

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 42,484 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 overall.

About deprivation in this report

Deprivation throughout England is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). 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 2019. 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-2019>

GP recorded ethnicity, top 5 in ward

	% Ward	% Leeds
White British	30.6%	69.5%
Chinese	19.3%	1.8%
Other White Background	13.0%	9.5%
Other Asian Background	8.3%	2.0%
White Irish	0.4%	0.6%

(GP ethnicity data July 2020, does not contain unknowns, blanks etc)

Main spoken language, top 6 in ward

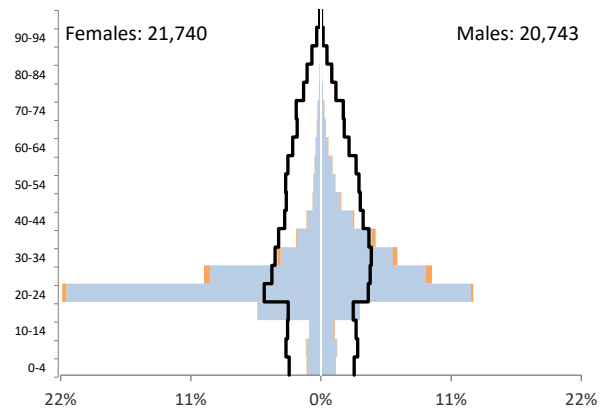
	% Ward	% Leeds	
English	19,050	45%	76%
Blank unknown refused could not be communicated	8,310	20%	11%
All other 419 languages	7,656	18%	8%
Chinese	4,526	11%	1%
Arabic	1,945	5%	1%
Urdu	398	1%	1%

(GP ethnicity data July 2020, contains unknowns, blanks etc)

Population age structure: 42,484 in total

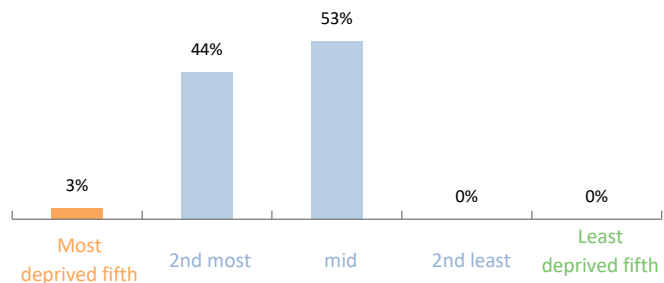
Comparison of ward and Leeds age structures July 2020.

Leeds as outline, ward shaded as follows to indicate ward resident proportions living in the most deprived 5th of Leeds, mid range, least deprived 5th of Leeds.



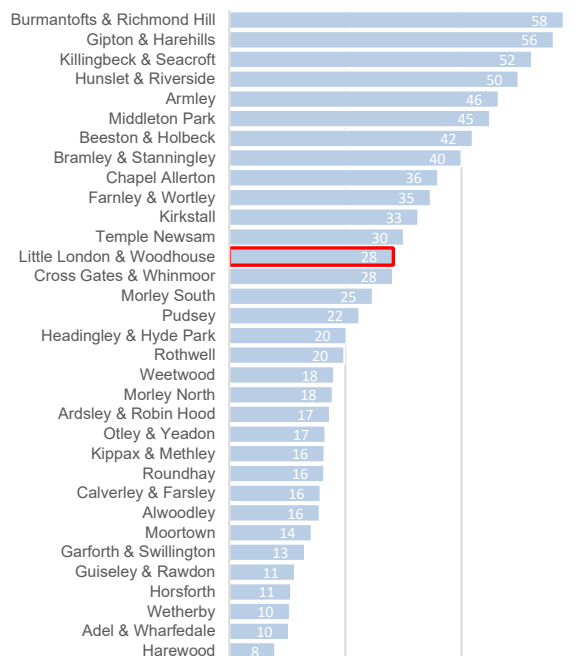
Deprivation in this ward

Proportions of this population within each deprivation fifth of Leeds. July 2020.



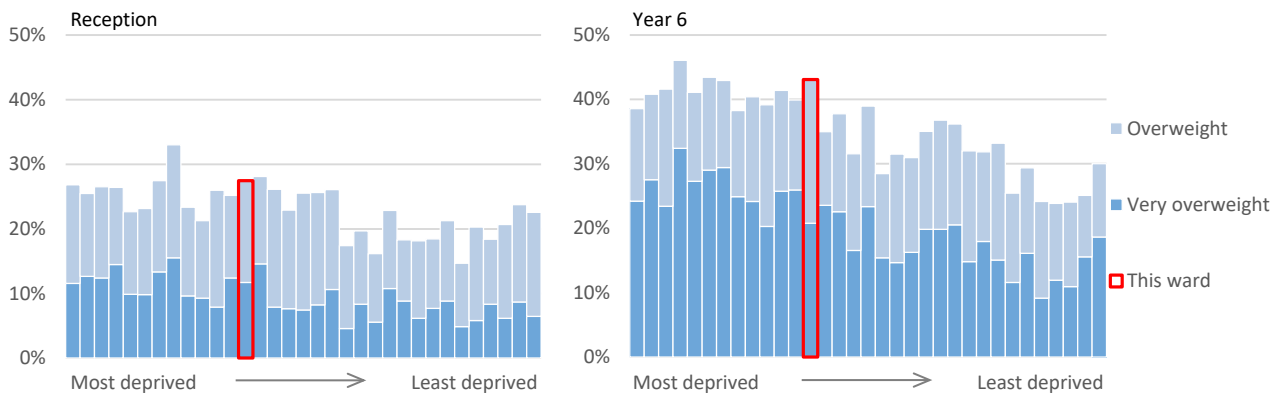
All wards by deprivation score

Wards are ranked 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.



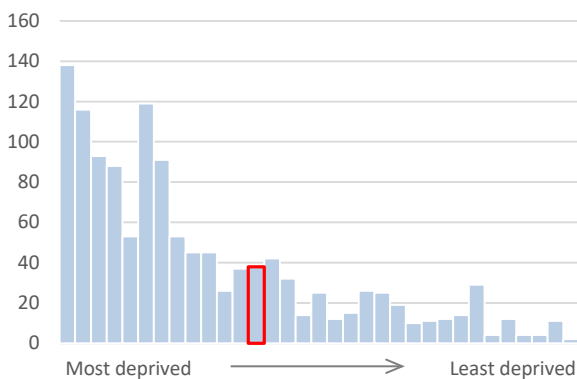
Child obesity - reception classes and year 6 classes in 2018/19

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 - more noticeable in Year 6.



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

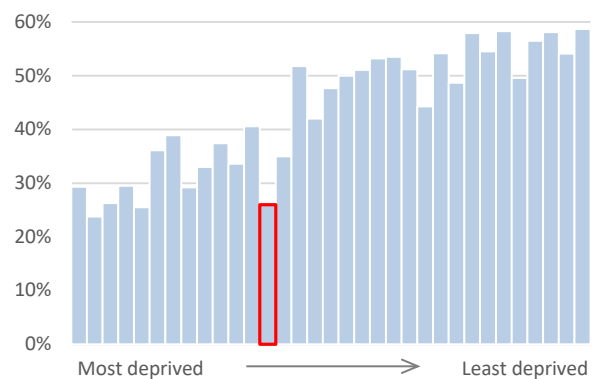
Looked after children



Number of looked after children in wards in July 2020, by location before becoming looked after. Wards are ranked from most to least deprived.

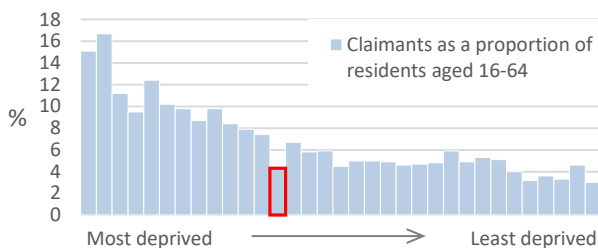
The wards are shown ranked by deprivation and despite variations in population sizes the general picture shows larger counts in more deprived areas.

KS4 % achieving a strong pass in English and Maths



Percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass (grades 9-5) in English and maths at Key Stage 4. Wards are ranked from most to least deprived, and rates are based on pupil home address, not their school address. Data from 2018/19 academic year.

UC and JSA claimants as % of 16-64 year olds



Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64. August 2020

The wards are ranked by levels of deprivation and, there is a clear reduction in proportions of claimants as deprivation falls.

GP recorded conditions, April 2020 (age standardised rates per 100,000)

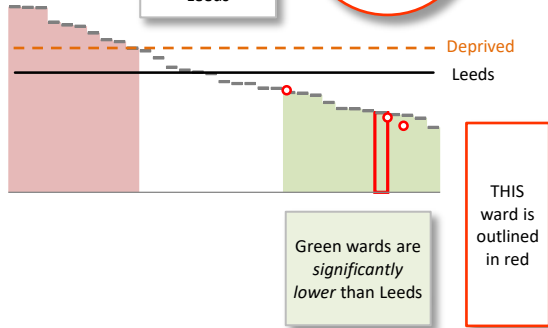
These charts show all 33 wards in rank order by directly age standardised rate (DSR). DSR removes the effect that differing age structures have on data, and allow comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas. The small areas (MSOAs) within wards are overlaid as red dots and often differ widely. This data includes all Leeds GP registered patients who live within the ward.

How to read these charts

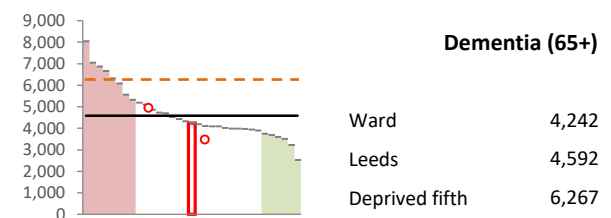
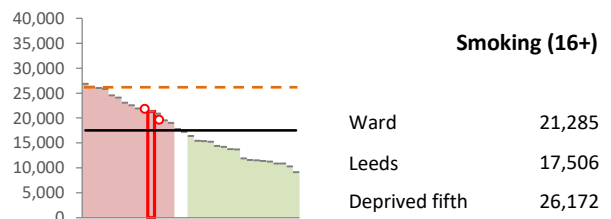
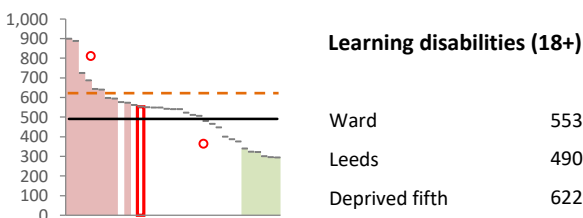
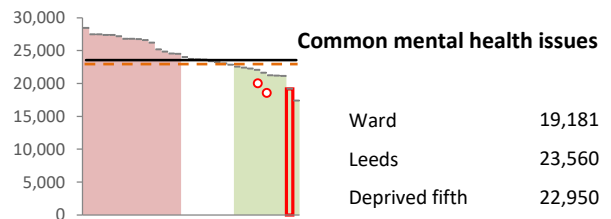
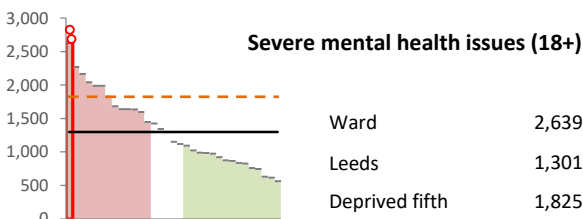
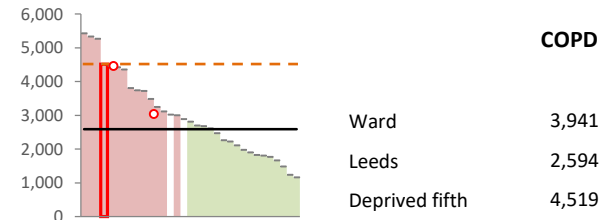
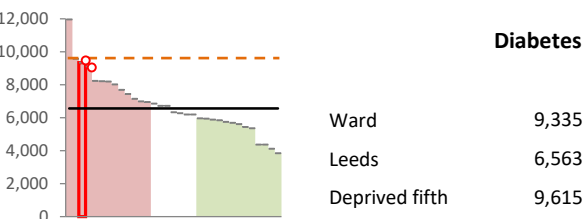
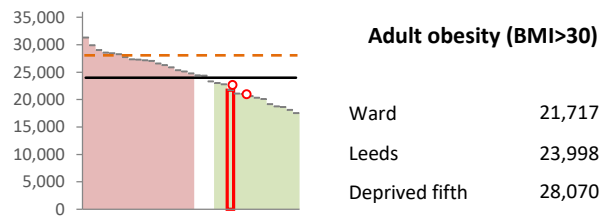
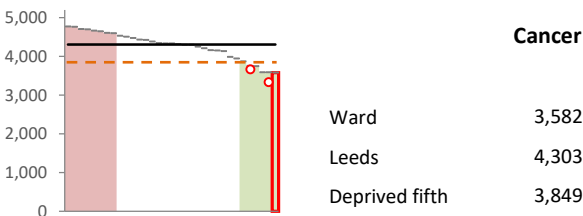
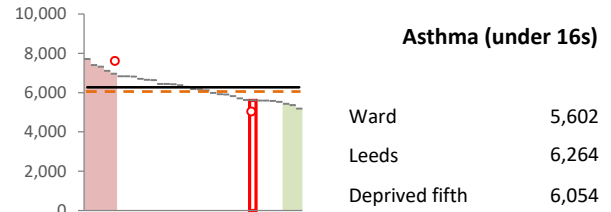
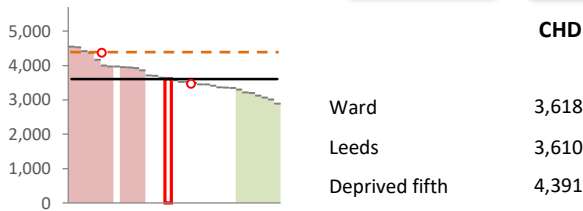
Red wards are significantly higher than Leeds

White wards are not significantly different to Leeds

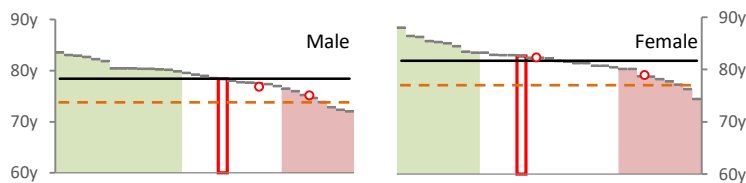
Red dots are areas making up this ward (MSOAs)



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.



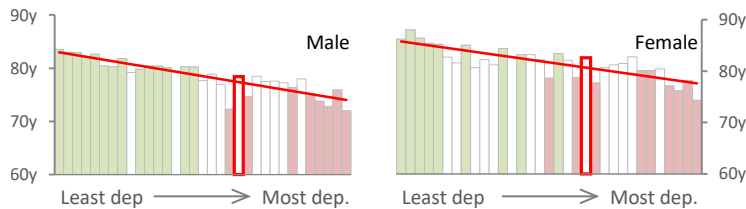
Life expectancy at birth, 2017-10 ranked wards



(years)	Males	Females
Ward	78.4	82.6
Leeds resident	78.4	81.7
Deprived Leeds*	73.8	77.0

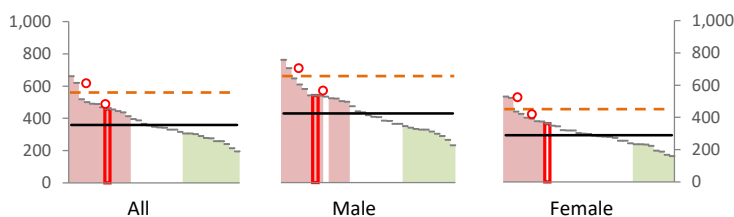
The relationship between deprivation and life expectancy is well established and can be seen clearly here.

Life expectancy at birth, 2017-19. Ranked by deprivation



The Least deprived wards are shown first, deprivation rises from left to right and the line indicates a linear trend of decline as deprivation rises. Male life expectancy shows a greater variation with deprivation - the trend line is steeper.

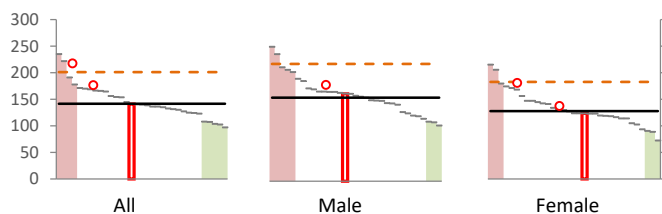
All cause mortality - under 75s, 2015-19 ranked wards



(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	458	540	362
Highest MSOA in ward	618	708	525
Lowest MSOA in ward	487	568	419
Leeds resident	359	429	289
Deprived fifth	560	660	452

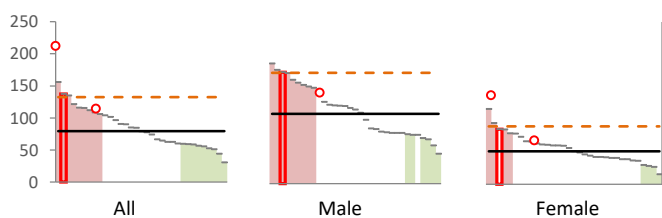
DSR - Directly Standardised Rate removes the effect that age structures have on data, allows comparison of 'young' and 'old' areas

Cancer mortality - under 75s, 2015-19 ranked wards



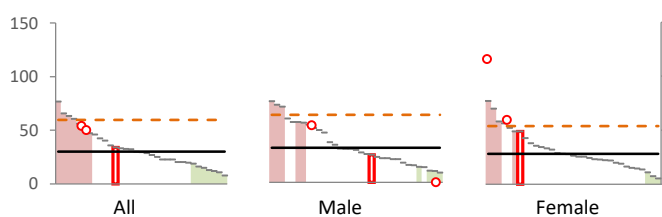
(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	141	164	123
Highest MSOA in ward	217	308	181
Lowest MSOA in ward	176	180	138
Leeds resident	141	157	128
Deprived fifth	201	220	183

Circulatory disease mortality - under 75s, 2015-19 ranked wards



(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	137	173	85
Highest MSOA in ward	212	272	137
Lowest MSOA in ward	115	142	68
Leeds resident	79	108	51
Deprived fifth	133	173	89

Respiratory disease mortality - under 75s, 2015-19 ranked wards



(DSR per 100,000)	All	Males	Females
Ward	34	26	49
Highest MSOA in ward	54	53	116
Lowest MSOA in ward	50	0	59
Leeds resident	30	32	28
Deprived fifth	60	63	54

Ordnance Survey PSMA Data, Licence Number 100050507, (c) Crown Copyright 2011, All rights reserved. Mortality data copyright (c) 2019, 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.

GP recorded conditions data is available for relatively small areas called MSOAs, many of the charts in this report also display the MSOAs *within* this ward as small red dots to illustrate the variation that can occur within an area the size of a ward. The tables below give the April 2020 rates for the MSOAs making up this ward.

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	7,601.5	Leeds:	6,263.9
Little London, Sheepscar	5,034.7	Dep:	6,054.5
-	-	Ward:	5,601.8
-	-		
-	-		
		CHD	
Little Woodhouse and Burley	4,366.8	Leeds:	3,610.1
Little London, Sheepscar	3,470.1	Dep:	4,391.2
-	-	Ward:	3,617.6
-	-		
-	-		
		Adult obesity	
Little London, Sheepscar	22,639.2	Leeds:	23,998.3
Little Woodhouse and Burley	20,942.5	Dep:	28,070.1
-	-	Ward:	21,716.5
-	-		
-	-		
		Cancer	
Little London, Sheepscar	3,664.8	Leeds:	4,303.3
Little Woodhouse and Burley	3,329.2	Dep:	3,848.9
-	-	Ward:	3,581.7
-	-		
-	-		
		COPD	
Little London, Sheepscar	4,457.6	Leeds:	2,593.9
Little Woodhouse and Burley	3,039.4	Dep:	4,519.1
-	-	Ward:	3,941.0
-	-		
-	-		
		Diabetes	
Little Woodhouse and Burley	9,475.0	Leeds:	6,562.6
Little London, Sheepscar	9,043.4	Dep:	9,615.2
-	-	Ward:	9,334.8
-	-		
-	-		

Common mental health issues			
Little London, Sheepscar	20,008.8	}	Leeds: 23,559.8
Little Woodhouse and Burley	18,520.0		Dep: 22,950.5
-	-		Ward: 19,181.1
-	-		

Severe mental health issues (18+)			
Little Woodhouse and Burley	2,824.9	}	Leeds: 1,300.9
Little London, Sheepscar	2,687.8		Dep: 1,825.0
-	-		Ward: 2,639.3
-	-		

Smoking (16+)			
Little London, Sheepscar	21,817.4	}	Leeds: 17,505.7
Little Woodhouse and Burley	19,661.8		Dep: 26,171.5
-	-		Ward: 21,284.7
-	-		

Learning disabilities (18+)			
Little London, Sheepscar	809.6	}	Leeds: 490.3
Little Woodhouse and Burley	362.7		Dep: 621.9
-	-		Ward: 553.0
-	-		

Dementia (65+)			
Little London, Sheepscar	4,946.1	}	Leeds: 4,591.9
Little Woodhouse and Burley	3,465.4		Dep: 6,267.0
-	-		Ward: 4,241.9
-	-		

MSOA codes and names:

E02002392	Little Woodhouse and Burley
E02002384	Little London, Sheepscar
-	-
-	-
-	-

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