

Ward Health Profile
Radford and Park Ward | *21,414 Ward Residents in 2011*

2014-2015

Quick Statistics

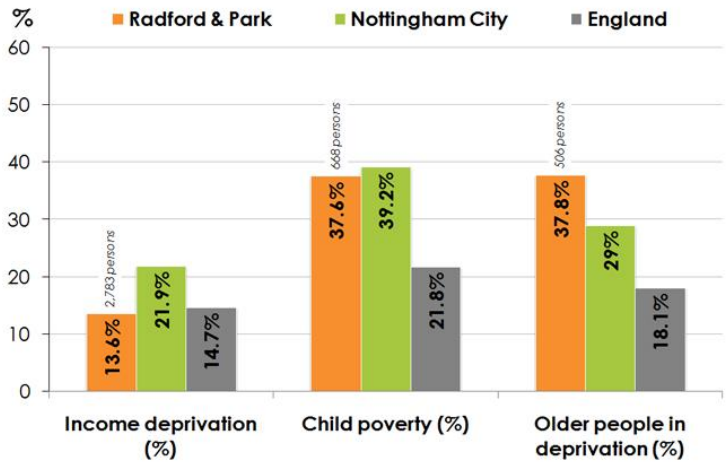
- Radford and Park has a total of **21,414** residents
- **11,551** are male (**53.9%**) and **9,863** are female (**46.1%**)
- There were **191** babies born in 2012
- The birth rate was **25** per 1,000 women (aged 11-44), lower than Nottingham City (53)
- **24.5%** of all adults in Radford and Park smoke, lower than the City average though not significantly
- **33.1%** of all adults are estimated to be overweight/obese, significantly lower than Nottingham City
- Child development at age 5 is significantly worse than nationally
- There were **50** deaths of ward residents during 2012
- Life expectancy for males is **74.6 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Life expectancy for females is **80.1 years** which is significantly worse than the national figure
- Radford and Park is ranked as the **1,763rd** most deprived out of England's 7,589 wards, and the **17th** most deprived in the City
- There are **7** GP practices within Radford and Park, with an additional **3** in close proximity to its border
- There are **4** pharmacies within Radford and Park

Ward Map



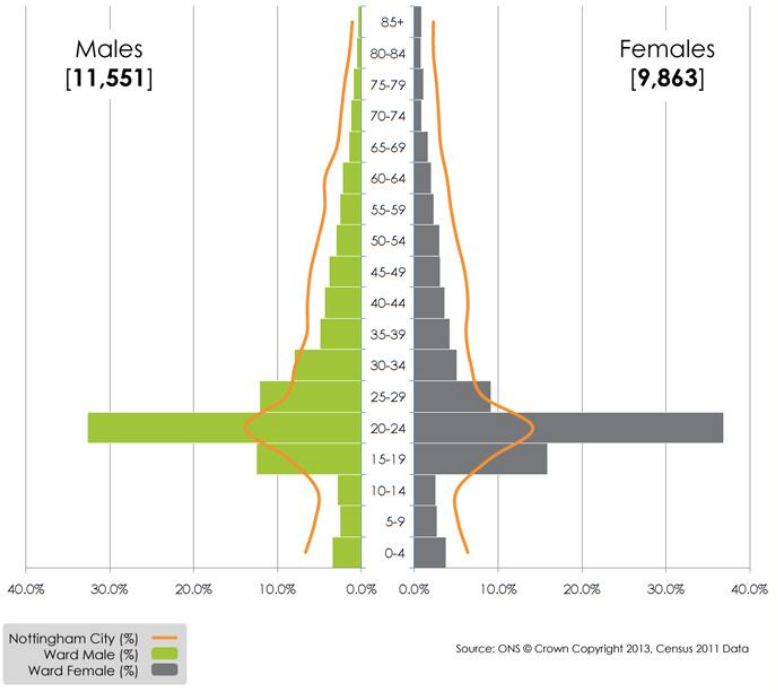
Radford and Park is located around the centre of Nottingham City and contains part of the city centre boundary. It has the city wards of Arboretum, Bridge, Dunkirk and Lenton, Wollaton East and Lenton Abbey and Leen Valley connected to its boundary. Due to its location it has a high student population.

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

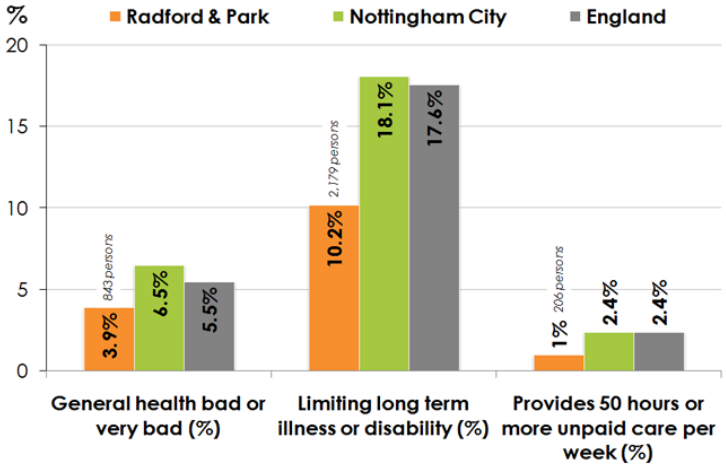


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013. Census 2011 Data

Radford and Park has a higher percentage of working aged adults (16-64). These residents account for **85.5%** of the ward population. This is compared with **70.2%** for Nottingham City and **64.8%** nationally. This is largely due to the high number of students living within the ward. It has a smaller percentage of children and older residents compared to the Nottingham City average.

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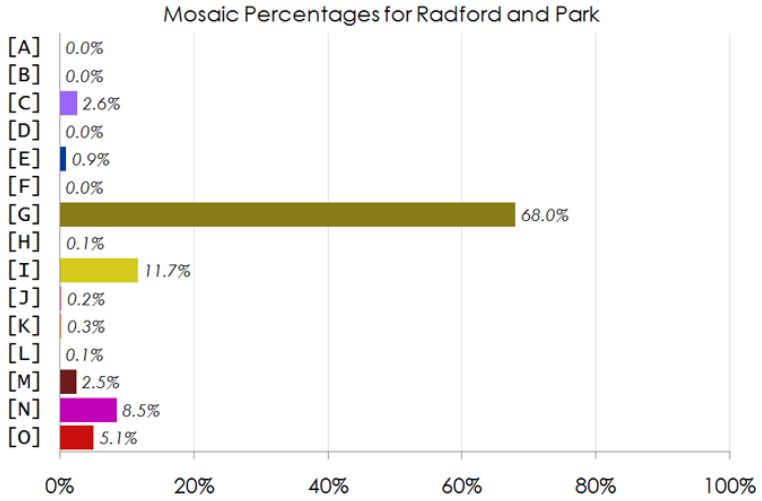
Self Reported Health & Care



The ward has a relatively higher percentage of adults (aged 16-64) compared to the City. These residents account for **85.5%** in the ward compared to **70.2%** in the City and **64.8%** nationally. This is mainly due to the large number of students living in the ward. Radford and Park residents feel that they have better general health than that of the City and nationally. General health bad or very bad, is significantly lower than the national figure.

A significantly lower percentage of residents feel that they have a limiting long term illness or disability and provide lower levels of unpaid care compared to nationally.

Mosaic Groups



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

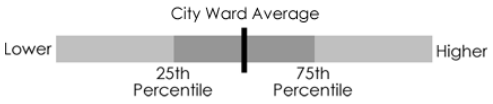
The ward has a high percentage of group 'G' households, acounting for over two thirds of all households. This group is described as **"Young, well-educated city dwellers"**. The key features of group 'G' are; young singles, students, degree level education, creative jobs, diversity, ethical products, internet searches, theatre/arts and cinema.

Group 'I' account for **11.7%** of households. Group 'I' is described as **"Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas"** with key features such as; few qualifications, routine occupations, young singles and couples, some young children, ethnic diversity, small homes, crowded, below average income and sport.

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 Radford and Park 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)	51.6	51.2	49.1		52.3
	2 % of residents who smoke	24.5	27.5	8.4		36.5
	3 % of residents who are binge drinkers	24.4	21.6	10.3		35.4
	4 % of residents who are high/increased risk drinkers	13.5	11.7	3.2		16.8
	5 % of residents who are underweight	5.7	3.7	1.3		5.7
	6 % of residents who are overweight/obese	33.1	47.3	25.5		60.7
	7 % of residents who are a healthy weight	61.2	48.9	36.2		71.4

Radford and Park has a significantly lower percentage of residents who smoke, however this isn't significantly lower than the City average. Whilst it does have a higher percentage of binge drinkers and drinkers at high/increased risk, the figure is not significantly different from the City average. The ward has a significantly lower percentage of overweight/obese residents and a significantly higher percentage of residents at a healthy weight.

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.

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Public Health England, Local Health Indicators

This chart shows Radford and Park's status compared to all of the wards in England, and the England average as the central black line. Of the 24 indicators, 10 are significantly worse than England's average. Child poverty, long term unemployment, child development and life expectancy are amongst some of those that are significantly worse than England.

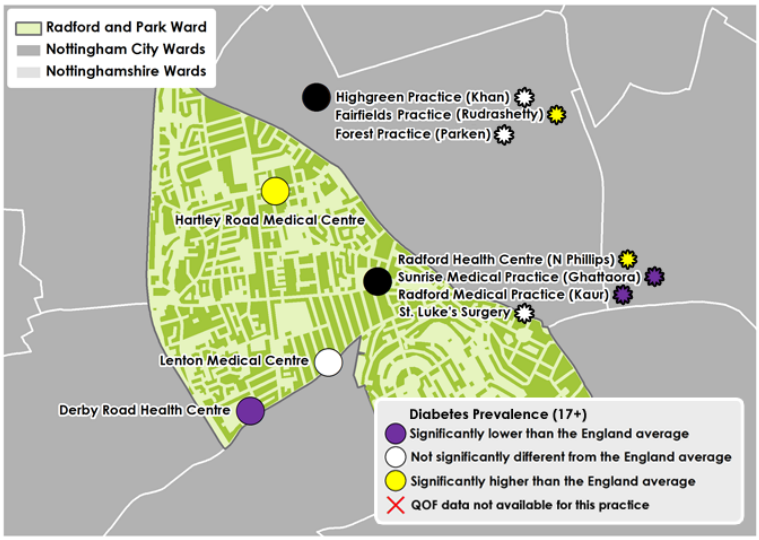
Significantly lower than the England average
Significantly higher than the England average
Not significantly different from the England average
Nottingham City Value

England Ward Average
Lower — Higher
25th Percentile
75th Percentile

		Indicator	Ward Value	Eng. Ward Avg	Eng. Lowest Ward	England Ward Range	Eng. Highest Ward
Wider Determinants and Lifestyle	1	Income Deprivation (%)	13.6	14.7	1.1		49.8
	2	Child Poverty (%)	37.6	21.8	1.0		79.8
	3	Unemployment (%)	4.1	3.8	0.3		16.7
	4	Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	13.6	10.1	0.0		68.2
	5	Overcrowding (%)	23.7	8.7	0.2		47.7
	6	Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%)	1.0	2.4	0.0		7.9
	7	Pensioners living alone (%)	46.4	31.5	11.4		63.3
	8	Older People in Deprivation (%)	37.8	18.1	2.1		82.1
	9	Child Development at age 5 (%)	47.7	63.5	19.1		95.0
	10	GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	46.8	58.8	21.0		100.0
	11	Obese Children (Reception Year) (%)	10.6	9.4	2.1		23.6
	12	Obese Children (Year 6) (%)	19.4	19.1	4.0		36.0
Health	13	Low Birth Weight Births (%)	7.7	7.4	1.4		13.8
	14	General Health - bad or very bad (%)	3.9	5.5	0.0		16.7
	15	Limiting long term illness or disability (%)	10.2	17.6	2.2		41.5
	16	Children's and young people's admissions for injury (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17)	942.3	1180.9	412.7		2647.8
	17	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	90.4	100.0	27.2		224.9
	18	Incidence of all cancer (SIR)	109.1	100.0	47.8		146.6
	19	Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	65.9	100.0	12.3		464.3
	20	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR)	115.7	100.0	37.2		296.2
Mortality	21	Life expectancy at birth for males (years)	74.6	78.9	67.1		91.3
	22	Life expectancy at birth for females (years)	80.1	82.8	73.9		98.4
	23	Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	129.7	100.0	19.9		279.2
	24	Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	138.6	100.0	0.0		286.1

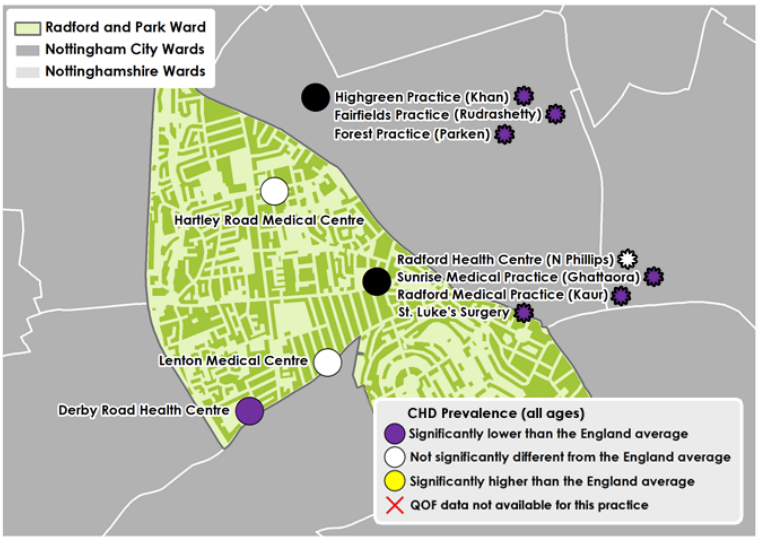
Disease prevalence

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.



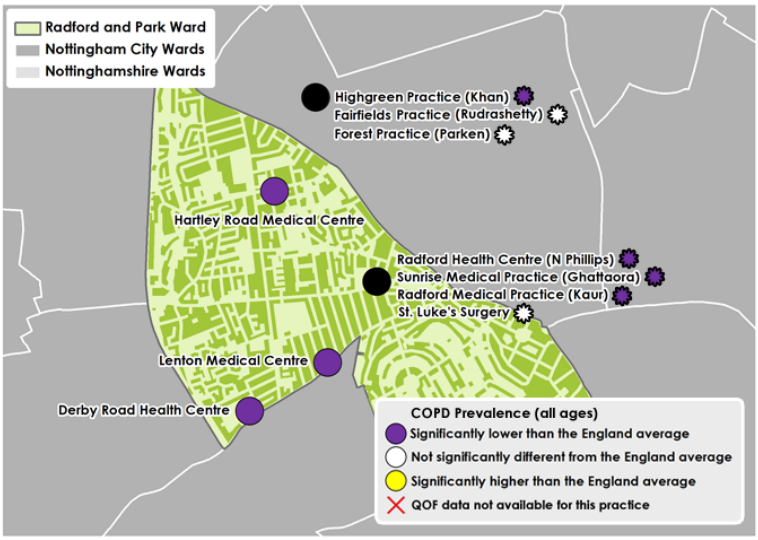
Diabetes - Type 2 diabetes (the most common type) and obesity are clearly connected – being overweight or obese has been estimated to account for around 65% to 80% of new cases of Type 2 diabetes. The Citizens Survey findings indicate that Radford and Park has a significantly lower percentage of overweight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

3 of the practices within the Radford and Park area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'Radford Health Centre' **10.2%** prevalence, 'Hartley Road Medical Centre' **9.9%** prevalence and 'Fairfields Practice' **7.0%** prevalence.



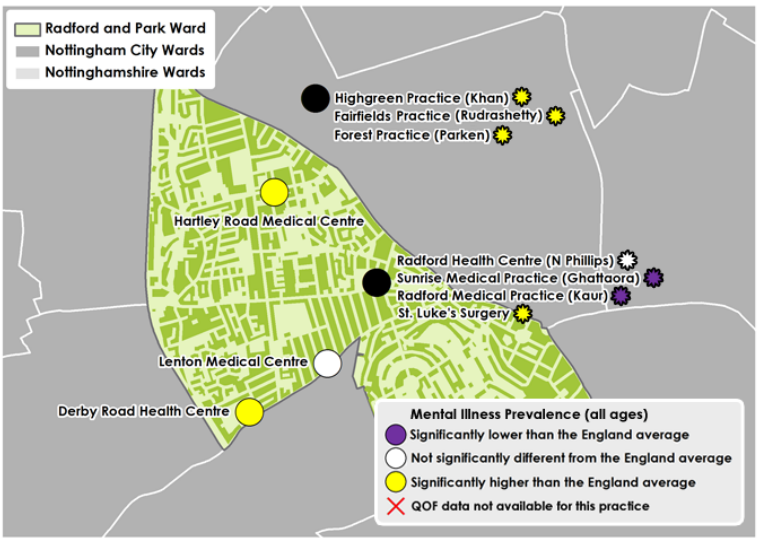
CHD Indicator - Coronary heart disease (CHD) is caused by a build-up of fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). Risk is significantly increased if you smoke, have high blood pressure (hypertension), have a high blood cholesterol level, do not take regular exercise,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

None of the practices within the Radford and Park 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.

None of the practices within the Radford and Park 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.

6 of the practices within the Radford and Park area have a significantly higher recorded prevalence than the England average; 'St. Luke's Surgery' **2.6%** prevalence, 'Hartley Road Medical Centre' **1.8%** prevalence, 'Fairfields Practice (Rudrashetty)' **1.3%** prevalence, 'Forest Practice (Parken)' **1.2%** prevalence, 'Highgreen Practice (Khan)' **1.1%** 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/**