

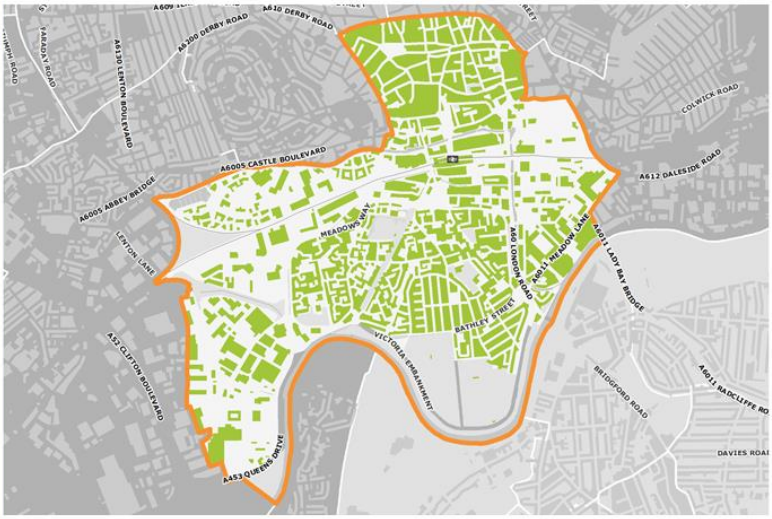
Ward Health Profile
Bridge Ward | *14,669 Ward Residents in 2011*

2014-2015

Quick Statistics

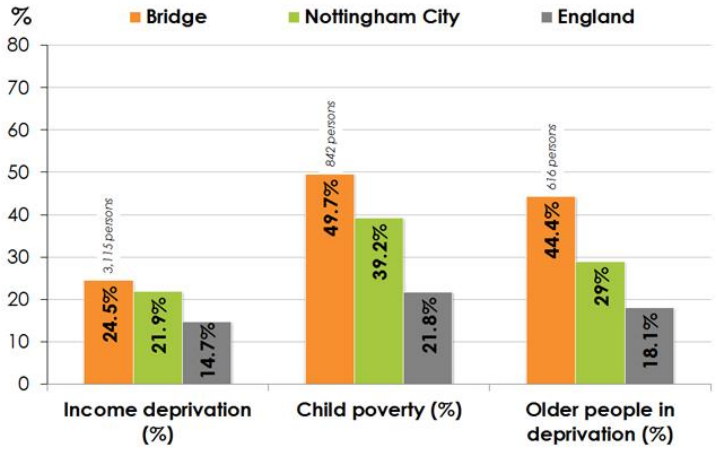
- Bridge has a total of **14,669** residents
- **8,037** are male (**55%**) and **6,632** are female (**45%**)
- There were **201** babies born in 2012
- The birth rate was **45** per 1,000 women (aged 11-44), lower than Nottingham City (53)
- **29.9%** of all adults in Bridge smoke. This is higher than the City average, but not significantly so
- **4.9%** of all adults are estimated to be underweight. This is higher than the City average (3.7%) but not significantly so
- GCSE Achievement is significantly worse than nationally
- There were **56** deaths of ward residents during 2012
- Life expectancy for males is **75.4 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Life expectancy for females is **78.4 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Bridge is ranked as the **607th** most deprived out of England's 7,589 wards, and the **7th** most deprived in the City
- There are **4** GP practices within Bridge, with an additional **2** in close proximity to its border
- There are **6** pharmacies within Bridge

Ward Map



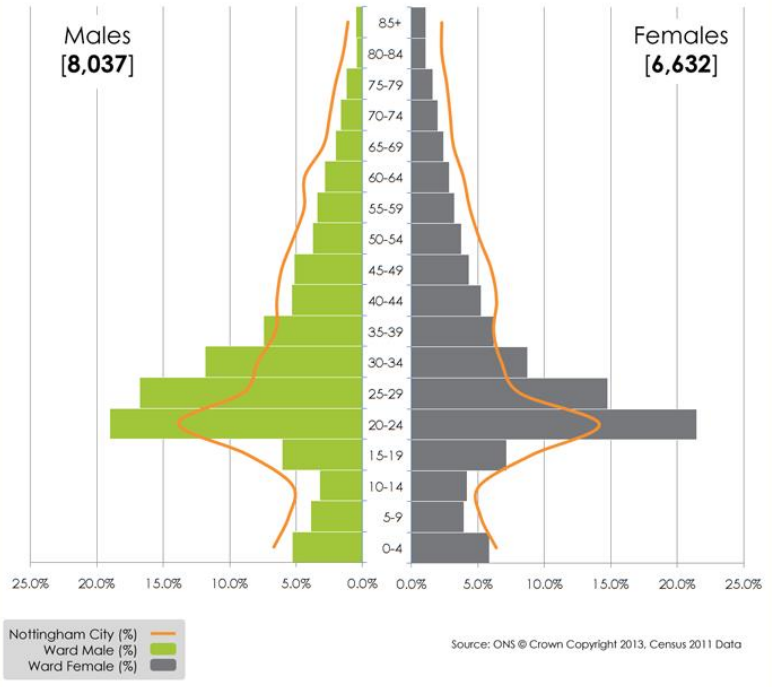
Bridge ward lies to the south east of Nottingham City and part of the City Centre boundary can be found to the north of the ward with attractions such as The National Ice Centre and Nottingham Caves being located there. Nottingham Train station is also located in Bridge.

Deprivation



- **Income deprivation** is the percentage of residents living in households reliant on means tested benefit
- **Child poverty** is the percentage of children (0-15) living in income deprived households
- **Older people in deprivation** is the percentage of residents aged 60+ living in pension credit households

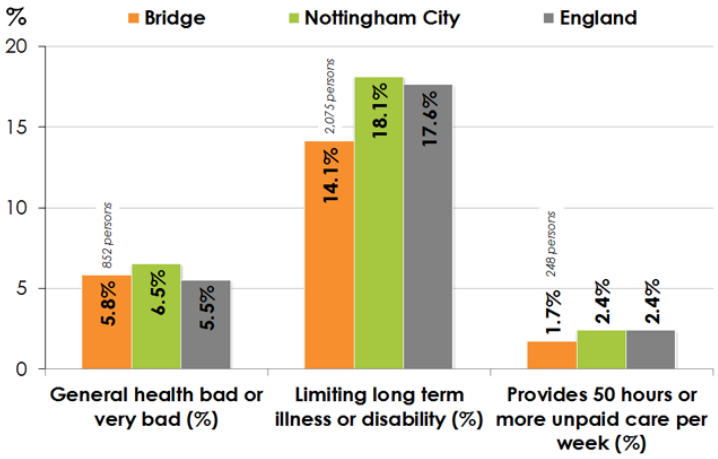
Population



Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013, Census 2011 Data

Bridge has a higher percentage of working age adults (16-64). These residents account for **79.2%** of the ward population. This is compared with **70.2%** for Nottingham City and **64.8%** nationally. This is especially evident in the 20-24 age bracket which can be attributed in part to the large number of students living in the ward due to its close proximity to the City Centre and Nottingham University.

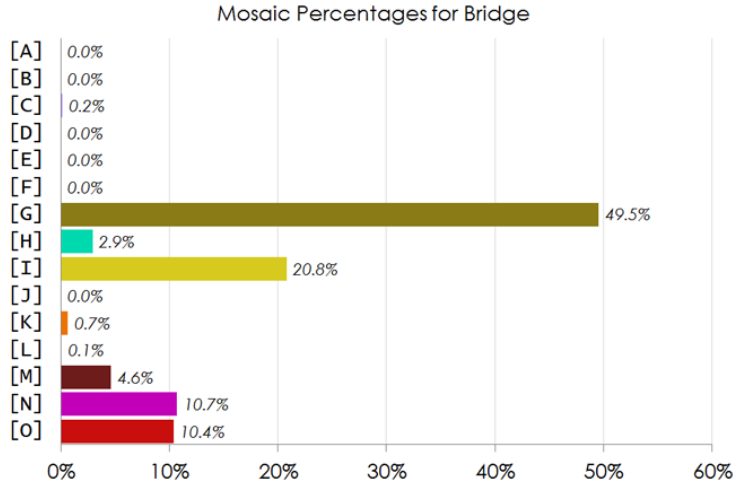
Self Reported Health & Care



As expected due to the relatively lower percentage of older aged population (65+ account for 6.9% in the ward compared to 11.6% in the City and 16.3% nationally) Bridge residents feel that they have better general health than that of the City, however marginally worse than nationally, though not significantly so.

Residents feel that they have less limiting long term illness or disability than the City and significantly lower than nationally. They also provide lower levels of unpaid care compared to the city and nationally.

Mosaic Groups

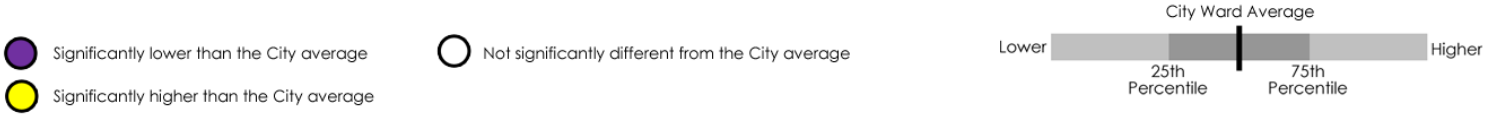


Mosaic groups are a way of segmenting the population into 15 groups based on their common characteristics.

The ward has a high percentage of students due to its close proximity to both the City Centre and Nottingham University. Just under half of its residents (**49.5%**) belong to group 'G'. This group is described as **"Young, well educated city dwellers"**. The key features of group 'G' are; young singles, students and degree level education, creative jobs, diversity, ethical products, internet searches, theatre/arts and cinema. Just over a fifth of of residents (**20.8%**) belong to group 'I'. This group is described as **"Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas"**. The key features of group 'I' are; few qualifications, routine occupations, young singles and couples, some young children, ethnic diversity, small homes, crowded, below average income and sports.

Nottingham Citizens' Surveys 2011-2013 Health Questions

The Nottingham Citizens' Survey gathers citizens' perceptions on a variety of subjects including health. Around 2,000 citizens take part in the survey each year. The chart below shows health results from the combined 2011-2013 surveys and how Bridge compares with the rest of the City wards.



	Indicator	Ward Value	City Ward Avg	City Lowest Ward	City Ward Range	City Highest Ward
Health	1 Average mental wellbeing score of residents (WEMWEBS)	51.8	51.2	49.1		52.3
	2 % of residents who smoke	29.9	27.5	8.4		36.5
	3 % of residents who are binge drinkers	14.1	21.6	10.3		35.4
	4 % of residents who are high/increased risk drinkers	8.1	11.7	3.2		16.8
	5 % of residents who are underweight	4.9	3.7	1.3		5.7
	6 % of residents who are overweight/obese	46.7	47.3	25.5		60.7
	7 % of residents who are a healthy weight	48.4	48.9	36.2		71.4

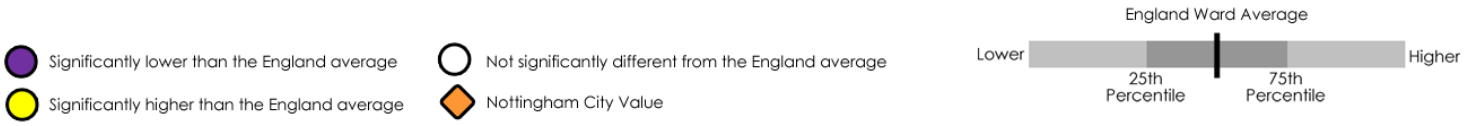
Bridge has a significantly lower percentage of residents who are binge drinkers. This is somewhat suprising due to the age makeup of the ward and the high percentage of younger adults in the 20-35 age range (compared to the City). The rest of the indicators for Bridge are not significantly different from the City, however it does highlight a high percentage of residents who are underweight.

Each ward indicator result is shown as a circle. The average value for Nottingham's wards are shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. If a circle is to the right of the black line then the ward's value is higher, if it is to the left of the black line the value is lower.

The range of results for all wards within Nottingham City are shown as a grey bar. A yellow circle means that the wards's value is significantly higher than the City's average, a purple circle indicates that their value is significantly lower. A white circle indicates that even though a value may be higher/lower than the City's average; it is not statistically significantly so.

Public Health England, Local Health Indicators

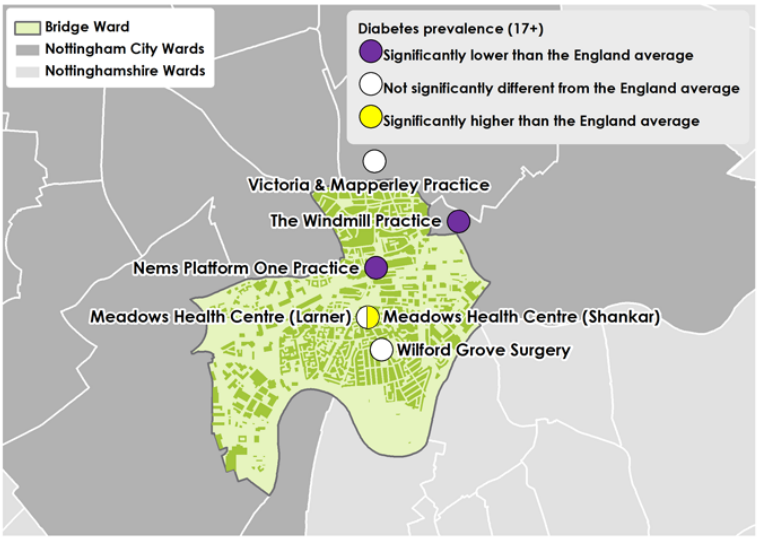
This chart shows Bridge's status compared to all of the wards in England, and the England average as the central black line. Of the 24 indicators, 15 are significantly worse than England's average. Poverty, deprivation, educational attainment, unemployment, obesity, general health and life expectancy for males and females are amongst some of those that are significantly worse than England.



		Indicator	Ward Value	Eng. Ward Avg	Eng. Lowest Ward	England Ward Range	Eng. Highest Ward
Wider Determinants and Lifestyle	1	Income Deprivation (%)	24.5	14.7	1.1		49.8
	2	Child Poverty (%)	49.7	21.8	1.0		79.8
	3	Unemployment (%)	6.1	3.8	0.3		16.7
	4	Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	18.5	10.1	0.0		68.2
	5	Overcrowding (%)	30.5	8.7	0.2		47.7
	6	Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%)	1.7	2.4	0.0		7.9
	7	Pensioners living alone (%)	50.2	31.5	11.4		63.3
	8	Older People in Deprivation (%)	44.4	18.1	2.1		82.1
	9	Child Development at age 5 (%)	57.6	63.5	19.1		95.0
	10	GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	40.7	58.8	21.0		100.0
	11	Obese Children (Reception Year) (%)	10.8	9.4	2.1		23.6
	12	Obese Children (Year 6) (%)	23.9	19.1	4.0		36.0
Health	13	Low Birth Weight Births (%)	10.5	7.4	1.4		13.8
	14	General Health - bad or very bad (%)	5.8	5.5	0.0		16.7
	15	Limiting long term illness or disability (%)	14.1	17.6	2.2		41.5
	16	Children's and young people's admissions for injury (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17)	1139.7	1180.9	412.7		2647.8
	17	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	110.1	100.0	27.2	Series "Best" Point "0.50" Value: 1.00	
	18	Incidence of all cancer (SIR)	104.5	100.0	47.8		146.6
	19	Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	109.4	100.0	12.3		464.3
	20	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR)	140.2	100.0	37.2		296.2
Mortality	21	Life expectancy at birth for males (years)	75.4	78.9	67.1		91.3
	22	Life expectancy at birth for females (years)	78.4	82.8	73.9		98.4
	23	Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	130.1	100.0	19.9		279.2
	24	Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	160.6	100.0	0.0		286.1

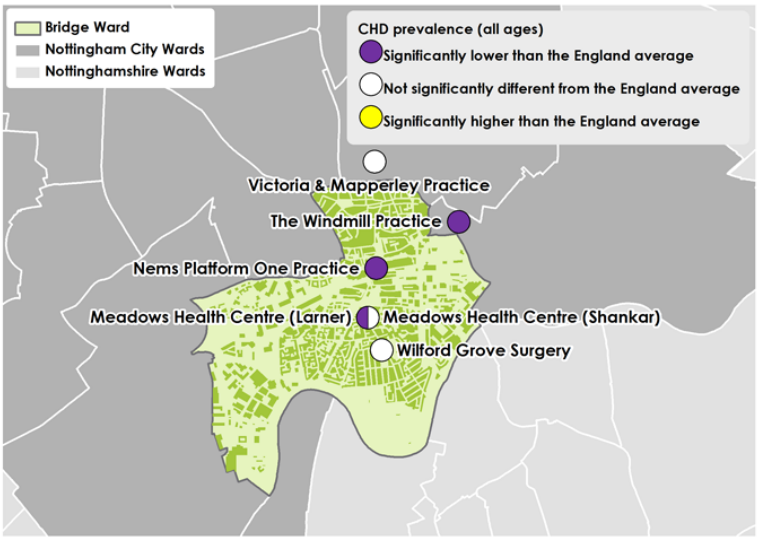
Disease prevalence

As part of the performance management and payment system for GPs (called QoF), GPs keep a record of people with specific diseases such as diabetes, heart disease (CHD), respiratory disease (COPD) and depression. These registers are used to calculate recorded disease prevalence. The data below are taken from QoF 2012/2013. It is important to understand that these figures may be under estimates due to people not presenting to their GP, not being diagnosed or not being recorded.



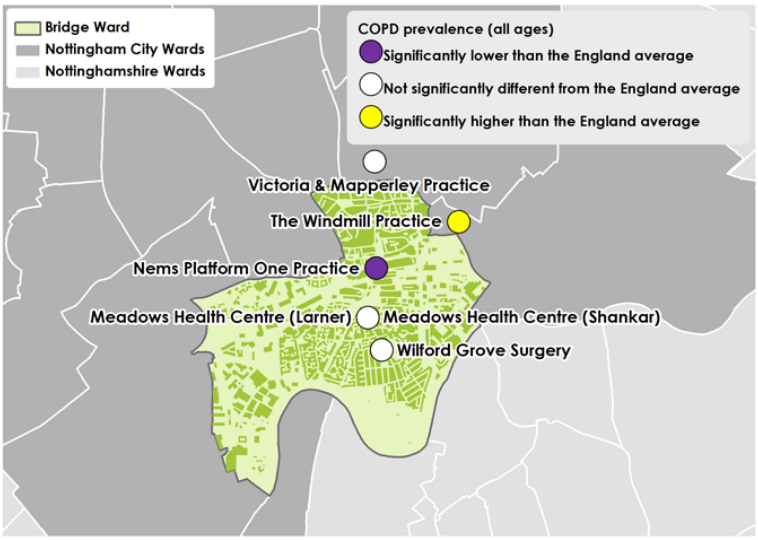
Diabetes - Type 2 diabetes (the most common type) and obesity are clearly connected – being overweight or obese has been estimated to account for around 65% to 80% of new cases of Type 2 diabetes. Diabetes is linked to many health complications such as heart disease, eye problems, kidney disease and problems with circulation so it is important that it is diagnosed early and managed.

1 of the practices within the Bridge area has a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Meadows Health Centre' **8.1%** prevalence



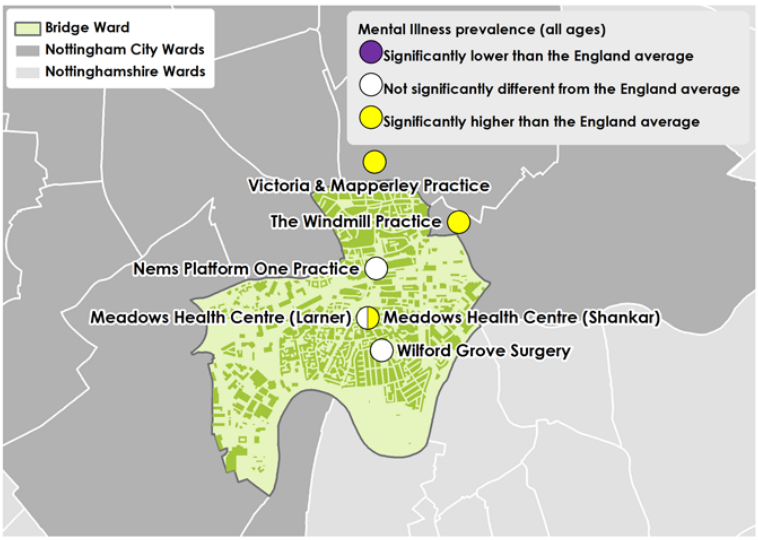
CHD Indicator - Coronary heart disease (CHD) is caused by a build-up of fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). Risk is significantly increased if you smoke, have high blood pressure (hypertension), have a high blood cholesterol level, do not take regular exercise, have diabetes, or are overweight/obese.

None of the practices within the Bridge area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average.



COPD (respiratory disease) Indicator - COPD is the name for a collection of lung diseases including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive airways disease. People with COPD have difficulties breathing, primarily due to the narrowing of their airways, this is called airflow obstruction. Smoking is the main cause of COPD. At least four out of five people who develop the disease are, or have been, smokers.

1 of the practices within the Bridge area has a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'The Windmill Practice' **2.1%** prevalence.



Severe Mental Illness - The register includes all patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. Mental illness can result in high levels of disability, loss of quality of life for patients, their families and carers.

3 of the practices within the Bridge area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Victoria And Mapperley Practice' **1.9%** prevalence, 'Meadows Health Centre'**1.7%** prevalence and 'The Windmill Practice' **1.6%** prevalence.

Metadata and contact information

Contact | This ward profile has been prepared by Nottingham City Council's Public Health department which is part of the Early Intervention directorate. To contact the team please email: **publichealth.analysts@nottinghamcity.gov.uk**

Metadata | This ward profile uses a wide variety of data from numerous sources such as the 2011 Census, Nottingham City Council Citizen's Panel 2011-2013, Public Health England's Local Health Portal, Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Data and Mosaic by Experian. A complete guide to all of the data and sources can be found here: **http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/f/96676/Library/Public-Health/**