

Knowing our patch

Equality related demographic profile for

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland:

NHS Leicester City CCG

NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG

NHS West Leicestershire CCG

Collated by MLCSU Equality and Inclusion Team

July 2020



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1.0 Introduction

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 CCGs to 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 LLR CCG area

The LLR CCGs are located in the East Midlands of England and are part of the Better Care Together Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (NHS STP).

The CCGs have a combined membership of 135 GP practices and serve a patient population of approximately 1,159,594. Currently, there are 25 primary care networks established across the area.

The main NHS service providers in the LLR area include:

- East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust
- Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust
- University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust

Local authority areas that fall within the area are:

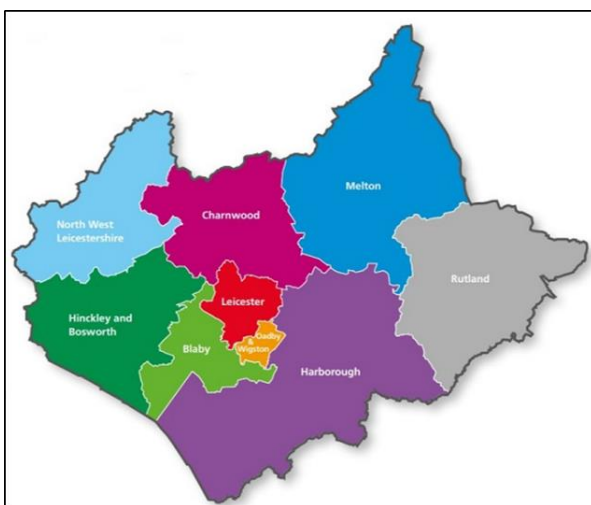
- Blaby
- Charnwood
- Harborough
- Hinckley and Bosworth
- Leicester
- Melton

- North West Leicestershire
- Rutland

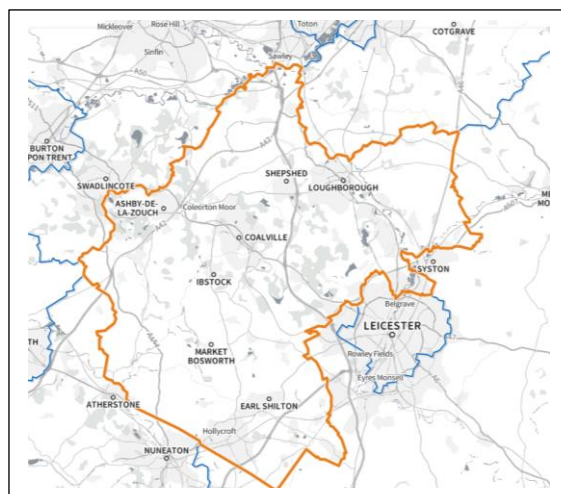
Key transport links include the M1 motorway and the East Midlands / cross country rail networks. Other key infrastructure in the CCG area include 301 care homes, 400 schools, and four Universities based in the locality (De Montfort University, Loughborough University, University of Leicester and University of Nottingham).

There are four prisons located across the area of varying category.

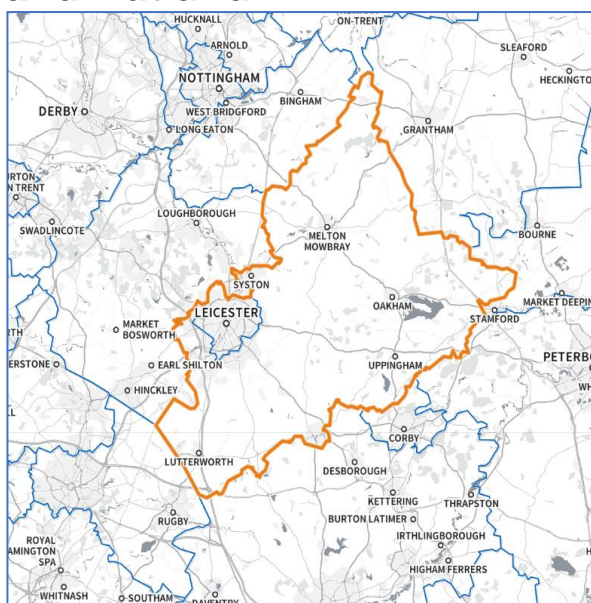
Map of the LLR area



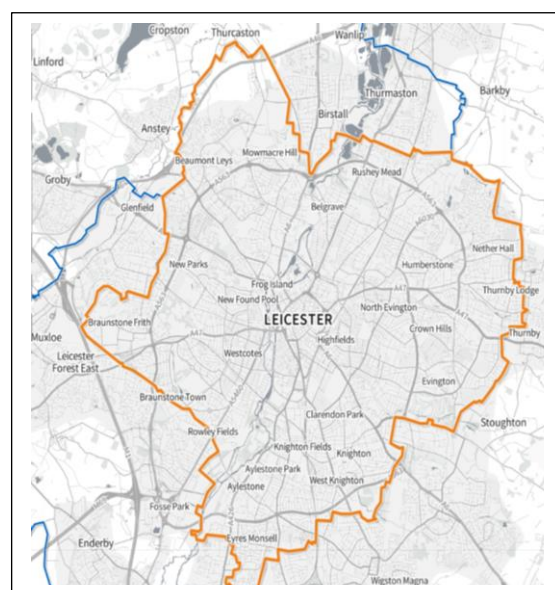
Map of West Leicestershire CCG



Map of East Leicestershire and Rutland



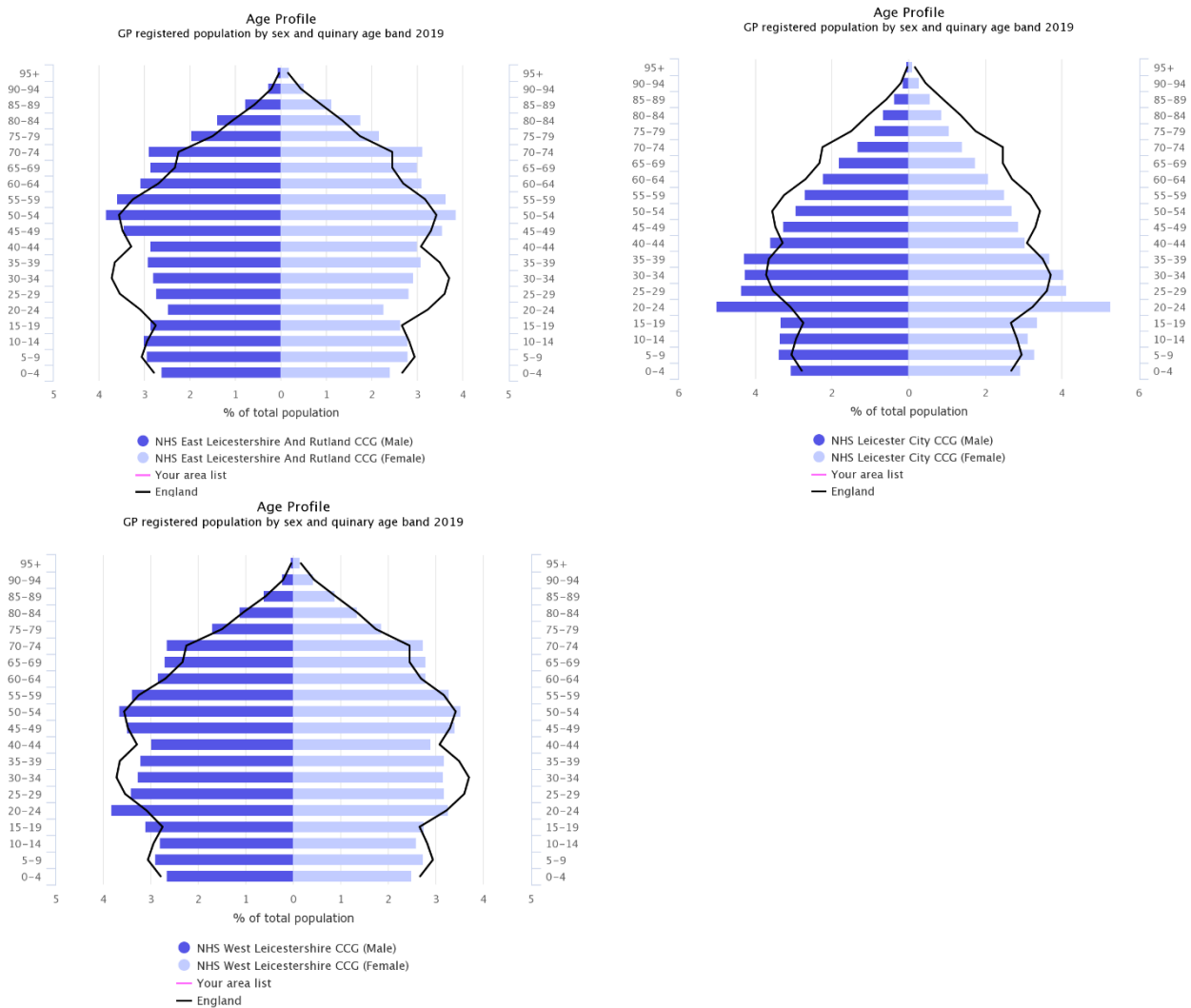
Map of Leicester City CCG



Source: SHAPE © Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100016969 accessed 21/5/2020

2.0 Protected characteristic of Age

The following age profiles are shown for each CCG, with data for the male and female population:



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

Analysis:

- Across the area, there is notable variation in age
- The Leicester City area has significantly higher younger population with most people in the area aged between 20-24 – these high rates may be due to the student population attending Universities in the Leicester City area
- Leicester City also has significantly lower rates of people aged 45 and above in comparison with national rates

- East Leicester and Rutland and West Leicestershire have a slightly higher older population in comparison with England with the East Leicester and Rutland having a notable older population and lower rates of people aged 44 to 20 compared to the rest of the region and England

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 East Leicestershire And Rutla...	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG
Learning disability: QOF prevalence	2018/19	0.5*	-	0.4	0.6	0.4
% with a long-standing health condition	2019	51.5*	50.4*	53.0	47.0	51.5
% with caring responsibility	2019	16.9*	16.6*	17.3	16.0	16.6
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*	20.5*	19.4*	17.8*	24.4*
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*	23.1*	22.7*	18.7*	28.2*
Service users with crisis plans: % of people in contact with mental health services (end of quarter snapshot)	2019/20 Q2	12.2*	0.5*	0.4*	0.3*	0.7*
% reporting learning disability	2019	1.6*	1.5*	1.0	2.1	1.3

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

Analysis:

- The prevalence of patients with a learning disability is similar to the England prevalence
- There is variation across the area with percentage of long-term conditions. Leicester City CCG has the lowest percentage
- The percentage of carers across the area is similar to England rate

Disability prevalence

Government data shows:

Disability prevalence by region/country 2017/18, United Kingdom		
Region/Country	Millions of people	Percentage of people
United Kingdom	13.3	21
Country		
England	10.9	20
Region		
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	LLR AREA
Number of people living with sight loss	182,000	34,560
Percentage of people from population with sight loss	3.21%	3.16%

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

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

Hearing impairment

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

CCG	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Leicester City CCG	16	16	17	18	19
East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG	24	25	27	29	30
West Leicestershire CCG	21	23	24	26	27
England	21	22	23	24	25

Dementia

	England	LLR area	Leicester City CCG	East Leicestershire CCG	West Leicestershire CCG
Dementia prevalence all ages	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%

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 East Leicestershire And Rutla...	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG
Common Mental Disorders						
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 16 & over	2017	16.9*	-	12.9*	20.6*	14.2*
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 65 & over	2017	10.2*	-	8.3*	12.7*	8.8*
Depression: QOF incidence (18+) - new diagnosis	2017/18	1.6	1.7*	1.7	1.7	1.7
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+	2016/17	13.7	-	11.0	14.6	13.8
Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)	2017/18	9.9	10.7*	11.2	9.4	11.5
Severe Mental Illness						
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents	2018/19	9.9	-	8.2	11.4	10.4
New cases of psychosis: estimated incidence rate per 100,000 population aged 16-64	2011	18.1*	23.9*	18.4*	34.1*	18.4*

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

Analysis:

- There is variation across the CCG areas with Leicester City having highest prevalence of common mental health disorders and psychosis incidence – which are significantly above the England rate
- The prevalence of depression is higher in Leicester City CCG and West Leicestershire CCG compared to England in general

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 these 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

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%

Collectively, the three Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland CCGs serve a population of 1,158,800 people, therefore, the **local trans population is estimated at approximately 5794.**

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

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

Area	Married	In a registered same-sex civil partnership
England	46.6	0.2
NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland	53.5	0.2
NHS Leicester City	42.4	0.2
NHS West Leicestershire	50.4	0.2

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:

- There is some variation across the area compared to the national marriage rate.
- Higher rates of marriage in East Leicestershire and Rutland and West Leicestershire and lower rates in Leicester City
- Civil Partnership rates are aligned to national rates.

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 Leicester City		NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland		NHS West Leicestershire		Combined LLR	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All usual residents	53,012,456	100.0	329,839	100.0	317,922	100.0	369,936	100.0	1017697	100.0%
White	45,281,142	85.4	166,636	50.5	286,830	90.2	344,238	93.1	797704	78.4%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	42,279,236	79.8	148,629	45.1	278,636	87.6	335,037	90.6	762302	74.9%
White: Irish	517,001	1.0	2,524	0.8	1,890	0.6	1,855	0.5	6269	0.6%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	54,895	0.1	417	0.1	190	0.1	279	0.1	886	0.1%
White: Other White	2,430,010	4.6	15,066	4.6	6,114	1.9	7,067	1.9	28247	2.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	1,192,879	2.3	11,580	3.5	4,460	1.4	4,480	1.2	20520	2.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	415,616	0.8	4,691	1.4	1,618	0.5	1,529	0.4	7838	0.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	161,550	0.3	1,161	0.4	343	0.1	394	0.1	1898	0.2%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	332,708	0.6	3,388	1.0	1,657	0.5	1,746	0.5	6791	0.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed	283,005	0.5	2,340	0.7	842	0.3	811	0.2	3993	0.4%
Asian/Asian British	4,143,403	7.8	122,470	37.1	22,914	7.2	18,228	4.9	163612	16.1%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,395,702	2.6	93,335	28.3	17,756	5.6	10,955	3.0	122046	12.0%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1,112,282	2.1	8,067	2.4	1,543	0.5	594	0.2	10204	1.0%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	436,514	0.8	3,642	1.1	200	0.1	2,120	0.6	5962	0.6%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	379,503	0.7	4,245	1.3	1,242	0.4	2,385	0.6	7872	0.8%

Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	819,402	1.5	13,181	4.0	2,173	0.7	2,174	0.6	17528	1.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1,846,614	3.5	20,585	6.2	2,238	0.7	1,800	0.5	24623	2.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	977,741	1.8	12,480	3.8	995	0.3	1,111	0.3	14586	1.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	591,016	1.1	4,790	1.5	963	0.3	523	0.1	6276	0.6%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	277,857	0.5	3,315	1.0	280	0.1	166	0.0	3761	0.4%
Other ethnic group	548,418	1.0	8,568	2.6	1,480	0.5	1,190	0.3	11238	1.1%
Other ethnic group: Arab	220,985	0.4	3,311	1.0	339	0.1	532	0.1	4182	0.4%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	327,433	0.6	5,257	1.6	1,141	0.4	658	0.2	7056	0.7%

Analysis:

- There is variation in the ethnic backgrounds of populations across LLR.
- West Leicestershire and East Leicestershire areas are predominantly white British – with higher representation compared to England population
- Leicester City has higher rates of BME groups compared to England rates – with:
 - Percentage of people from Asian background representing 37.1% of the population compared to the England rate of 7.8%
 - Percentage of people from Black / African / Caribbean backgrounds representing 6.2% compared to the England rate of 3.5%

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 East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG	Combined LLR	England
Christian	60.7%	32.4%	60.8%	51.6%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Hindu	3.2%	15.2%	2.3%	6.7%	1.5%
Jewish	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Muslim (Islam)	1.5%	18.6%	1.2%	6.9%	5.0%
Sikh	2.0%	4.4%	0.5%	2.2%	0.8%
Other religion	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
No religion	25.4%	22.8%	28.1%	25.6%	24.7%
Religion not stated	6.6%	5.6%	6.4%	6.2%	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:

- Across the LLR area, the most coming religious affiliation is Christianity – however, the proportion of people identifying as Christian is lower than the national comparator (51% in LLR against 59% in England)
- There are significant populations of people who identify as Hindu, Sikh or Muslim across the LLR area (particularly in the NHS Leicester City CCG area)
- Overall, there is a slightly higher proportion of people in the LLR area that identify as having no religion compared with the England rate

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 females with comparison of national population:

Population sex profile (GP registered population)					
	NHS Leicester City	NHS East Leicestershire	NHS West Leicestershire	Combined LLR CCGs	England
Male	212,595	164,107	201,331	578,033	29,849,678
Female	203,964	168,631	197,186	569,781	29,909,960
Total	416,559	332,738	398,517	1,147,814	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 significantly more males than females – differing from the national sex demographic
- There is a total of 8252 more males than females living across the region
- The difference in the rate of males to females is largest in the NHS Leicester City CCG area
- There are more females than males living in the NHS East Leicestershire CCG area

Equality considerations relating to Sex

- Certain health 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

Table showing estimated lesbian, gay and bisexual population:

Estimate source	% LGB	Estimate population who are Lesbian, gay and bisexual	% heterosexual
England – Stonewall	5-7%	-	93-95%
England - ONS	2.2%	-	94.6%
LLR CCGs	2.2% to 7%	25,251 to 80,346	

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 East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG	England
Percentage of deliveries to mothers from BME groups	2018/19	16.0%	58.9%	12.4%	20.6%
General fertility rate	2017	59.3 per 1000	60.1 per 1000	55.1 per 1000	61.2 per 1000
Caesarean section	2018/19	32.3%	30.7%	30.6%	29.7%
Multiple births	2017	17.9 per 1000	14.6 per 1000	15.2 per 1000	15.9 per 1000
Low birth weight of all babies	2017	6.4%	9.3%	5.9%	7.4%
Very low weight of all babies	2017	0.47%	0.88%	0.77%	1.14%
Stillbirth rate	2016-18	3.5 per 1000	5.4 per 1000	2.8 per 1000	4.2 per 1000
Admissions of babies under 14 days	2018/19	57.7 per 1000	57.4 per 1000	59.1 per 1000	75.0 per 1000
Teenage mothers	2018/19	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	67.4%

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

Analysis:

- The data highlights some variance in pregnancy and maternity across the LLR area; the percentage of deliveries to mothers from BME groups is nearly three times higher in the NHS Leicester City CCG area than in England in general, and is significantly higher compared to the other LLR CCG localities
- The proportion of caesarean section births is slightly higher across the LLR area than the England comparator

- The incidence of low birth weight is lower than the national rate in NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG and NHS West Leicestershire CCG. However, this is not the case in the NHS Leicester City CCG area, where the incidence of low birth rate is higher than the national rate. There is a similar trend in terms of the stillbirth rate and the percentage of births to teenage mothers

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

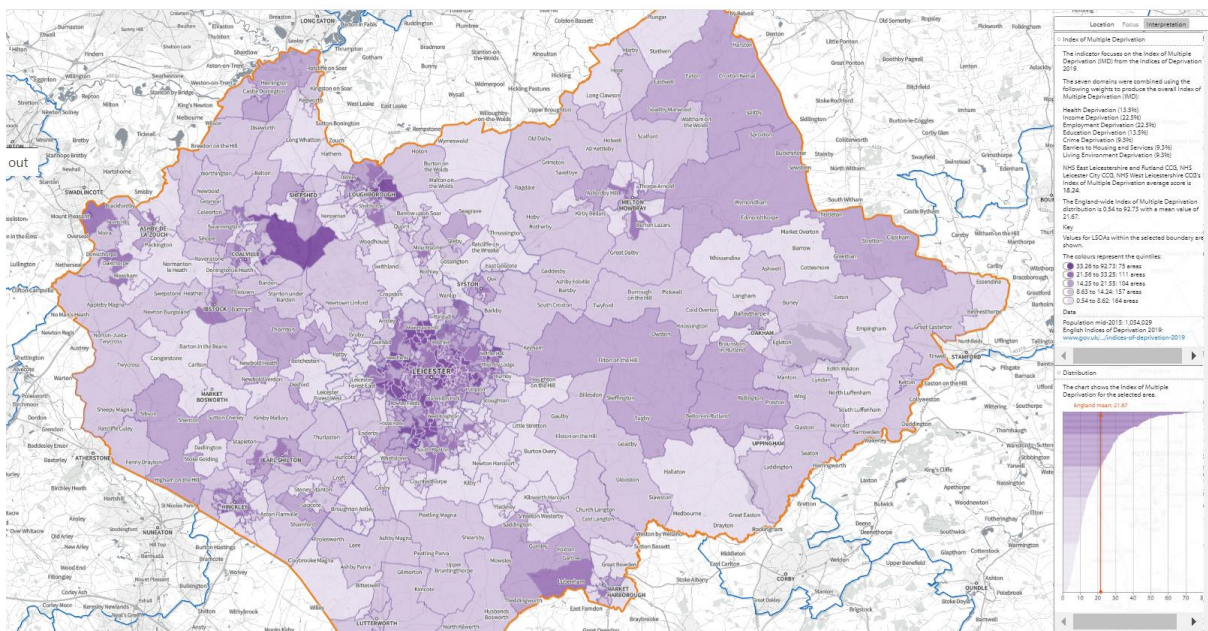
11.0 Vulnerable groups: Deprivation

Deprivation data for the area:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS East Leicestershire And Rutla...	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	21.7	-	10.7	30.9	13.3
Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	21.8	-	11.0	33.1	13.4

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:

- There is variation across LLR for deprivation levels with large rural areas being relatively affluent
- Across the area, significant high deprivation levels are found in Leicester City

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 local area shows that there were approximately 836 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
East Midlands region	5236
Blaby	0
Charnwood	7
Harborough	2
Hinckley and Bosworth	2
Leicester	769
Melton	0
North West Leicestershire	0
Oadby and Wigston	55
Rutland	1

Further information regarding the ASR local area e.g. population trends is available via The Migrant Observatory Local Data Guide (link in section 19).

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
England	70,990	67,280	4266
East Midlands	5,350	5,210	305
Leicester	666	639	22
Rutland	19	19	1
North West Leicestershire	86	86	1

Best fit local authority level data used. Available data is for October – December 2019.

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:

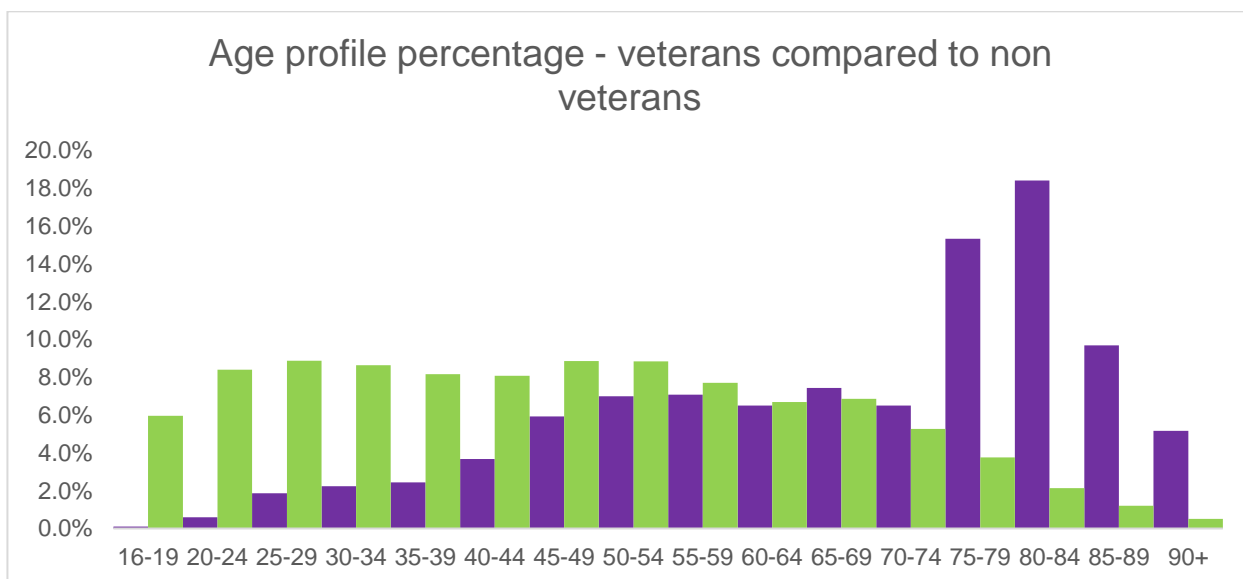
	2017	
	% Veterans	% Non-veterans
UK	2,401,000 5%	48,903,000 95%
Leicestershire	3%	97%
Rutland	14%	86%

Data is best fit.

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

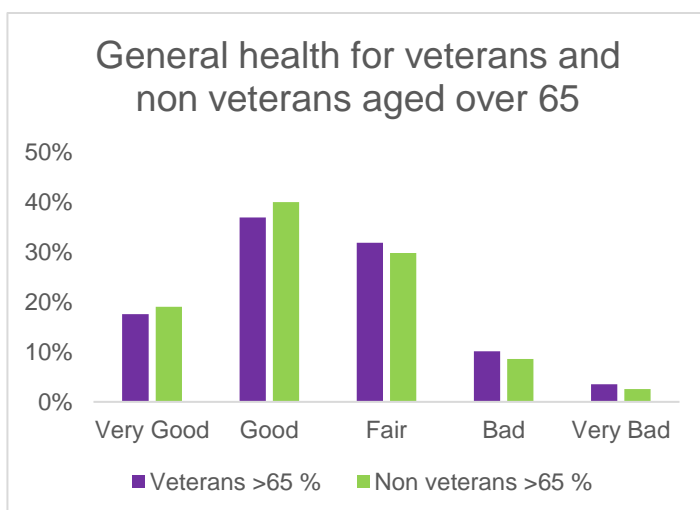
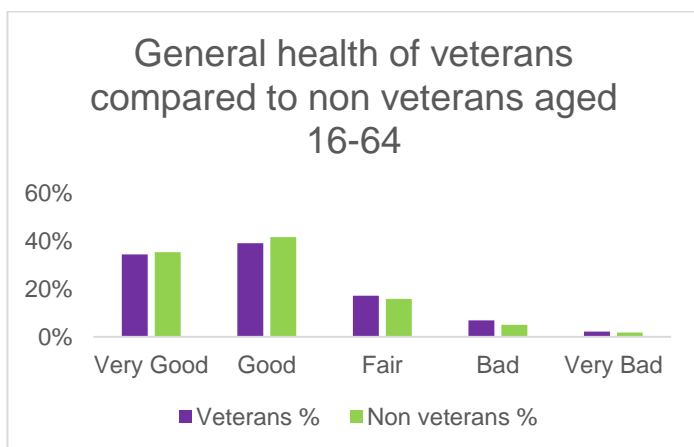
The Royal British Legion produce a national household survey which summarises data and needs of military veterans. Summary data includes:

- 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:

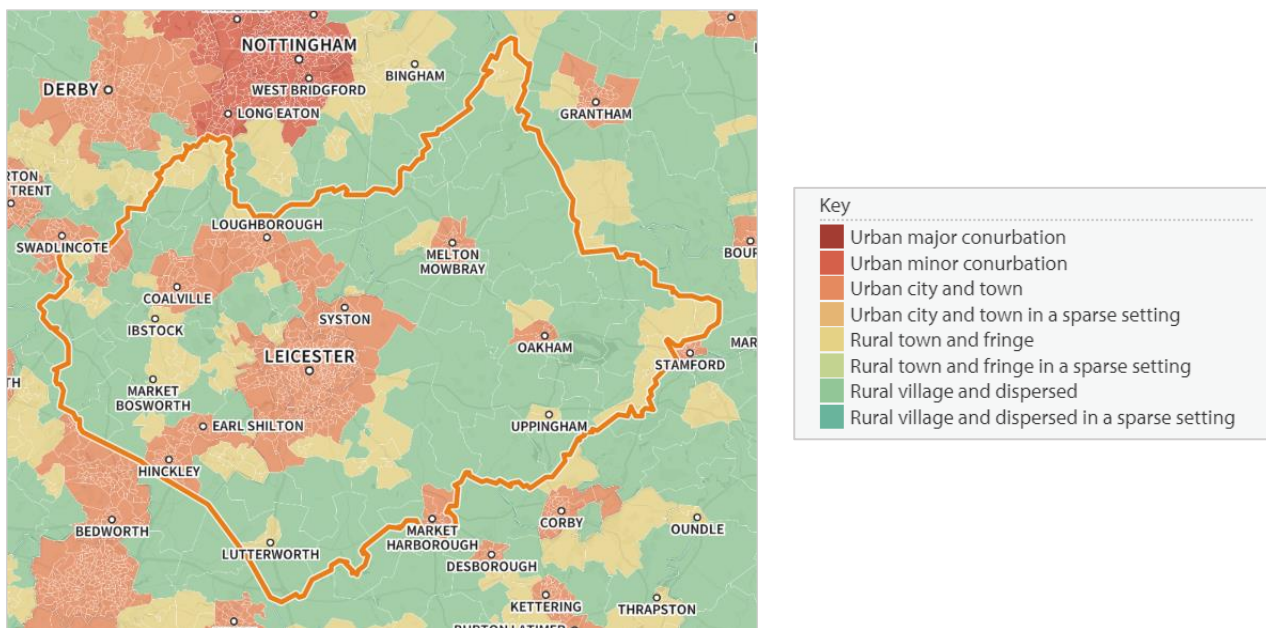
- In 2016 there were estimated 2.5 million UK armed forces veterans
- UK veteran population is elderly and declining in size. 49% of veterans are aged over 75 compared to non-veterans 8%
- The high rate of older veterans can be related to those who undertook National Service which officially ended at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

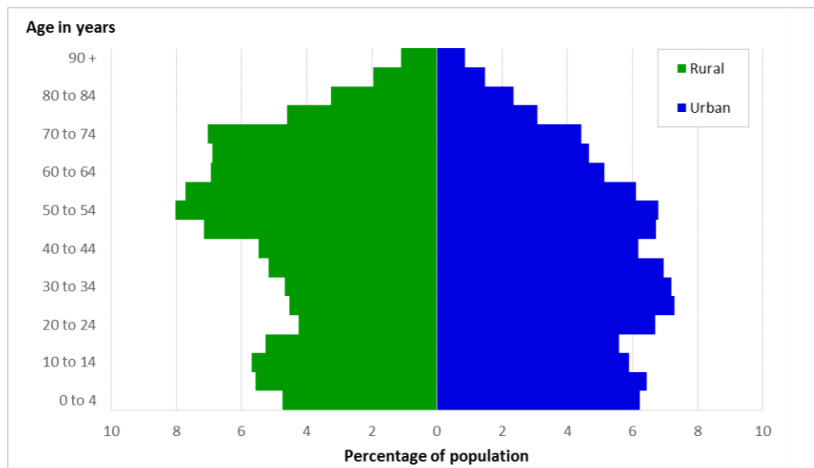
Map showing LLR area rural-urban population



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 LLR locality comprises a mixture of urban areas surrounding major towns and cities such as Leicester, Melton Mowbray and Loughborough, along with large rural stretches made up of towns and 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:

- 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:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Leicester	Leicestershire	Rutland
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2016 - 18	79.6	-	77.2	80.7	82.8
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2016 - 18	83.2	-	81.9	84.2	85.9

Mortality profiles

Table showing under 75 mortality rate from all causes:

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Leicester	Leicestershire	Rutland
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons)	2016 - 18	330	-	413	284	223
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Male)	2016 - 18	402	-	512	341	266
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Female)	2016 - 18	263	-	315	229	182

Causes of death

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
LLR	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester	-	710	107.1	99.2	115.4
Leicestershire	-	1,203	61.1	57.6	64.6
Rutland	-	51	41.8	31.0	55.0

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	400	61.2	55.3	67.6
Leicestershire	—	638	32.4	29.9	35.0
Rutland	—	27	22.4	14.7	32.7

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	125	19.0	15.8	22.7
Leicestershire	—	196	9.9	8.6	11.4
Rutland	—	9	—	—	—

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

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

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	188,722	132.3	131.7	132.9
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	961	144.9	135.7	154.5
Leicestershire	—	2,370	120.7	115.8	125.6
Rutland	—	140	109.9	92.3	129.9

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicestershire	—	196	19.9	17.2	22.9
Leicester	—	69	19.1	14.9	24.3
Rutland	—	10	15.9	7.6	29.4

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	77	12.0	9.4	15.0
Leicestershire	—	236	12.0	10.5	13.6
Rutland	—	12	9.3	4.8	16.4

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	151	21.4	18.1	25.1
Rutland	—	18	14.9	8.7	23.6
Leicestershire	—	276	14.3	12.7	16.1

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
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	303	47.2	41.9	52.9
Leicestershire	—	529	26.7	24.5	29.1
Rutland	—	21	16.1	9.9	24.6

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

Under 75 mortality rate from injuries (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	—	19,490	13.2	13.0	13.4
LLR	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	—	129	14.8	12.3	17.7
Leicestershire	—	213	11.5	10.0	13.2
Rutland	—	11	9.2	4.6	16.6

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

Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [29/05/2020] <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 across the LLR area with Leicester City having significantly lower life expectancy compared to Leicestershire and Rutland
- There are variations for mortality rates from differing causes across the LLR area with Leicester City having significantly worse mortality compared to Leicestershire and Rutland for the following causes:
 - Cardiovascular diseases
 - Heart disease
 - Stroke disease
 - Heart disease
 - Respiratory disease
 - Cancer (males)
 - Liver disease (males)

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

17.0 Other health related data from Public Health England – Fingertips data

Child health data set

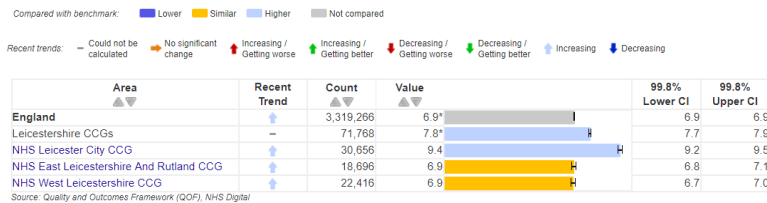
Indicator	Period	England	your area (L)	NHS East Leicestershire And Rutla...	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG
Infant mortality rate	2016 - 18	3.9	-	3.4	5.9	3.5
Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	2016 - 18	11.0	-	7.8	16.4	10.8
MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)	2018/19	89.9*	94.4*	95.2	92.2	96.4
<90% 90% to 95% ≥95%						
Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)	2018/19	94.1*	96.4*	96.7	95.1	97.8
<90% 90% to 95% ≥95%						
Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads	2016 - 18	17.7	12.8*	9.5	14.5	13.8
Obese children Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	9.6	-	*	10.1*	9.2*
Obese children Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	20.1	-	15.7*	*	17.9*
Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	2016/17	23.3	-	21.6	38.7	22.0
Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-5 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	299.1	19.6*	16.2	21.4	20.2
Teenage mothers	2018/19	0.6	0.7*	0.5	1.0	0.4
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2016/17 - 18/19	31.4	17.2*	15.1	14.7	22.2
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	74.6	-	69.8	65.1	59.3
Smoking status at time of delivery	2018/19	10.6	-	6.7	10.2	10.1
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	67.4	-	*	*	*
A&E attendances (0-4 years)	2018/19	672.2	781.9*	688.3	772.9	722.8
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	2018/19	95.8	74.2*	76.3	68.3	79.9
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	2018/19	130.4	84.3*	95.7	78.5	84.4
Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	2018/19	176.8	-	86.4	141.8	117.3
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	2018/19	87.8	100.1*	91.1	102.3	105.2
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	2018/19	426.9	-	286.1	199.9	266.4

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

Analysis:

- There is variation across the LLR area, with higher infant mortality rates being higher than the England rate for Leicester City
- Immunisation rates (MMR) are higher than England rates with highest rates found in West Leicestershire and East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG areas
- A&E attendances across LLR is significantly higher compared to England rate

Diabetes data set

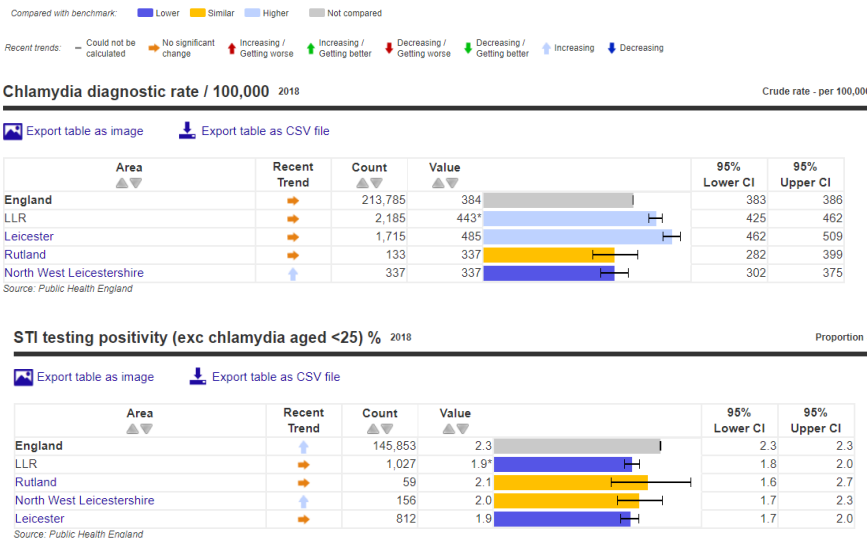


Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. 03/07/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

Analysis:

- Across the area, there are higher rates of diabetes prevalence when compared with the England rate
- NHS Leicester City has a significantly higher rate of diabetes prevalence in comparison to England
- NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland and NHS West Leicester have similar rates of diabetes prevalence when compared to England

Sexual Health data sets



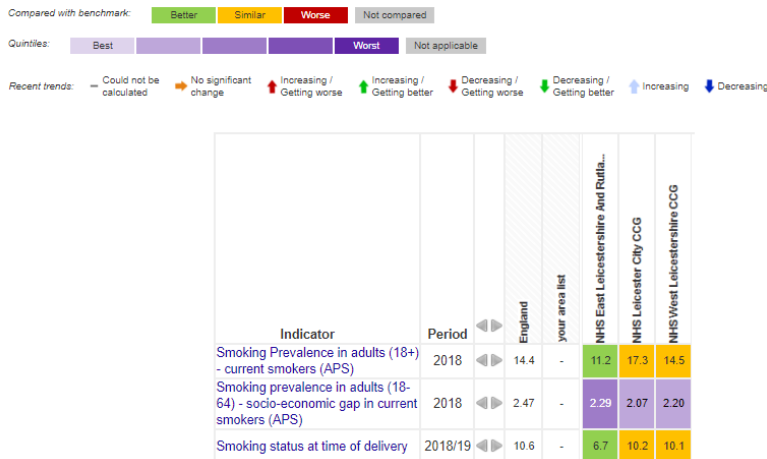
Source: Public Health England. Public Health Profiles. [17/06/2020] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2020

Analysis:

- Across the LLR area, there is variation in the rates of Chlamydia diagnosis
- Overall, there are higher rates of Chlamydia diagnosis compared with England
- The diagnostic rate of Chlamydia is highest in the Leicester area
- North West Leicestershire have the lowest rates of Chlamydia diagnosis across the area when compared to the national rate
- Across the area, there are lower rates of people testing positive for STIs overall when compared to England

- Rutland has the highest rate of positive STI testing across the area – this rate is similar to the national rate
- Leicester has the lowest rate of people testing positive for STIs across the LLR area

Smoking and tobacco data set



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

Analysis:

- Across the area, there is variation in the rates of smoking prevalence
- Overall, there are higher rates of smoking prevalence in adults across the area in comparison with the national rate
- NHS East Leicester and Rutland CCG has the highest rates of smoking prevalence across the region
- There are lower rates of a socio-economic gap and smoking prevalence across the area, with a particularly low rate in the NHS Leicester City area in comparison to the national rate

Obesity data set

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	NHS East Leicestershire And Rutla...	NHS Leicester City CCG	NHS West Leicestershire CCG
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+)	2018/19	10.1*	9.3*	9.1	8.5	10.2
Obese children Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	9.6	-	*	10.1*	9.2*
Obese children Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	20.1	-	15.7*	*	17.9*
Children with excess weight Reception Year, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	22.5	-	19.3*	21.2*	23.2*
Children with excess weight Year 6, three year average	2016/17 - 18/19	34.3	-	28.9*	*	32.2*

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

Analysis:

- Across the area, there are lower rates of obesity prevalence overall when compared to the national rate
- NHS West Leicestershire CCG has a similar rate of obesity prevalence to the national rate at 10.2 – this area has the highest (worst) rate of obesity prevalence across LLR
- There is variation across the area for rates of obese children
- Across the area, the rates of obese children in year 6 is slightly lower than the national rate
- There are generally lower (better) rates of the number of obese children and the number of children with excess weight across the area

Alcohol and substance misuse data set

Indicator	Period	England	your area list	Leicester	Leicestershire	Rutland
Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison	2018/19	34.2	48.7*	0.0	78.9*	*
Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for drug misuse	2016/17	24.3	15.7*	16.2	15.2*	*
Concurrent contact with mental health services and substance misuse services for alcohol misuse	2016/17	22.7	17.7*	13.7	21.5*	*
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	2016/17 - 18/19	83.1	-	65.1	65.1	*

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

There are some anomalies within the alcohol and substance abuse data set for LLR – please exercise caution with interpreting those engaging with services after leaving prison.

Substance misuse data for those engaging with mental health services / misuse services and for related hospital admissions (15-24 years) is lower than the England rate.

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 as 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

- 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

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

The Health and Social Care needs of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people in Leicester, <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/179049/the-health-and-social-care-needs-of-lesbian-gay-and-bisexual-in-leicester.pdf>

Leicester LGBT Centre, <https://leicesterlgbtcentre.org/>

Pregnancy/Maternity sources

NHS East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133222/pat/46/par/E39000045/ati/165/are/E38000051/iid/92974/age/1/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/car-do-0_eng-vo-0_eng-do-0

NHS Leicester City CCG,

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133222/pat/46/par/E39000045/ati/165/are/E38000097/iid/92974/age/1/sex/2/cid/4/page-options/car-do-0_eng-vo-0_eng-do-0

NHS West Leicestershire CCG,

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133222/pat/46/par/E39000045/ati/165/are/E38000201/iid/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

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

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

ONS rural / urban classification,

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

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

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

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

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

Better Births: improving outcomes of maternity services in England, <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/national-maternity-review-report.pdf>

Map data

Shape Atlas, <https://shapeatlas.net/>

Age data

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/12/gid/1938133222/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/165/are/E38000189/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.nib.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/>

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