

Ward Health Profile
Aspley Ward | *17,622 Ward Residents in 2011*

2014-2015

Quick Statistics

- Aspley has a total of **17,622** residents
- **8,275** are male (**47%**) and **9,347** are female (**53%**)
- There were **388** babies born in 2012
- The birth rate was **79** per 1,000 women (aged 11-44), the highest within Nottingham City
- **37%** of all adults in Aspley smoke, the highest within Nottingham City
- **61%** of all adults are estimated to be overweight/obese, the highest within Nottingham City
- GCSE Achievement is significantly worse than nationally
- There were **86** deaths of Aspley residents during 2012
- Life expectancy for males is **76.9 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Life expectancy for females is **82.5 years**
- Aspley is the most deprived ward in the City, and ranks as the **74th** most deprived out of England's 7,589 wards
- There are **2** GP practices within Aspley, with an additional **5** in close proximity to its border
- There are **2** pharmacies within Aspley

Deprivation



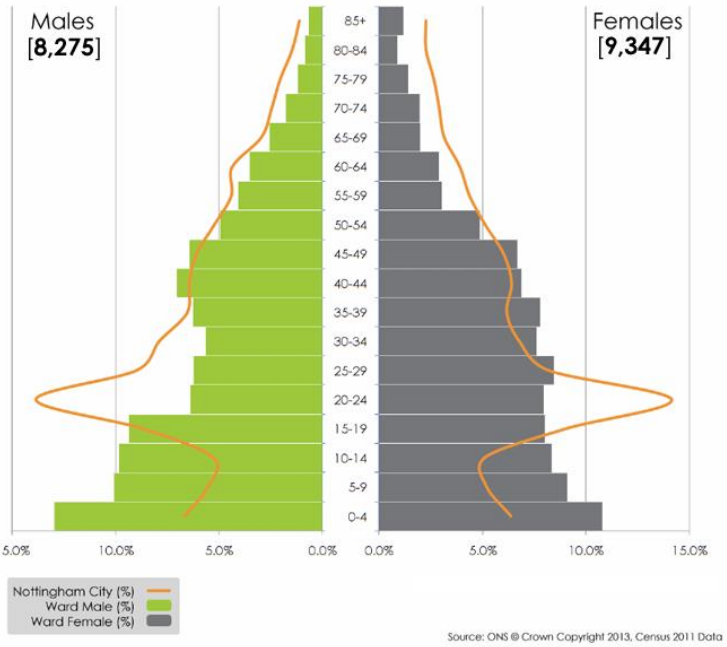
- **Income deprivation** is the percentage of residents living in households reliant on means tested benefit
- **Child poverty** is the percentage of children (0-15) living in income deprived households
- **Older people in deprivation** is the percentage of residents aged 60+ living in pension credit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

Ward Map



Aspley ward is located 3 miles west of Nottingham City Centre and is located only 1.6 miles east of Junction 26 of the M1.

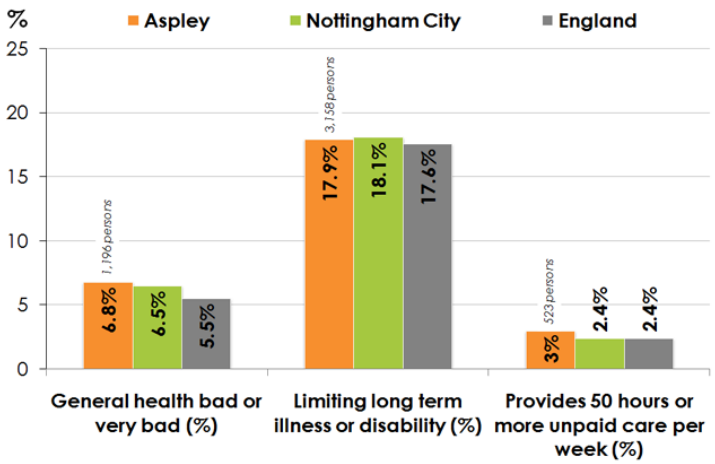
Population



Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013, Census 2011 Data

Aspley has a higher percentage of children who are under the age of 16. These younger residents account for **32.1%** of the ward population. This is compared with **18.3%** for Nottingham City and **18.9%** nationally.

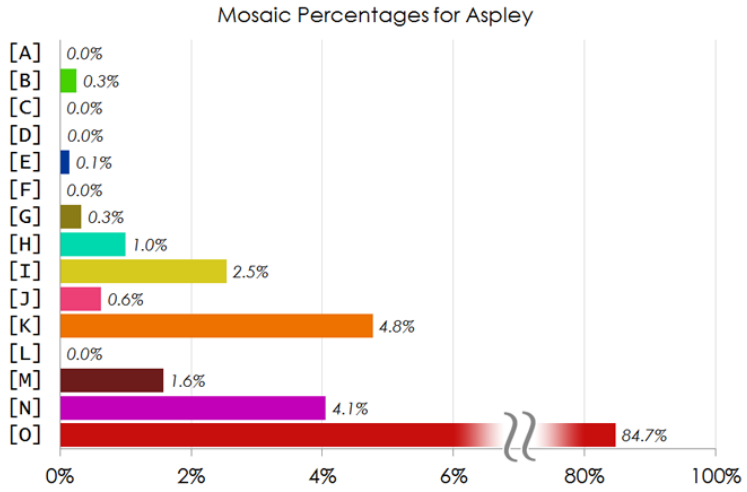
Self Reported Health & Care



Despite a relatively young population, Aspley residents feel that they have poorer health than that of the City as a whole and nationally. Aspley is within the highest quintile nationally.

Residents also feel that they provide higher levels of unpaid care compared to the city and nationally. Aspley is not the highest within the Nottingham City but is within the highest quintile nationally.

Mosaic Groups

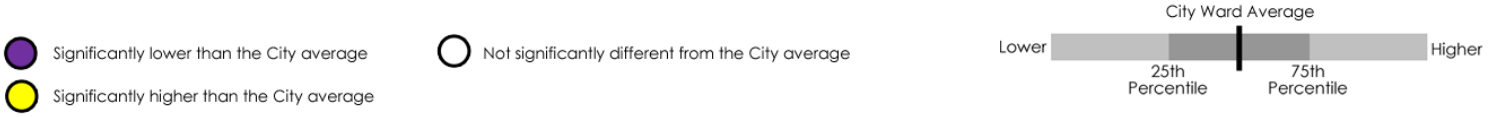


Mosaic groups are a way of segmenting the population into 15 groups based on their common characteristics.

84.7% of residents in Aspley belong to group 'O'. This group is described as **"Famiies in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need"**. The key features of group 'O' are; disadvantaged, low incomes, unemployment, long term illness, low rise council housing, one parent families, high TV watching and dependence on the state.

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 Aspley 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)	49.1	51.2	49.1		52.3
	2 % of residents who smoke	36.5	27.5	8.4		36.5
	3 % of residents who are binge drinkers	19.6	21.6	10.3		35.4
	4 % of residents who are high/increased risk drinkers	11.8	11.7	3.2		16.8
	5 % of residents who are underweight	3.1	3.7	1.3		5.7
	6 % of residents who are overweight/obese	60.7	47.3	25.5		60.7
	7 % of residents who are a healthy weight	36.2	48.9	36.2		71.4

Aspley has the lowest wellbeing score of residents (16+) within Nottingham City. The ward also has the highest percentage of residents who smoke and are overweight/obese.

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

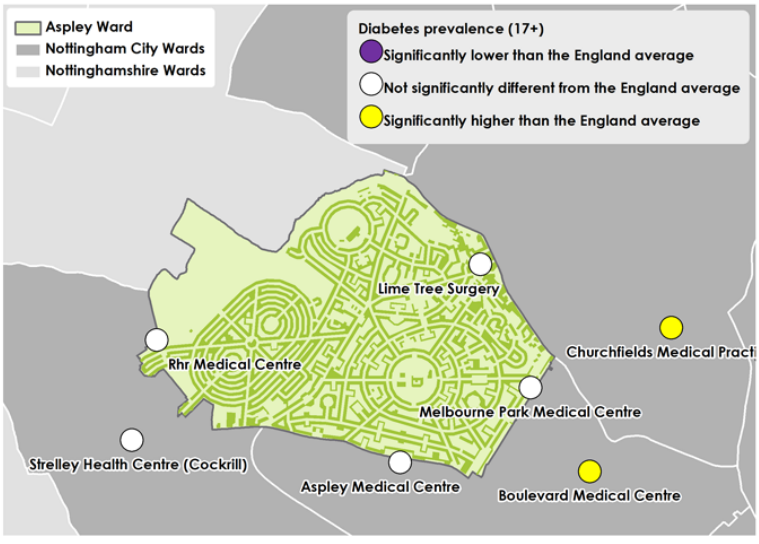
This chart shows Aspley's status compared to all of the wards in England, and the England average as the central black line. Of the 24 indicators, 20 are significantly worse than England's average, and most worse than the City average. Poverty, deprivation, unemployment, educational attainment, obesity, general health and life expectancy for males 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 (%)	40.4	14.7	1.1		49.8
	2	Child Poverty (%)	59.3	21.8	1.0		79.8
	3	Unemployment (%)	11.2	3.8	0.3		16.7
	4	Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	40.4	10.1	0.0		68.2
	5	Overcrowding (%)	9.9	8.7	0.2		47.7
	6	Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%)	3.0	2.4	0.0		7.9
	7	Pensioners living alone (%)	37.8	31.5	11.4		63.3
	8	Older People in Deprivation (%)	38.2	18.1	2.1		82.1
	9	Child Development at age 5 (%)	50.5	63.5	19.1		95.0
	10	GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	36.4	58.8	21.0		100.0
	11	Obese Children (Reception Year) (%)	12.7	9.4	2.1		23.6
	12	Obese Children (Year 6) (%)	24.2	19.1	4.0		36.0
Health	13	Low Birth Weight Births (%)	10.8	7.4	1.4		13.8
	14	General Health - bad or very bad (%)	6.8	5.5	0.0		16.7
	15	Limiting long term illness or disability (%)	17.9	17.6	2.2		41.5
	16	Children's and young people's admissions for injury (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17)	1338.8	1180.9	412.7		2647.8
	17	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	123.6	100.0	27.2		224.9
	18	Incidence of all cancer (SIR)	104.9	100.0	47.8		146.6
	19	Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	172.4	100.0	12.3		464.3
	20	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR)	130.0	100.0	37.2		296.2
Mortality	21	Life expectancy at birth for males (years)	76.9	78.9	67.1		91.3
	22	Life expectancy at birth for females (years)	82.5	82.8	73.9		98.4
	23	Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	108.5	100.0	19.9		279.2
	24	Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	133.2	100.0	0.0		286.1

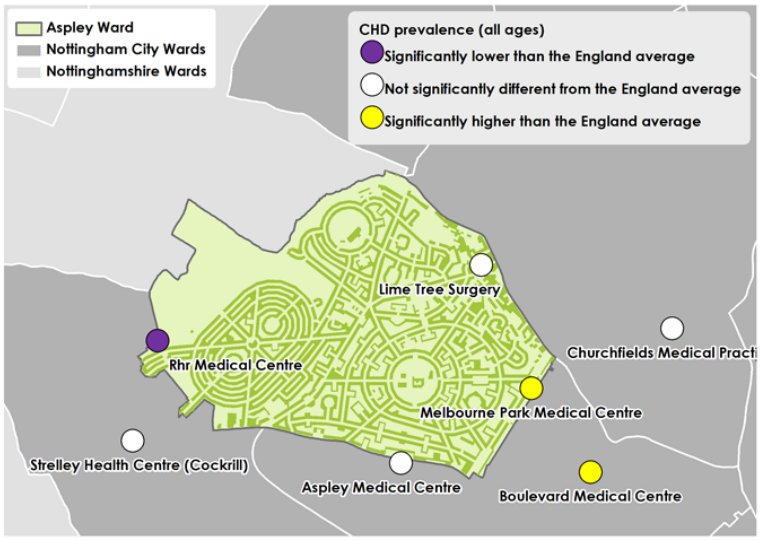
Disease prevalence

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.



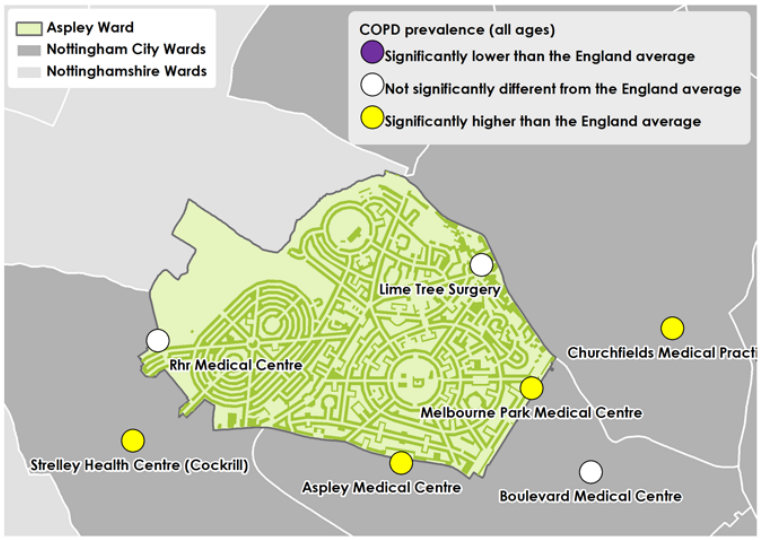
Diabetes - Type 2 diabetes (the most common type) and obesity are clearly connected – being overweight or obese has been estimated to account for around 65% to 80% of new cases of Type 2 diabetes. The Citizens Survey findings indicate that Aspley has the highest percentage of overweight and obese residents within Nottingham City and so would be expected to have high prevalence of 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.

2 of the practices within the Aspley area have significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Boulevard Medical Centre' **7.4%** prevalence and 'Churchfields Medical Practice' **6.9%** prevalence.



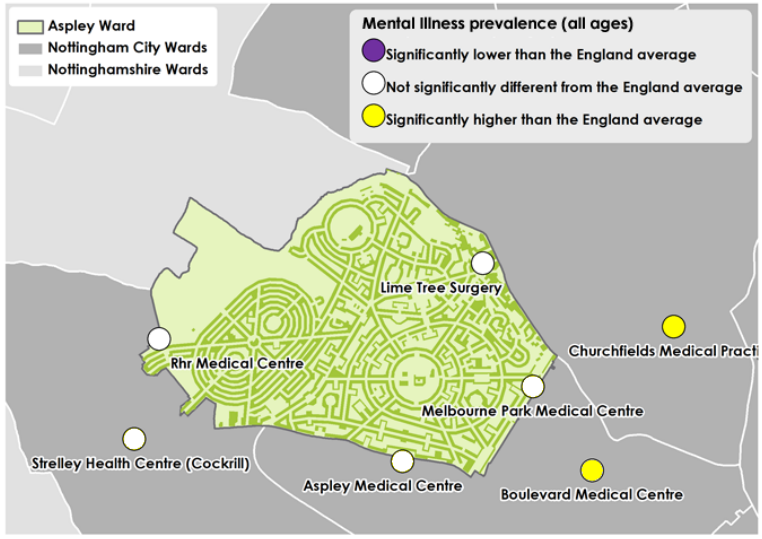
CHD Indicator - Coronary heart disease (CHD) is caused by a build-up of fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). Risk is significantly increased if you smoke, have high blood pressure (hypertension), have a high blood cholesterol level, do not take regular exercise,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

2 of the practices within the Aspley area have significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Boulevard Medical Centre' **4.6%** prevalence and 'Melbourne Park Medical Centre' **3.9%** prevalence.



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. Citizens' Survey results show Aspley as having the highest percentage of smokers within Nottingham City, so we would expect COPD prevalence to be high.

4 of the practices within the Aspley area have significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Churchfields Medical Practice' **3.1%** prevalence, 'Strelley Health Centre (Cockrill)' **2.7%** prevalence, 'Aspley Medical Centre' **2.4%** prevalence and 'Melbourne Park Medical Centre' **2.3%** 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.

2 of the practices within the Aspley area have significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Boulevard Medical Centre' **1.3%** prevalence and 'Churchfields Medical Practice' **1.1%** 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/**