

# Knowing our patch

## Equality related demographic profile for

Fylde Coast CCGs:  
NHS Blackpool CCG  
NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG

Collated by MLCSU Equality and Inclusion  
Team July 2020



## Version control

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## 1.0 Introduction

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When considering service design / policy changes, CCGs are required by legislation to consider the needs and requirements of each protected characteristic group and ensure that appropriate involvement / consultation takes place with these groups.

Consideration of requirements relating to protected characteristic groups at the beginning of service redesign process will help to identify any potential negative impact that may arise relating to protected characteristic and will help demonstrate 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty.

CCGs are better equipped to understand the needs of their communities by being able to understand the demographic profiling of their area. This helps understand the make-up of different groups within the CCG area and identify the potential barriers for access / particular needs of different groups.

This report provides data on the following:

- Demographic profiles for the area
- Health inequality information from public health and JSNA data

All data sources and links are contained within section 19.0.

### **The Fylde Coast area**

NHS Blackpool CCG and NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG are located in the North West of England. The CCGs are part of the Healthier Fylde Coast Integrated Care Partnership (ICP), and the Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria integrated care system (ICS).

Combined, the CCGs have a membership of 38 GP practices and serve a patient population of approximately 354,067. Currently, there are eight primary care networks established across the combined CCG area.

The main NHS service providers in the CCG area include:

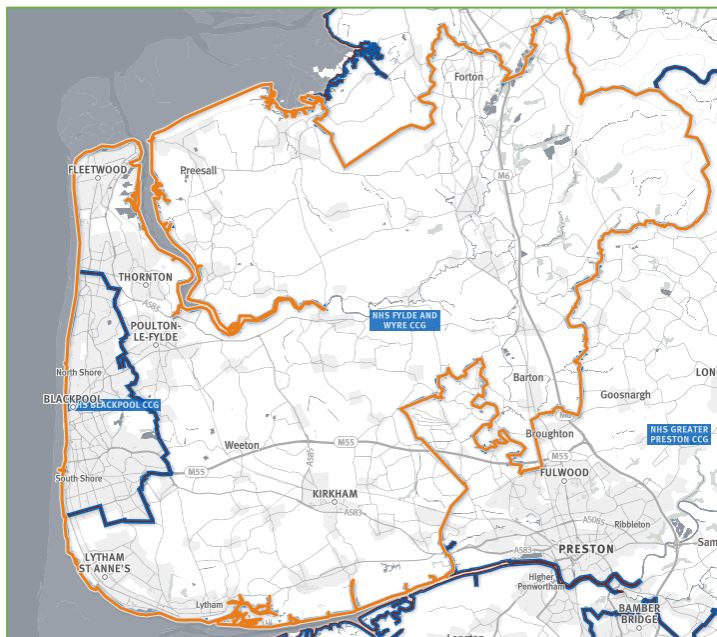
- Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust
- North West Ambulance Service NHS Trust

Local authority areas that fall within the area are:

- Blackpool Council
- Fylde Council
- Wyre Council

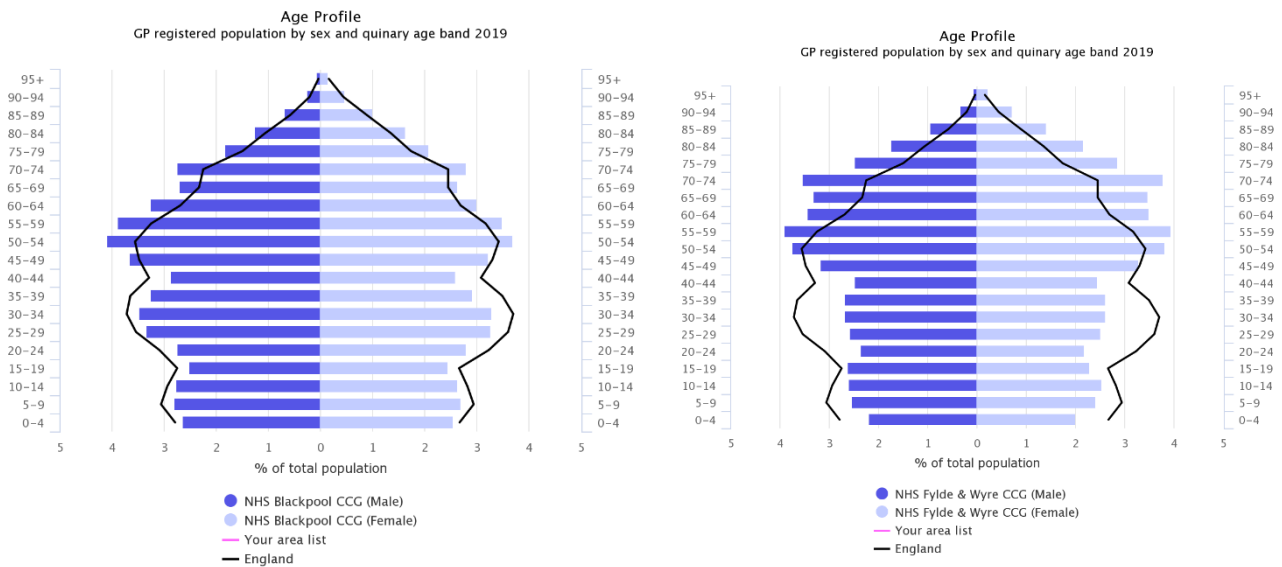
Key transport links include the M6 and M55 motorways; the West Coast Main Line railway runs close to the area and is accessible by local rail routes. Other key infrastructure in the area include 158 care homes, and over 110 schools. The University of Lancaster has a campus in the Fylde Coast area – based in Blackpool. There is a Category D prison located in the CCG area – based in Kirkham.

## Map of the Fylde Coast area:



Source: SHAPE © Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100016969 accessed 28/5/2020

## 2.0 Protected characteristic of Age



Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [01/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG have a significantly older population in comparison to the national rate
- NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG have lower rates of people from ages 45-49 and under in comparison with the national rate
- NHS Blackpool CCG have a slightly higher rate of people 44-49 and over in comparison with the national rate but have a lower rate of older people living in the area in comparison with NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG
- Similarly, NHS Blackpool CCG have lower rates of people 44-49 and under in comparison to the national rate but this rate is not as low as that of NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG
- Most people living in the Fylde Coast area are between ages 50 – 59 years

### Equality considerations relating to age:

- Aging population may add additional pressures on existing services
- Certain health conditions are more prevalent in particular age groups e.g. dementia rates are higher in over 65s
- There may be links with disability for older age groups due to issues such as long-term health conditions and frailty
- Older people are more likely to develop hearing and sight impairments

- Older people and younger people are less likely to have access to a car and therefore may rely on public transport to access services
- Older people are more likely to be widowers and experience social isolation
- Working age groups may experience barriers to accessing services during working hours
- Cross referencing with disability, young men are more likely to commit suicide

## 3.0 Protected characteristic of Disability

### Learning disability / long term conditions / carers:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	NHS Blackpool CCG
Learning disability: QOF prevalence	2018/19	0.5*	-	0.4	0.5
% with a long-standing health condition	2019	51.5*	59.1*	57.4	60.8
% with caring responsibility	2019	16.9*	20.0*	18.2	21.9
Recording of employment status: % of people in contact with mental health and learning disability services with employment status recorded (end of quarter snapshot)	2019/20 Q2	29.2*	8.5*	3.5*	11.4*
Recording of accommodation status: Percentage of people in contact with mental health services with accommodation status recorded (end of quarter snapshot)	2019/20 Q2	31.8*	18.4*	20.0*	17.5*
Service users with crisis plans: % of people in contact with mental health services (end of quarter snapshot)	2019/20 Q2	12.2*	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*
% reporting learning disability	2019	1.6*	2.4*	2.2	2.7

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. 27/4/2020 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Disability prevalence

Government data sets shows prevalence data for disability:

Disability prevalence by region/country 2017/18, United Kingdom		
Region/Country	Millions of people	Percentage of people
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Country</b>		
England	10.9	20
<b>Region</b>		
North West	1.6	23
East Midlands	1.0	22
West Midlands	1.2	21

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-201718>



## Physical disabilities

### Visual impairment:

2020 data set: RNIB	England	ICP	Fylde and Wyre	Blackpool
Number of people living with sight loss	182,000	13,610	8,790	4,820
Percentage of people from population with sight loss	3.21%	4.12%	4.6%	3.48%

Best fit data – Local Authority level. Further data available on sight data on age, ethnic group.

### Hearing impairment:

Estimated prevalence (%) of hearing loss of 25 dBHL or more in the adult population (people aged 18 and over)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>NHS Blackpool</b>	23	24	25	26	27
<b>NHS Fylde and Wyre</b>	27	29	31	32	34
<b>England</b>	21	22	23	24	25

### Dementia:

Data table showing prevalence of dementia diagnosis:

	England	ICP	Fylde and Wyre CCG	Blackpool CCG
Dementia prevalence all ages	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [01/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

## Mental Health:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	NHS Blackpool CCG
<b>Common Mental Disorders</b>					
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 16 & over	2017	16.9*	-	14.1*	20.5*
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 65 & over	2017	10.2*	-	9.3*	12.9*
Depression: QOF incidence (18+) - new diagnosis	2017/18	1.6	2.2*	1.9	2.5
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+	2016/17	13.7	-	-	18.5
Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)	2017/18	9.9	13.8*	12.2	15.4
<b>Severe Mental Illness</b>					
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents	2018/19	9.9	-	8.7	14.6
New cases of psychosis: estimated incidence rate per 100,000 population aged 16-64	2011	18.1*	-	-	21.6*

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [01/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- The prevalence of patients with a learning disability is the aligned to national rate
- Patients with long term health conditions is significantly higher than the national rate. There is variation across the Integrated Care Partnership with Blackpool having highest rates
- The rate of people receiving mental health support is lower than the national rate
- The percentage of carers is significantly higher than the national rate. There is some variation with Blackpool having higher rate compared to Fylde and Wyre.
- There is variation across the Fylde Coast for mental health prevalence
- Blackpool CCG has significantly higher rates of common mental health disorders – including long term serious mental health problems

### Equality considerations relating to disability:

- Access to services
- Language needs and information needs – accessible information e.g. large font, Easy Read, BSL
- Reasonable adjustments
- Physical environment
- Travel and parking
- Facilities
- Carers and support

### **Equality considerations for carers:**

The health needs of this carers are highlighted in a report by Carers UK – State of Caring 2017. This report is important in highlighting significant disadvantages faced by carers nationally. The report highlights:

- Caring can have a significant impact on health – both physically and mentally
- GP patient surveys found that 3 in 5 carers have a long term health condition
- Health conditions in 40% of young carers (aged 18-24 years) compared to 29% of non-carers in the age group
- Back and mobility health problems are often exacerbated by lack of access to proper lifting equipment and aids
- Carers health often compromised by lack of time to attend medical check-up for their own wellbeing
- 6 out of 10 carers (61%) reported that their physical health has worsened due to caring
- 7 out of 10 carers (70%) reported that their mental health had worsened due to caring
- Worsening health reporting was more prevalent in carers providing more than 50 hours per week
- Carers looking after a disabled child were most likely to suffer from depression – 54%
- Carers report that keeping healthy is more difficult due to difficulty in finding time for exercise and maintaining a healthy diet

## 4.0 Protected characteristic of Gender Reassignment

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Population data for this group is not collected within national census data, however, estimate figures are thought to be in the region of 0.5%

NHS Blackpool CCG and NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG serve a population of 353,919 people, therefore, the local trans population is estimated at approximately 1770.

Estimated figures also suggest that around 1% of the population identify as non-binary.

LGBT rights charity Stonewall published a report on transgender experiences in 2018. The report highlights that a significant number of trans people face inequalities and discrimination when accessing healthcare services, despite the legal duty of all health and social care organisations to provide equal treatment and tackle discrimination.

### **Equality considerations relating to Gender Reassignment/Trans:**

- LGBT rights charity Stonewall published a report on transgender experiences in 2018. The report highlights that a significant number of trans people face inequalities and discrimination when accessing healthcare services, despite the legal duty of all health and social care organisations to provide equal treatment and tackle discrimination
- Poorer experiences of health care – staff attitudes and understanding
- More likely to experience poor mental health/more likely to attempt suicide
- Lower rates of health screening e.g. cervical
- More likely to be a victim of hate crime
- Fear of prejudice can create a barrier to access services
- More likely to be a victim of domestic abuse

## 5.0 Protected characteristic of Marriage and Civil Partnership

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Area	Married	In a registered same-sex civil partnership
England	46.6	0.2
NHS Fylde & Wyre	50.9	0.2
NHS Blackpool	39.0	0.5

The protected characteristic relates only to employment and not service provision. Within the context of this assessment the impact can relate to workforce issues.

Analysis:

- The rates of marriage are variable across the area, with higher rates of marriage in Fylde and Wyre and significantly lower rates in Blackpool.
- Compared to the England rate, civil partnerships are similar for Fylde and Wyre and significantly higher for Blackpool. This may fit with the reputation of Blackpool town as 'gay-friendly'

### Equality considerations for marriage and civil partnership:

- Discrimination in the workplace/lack of promotion opportunities and unfavourable treatment
- Flexible working arrangements

## 6.0 Protected characteristic of Race

Ethnic Group	England		NHS Blackpool		NHS Fylde & Wyre		Fylde Coast Combined	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All usual residents	53,012,456	100.0	142,065	100.0	164,840	100.0	306,905	100.0%
White	45,281,142	85.4	137,339	96.7	161,330	97.9	298,669	97.3%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	42,279,236	79.8	133,042	93.6	158,130	95.9	291,172	94.9%
White: Irish	517,001	1.0	1,029	0.7	902	0.5	1,931	0.6%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	54,895	0.1	237	0.2	98	0.1	335	0.1%
White: Other White	2,430,010	4.6	3,031	2.1	2,200	1.3	5,231	1.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	1,192,879	2.3	1,753	1.2	1,280	0.8	3,033	1.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	415,616	0.8	690	0.5	456	0.3	1,146	0.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	161,550	0.3	264	0.2	145	0.1	409	0.1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	332,708	0.6	448	0.3	409	0.2	857	0.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed	283,005	0.5	351	0.2	270	0.2	621	0.2%
Asian/Asian British	4,143,403	7.8	2,282	1.6	1,711	1.0	3,993	1.3%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,395,702	2.6	627	0.4	491	0.3	1,118	0.4%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1,112,282	2.1	223	0.2	179	0.1	402	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	436,514	0.8	231	0.2	95	0.1	326	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	379,503	0.7	514	0.4	499	0.3	1,013	0.3%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	819,402	1.5	687	0.5	447	0.3	1,134	0.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1,846,614	3.5	346	0.2	267	0.2	613	0.2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	977,741	1.8	183	0.1	130	0.1	313	0.1%

Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	591,016	1.1	111	0.1	78	0.0	189	0.1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	277,857	0.5	52	0.0	59	0.0	111	0.0%
Other ethnic group	548,418	1.0	345	0.2	252	0.2	597	0.2%
Other ethnic group: Arab	220,985	0.4	170	0.1	106	0.1	276	0.1%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	327,433	0.6	175	0.1	146	0.1	321	0.1%

### Analysis:

- The Fylde Coast area has higher representation of white British (94.9%) population compared the England population (of 79.8%)
- Across the Fylde Coast area, there is some minor variation in population in which Blackpool is more diverse in terms of BAME population

### Equality considerations for race:

- Access to language support
- Cultural considerations
- Certain health conditions affect different ethnic groups e.g. diabetes prevalence in South East Asian men
- Health inequalities in relation to BAME groups – cross reference with deprivation
- Poorer experiences of healthcare for BAME groups
- Poorer experiences of BAME groups in the workplace
- Health needs of BAME groups often not well understood
- BAME groups more likely to be a victim of hate crime

## 7.0 Protected characteristic of Religion and Belief

Religion	NHS Blackpool CCG	NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG	England
Christian	67.2%	73.6%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Hindu	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%
Jewish	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Muslim (Islam)	0.7%	0.4%	5.0%
Sikh	0.04%	0.04%	0.8%
Other religion	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
No religion	24.5%	18.5%	24.7%
Religion not stated	6.4%	6.5%	7.2%

Source: NOMIS accessed 28/05/2020

Please note the data in the table above relates to the 2011 Census, and therefore may not reflect current populations in CCG areas.

### Analysis

- The most common religious affiliation in both CCGs areas is Christianity; in both NHS Blackpool CCG and NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG areas, the proportion of people identifying as Christian is higher than the England comparative (particularly in the Fylde and Wyre area)
- Across the Blackpool and Fylde and Wyre area, the proportion of people identifying as Muslim is much lower compared to England in general. Similarly, the proportion of people identifying as Hindu is lower than the England rate in both NHS Blackpool CCG and NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG areas

### Equality considerations relating to religion and belief:

- Facilities e.g. prayer rooms / changing rooms
- End of life plans – spiritual needs of patients considered
- Chaplaincy service
- Human resource policies relating to religious festivals/needs e.g. Ramadan
- Workforce considerations - dress
- Belief impacting on how patients view their care
- Ingredients of medication/compatibility of religious belief
- Cultural considerations for care – chaperone
- Dietary requirements



## 8.0 Protected characteristic of Sex

Cross reference with Age section which contains population profiles for male and females cross referenced with age.

Chart showing males and female with comparison of national population.

	Population sex profile (GP registered population)			
	NHS Blackpool CCG	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	Combined Fylde Coast CCGs	England
<b>Male</b>	88,330	87,766	176,096	29,849,678
<b>Female</b>	86,042	90,420	176,462	29,909,960
<b>Total</b>	174,372	178,186	352,558	59,759,638

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [08/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

Analysis:

- Across the area, there are slightly more females than males – this is in line with the national sex rates
- There are more males living in the NHS Blackpool CCG area than there are females but more females living in the NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG area in comparison to males

### Equality considerations relating to Sex:

- Certain conditions affect males/females
- Females have longer life expectancy compared to males
- Workforce considerations:
  - Human resource policies – menopause, caring responsibilities
  - Gender pay gap
  - Flexible working arrangements
- Personal safety
- Facilities – single sex changing rooms etc.
- Chaperone services
- Young men are more likely to experience mental health issues/commit suicide
- Health promotion and screening

## 9.0 Protected characteristic of Sexual Orientation

Estimate source	% LGB	Estimate population who are Lesbian, gay and bisexual	% heterosexual
England – Stonewall	5-7%	-	93-95%
England - ONS	2.2%	-	94.6%
Fylde Coast	2.2 -7%	7,756 to 24,679	

### Analysis:

ONS data highlights that the proportion of people who identify as heterosexual or straight in the UK is approximately 94.6% This figure has decreased since 2014 (when 95.3% of the population identified as heterosexual or straight).

In terms of age and sexual orientation, ONS data shows that people aged 16-24 were more likely to identify as LGB compared to other age groups. The proportion of people identifying as LGB decreases in each successive age group.

### Equality considerations relating to sexual orientation:

- National research notes that the LGB community face barriers and disadvantage when accessing health and social care
- Stonewall found that 52% of people surveyed in 2018 had experienced depression in the previous year, and 31% of LGB people had thought about taking their own life
- 15% of people surveyed by Stonewall in 2018 smoked almost every day, which is slightly higher compared to ONS data regarding the proportion of the general population (14.7%)
- Stonewall's 2018 report found that one in six LGBT (16%) people surveyed drank alcohol every day, compared with one in ten people in the general population. 13% of LGBT people surveyed took drugs at least once a month
- Information from Public Health England suggests that cancer screening coverage is lower in LGB and T communities. In particular, lesbian and bisexual women are less likely to attend cervical screening: 15% of lesbian and bisexual women over 25 have never had a test, compared to 7% of the general population
- Barriers to accessing healthcare include;
  - Fear, or experience, of discrimination when accessing services
  - Assumptions of sexuality
  - Inappropriate curiosity and insensitive questions
  - Lack of understanding from healthcare staff regarding LGB health needs

## 10.0 Protected characteristic of Pregnancy and maternity

The table below shows pregnancy and birth data captured from the PHE Fingertips website:

Indicator	Year	NHS Blackpool CCG	NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG	England
Percentage of deliveries to mothers from BME groups	2018/19	3.6%	2.2%	20.6%
General fertility rate	2017	68.4 per 1000	58.3 per 1000	61.2 per 1000
Caesarean section	2018/19	28.6%	29.2%	29.7%
Multiple births	2017	12.3 per 1000	14.0 per 1000	15.9 per 1000
Low birth weight of all babies	2017	10.7%	5.8%	7.4%
Very low weight of all babies	2017	1.27%	0.32%	1.14%
Stillbirth rate	2016-18	5.0 per 1000	3.0 per 1000	4.2 per 1000
Admissions of babies under 14 days	2018/19	193.3 per 1000	169.7 per 1000	75.0 per 1000
Teenage mothers	2018/19	1.4%	Data unavailable	0.6%
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	52.4%	65.6%	67.4%

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [01/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis

- The percentage of deliveries to mothers from BME groups is significantly lower in the Fylde Coast area compared to England in general
- There is significant variation in the rate of low birth weight across the Fylde Coast; the percentage of low birth weight in the NHS Blackpool CCG area is almost double the rate in the NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG area. The rate of very low birth weight in the NHS Blackpool CCG area is almost four times the rate in the NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG area

- There is also variation in terms of the stillbirth rate across the Fylde Coast, with the NHS Blackpool CCG area seeing an increased incidence of stillbirth compared to the NHS Fylde Coast CCG area (and England in general)
- The incidence of hospital admissions for babies under 14 days old is higher across the Fylde Coast compared to England in general. NHS Blackpool CCG experiences a slightly higher prevalence of hospital admissions for babies under 14 days old than NHS Fylde Coast CCG

**Equality considerations for pregnancy and maternity:**

- Workforce issues: Human resource policies – pregnancy, maternity and paternity
- Facilities such as baby changing, parent and child parking, breast feeding rooms, pram space/parking
- Better Births Report – disproportionate experiences for BAME mothers and mothers from lower income backgrounds
- Cultural considerations – link with care plans
- Link to certain conditions during perinatal period e.g. post-natal depression

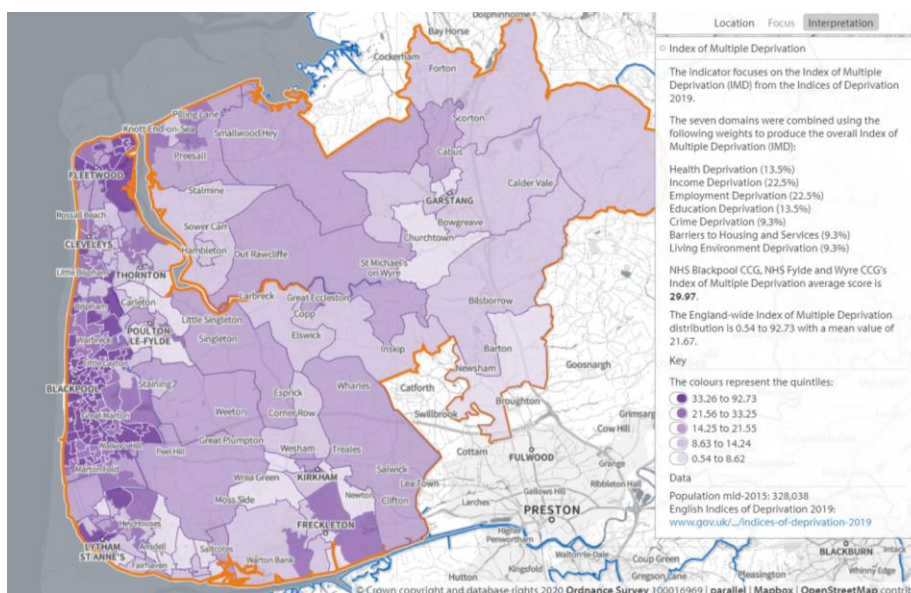
# 11.0 Vulnerable groups: Deprivation

Deprivation data for the area:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	NHS Blackpool CCG
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	21.7	-	18.7	45.0
Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	21.8	-	-	42.0

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [01/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

Higher deprivation areas denoted by darker shades of purple:



Source: SHAPE © Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100016969 accessed 28/5/2020

Analysis:

Across the Fylde Coast the map shows areas of significant deprivation which are across urban areas of Blackpool, Fleetwood and pockets across St Annes and Cleveleys

See section on health inequalities for details on link between health outcomes and deprivation.

## 12.0 Vulnerable groups: Asylum and Refugees

### Asylum and Refugee (ASR) population information

As at 31 December 2019, there were 43,549 asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 support in the UK. Best fit local authority level data for the CCG area shows that there were approximately 37 asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 support:

Number of ASR in receipt of Section 95 support in CCG area as at 31 December 2019	
England	35,997
North West region	9,665
Blackpool	0
Fylde	15
Wyre	22

Further information regarding ASR in Lancashire is available in Lancashire County Council's *Health needs assessment of asylum seekers and refugees in Lancashire*. Information regarding the ASR local area e.g. population trends is available via The Migrant Observatory Local Data Guide

### Asylum and Refugee health related information

People claiming asylum or holding refugee status are recognised as being at risk of experiencing complex health problems. The most common health problems are:

- Communicable diseases (e.g. hepatitis, TB, HIV / AIDS, malaria)
- Chronic diseases (e.g. COPD, cardiovascular disease, diabetes)
- Sexual health related needs
- Dental conditions
- Injury due to torture
- Poor mental health / psychosomatic disorders. Compared to the general population, the incidence of mental illness is higher in this group
- Women's health issues and disability issues

## 13.0 Vulnerable groups: Homelessness

	Total Assessment	Owed a prevention / relief of duty	Rough sleepers
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>75,520</b>	<b>71,570</b>	<b>2466</b>
North West	<b>10,570</b>	10,200	349
Blackpool	<b>309</b>	281	15
Fylde	<b>56</b>	55	7
Wyre	<b>112</b>	105	3

Best data set data used where available

People who don't have a home are described as homeless; this is not just people living on the streets. Homelessness can include people:

- Staying with friends or family
- Staying in a hostel or bed & breakfast accommodation
- Squatting
- At risk of violence or abuse in their home
- People living in poor conditions that affects their health
- Living apart from their family because they don't have a place to live together

There is no single reason why someone can end up without a home. Personal circumstances and wider factors both play their part. Homelessness can be devastating, dangerous and isolating for those who experience it.

## 14.0 Vulnerable groups: Veterans and Military families

Military Veterans data set:

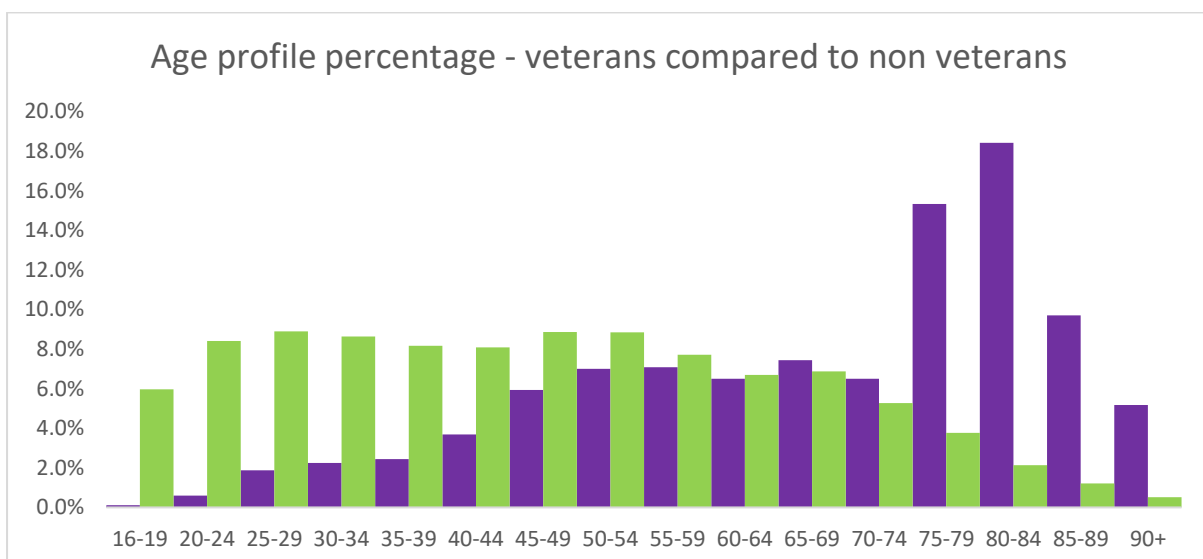
A veteran is someone who has served in the armed forces for at least one day.

	2017	
	% Veterans	% Non-veterans
	2,401	48,903
<b>UK</b>	5%	95%
Lancashire	5%	95%

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain-2017>

Royal British Legion produce the national household survey which summarises data and needs of military veterans. Summary data includes:

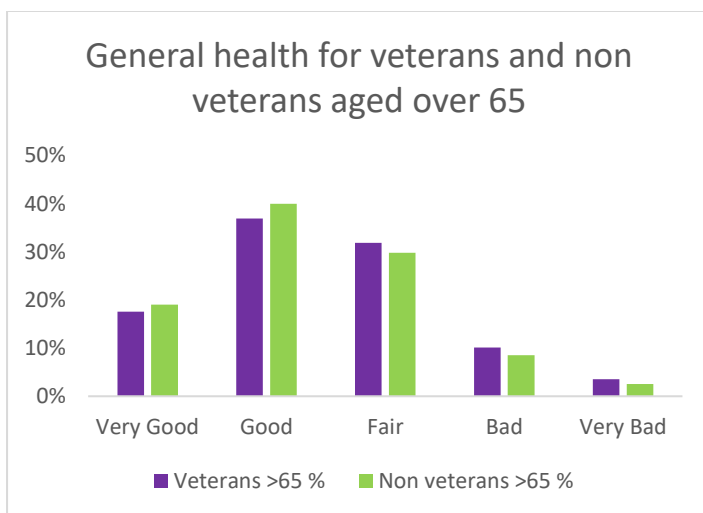
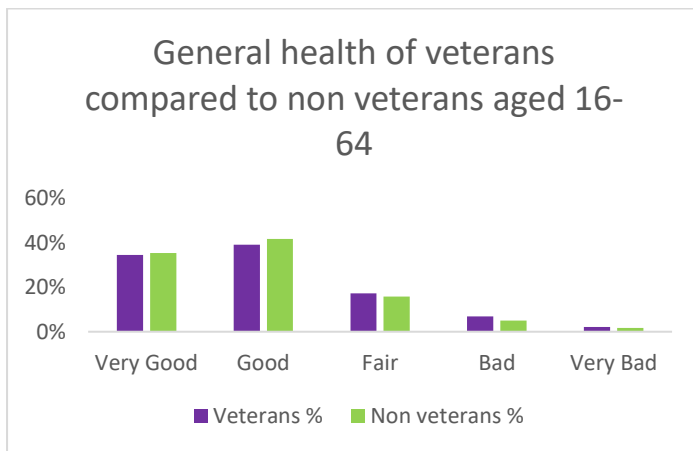
- 90% of veterans are male.
- Veterans are less likely to be single (10%) and more likely to be widowed (16%) compared to non-veterans (10%).
- Veterans are predominantly white (98%). Although 2% of veterans are from Black and Minority Ethnic groups (BAME) this may include Gurkhas – from Nepal served in the British Army



Key: Purple: veterans. Green: Non veterans



General health of veterans:



Analysis:

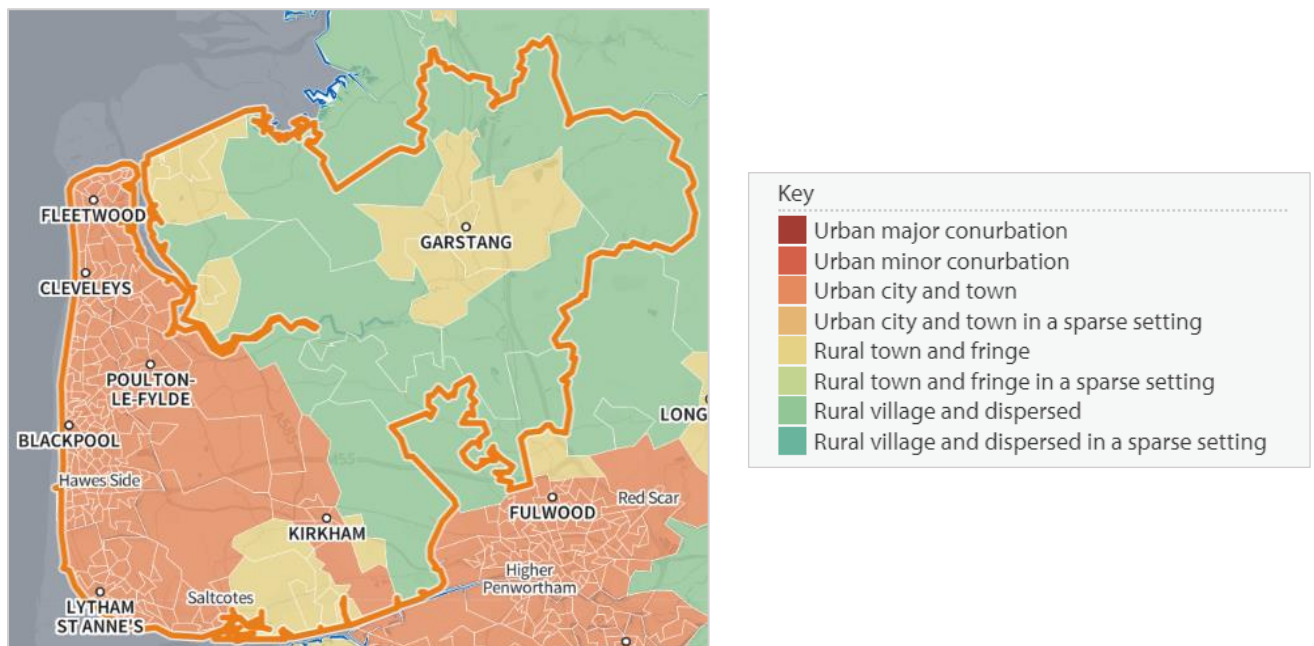
- 2016: there were estimated 2.5 million UK Armed Forces veterans.
- UK Veteran population is elderly and declining in size. 49% of veterans are aged over 75 compared to non-veterans 8%
- The high rate of older veterans can be related to those who undertook National Service which officially ended at the end of 1960

## 15.0 Vulnerable groups: Rural Communities

The Office for National Statistics rural-urban classification (RUC2011) allows for a consistent approach when viewing rural/urban datasets.

Output areas are defined as rural if there is a population size of 10,000 or less. Output areas with a population size of over 10,000 are classed as urban. Further information regarding the rural-urban classification is available on the ONS website.

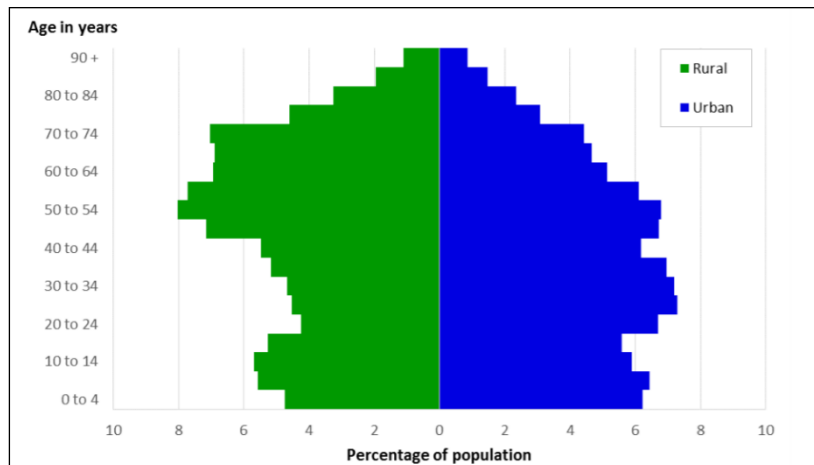
### Fylde Coast CCGs' area rural-urban population



SHAPE © Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100016969 accessed 28/5/2020

9.5 million (17% of population) people live in areas defined as rural in England. It is challenging to fully understand rural areas as available data is limited and less specific in focus compared to urban data. The population in rural areas has a higher proportion of older people compared with urban areas.

Percentage of population within age bands by rural-urban classification (LSOA) in England, 2018:



### Analysis:

- In terms of ethnicity, the proportion of BME groups has risen slightly over the last five years in rural areas, however 97.6% of the rural population in England falls into White ethnic groups
- The Fylde Coast CCGs cover a varied locality that includes urban town areas along the coast such as Blackpool, Cleveleys and Fleetwood. Further inland, the CCGs' area is largely rural, comprising of rural towns and rural villages

### Rural communities health related information

As there is complexity and diversity in rural areas that make it difficult to understand rural areas as a whole, caution must be taken when considering rural communities. However, available data highlights that there are general demographic and health-related considerations for this vulnerable group:

- Population pattern – outward migration of young people and inward migration of older people, are leading to a rural population that is increasingly older than the urban population, with accompanying health and social care needs
- Access to health and social care services e.g. longer travel distances, increased travel costs and scarcity of public transport links to access services
- Digital exclusion resulting from a combination of older population and the unavailability of high-speed broadband / mobile phone networks are leading to an increasing digital gap
- Social isolation / exclusion. This may also include marginalisation and lack of social connections felt by protected groups such as LGBT and/or people living with a disability, as well as those who are divorced or living alone
- Health impacts of rural housing and/or fuel poverty

### **Equality considerations relating to vulnerable groups listed above:**

- People living in deprived areas are more likely to have poorer health outcomes
- Veterans – mental illness, MSK, hearing loss and liver, kidney and digestion problems. Veterans are more likely to smoke compared to non veterans
- Asylum and Refugees – social invisibility, stereotyping, social stigma, cultural considerations, language/communication needs, barriers to accessing services, healthcare needs related to ASR status (as detailed in section 12.0)
- People experiencing homelessness – complex and multiple health needs, poorer health outcomes, lower life expectancy, barriers to accessing primary care services, lack of understanding of health and social care entitlements, stigma and stereotyping
- Rural communities – social isolation, barriers to accessing health and social care due to longer travel distances, poor public transport links and/or digital exclusion

## 16.0 Health Inequalities

Health is determined by a complex mix of factors including income, housing and employment, lifestyles and access to health care and other services. Significant inequalities in health exist between individuals and different groups in society. In particular, there is a 'social gradient' in health; neighbourhood areas with higher levels of income deprivation typically have lower life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy.

Key themes relating to health inequalities include:

### Life expectancy

Best fit data used for Local Authority areas

Best fit data used for Local Authority areas.

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Blackpool	Wyre	Fylde
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2016 - 18	79.6	-	74.5	78.3	79.1
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2016 - 18	83.2	-	79.5	82.4	82.9

### Mortality profiles

Table showing Under 75 mortality rates from all causes:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Blackpool	Wyre	Fylde
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons)	2016 - 18	330	-	544	372	335
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Male)	2016 - 18	402	-	674	459	417
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Female)	2016 - 18	263	-	415	291	256

**Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	▲▼	102,334	71.7	71.3	72.1
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	483	122.7	112.0	134.2
Wyre	—	317	86.0	76.6	96.1
Fylde	—	187	69.5	59.8	80.4

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	54,406	38.2	37.9	38.5
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	286	72.3	64.1	81.2
Wyre	—	177	47.8	40.9	55.5
Fylde	—	101	37.8	30.7	46.1

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality rate from stroke (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	18,309	12.8	12.6	13.0
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	66	16.9	13.1	21.5
Fylde	—	41	15.2	10.9	20.7
Wyre	—	46	12.3	9.0	16.4

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	188,722	132.3	131.7	132.9
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	682	172.7	159.9	186.1
Wyre	—	523	139.5	127.7	152.1
Fylde	—	342	126.0	112.9	140.3

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 Mortality rate from breast cancer 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	14,973	20.4	20.1	20.7
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Wyre	—	37	20.3	14.2	28.1
Blackpool	—	39	20.0	14.2	27.3
Fylde	—	23	18.6	11.7	28.0

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality from colorectal cancer (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	16,946	11.9	11.7	12.1
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	65	16.3	12.6	20.8
Wyre	—	50	13.8	10.2	18.3
Fylde	—	30	10.7	7.2	15.3

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	26,558	18.5	18.3	18.7
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	175	45.1	38.6	52.3
Wyre	—	71	21.7	16.9	27.5
Fylde	—	44	17.4	12.6	23.5

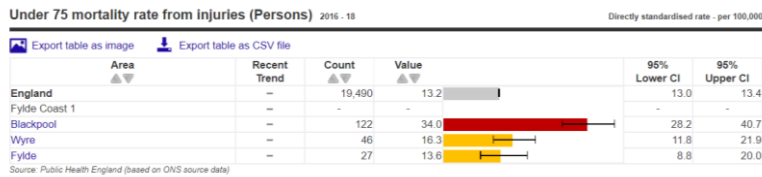
Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

**Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Persons) 2016 - 18** Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	49,351	34.7	34.4	35.0
Fylde Coast 1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool	—	302	76.1	67.8	85.2
Wyre	—	153	40.8	34.5	47.9
Fylde	—	97	36.0	29.1	44.0

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)



Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [06/07/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- Nationally and locally, there is variation across life expectancy for males and female. Males have higher mortality rates across all causes compared to females
- There are variations for life expectancy and mortality causes across Fylde Coast areas with the Fylde district having generally better life expectancy mortality rates compared to Blackpool and Wyre
- Blackpool has significantly worse mortality compared to England across all causes with the exception of breast cancer
- Wyre has some areas of mortality causes higher than England – for all causes, cardiovascular for males, heart disease and respiratory disease for males

Further information can be found within the Rightcare Health Equality and Inequality report: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/equality-and-health-inequalities-packs-2018-north/>

Source: Rightcare pack: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/equality-and-health-inequalities-packs-2018-north/>

## 17.0 Other health related data – from Public Health England – fingertip data

### Child health data set:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	NHS Blackpool CCG
Infant mortality rate	2016 - 18	3.9	-	5.3	6.0
Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	2016 - 18	11.0	-	15.2	*
MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)	2018/19	89.9*	93.6*	94.6	92.7
<small>&lt;90% 90% to 95% ≥95%</small>					
Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)	2018/19	94.1*	96.5*	97.5	95.7
<small>&lt;90% 90% to 95% ≥95%</small>					
Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads	2016 - 18	17.7	26.3*	12.2	42.8
Obese children Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	9.6	-	8.1*	11.0*
Obese children Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	20.1	-	16.6*	22.6*
Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	2016/17	23.3	-	-	24.9
Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-5 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	299.1	878.2*	596.3	1121.9
Teenage mothers	2018/19	0.6	-	*	1.4
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2016/17 - 18/19	31.4	49.7*	43.1	56.1
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	74.6	-	75.3	202.7
Smoking status at time of delivery	2018/19	10.6	-	13.5	25.7
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	67.4	-	65.6	52.4
A&E attendances (0-4 years)	2018/19	672.2	404.3*	372.6	431.0
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	2018/19	95.8	136.1*	127.4	144.2
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	2018/19	130.4	132.2*	94.4	166.7
Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	2018/19	176.8	-	168.2	302.8
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	2018/19	87.8	117.6*	113.2	121.7
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	2018/19	426.9	-	421.1	839.3

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [06/07/2020] <https://dhapr.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

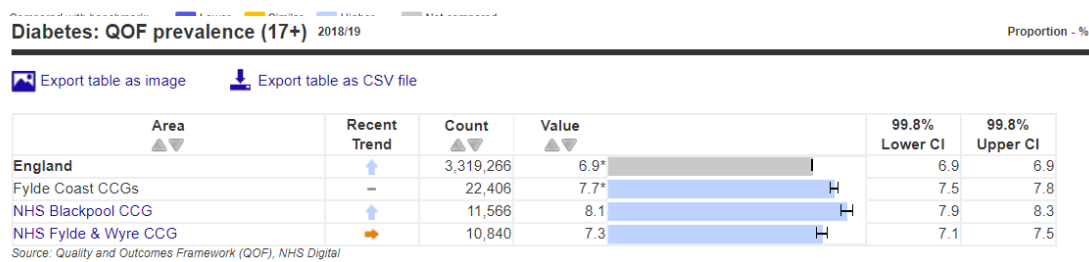
### Analysis:

- Infant mortality rates are higher across the Fylde Coast compared to England rates, with significantly higher rates for Blackpool
- Immunisation rates for MMR vaccination are better than the England rates for the area



- The rate of children killed on roads is significantly higher for Blackpool compared to England and Fylde & Wyre CCG area
- Hospital admissions for 0-14 years is significantly higher than the England rate, with variation across the area – Blackpool have significantly higher rates
- Young people’s rates for self-harm is significantly high in Blackpool compared to national rate

### Diabetes data set:

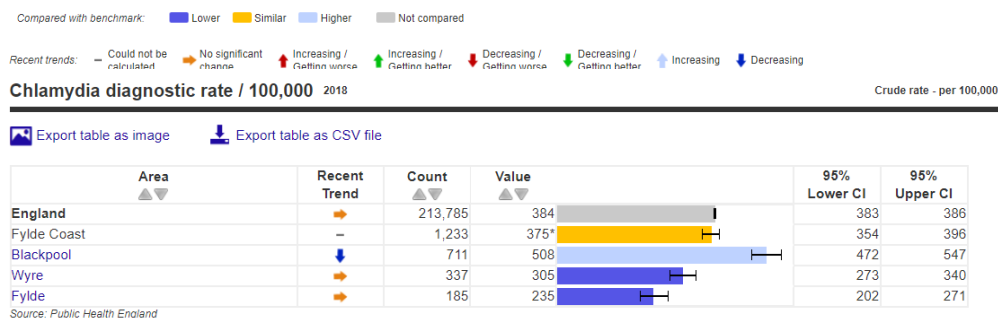


Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. 03/07/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- Across the area, there are higher rates of diabetes prevalence when compared with the England rate
- NHS Blackpool has a significantly higher rate of diabetes prevalence than England
- NHS Fylde and Wyre have a higher rates of diabetes prevalence than England but a lower rate when compared to NHS Blackpool

### Sexual Health data sets:



Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	145,853	2.3	2.3	2.3
Fylde Coast	–	853	2.6*	2.4	2.7
Blackpool	↑	526	2.9	2.6	3.1
Wyre	→	193	2.2	1.9	2.5
Fylde	→	134	2.2	1.8	2.6

Source: Public Health England

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [17/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- Across the area, there is variation in the rates of Chlamydia diagnosis
- Overall, there are similar rates of Chlamydia diagnosis compared with England
- The diagnostic rate of Chlamydia is highest in the Blackpool area
- Fylde and Wyre have lower rates of Chlamydia diagnosis compared to Blackpool and the England rate
- Across the area, there are higher rates of people testing positive for STIs overall when compared to England
- Blackpool has the highest rate of positive STI testing across the area when compared to the England rate - this rate is increasing
- Fylde and Wyre have similar rates of people testing positive for STIs when compared to the national rate

### Smoking and Tobacco data set:



Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	NHS Blackpool CCG
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2018	14.4	-	12.9	21.1
Smoking prevalence in adults (18-64) - socio-economic gap in current smokers (APS)	2018	2.47	-	4.30	1.81
Smoking status at time of delivery	2018/19	10.6	-	13.5	25.7

Source: Public Health England.[11/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- Across the area, there is variation in the rates of smoking prevalence
- There are lower rates of smoking prevalence in the NHS Fylde & Wyre region in comparison with the national rate
- There are significantly higher rates of smoking prevalence in the NHS Blackpool region – this rate is ‘worse’ in comparison with the national rate

## Obesity data set:



Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS Blackpool CCG	NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+)	2018/19	10.1*	13.4*	14.2	12.7
Obese children Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	9.6	-	11.0*	8.1*
Obese children Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	20.1	-	22.6*	16.6*
Children with excess weight Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	22.5	-	27.1*	20.2*
Children with excess weight Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	34.3	-	37.0*	30.2*

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [12/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

### Analysis:

- Across the area, there are higher rates of obesity prevalence compared to the national rate
- NHS Blackpool has a significantly higher (worse) rate of obesity prevalence in comparison to the area and the national rate
- There is variation across the area for rates of obese children
- NHS Blackpool have higher (worse) rates of obese children in Reception, in year 6 and children with excess weight in comparison to NHS Fylde & Wyre and in comparison to the England rate
- NHS Fylde & Wyre have low (better) rates of child obesity and the rates of children with excess weight compared to NHS Blackpool and England

## Alcohol and substance misuse data set:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Lancashire	Cumbria	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool
Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison	2018/19	34.2	41.0*	33.9	55.0	34.0	42.8
Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for drug misuse	2016/17	24.3	24.1*	31.5	9.8	21.7	23.5
Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for alcohol misuse	2016/17	22.7	21.7*	27.3	10.0	23.9	19.7
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	83.1	-	97.7	105.0	119.4	236.6

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [29/05/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

#### Analysis:

- This is best fit data across Lancashire, as district level data was not available to aligning to CCG boundaries
- There is some variation across the Lancashire and South Cumbria area. Substance misuse data for those engaging with mental health services / misuse services is similar to England rate for Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool but lower for Cumbria and highest for Lancashire
- All the areas have significantly high rates of hospital admissions (15-24 years) compared to the England rate. The highest is Blackpool

#### **Equality considerations relating to public health data in this section:**

- Child health: children and young people living in households experiencing deprivation are more likely to have poor health outcomes
- Adverse child experiences that may relate to poorer health outcomes. A child's health can be impacted by environmental, social, economic and health-related factors
- Health and wellbeing of women before and during pregnancy is associated with health outcomes for infants e.g. substance abuse, smoking, and poor diet before and during pregnancy are associated with adverse health outcomes for infants
- Diabetes may be a 'hidden disability' that requires workplace consideration e.g. reasonable adjustments such a flexibility of break times to eat, safe space to inject insulin, and adjustments relating to diabetes-related health conditions including modified equipment for visual impairment
- Sexual health inequalities such as variability to access can impact upon an individual's general health, wellbeing and upon their quality of life. Considerations in relation to culture, religion, sexual orientation and age should be given.
- Smoking and tobacco: link between likelihood of smoking and level of deprivation in area, impact of smoking and tobacco on health and availability of health services, consideration of age, sex, ethnicity (men more likely to be smokers than women)
- Obesity and prevalence of associated health conditions (e.g. hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, mental health conditions etc.) are closely linked to deprivation
- Alcohol and substance misuse: impact upon individual health and wellbeing – health conditions related to alcohol/substance misuse may fall under definition of disability, consideration of prevalence by age, sex, level of deprivation in area and links to higher prevalence in certain protected groups e.g. younger men, LGB

## 18.0 Evaluation of data sets:

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- Collation of the data has used both Public Health Profiles, JSNA and ONS
- The majority of data sets is not current however is the latest available

Data collated by Equality and Inclusion Project Team July 2020

## 19.0 List of data sources

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### Sexual orientation sources

Student Frequently Asked Questions <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/help-advice/student-frequently-asked-questions-faqs>

Office for National Statistics Sexual Orientation, UK: 2018, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2018>

Office for National Statistics, adult smoking habits in the UK: 2018, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2018>

Public Health England, Addressing inequalities in LGBT cancer screening coverage, <https://phescreening.blog.gov.uk/2019/03/15/addressing-inequalities-in-lgbt-cancer-screening-coverage/>

Government Equalities Office, National LGBT Survey Summary Report, 2018, [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/722314/GEO-LGBT-Survey-Report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/722314/GEO-LGBT-Survey-Report.pdf)

### Pregnancy/Maternity sources

[https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133222/pat/46/par/E39000040/ati/165/are/E38000226/id/92974/age/1/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/car-do-0\\_eng-vo-0\\_eng-do-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133222/pat/46/par/E39000040/ati/165/are/E38000226/id/92974/age/1/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/car-do-0_eng-vo-0_eng-do-0)

### Asylum seekers sources

MLCSU Commissioning guidance for Asylum Seekers and Refugees, [https://www.midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk/download/publications/equality\\_and\\_inclusion/Asylum-Guidance.pdf](https://www.midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk/download/publications/equality_and_inclusion/Asylum-Guidance.pdf)

Section 95 support by local authority, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/asylum-and-resettlement-datasets>

Health needs assessment of asylum seekers and refugees in Lancashire,  
[https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/902306/hna\\_asylum-seekers-and-refugees\\_lancashire.pdf](https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/902306/hna_asylum-seekers-and-refugees_lancashire.pdf)

Migrant Health Guide, Public Health England, <https://www.gov.uk/topic/health-protection/migrant-health-guide>

The Migration Observatory Local Data Guide,  
<https://dataguide.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/>

### **Rural Communities sources**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassification/2011ruralurbanclassification>

<https://shapeatlas.net/place/>

Source: Statistical Digest of Rural England, March 2020,  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/875793/03\\_Statistical\\_Digest\\_of\\_Rural\\_England\\_2020\\_March\\_edition.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/875793/03_Statistical_Digest_of_Rural_England_2020_March_edition.pdf)

Health and Wellbeing in Rural Areas, <https://www.local.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing-rural-areas>

Older People in Rural Areas: Vulnerability Due to Poor Health Paper,  
<https://ruralengland.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Final-report-Poor-Health.pdf>

Rural Ageing, [https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/policy-positions/housing-and-homes/ppp\\_rural\\_ageing\\_uk.pdf](https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/policy-positions/housing-and-homes/ppp_rural_ageing_uk.pdf)

An evidence summary of health inequalities in older populations in coastal and rural areas, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-inequalities-in-ageing-in-rural-and-coastal-areas>

### **Health inequality sources**

Sources: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england/chapter-5-inequality-in-health>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/national-maternity-review-report.pdf>

### **Map data**

<https://shapeatlas.net/place/>

### **Age data**

[https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/12/gid/1938133222/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/165/are/E38000226/iid/92266/age/179/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/map-ao-4\\_tre-ao-0\\_tre-do-0\\_tre-so-0\\_car-do-0\\_cin-ci-4\\_eng-vo-0\\_eng-do-0\\_ovw-tdo-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/12/gid/1938133222/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/165/are/E38000226/iid/92266/age/179/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/map-ao-4_tre-ao-0_tre-do-0_tre-so-0_car-do-0_cin-ci-4_eng-vo-0_eng-do-0_ovw-tdo-0)

### **Disability data**

<https://www.rnib.org.uk/professionals/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics/sight-loss-data-tool>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-toolkit/>

[https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/dementia#page/0/gid/1/pat/46/par/E39000040/ati/165/are/E38000226/cid/4/page-options/ovw-tdo-0\\_ovw-do-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/dementia#page/0/gid/1/pat/46/par/E39000040/ati/165/are/E38000226/cid/4/page-options/ovw-tdo-0_ovw-do-0)

<https://www.rnib.org.uk/professionals/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics/sight-loss-data-tool>

[www.carersuk.org/stateofcaring](http://www.carersuk.org/stateofcaring)

### **Gender Reassignment**

Stonewall, LGBT Life in Britain – Trans Report, 2018,

[https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/lgbt\\_in\\_britain\\_-\\_trans\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/lgbt_in_britain_-_trans_report_final.pdf)

Government Equalities Office, Trans People in the UK, 2018:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/721642/GEO-LGBT-factsheet.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721642/GEO-LGBT-factsheet.pdf)

### **Race**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuOpt=201&fmt=xls&lr=geography&lc=Ethnic%20Group&fn=>

## **Marriage and Civil Partnership:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?forward=yes&menuopt=201&subcomp=>

## **Religion and Belief**

Census 2011 data, NOMIS official labour market statistics,  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

## **Homelessness**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness#statutory-homelessness-live-tables>

## **Veterans**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain-2017>

[https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/1.17%20LAs%20Mythbuster%20resource\\_v06.pdf](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/1.17%20LAs%20Mythbuster%20resource_v06.pdf)

## **Other health related data**

Alcohol and substance misuse - NHS Digital: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-drug-misuse/2019/part-1-hospital-admissions-related-to-drug-misuse>

Smoking - ONS:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/drugusealcoholandsmoking/articles/likelihoodofsmokingfourtimeshigherinenglandsmostdeprivedareasthanleastdeprived/2018-03-14#:~:text=Smoking%20contributes%20to%20health%20inequality&text=In%2085%25%20of%20cases%20where,in%20the%20least%20deprived%20areas.>

NHS Digital (age/sex/ethnicity and other protected group info):

<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2019/part-3-smoking-patterns-in-adults-copy>