

Public Sector Equality Duty - People Who Use Commissioned Services

Equality and Diversity Monitoring Report

This report has been produced to meet the requirement of the specific public duties of NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) under the Equality Act 2010.

Sheffield Patient Profile

Sheffield CCG is committed to making sure that equality and diversity is a priority when planning and commissioning local health care. To do this we work closely with communities to understand their needs and how best to commission the most appropriate services to meet those needs. We collect information on the diversity of our patients in relation to age, gender and ethnic origin and use this information to help us understand the needs of our patients and to make sure that everyone receives high quality services.

The Equality Duty, which came into force in April 2011, aims to help public authorities avoid discriminatory practices and integrate equality into their core business. It ensures that services are more appropriate to users, are more efficient and cost-effective and aims to improve public satisfaction. Importantly, using up-to-date equality information can lead to better decision-making and policy development.

The Equality Act 2010 outlines nine protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Ethnicity
4. Religion or Belief
5. Marital Status
6. Disability
7. Pregnancy and Maternity
8. Sexual Orientation
9. Gender Reassignment

Public authorities must have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is unlawful under the Equality Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

This report gives the profile of our patients and local population by the protected characteristics as far as we can with our current data sources for the financial year 2019/20.

PLEASE NOTE: Data covers April 2019 to Mar 2020.

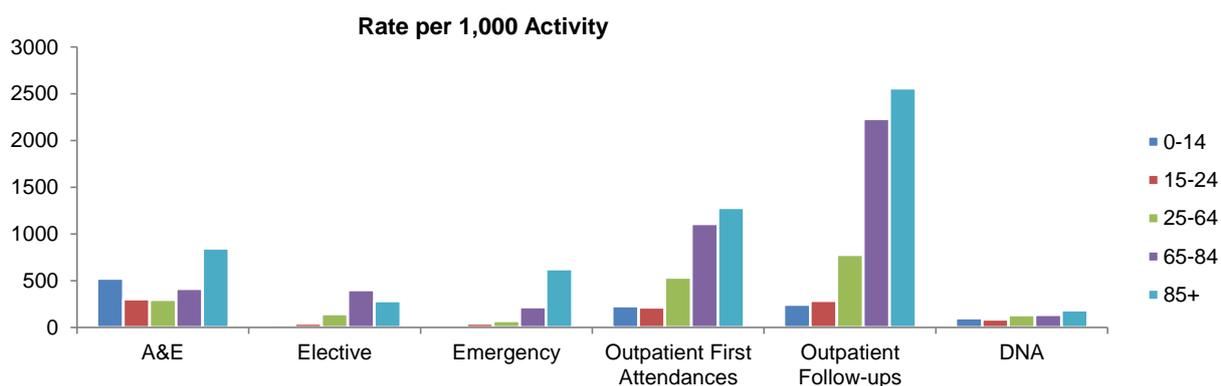
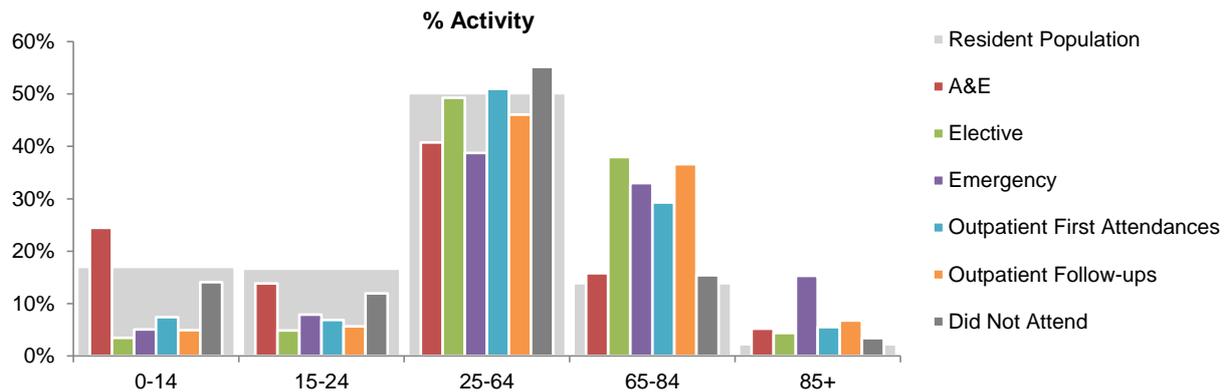
We have broken patient profiles down by six different activity areas:

- a. Accident and Emergency (A&E)
- b. Elective
- c. Emergency
- d. Outpatient First Attendances
- e. Outpatient Follow-ups
- f. Did Not Attend (patients who did not attend their arranged appointment, in an outpatient setting)

This allows us to see who is accessing what services so we can both provide the correct service for our patients and highlight any groups who may not be accessing the services available to them. Where possible, comparisons with the local population (taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-2019 population estimates, or the 2011 Census where appropriate) are made to help with this understanding. Additionally, any gaps in recording are indicated and explained.

1. Age

Age Band	Resident Population	A&E	Elective	Emergency	Outpatient First Attendances	Outpatient Follow-ups	Did Not Attend
0-14	17.0%	24.5%	3.5%	5.0%	7.4%	4.9%	14.1%
15-24	16.6%	13.8%	4.9%	7.9%	6.9%	5.6%	12.0%
25-64	50.2%	40.7%	49.3%	38.8%	51.0%	46.0%	55.2%
65-84	13.9%	15.8%	38.0%	33.0%	29.3%	36.6%	15.4%
85+	2.2%	5.2%	4.4%	15.3%	5.5%	6.8%	3.4%



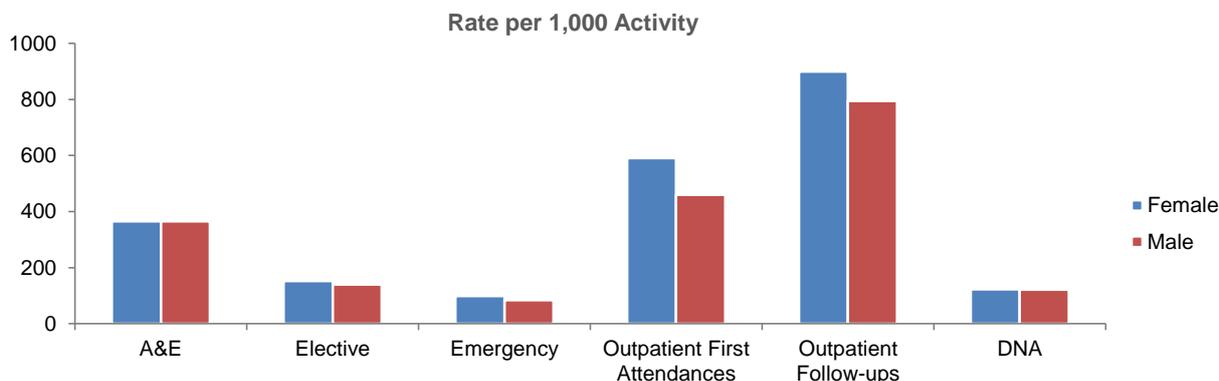
The first chart shows the age profile of Sheffield's hospital patients by activity type for 2019/20. The grey background layer represents the population for Sheffield CCG according to ONS mid-2019 population estimates.

The 25-64 age group accounts for the majority of patients in all activities, which is understandable as this age group accounts for almost half of Sheffield CCG's population (50.2%). Although the 65-84 age group only makes up 13.9% of the population, they make up a large percentage of Sheffield's activity; for example, they account for over a third (38.0%) of elective (planned/non-emergency) activity.

There are also differences in activity at either end of the age spectrum, with children under the age of 15 making up just under a quarter (24.5%) of A&E attendances, whereas emergency admissions are more prominent for the over 85s when compared to Sheffield CCG's population; this is reflected in the rate per 1,000 population chart, which also shows that the 65+ age group have the highest rate per 1,000 population activity for outpatient appointments.

2. Gender

Gender	Resident Population	A&E	Elective	Emergency	Outpatient First Attendances	Outpatient Follow-ups	Did Not Attend
Female	50.2%	50.2%	52.4%	54.1%	56.5%	53.3%	50.4%
Male	49.8%	49.8%	47.6%	45.9%	43.5%	46.7%	49.6%

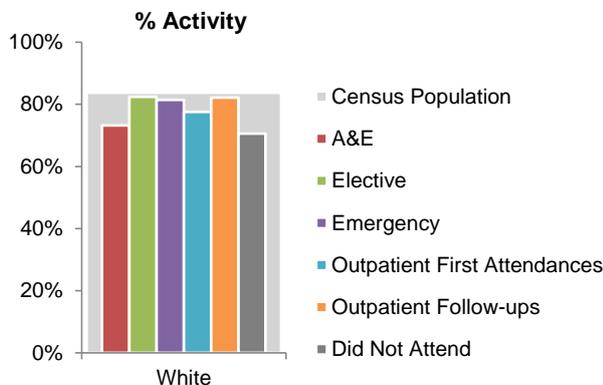


The first chart depicts the gender profile of Sheffield's hospital patients by activity type for 2019/20. Maternity and Obstetrics are not included in this as they are female-only services. The grey background layer shows Sheffield CCG's resident population, which is almost equally split between men and women, at 49.8% and 50.2% respectively. Women account for more hospital activity than men across all hospital services.

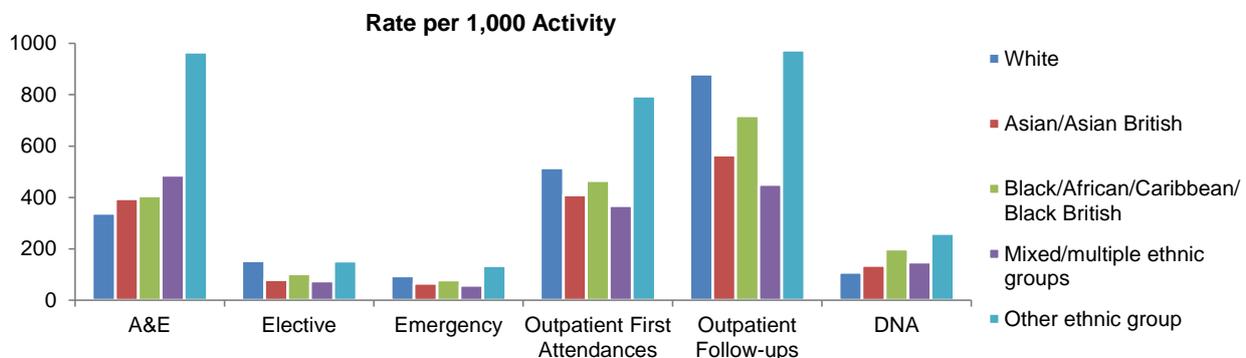
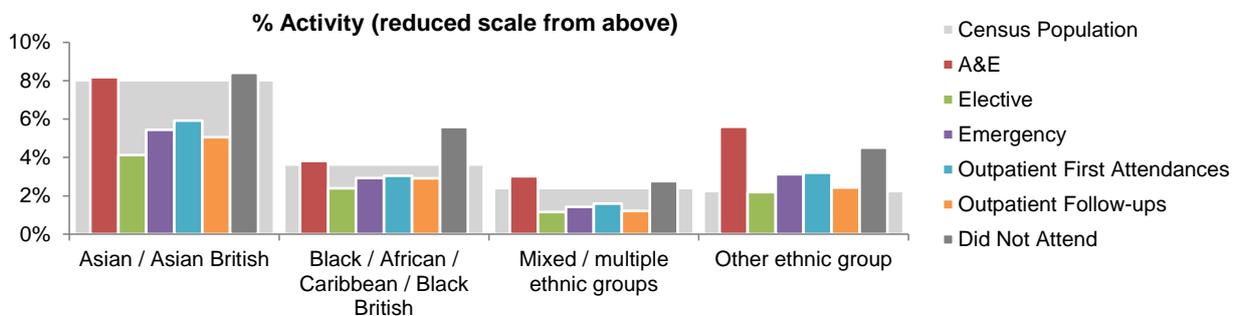
The second chart looks at rate per 1,000 population. This shows that outpatient attendances are noticeably higher for women than for men.

3. Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Census Population	A&E	Elective	Emergency	Outpatient First Attendances	Outpatient Follow-ups	Did Not Attend
White	83.7%	73.2%	82.4%	81.4%	77.5%	82.1%	70.6%
Asian / Asian British	8.0%	8.2%	4.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.1%	8.4%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	5.6%
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	2.4%	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	2.8%
Other ethnic group	2.2%	5.6%	2.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.4%	4.5%
Not Known	-	6.2%	7.7%	5.7%	8.7%	6.2%	8.1%



According to the 2011 Census data, 83.7% of Sheffield's population classifies themselves as White and, as such, the majority of our patients across all activities are White. To make comparisons clearer we have separated our data into two charts so we are able to see all data on an appropriate scale. The first chart shows activity for patients recorded as White, the second chart looks at all non-white ethnic groups; on both, the grey background layer shows Sheffield's Census population.

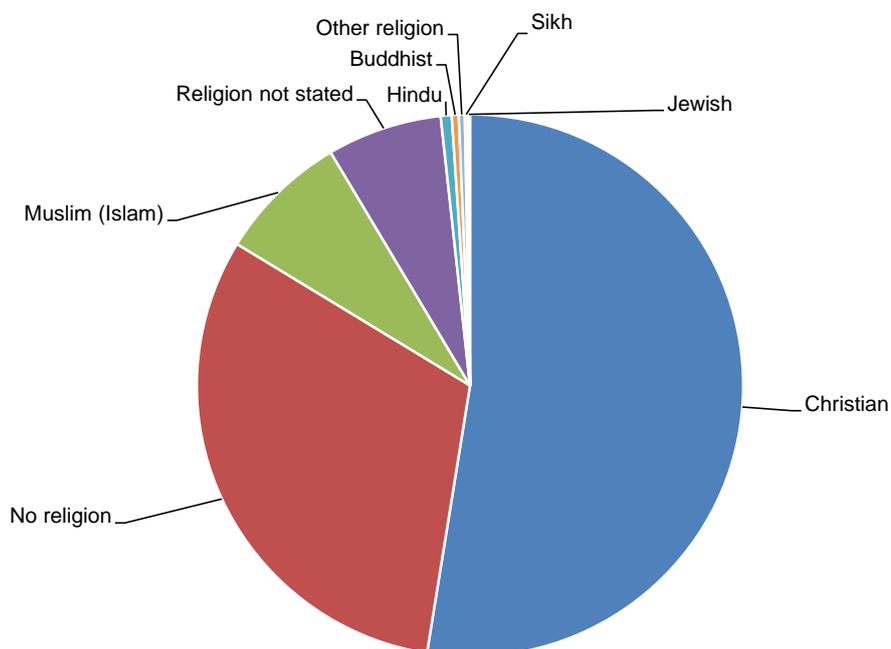


For non-white ethnic groups elective, emergency and outpatient activity is generally lower than Sheffield's population profile for these; A&E activity and DNAs, however, are at or above in comparison. The rate per 1,000 population chart shows that, despite having the lowest estimated population proportion, the Other ethnic group has the highest A&E rate by some margin - over twice that of the next highest group.

4. Religion or Belief

Religion / Belief	% of Sheffield's population
Christian	52.5%
No religion	31.2%
Muslim (Islam)	7.7%
Religion not stated	6.8%
Hindu	0.6%
Buddhist	0.4%
Other religion	0.4%
Sikh	0.2%
Jewish	0.1%

This data is taken from the 2011 Census. The Census was carried out on 27th March 2011 and provides a snapshot of the population on that date. We can use this data to provide a general picture of our population.



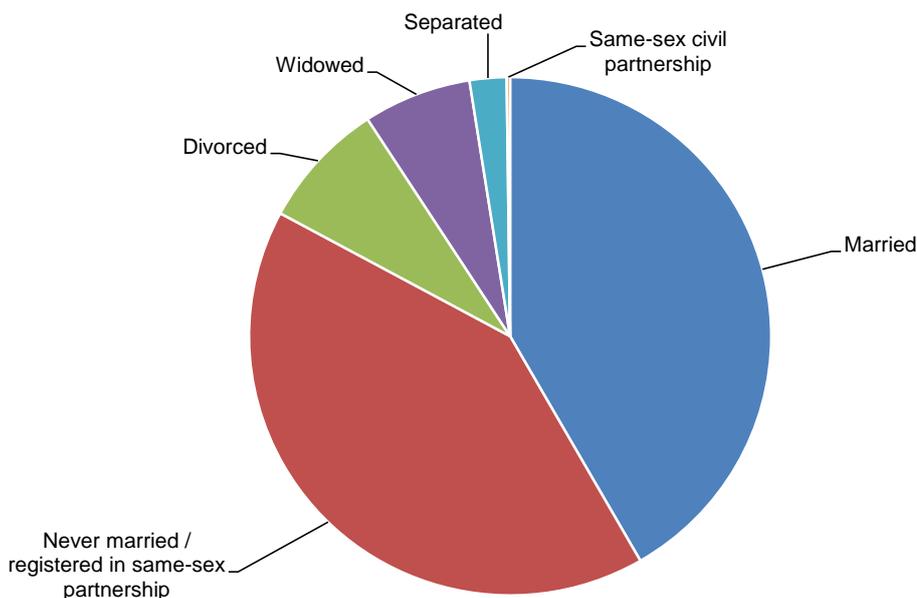
We do not currently collect information on the religious beliefs of our patients. We can however use the 2011 Census to provide us with a picture of our potential patients. According to the 2011 Census, just over half of Sheffield's population are Christian. The second largest proportion of Sheffield's population state that they have no religion.

We expect all providers to be aware of any specific requirements of all patients they are treating and act accordingly if practicable.

5. Marital Status

Status <i>(*see below for full Census terminology)</i>	% of Sheffield's population
Married	41.7%
Never married / registered in same-sex partnership	41.2%
Divorced	7.9%
Widowed	6.7%
Separated	2.3%
Same-sex civil partnership	0.2%

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Most NHS data sets do not routinely collect data on marital or same-sex civil partnership status. As such, we are unable to provide a breakdown of our patient population by marital status. Looking at Sheffield's population in general, the 2011 Census shows that almost equal proportions are recorded as Married or Never married and never registered in same-sex partnership (which includes single) with 41.7% and 41.2% respectively.

*** Census 2011 - Legal marital or same-sex civil partnership status:**

Married

Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)

Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved

Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)

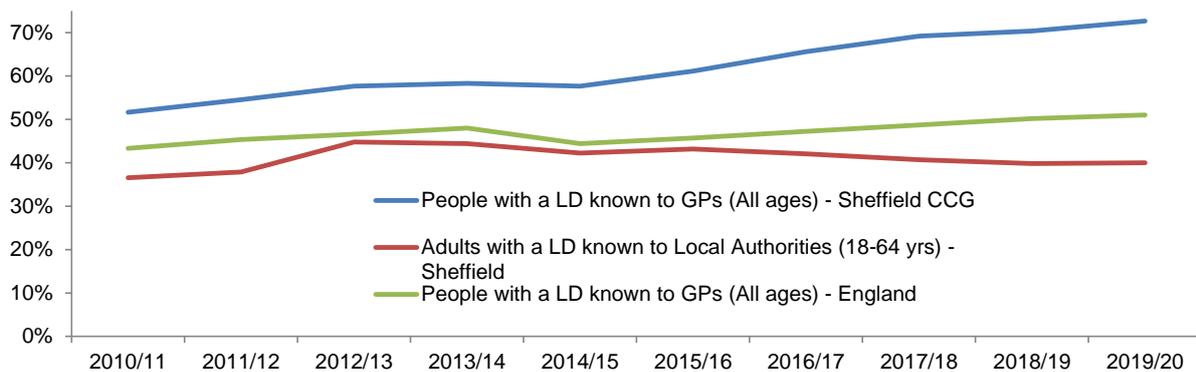
In a registered same-sex civil partnership

6. Disability

There is no nationally agreed definition of 'disability' and, as such, disability is not routinely recorded in national data sets. There are some records of patients with learning disabilities (LD) from both GP practice lists and Local Authorities.

	% of Population									
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
People with a LD known to GPs (All ages) - Sheffield CCG	51.7%	54.6%	57.7%	58.3%	57.6%	61.1%	65.6%	69.2%	70.4%	72.7%
Adults with a LD known to Local Authorities (18-64 yrs) - Sheffield	36.6%	37.9%	44.8%	44.4%	42.2%	43.2%	42.1%	40.7%	39.8%	40.0%
People with a LD known to GPs (All ages) - England	43.3%	45.3%	46.6%	48.0%	44.4%	45.7%	47.3%	48.7%	50.2%	51.0%

% of Population with LD recorded



We look at patients registered on GP practice lists to see how many of their patients are known to have a learning disability. This number has seen a slow and steady increase over the years, generally in line with England's trend. Compared to the figures of those known to the Local Authority, there is a widening of the gap. Some of this drift may be due to diagnosing less severe disabilities later in life, e.g. students being diagnosed at university with dyslexia.

Sheffield has the Sheffield Case Register, a nationally acknowledged database of people with learning disabilities. This records ethnicity, age, gender, carer information and impairment severity.

This register is used by GP practices to identify eligible people for the Direct Enhanced Service (DES) and the LD Annual Health Check. We also supply information to Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust so as to identify patients with learning disabilities in contact with all specialists.

7. Pregnancy and Maternity

There were 5,923 births for Sheffield in 2019, which follows national trend. Although we have records of the number of patients accessing our pregnancy and maternity services, we don't currently record whether patients accessing other services are pregnant or not.

8. Sexual Orientation

There is currently no reliable information on the size of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) population. Estimates range from 0.3% to 10% using different measures and sources. Additionally, none of these estimates correct for the possibility of higher-than-average rates of non-reporting and misreporting among LGBT people.

The most up-to-date information we have about sexual orientation is found through the ONS, who published Experimental Statistics on sexual orientation in the UK in 2018. The proportion of the UK population identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) has increased from 1.6% in 2014 to 2.2% in 2018.

However, HM Treasury's 2005 research estimated that there are 3.7 million LGBT people in the UK, giving a higher percentage of 5.85% of the UK population.

The absence of reliable population data means that it is impossible to develop representative samples of LGBT people in research, which is an issue that needs to be addressed moving forward.

9. Gender Reassignment

As per national rules, only the current gender of a patient is recorded. Sheffield CCG would be unable to tag patients unless they were in the process of gender reassignment, or the application of funding.