

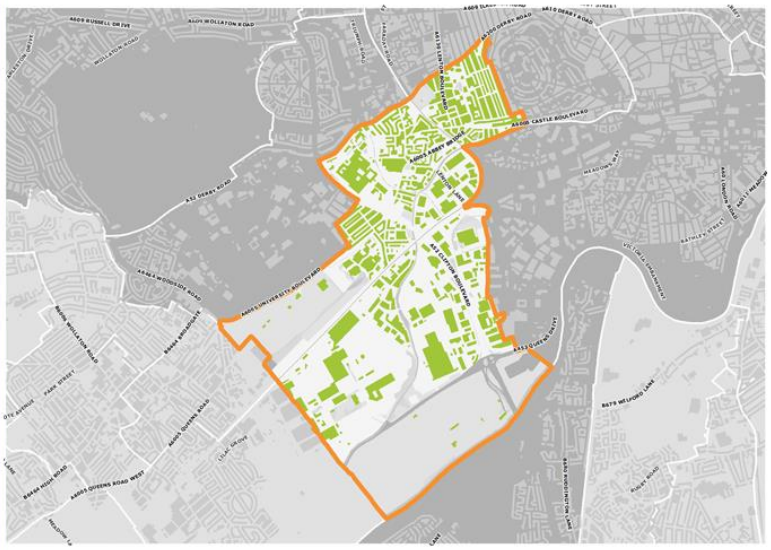

# Ward Health Profile
# Dunkirk and Lenton Ward | *10,920 Ward Residents in 2011*

2014-2015

## Quick Statistics

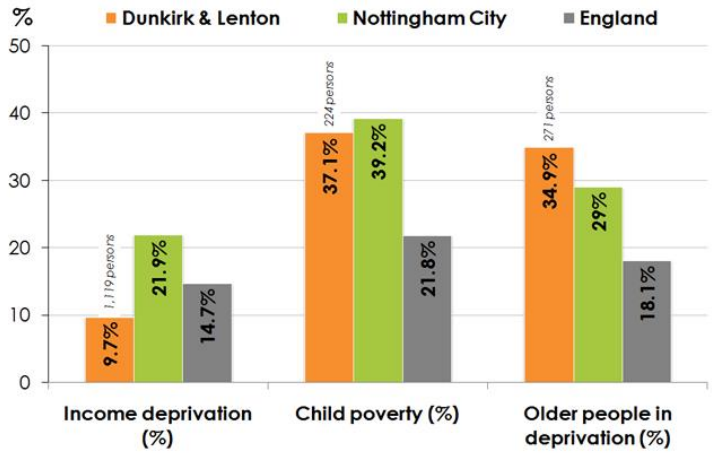
- Dunkirk and Lenton has a total of **10,920** residents
- **6,022** are male (**55%**) and **4,898** are female (**45%**)
- There were **67** babies born in 2012
- The birth rate was **17** per 1,000 women (aged 11-44), the second lowest within Nottingham City
- **35%** of all adults who drink are binge drinkers, the highest within Nottingham City
- **17%** of all adults who drink are high/increased risk drinkers, the second highest in the City
- There were **12** deaths of residents during 2012
- Life expectancy for males is **74.4 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Life expectancy for females is **81.7 years**
- Dunkirk and Lenton is the third least deprived ward in the City. It is ranked as the **2,254th** most deprived out of England's 7,589 wards
- There is **1** GP practice within the ward, with an additional **10** in close proximity to its border plus (1 within Nottinghamshire County)
- There is **1** pharmacy within Dunkirk and Lenton

## Ward Map



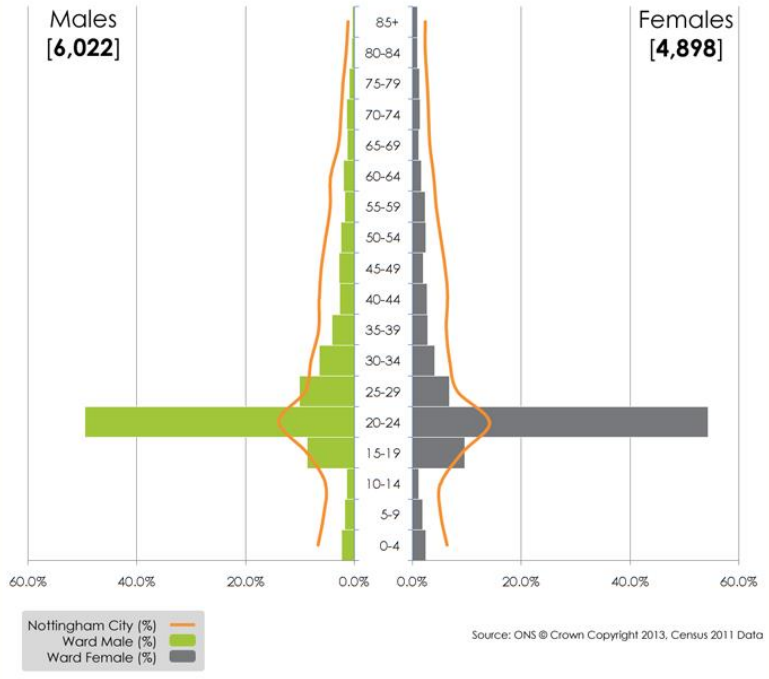
Dunkirk and Lenton is a residential area of Nottingham, to the south east of the University of Nottingham and the Queen's Medical Centre.

## 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

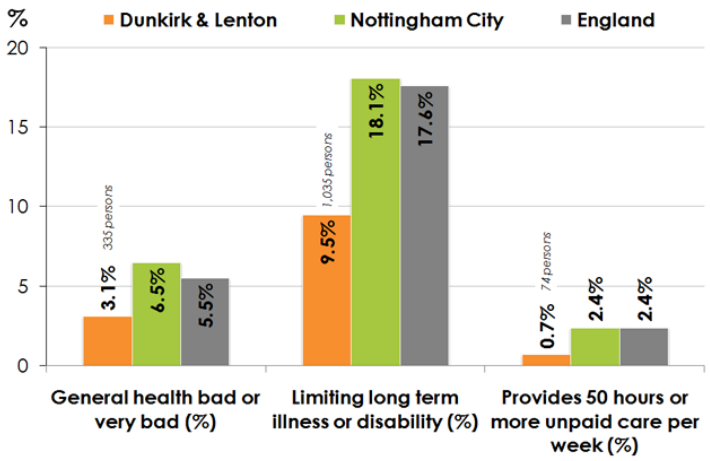
## Population




Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013, Census 2011 Data

Dunkirk and Lenton has a higher percentage of adults (16-64). Working age residents account for **89.3%**, this compares to **64.8%** nationally. This is due to the high number of students living in the area.

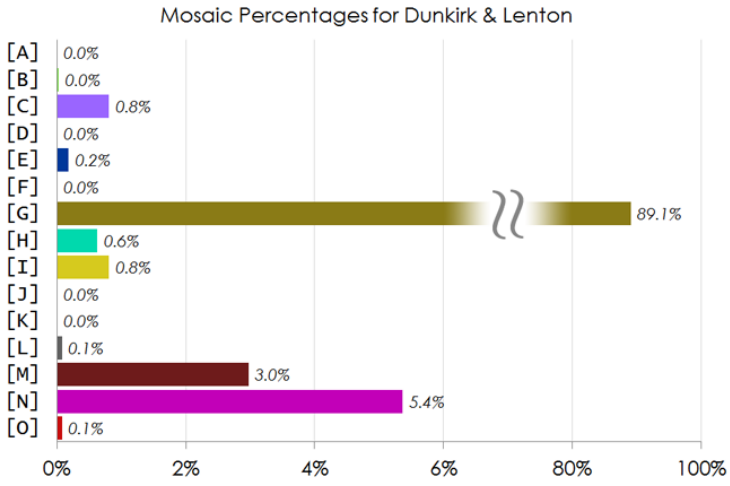
## Self Reported Health & Care




Dunkirk and Lenton residents feel that they have better health than that of the City as a whole and nationally. Residents felt that they provide lower levels of unpaid care compared to the city and nationally.

These figures are unsuprising due to the high level of 20-24 year olds in the ward, many of which will be students.

## Mosaic Groups



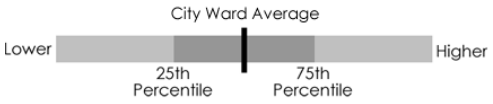

Mosaic groups are a way of segmenting the population into 15 groups based on their common characteristics.

**89.1%** of residents in Dunkirk and Lenton belong to group 'G'. This group is described as **"Young, well-educated city dwellers"**. The key features of group 'G' are; young singles, ***students***, degree level education, creative jobs, diversity, ethical products, internet searches, theatre/arts and cinema goers.

## 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 Dunkirk and Lenton compares with the rest of the City wards.

Significantly lower than the City average
Not significantly different from the City average
Significantly higher than the City average




| | Indicator | Ward Value | City Ward Avg | City Lowest Ward | City Ward Range | City Highest Ward |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health | 1 Average mental wellbeing score of residents (WEMWEBS) | 51.0 | 51.2 | 49.1 | | 52.3 |
| | 2 % of residents who smoke | 19.6 | 27.5 | 8.4 | | 36.5 |
| | 3 % of residents who are binge drinkers | 35.4 | 21.6 | 10.3 | | 35.4 |
| | 4 % of residents who are high/increased risk drinkers | 16.5 | 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 | 25.5 | 47.3 | 25.5 | | 60.7 |
| | 7 % of residents who are a healthy weight | 71.4 | 48.9 | 36.2 | | 71.4 |

Dunkirk and Lenton has the lowest percentage of overweight/obese residents (16+) within Nottingham City. The ward also has a significantly lower percentage of smokers. It does however have the highest percentage of binge drinkers and the second highest percentage of high/increased risk drinkers.

*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.*

Nottingham City Council

## Public Health England, Local Health Indicators

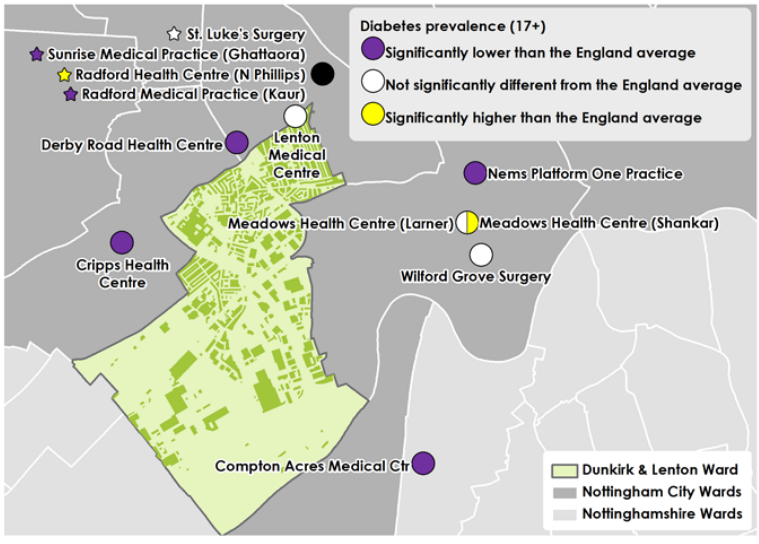
This chart shows Dunkirk and Lenton's status compared to all of the wards in England, and the England average as the central black line. Of the 24 indicators, 9 are significantly worse than England's average. Child poverty, overcrowding, older people in deprivation, alcohol related harm and life expectancy 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 (%) | 9.7 | 14.7 | 1.1 | | 49.8 |
| | 2 | Child Poverty (%) | 37.1 | 21.8 | 1.0 | | 79.8 |
| | 3 | Unemployment (%) | 2.6 | 3.8 | 0.3 | | 16.7 |
| | 4 | Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population) | 8.1 | 10.1 | 0.0 | | 68.2 |
| | 5 | Overcrowding (%) | 23.0 | 8.7 | 0.2 | | 47.7 |
| | 6 | Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%) | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | | 7.9 |
| | 7 | Pensioners living alone (%) | 48.7 | 31.5 | 11.4 | | 63.3 |
| | 8 | Older People in Deprivation (%) | 34.9 | 18.1 | 2.1 | | 82.1 |
| | 9 | Child Development at age 5 (%) | 69.8 | 63.5 | 19.1 | | 95.0 |
| | 10 | GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%) | n/a | 58.8 | 21.0 | | 100.0 |
| | 11 | Obese Children (Reception Year) (%) | 10.4 | 9.4 | 2.1 | | 23.6 |
| | 12 | Obese Children (Year 6) (%) | 14.6 | 19.1 | 4.0 | | 36.0 |
| Health | 13 | Low Birth Weight Births (%) | 5.7 | 7.4 | 1.4 | | 13.8 |
| | 14 | General Health - bad or very bad (%) | 3.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | | 16.7 |
| | 15 | Limiting long term illness or disability (%) | 9.5 | 17.6 | 2.2 | | 41.5 |
| | 16 | Children's and young people's admissions for injury (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17) | 1263.1 | 1180.9 | 412.7 | | 2647.8 |
| | 17 | Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) | 80.4 | 100.0 | 27.2 | | 224.9 |
| | 18 | Incidence of all cancer (SIR) | 106.0 | 100.0 | 47.8 | | 146.6 |
| | 19 | Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) | 73.7 | 100.0 | 12.3 | | 464.3 |
| | 20 | Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR) | 126.6 | 100.0 | 37.2 | | 296.2 |
| Mortality | 21 | Life expectancy at birth for males (years) | 74.4 | 78.9 | 67.1 | | 91.3 |
| | 22 | Life expectancy at birth for females (years) | 81.7 | 82.8 | 73.9 | | 98.4 |
| | 23 | Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) | 121.9 | 100.0 | 19.9 | | 279.2 |
| | 24 | Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) | 135.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | 286.1 |

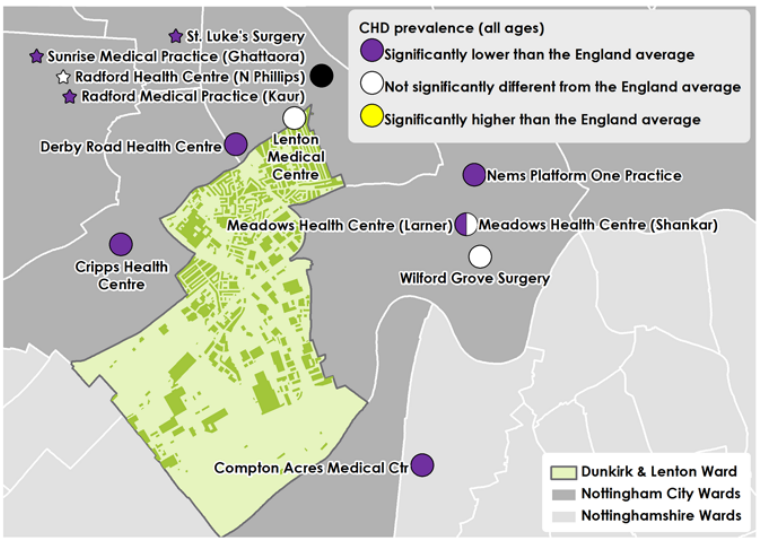
## Disease prevalence

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.



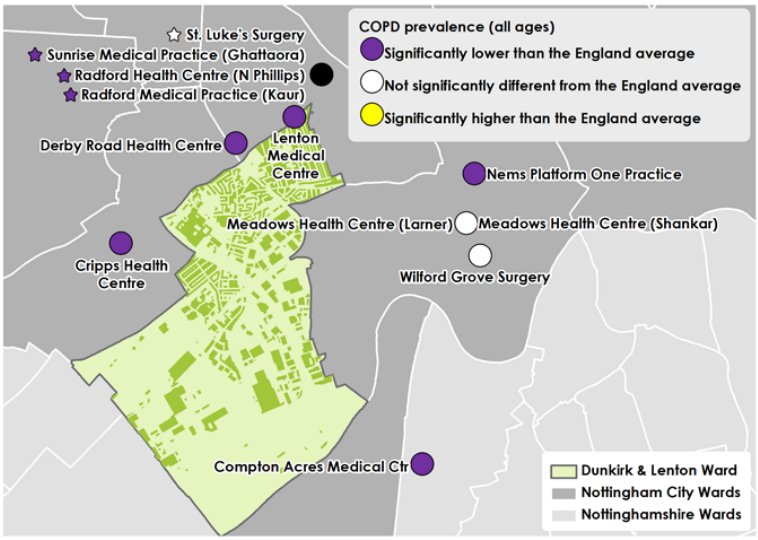

**Diabetes -** Type 2 diabetes (the most common type) and obesity are clearly connected – being overweight or obese has been estimated to account for around 65% to 80% of new cases of Type 2 diabetes. The Citizens Survey findings indicate that Dunkirk and Lenton has the lowest percentage of overweight and obese residents within Nottingham City and so would be expected to have low 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 Dunkirk and Lenton area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Radford Health Centre' **10.2%** prevalence and 'Meadows Health Centre' **8.1%** prevalence.



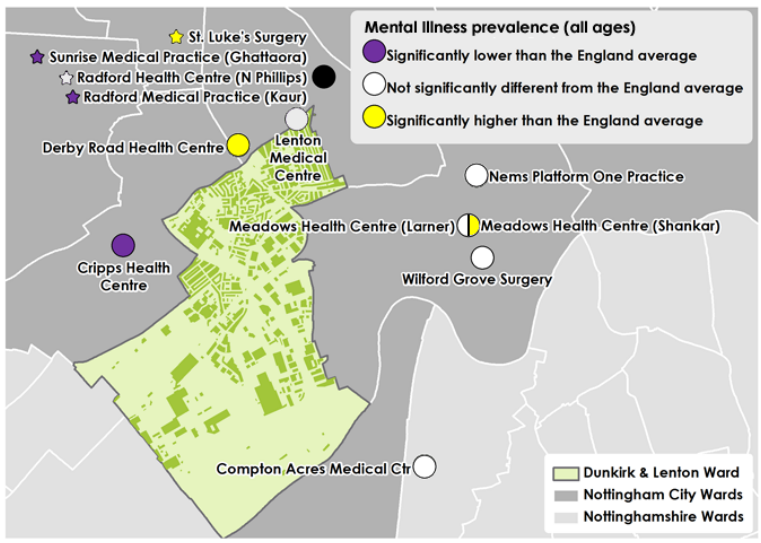

**CHD Indicator** - Coronary heart disease (CHD) is caused by a build-up of fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). Risk is significantly increased if you smoke, have high blood pressure (hypertension), have a high blood cholesterol level, do not take regular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

**None** of the practices within the Dunkirk and Lenton 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. Citizens' Survey results show Dunkirk and Lenton as having a significantly lower percentage of smokers within Nottingham City, so we would expect COPD prevalence to be low.

**None** of the practices within the Dunkirk and Lenton area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average.




**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 Dunkirk and Lenton area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'St. Luke's Surgery' **2.6%** prevalence, 'Meadows Health Centre' **1.7%** prevalence and 'Derby Road Health Centre' **1.0%** 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/**