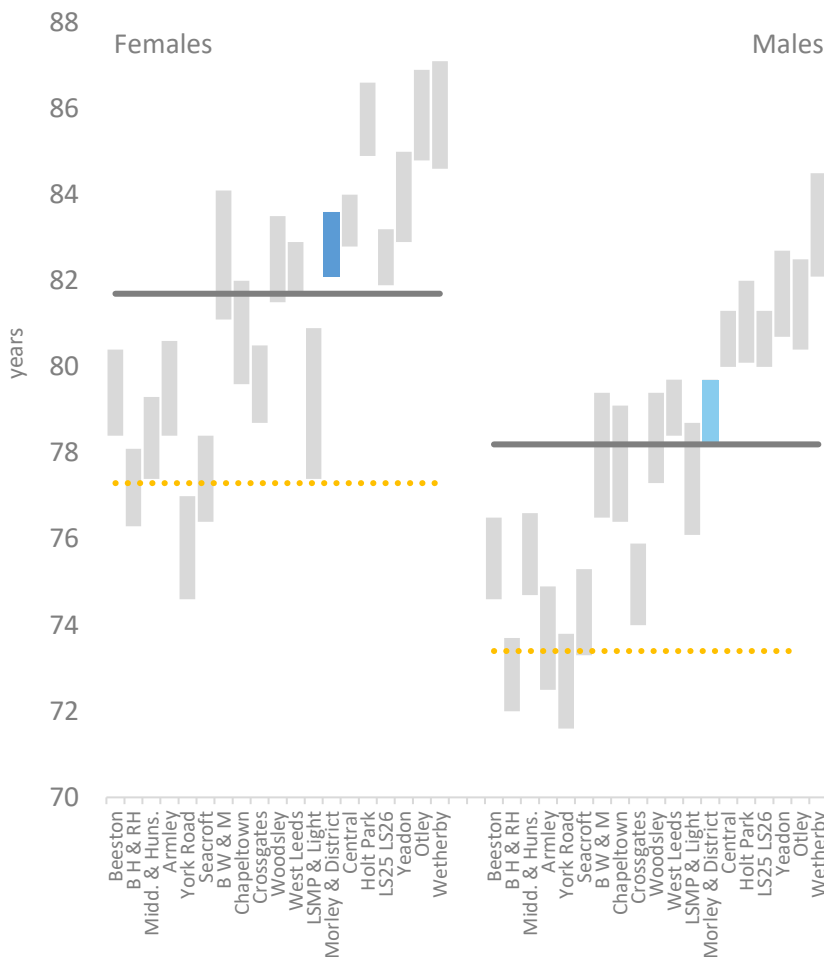


In a time series we can see that rates have been climbing slowly for many years. Male figures are improving more quickly but still generally lower than females.

This PCN has been significantly above Leeds levels for a long time, both sexes are following more or less the same trend as Leeds.

Deprived Leeds is much lower than Leeds overall and more or less static while Leeds slowly improves.

## Female and male life expectancy in 2016-18, all PCNs



Life expectancy 95% confidence interval ranges are shown here. PCNs are ranked by footprint deprivation scores and those with lower deprivation have much higher life expectancy.

The link to deprivation is especially clear for males.

In 2016-18 the male life expectancy is no longer significantly above Leeds, the data is very close and could easily have been significantly higher with only a small change in circumstances.

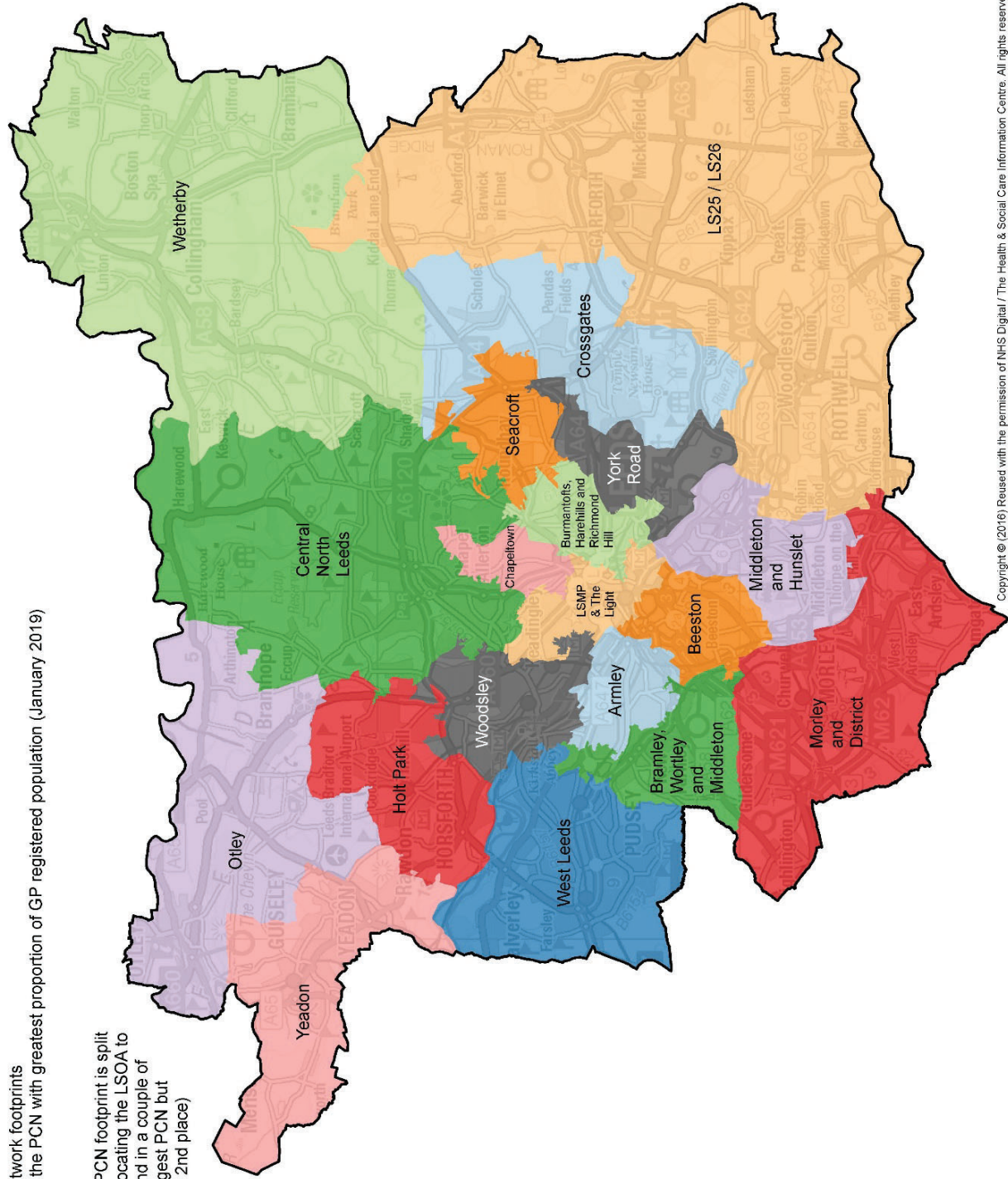
Bars in this chart encompass 95% confidence intervals, Leeds and deprived Leeds have very narrow confidence intervals and can be illustrated with a line. Source: ONS deaths extract, GP registered populations.

**PCN footprints**

Small areas called LSOAs were allocated to the PCN with the most registered patients living there.

Some small adjustments were made to ensure PCN footprints were contiguous areas. It is possible for a practice to be located in another PCN footprint.

Leeds Primary Care Network footprints LSOAs are allocated to the PCN with greatest proportion of GP registered population (January 2019)



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