**Maternal mortality – England – 2015-17 –** MBRRACE-UK: Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries across the UK

There were around 7 deaths for every 100,000 maternities among white ethnic groups (this includes those whose ethnicity was unknown).

The risk of maternal death among women in black ethnic groups is more than five times higher than women in white (and unknown) ethnicity groups with 38 deaths per 100,000 maternities among black women. Those in mixed ethnicity groups have a threefold increase in risk compared to white women with 22 deaths per 100,000 maternities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maternal mortality rates by ethnic group; England; 2015-2017 | | | |
| **Ethnicity** | **Total deaths** | **Rate per 100,000 maternities (95% CI given in brackets)** | **Relative risk compared to reference group (white and unknown ethnicity)** |
| White (includes unknown ethnicity) | 110 | 7.22 (5.93-8.7) | - |
| Asian | 25 | 12.74 (8.25-18.81) | 1.77 (1.10-2.74) |
| Black | 32 | 38.03 (26.01-53.68) | 5.27 (3.44-7.87) |
| Chinese/others | 7 | 9.28 (3.73-19.12) | 1.29 (0.5-2.74) |
| Mixed | 7 | 22.51 (9.05-46.36) | 3.12 (1.22-6.64) |

**Breastfeeding – first feed breastmilk – England – 2018/19 –** Maternity Services Dataset (MSDS)

Significantly higher proportion of babies have breastmilk as their first milk after birth in all ethnic minority groups compared to babies in White ethnicity groups.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of babies whose first feed is breastmilk (95% CI given in brackets)** |
| White | 64.7% (64.4-64.9%) |
| Asian | 72.5% (71.8-73.2%) |
| Black | 75.3% (74.2-76.5%) |
| Chinese | 77.2% (74.1-80.4%) |
| Mixed | 73.1% (71.4-74.8%) |
| Other | 76% (74.7-77.2%) |
| Unknown | 72% (71.3-72.6%) |

**Infant mortality – England – 2017 birth cohort –** Office for National Statistics

Infant (under 1 year) and neonatal deaths (up to 28 days) are significantly higher in Bangladeshi, Indian, Pakistani, African, Caribbean (infant deaths only), and Chinese and other mixed groups compared to White British ethnic groups.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Live births** | **Neonatal deaths** | **Rate neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (95% confidence interval in brackets)** | **Infant deaths** | **Rate infant deaths per 1,000 live births (95% confidence interval in brackets)** |
| All | 678,728 | 1,865 | 2.7 (2.6-2.9) | 2,538 | 3.7 (3.6-3.9) |
| White British | 403,543 | 953 | 2.4 (2.2-2.5) | 1,311 | 3.2 (3.1-3.4) |
| White Other | 78,896 | 152 | 1.9 (1.6-2.3) | 205 | 2.6 (2.3-3) |
| Bangladeshi | 10,089 | 42 | 4.2 (3-5.6) | 56 | 5.6 (4.2-7.2) |
| Indian | 21,157 | 74 | 3.5 (2.7-4.4) | 99 | 4.7 (3.8-5.7) |
| Pakistani | 28,135 | 140 | 5 (4.2-5.9) | 204 | 7.3 (6.3-8.3) |
| African | 22,734 | 130 | 5.7 (4.8-6.8) | 159 | 7 (5.9-8.2) |
| Caribbean | 5,718 | 21 | 3.7 (2.3-5.6) | 33 | 5.8 (4-8.1) |
| Chinese, Other Asian, Other black, Other and all Mixed groups | 77,804 | 247 | 3.2 (2.8-3.6) | 337 | 4.3 (3.9-4.8) |
| Not stated | 30,652 | 106 | 3.5 (2.8-4.2) | 134 | 4.4 (3.7-5.2) |

**School readiness – England and Local Authority areas – 2018/19 academic year –** Department for Education

Overall, West Sussex has similar readiness for school rates compared to England and Brighton and Hove but has significantly lower rates of children meeting or exceeding the expected levels of development compared to East Sussex and the South East region.

The proportion of children from Chinese ethnic groups who are meeting or exceeding expected levels of development are higher than other ethnic minority groups and White ethnic groups nationally.

Locally, there are no significant differences although in East Sussex pupils in White ethnic groups have a significantly higher proportion of school ready children than in Black groups and in West Sussex, White groups are significantly higher than Asian and Black minority groups.

**Proportion of children meeting or exceeding the expected levels of development at KS1; 2018/19**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **White** | **Asian** | **Black** | **Chinese** | **Mixed** |
| Brighton and Hove | 72.1%  (70.2-74%) | 63%  (52.8-72.2%) | 65.1%  (50.2-77.6%) | 53.3%  (30.1-75.2%) | 75.4%  (69.8-80.2%) |
| East Sussex | 76.1%  (74.8-77.3%) | 72.3%  (63.6-79.5%) | 55.3%  (39.7-69.9%) | 80%  (49-94.3%) | 77.1%  (71.5-81.8%) |
| West Sussex | 71.8%  (70.7-72.8%) | 64.5%  (60.2-68.5%) | 60.8%  (51.9-69.1%) | 53.8%  (35.5-71.2%) | 73.2%  (69.2-76.9%) |
| South East | 74.6%  (74.3-74.9%) | 72.3%  (71.3-73.3%) | 68.9%  (67.1-70.7%) | 76.9%  (72.7-80.7%) | 75.5%  (74.5-76.6%) |
| England | 71.7%  (71.6-71.8%) | 69.4%  (69.1-69.8%) | 67.8%  (67.2-68.3%) | 76.4%  (74.9-77.9%) | 72.1%  (71.7-72.6%) |

**Proportion of reception age pupils (aged 4-5 years) classed as overweight – England – 2018/19 academic year –** NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

White British and most White mixed ethnic minorities (except White and Asian) have a significantly higher prevalence of reception age children classed as overweight compared to Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Chinese ethnic groups. Reception pupils in Black African ethnic groups have significantly higher prevalence of being classed as overweight than any other group.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of reception age children class as overweight** |
| White British | 23.1% (95% CI: 23-23.3) |
| White Irish | 24.6% (95% CI: 22.5-26.8) |
| Any other White background | 20.7% (95% CI: 20.3-21.1) |
| White and Black Caribbean | 25.9% (95% CI: 24.9-27) |
| White and Black African | 27.2% (95% CI: 25.9-28.5) |
| White and Asian | 16.1% (95% CI: 15.2-16.9) |
| Any other mixed background | 21.9% (95% CI: 21.2-22.6) |
| Indian | 14% (95% CI: 13.5-14.5) |
| Pakistani | 19.9% (95% CI: 19.4-20.4) |
| Bangladeshi | 21.4% (95% CI: 20.5-22.3) |
| Any other Asian background | 19.1% (95% CI: 18.4-19.8) |
| Black Caribbean | 26.3% (95% CI: 25.1-27.6) |
| Black African | 30.9% (95% CI: 30.2-31.6) |
| Any other Black background | 29% (95% CI: 27.8-30.3) |
| Chinese | 14.5% (95% CI: 13.2-15.9) |
| Any other ethnic group | 23.1% (95% CI: 22.4-23.8) |
| Not stated / invalid | 22.3% (95% CI: 22-22.6) |

**Good level of development at Key Stage 2 – England and Local Authority Areas – 2018/19 Academic year –** Department for Education

Nationally, pupils in Asian, Chinese, and Mixed ethnic minority groups have significantly higher proportions of pupils achieving a good level of development at KS2 compared to white groups. Black ethnic groups have statistically similar rates of GLD compared to White groups. In West Sussex pupils from Asian ethnic groups had higher proportions of GLD compared to White pupils.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **White** | **Asian** | **Black** | **Chinese** | **Mixed** | **Other** | **Unclassified** |
| Brighton and Hove | 66.1%  (64.1-68.1%) | 74.1%  (63.9-82.2%) | 62.1%  (49.2-73.4%) | 73.7%  (51.2-88.2%) | 73%  (67.5-77.8%) | 55.4%  (42.4-67.6%) | 68.8%  (54.7-80.1%) |
| East Sussex | 62.4%  (61-63.8%) | 70.4%  (61.5-78%) | 61%  (45.7-74.3%) | 78.6%  (52.4-92.4%) | 67%  (61.7-71.9%) | 43.8%  (28.2-60.7%) | 56.7%  (44.1-68.4%) |
| West Sussex | 62.3%  (61.2-63.3%) | 68%  (63.4-72.2%) | 61.9%  (53.2-69.9%) | 72.7%  (51.8-86.8%) | 65.1%  (60.6-69.3%) | 65.4%  (51.8-76.8%) | 57.9%  (47.8-67.3%) |
| South East | 65.6%  (65.2-65.9%) | 73.2%  (72.2-74.1%) | 66.1%  (64.4-67.8%) | 82.7%  (78.6-86.1%) | 68.5%  (67.4-69.7%) | 67.2%  (64.2-70%) | 58.6%  (55.5-61.6%) |
| England | 64.6%  (64.5-64.8%) | 69.9%  (69.5-70.2%) | 64.9%  (64.4-65.4%) | 81.3%  (79.9-82.7%) | 66.7%  (66.2-67.2%) | 64.2%  (63.4-65.1%) | 56.9%  (55.6-58.2%) |

**Proportions of pupils in year six (10-11 years) classified as overweight or obese – England – 2018/19 academic year –** NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

Among year six pupils, White British pupils have significantly lower prevalence of being overweight and obese compared to all ethnic minority groups except White and Asian and Chinese ethnic groups.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of year six children class as overweight** |
| White British | 31.7% (95% CI: 31.6-31.9) |
| White Irish | 31.3% (95% CI: 29-33.6) |
| Any other White background | 35.5% (95% CI: 35-35.9) |
| White and Black Caribbean | 40.1% (95% CI: 39-41.3) |
| White and Black African | 42% (95% CI: 40.6-43.5) |
| White and Asian | 31.4% (95% CI: 30.2-32.5) |
| Any other mixed background | 35.4% (95% CI: 34.5-36.3) |
| Indian | 36.2% (95% CI: 35.4-36.9) |
| Pakistani | 40.8% (95% CI: 40.2-41.5) |
| Bangladeshi | 44.5% (95% CI: 43.5-45.6) |
| Any other Asian background | 39.4% (95% CI: 38.5-40.4) |
| Black Caribbean | 43.8% (95% CI: 42.5-45.1) |
| Black African | 45.8% (95% CI: 45.1-46.5) |
| Any other Black background | 44.6% (95% CI: 43.3-45.9) |
| Chinese | 30.5% (95% CI: 28.7-32.5) |
| Any other ethnic group | 40.8% (95% CI: 40-41.7) |
| Not stated / invalid | 34.8% (95% CI: 34.5-35.1) |

**Attainment 8 score Key Stage 4 – England and Local Authority Areas – 2018/19 academic year –** Department for Education

This is the average total points scored (based on grades) for eight GCSE level qualifications.

Asian, Chinese and Mixed groups, both nationally and locally have higher average attainment 8 scores compared to White groups. KS4 pupils in Black ethnic groups have lower scores compared to all other groups except in the South East region where the score is slightly higher than for White pupils.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | White | Asian | Black | Chinese | Mixed |
| Brighton and Hove | 47.8 | 48 | 46.1 | 50.1 | 47.5 |
| East Sussex | 45.1 | 56.6 | 43.7 | 64.7 | 47.8 |
| West Sussex | 46.7 | 51 | 40.2 | 55 | 48.1 |
| South East | 47.3 | 54.9 | 47.9 | 62.8 | 49.7 |
| England | 46.2 | 51.5 | 45.2 | 64.5 | 47.7 |

**Proportion of young people aged 16 and under living in low income and severely low income households – United Kingdom – 2018/19** – Department for Work and Pensions

A family is in low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent of contemporary median income, before Housing Costs. A family is in severe low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 50 per cent of contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See the HBAI Quality and Methodology Information Report for further details.

Statistical significance values are unavailable for these figures.

The proportion of children living in low and severely low income households is lower among white ethnic groups compared to BAME groups.

One in 10 under 16s from white ethnic groups is estimated to live in low income households, and this increases twofold to one in five under 16s from Mixed, Black and other ethnic groups. Around 15% of young people in Asian/Asian British households in thought to be living in low income households.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity of head of household** | **Percentage under 16s in low income households** | **Percentage under 16s in severely low income households** |
| White | 10% | 4% |
| Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups | 21% | 8% |
| Asian/Asian British | 15% | 7% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 21% | 10% |
| Other ethnic groups | 22% | 7% |

**NEET – England – 2018 -** Department for Education

With the exception of mixed ethnic groups (who have the highest proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment, or training at 6.2%, 95% CI: 5.9-6.3%)), White ethnic groups significantly higher proportion of NEETs (5.8%, 95% CI: 5.8-5.9) compared to other BAME groups, with those in Chinese ethnic groups having the lowest proportion (2.3%, 95% CI: 1.8-2.8%).

**Proportion of people aged 16 and over receiving treatment for mental or emotional problems – England – 2014** – Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey.

Around 14% of White British adults aged 16 and over receive some form of treatment for mental health compared to around 7% for other ethnic minority groups. The proportion of over 16s receiving medication for mental health or emotional problems is also higher among White British ethnic groups (13%) compared to other groups (4.6% among Asian ethnic groups and 6.5% among Black groups).

**Smoking prevalence adults – England – 2018** – Annual Population Survey

One in five people in mixed ethnicity groups report being current smokers compared with one in 13 in Chinese ethnicity groups. Mixed ethnicity groups have significantly higher proportion of adults who self-report as current smokers (20.4%, 17.8-22.9%) compared to those in 'other ethnicity' groups (15.5%, 13.6-17.3%) and White groups (15%, 14.7-15.2%). Chinese, Asian, and Black ethnicity groups all have current smoking prevalence rates significantly lower than White ethnicity groups.

**Proportion of adults who experience a common mental disorder in the past week – England – 2014 –** Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey

One in six White British adults reported experiencing a common mental health disorder (17.3%) whilst one in five mixed ethnicity and black ethnicity adults reported mental health disorders (19.5% and 22.5% respectively). The gap is even larger for females (20.9% among White females compared to 29.3% among black females).

**Overcrowding in households by ethnicity – England – 2014/15-2016/17 –** English Housing Survey

Just 2% of White British households estimated to be overcrowded compared to 15% of Black African households and almost one third (30%) of Bangladeshi households reported to be overcrowded.

**Not on walkthrough Homeless households – England – 2017/18** – Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

The picture is different in London compared to the rest of England. Outside of London, White ethnic groups make up three out of four homeless households with those in Asian ethnic backgrounds representing 7% of homeless households and Black groups representing 8%. In London, less than a third of homeless households are from White ethnic groups, with around the same proportion coming from Black ethnic groups.

**Overweight Adults – England – 2018/19** – Active Lives Adult Survey

White British adults have significantly higher prevalence of being overweight or obese compared to Asian, Chinese, and Mixed ethnic groups. Black ethnic groups had the highest prevalence at 74% and this is significantly higher than all other groups.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese (95% confidence limits in brackets)** |
| White British | 63.3% (95% CI: 63-63.6) |
| White Other | 58.1% (95% CI: 57-59.2) |
| Asian | 56.2% (95% CI: 54.9-57.5) |
| Black | 73.6% (95% CI: 71.4-75.6) |
| Chinese | 35.3% (95% CI: 32-38.7) |
| Mixed | 57% (95% CI: 54.6-59.4) |
| Other | 52.6% (95% CI: 49.5-55.7) |

**Access to a car or van – Local Authority Areas – 2011 –** Census

In 2011, in Brighton and Hove, almost a third of households from White ethnic groups had no car or van (29%) with those in Mixed ethnic groups, Asian and, Black groups all reporting higher proportions without access to a private car or van (34%, 35%, and 45% respectively). In East Sussex, fewer households overall had no access (15%) although the absolute percentage point gap remained across the BAME groups.

In West Sussex, 12% of households in White ethnic groups reported no access to private cars, compared to 17% of mixed groups, 14% of Asian groups, and 27% of Black ethnic groups.

**Proportion of working-age adults in persistently low income households before and after housing costs – England – 2010-2018 –** Department for Work & Pensions

Fewer working age individuals from White ethnic groups were in persistently low income households (7% before and 11% after housing costs) compared to other groups.

After housing costs, one in 10 White ethnic individuals below state pension age were in persistently low income households compared to one in five Mixed, Asian/Asian British, or Black/African/Caribbean/Black British working age individuals.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of working-age (adults under state pension age) in persistent (3 out of 4 years) low income (60% of median income); 2014/15 to 2017/18** | | |
| **Ethnic group of head of household** | **Before housing costs** | **After housing costs** |
| White | 7% | 11% |
| Mixed | 8% | 20% |
| Asian/Asian British | 12% | 19% |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British | 12% | 23% |
| Other | - | - |

**Deprivation – living in 10% most deprived neighbourhoods – England – 2011 –** Census

Around 9% of White ethnic groups lived in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods on census day in 2011. This is lower than all other broad ethnic minority categories, with 14.6% of Mixed groups, 17.1% of Asian ethnic groups, 19.6% of Black groups and 16.8% of other groups residing in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

**Proportion of workers employed in elementary types of occupation – England – 2018 –** Annual Population Survey Office for National Statistics

The proportion of people from ethnic minority groups in elementary occupations is higher than amongst White ethnic groups. Around 15% of those in Black ethnic minority groups work in elementary occupations compared to 10% of White ethnic groups.

**Proportion of NHS staff by ethnicity and type of role – 2019 – England –** NHS Workforce Statistics

White ethnic groups represent 55% of medical NHS staff and 82% of non-medical NHS staff.

Those in Asian ethnic groups represent the second largest proportion of medical NHS staff with 29.7% and Black ethnic groups represent 4.6% of medical staff. Those in Chinese ethnic groups represent the lowest proportion of medical staff at 2.5%.

Among non-medical staff, 81.6% come from White ethnic groups, with 8% from Asian backgrounds and 6.3% from Black ethnic groups.

**Proportion of non-medical staff in very senior manager broad grade posts – England – 2019** – NHS Workforce Statistics

Just over 7% of very senior manager grade non-medical NHS staff are from non-White ethnic groups. This increases to 16.7% among support grades (bands 1-4).

**NHS staff experiencing discrimination at work. England – 2018 –** Workforce Race Equality Standard (WRES)

Overall, 7% (one in 14) of White ethnic groups reported experiencing discrimination at work. This is more than doubled among non-White groups with 15% (one in seven). The highest proportion of staff in non-White ethnic groups reporting discrimination was amongst staff in Ambulance Trusts.

In all trust types (Acute, Ambulance, Community provider, and Mental Health), those in non-White ethnic groups reported higher rates of discrimination at work.

**Proportion in good health – Local Authority Areas – 2011 –** Census

In Sussex local areas around 80% of those in White ethnic groups reported very good or good health on census day 2011. Self-reported very good and good health was between 88-91% of BAME groups, although ‘other’ ethnic groups in Brighton and Hove reported comparable good health to White groups (83%)

**Employment rate of those with Long Term Conditions – England – Quarter 3 2019 (July-September 2019) – NHS Outcomes Framework –** ONS Labour Force Survey

65.6% of the population in England with a long term condition were in employment as at September 2019. This is 11 percentage points lower than the population employment overall (76.6%).

The employment rate among Chinese ethnic groups is actually higher among those with LTCs compared to the general employment rate for Chinese groups. The smallest gap in employment rate was among those in Arab ethnic groups and Asian ethnic groups.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Employment rate of people with long-term conditions** | **Employment rate of population** | **Percentage point difference** |
| Arab | 45.5 | 52.4 | 6.9 |
| Asian / Asian British | 58.2 | 66.3 | 8.1 |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | 58.9 | 69.2 | 10.4 |
| Chinese | 72.0 | 62.0 | -10.0 |
| Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups | 55.1 | 66.4 | 11.3 |
| White | 66.7 | 78.5 | 11.8 |
| Other ethnic group | 64.1 | 68.9 | 4.8 |
| Don't know / Refused | \* | 83.2 | \* |

**Percentage of people who feel supported to manage their long-term condition (LTC), weighted for design and non-response – England - 2018/19 –** GP Patient Survey Ipsos MORI

Those in Irish and English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British ethnic groups reported significantly higher rates of feeling supported to manage their long term conditions compared to BAME groups.

Less than half of those in Pakistani, Bangladeshi, African, Arab, or any other Black/African/Caribbean background, or other ethnic group reported feeling supported.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of patients with LTC who feel supported to manage their condition (95% confidence limits in brackets)** |
| Irish | 65.1% (63.2-67%) |
| English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British | 62.1% (61.9-62.3%) |
| Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background | 52.8% (49.7-55.8%) |
| Caribbean | 52.1% (50.1-54%) |
| Chinese | 51.9 % (49-54.8%) |
| Any other Asian background | 51.4% (49.6-53.2%) |
| Any other White background | 51.4% (50.5-52.4%) |
| White and Black Caribbean | 51.2% (48.2-54.2%) |
| Indian | 51.1% (49.8-52.4%) |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 50.9% (42.5-59.2%) |
| White and Black African | 50.6% (46.1-55.2%) |
| White and Asian | 50.3% (47.3-53.3%) |
| Pakistani | 48.6% (47.1-50.1%) |
| Any other ethnic group | 47.9% (46.2-49.5%) |
| Bangladeshi | 47.7% (45.4-50.1%) |
| African | 47.4% (45.8-49%) |
| Any other Black / African / Caribbean background | 46.6% (42.7-50.5%) |
| Arab | 43.9% (40.5-47.4%) |

**Proportion of ethnic minority groups attending NHS Health Checks over time – England – 2017-18 –** NHS Digital

Since 2012-13, the proportion of adults attending NHS Health Checks has steadily increased among BAME groups and in 2017-18 represented 22.1% of Health Checks (up from 18.5% in 2012-13). Around 9% of Health Checks in 2017-18 were attended by those in Asian groups, whilst those in mixed ethnic groups represented the lowest proportion of Health Check attenders.

**Proportion of ethnic groups reporting positive GP experiences – England – 2018-19 –** GP Patient Survey – Ipsos MORI

The proportion of patients reporting a very good or fairly good experience of their GP surgery varies by ethnicity group. Those in African ethnic groups report the highest satisfaction rates (86.9%) and those in Bangladeshi groups report the lowest (71.7%).

Those in African groups (86.9%) report significantly higher satisfaction than those in English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British groups (84.5%)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Proportion of patients reporting very good or fairly good experience of their GP surgery (95% confidence limits in brackets)** |
| African | 86.9% (86.4-87.4%) |
| Irish | 86.9% (86.1-87.7%) |
| Caribbean | 84.6% (83.8-85.5%) |
| English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British | 84.5% (84.4-84.6%) |
| White and Black African | 80.9% (78.9-82.8%) |
| Arab | 79.6% (78.1-8%) |
| Unknown | 79.6% (78.8-80.4%) |
| Any other Asian background | 79.2% (78.5-79.9%) |
| Any other ethnic group | 79.2% (78.5-79.9%) |
| Any other Black / African / Caribbean background | 79.1% (77.2-80.9%) |
| White and Black Caribbean | 78.8% (77.2-80.2%) |
| Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background | 78.1% (76.7-79.4%) |
| White and Asian | 77.9% (76.5-79.3%) |
| Indian | 76.3% (75.8-76.9%) |
| Any other White background | 75.7% (75.3-76.1%) |
| Chinese | 74.6% (73.6-75.7%) |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 73% (67.9-77.6%) |
| Pakistani | 72.5% (71.8-73.3%) |
| Bangladeshi | 71.7% (70.6-72.8%) |

**Average satisfaction score for adult inpatient hospital care – England – 2017-18 -** Care Quality Commission (CQC) Adult inpatient survey

Inpatients from White Irish (81.4), Chinese (80.6), Arab (80.1) and any other ethnic group (83.1) backgrounds were most satisfied with hospital services in 2017/18.

Inpatients from Bangladeshi (71.9), Black Caribbean (74.7) and other Black backgrounds (74.7) were the least satisfied with hospital services in 2017/18. Bangladeshi patients were the least satisfied with hospital care in each of the 2 years covered

Average satisfaction score for adult inpatient hospital care

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2016-17** | **2017-18** |
| **Ethnicity** | **Average score** | **Average score** |
| All | 78 | 78.4 |
| Bangladeshi | 72.7 | 71.9 |
| Chinese | 75.2 | 80.6 |
| Indian | 76 | 76.7 |
| Pakistani | 75.2 | 75 |
| Asian other | 78 | 79.8 |
| Black African | 77.3 | 78.4 |
| Black Caribbean | 77.2 | 74.7 |
| Black other | 79.8 | 74.7 |
| Mixed White/Asian | 75.8 | 76.6 |
| Mixed White/Black African | 79.4 | 78.4 |
| Mixed White/Black Caribbean | 75.4 | 78.8 |
| Mixed other | 81.3 | 75.3 |
| White British | 78.2 | 78.6 |
| White Irish | 82.5 | 81.4 |
| White Gypsy/Traveller | 81.4 | ! |
| White other | 78.7 | 79.5 |
| Arab | 78.5 | 80.1 |
| Any other | 77.8 | 83.1 |

**Diabetes** prevalence – GP Patient Survey national 2019 results

Prevalence of diabetes (self-reported) ranges from 13% among Black Caribbean groups to 4.2% among Chinese groups.

For Diabetes, compared to English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British ethic groups, those in mixed ethnicity groups had a significantly lower prevalence whilst Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Arab, and any other Black/African/Caribbean background had significantly higher prevalence. Those in Chinese ethnic groups had significantly lower prevalence of Diabetes than those in the English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British groups.

Age and sex standardised prevalence rates published by Oldroyd, Banerjee, and Cuickshank (2005) based on 1997 suggest diabetes prevalence is lower in White groups compared to all other ethnic minorities, however the breakdown of ethnic groups is broader in the paper (based on the census 2001) compared to the more recent survey results.

**Asthma and COPD**

White and mixed white groups self-report the highest prevalence of breathing conditions such as asthma or COPD.

Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic groups reported the highest prevalence of breathing conditions such as asthma or COPD (18.9%) compared to English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British groups (10.8%). With the exception of Caribbean and Any other Black/African/Caribbean background groups (which are similar to English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British groups), all other BAME groups had significantly lower prevalence of breathing conditions.

**Hypertension**

Caribbean ethnic groups were the only ethnic groups with a higher prevalence of high blood pressure (hypertension) at 26% compared to English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British groups (18.4%), Gypsy or Irish Traveller groups (20.3%) and Irish groups (22.8%).

Most other ethnic groups had lower reported prevalence of hypertension compared to White ethnic groups, with Chinese ethnic groups reporting the lowest prevalence (8.2%) of the non-mixed ethnic minority groups (any other mixed background groups reported a prevalence of 6.9%).