JSNA

Summary of the Key Findings for Leicester's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

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Section 1: Demographics

Key Findings from 'The Diversity of Leicester: A Demographic Profile' May 2008

Ethnicity

- Approximately 40% of Leicester's population has an ethnic minority background and the city is projected to have a non-white majority population sometime after 2011
- Most, 26%, of Leicester's minority ethnic population are Gujarati Indians, originally either from East Africa, especially Uganda and Kenya, or from Gujarat, India
- Other smaller communities in the city include the African Caribbean and Somali communities, both at around 3% each, as well as Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, other African and a Chinese community
- 54% of Leicester's school pupils have an ethnic minority background.

Age Profiles

- Leicester has a young population as 45% of residents are under 29 years old
- The number of people over 60 in Leicester is declining as older residents move to the neighbouring areas in the county
- Nearly a quarter of older people in Leicester are from Black and ethnic minority communities.

New Arrivals

- The city is home to nearly 1000 asylum seekers and refugees, many of whom are single young men
- It is estimated there may be up to 5000 failed asylum seekers, or 'hidden migrants', living in the city
- It is estimated that since 2005 significant numbers of economic migrants from the new European Union states now live in the city. Numbers may be between 3,000 – 5,000; most are from Poland.

Population Projections

- Leicester has a population of 289,000 (2006 mid year estimate) it is believed this figure represents a significant 'population undercount'.

Faiths

- In Leicester there are approximately 240 faith groups across 14 different faiths
- There are 123 places of Christian worship, 29 mosques, 22 Hindu temples, 7 Sikh Gurdwaras, 2 Jewish synagogues and one Jain temple
- 75% of Leicester's Indian community are Hindu and 25% are Muslim
- Over recent years the Muslim population has significantly increased.

Languages

- 16% of people in Leicester prefer to speak Gujarati, 3% Punjabi, and 2% Urdu. Other smaller language groups include Hindi, Somali, Bengali, Arabic and Polish
- For 45% of primary school children, their first language is known, or believed to be, other than English
- English is commonly spoken by 81% of residents.

Educational Attainment

- Although the rate of increase is above average, educational attainment rates in the city are low
- The percentage of children achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C has increased over the last five years. The GCSE results for Indian young people are higher than the national average for all children
- There is educational under-achievement amongst Black male students. The average levels of under-achievement within this group in Leicester are higher than the national average.

Skills and Literacy Levels

- Leicester has high levels of low literacy – reading and writing in English – 68% compared to the national average of 56%. This means that approximately two-thirds of residents cannot read or write English easily.
- 19% of Leicester's workforce has no recognised qualifications which is almost twice as high as the national figure
- 33% of local businesses report that skills shortages are having an impact on business performance.

Economic Development and Employment *(updated)*

- The employment rate for Leicester is low at 67.5% compared to 74.3% nationally
- People with an ethnic minority background are more likely to be unemployed than white people
- Within the ethnic minority population – Indian people are more likely to be employed; Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people are more likely to be unemployed
- 16% of employees in Leicester are in manufacturing and 80% are in the service sector
- The largest employers and the greatest number of employees are now concentrated in public administration, education and health sectors. These account for 32% of all employment in the city
- Leicester has a large number of small businesses.

Poverty and Deprivation

- Leicester is ranked as the 20th most deprived local authority in the country (2007 IMD)
- Areas of the city fall within the most deprived 5% of all areas in England. They are mostly in the

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centre and west of the city
• The map of poverty and deprivation across the city differs from the map of ethnicity.

Section 3: Lifestyle / Risk Factors

Key findings:

Smoking

• Across Leicester approximately 23% (50,000) of adults smoke
• Approximately 15% of women are smoking throughout their pregnancy
• Smoking prevalence is much higher in the west of the city and generally lower in Asian communities in the east of the city (except Bangladeshi)

Obesity

• Around 58,000 (27%) adults in Leicester are obese
• In 2007, 11% of children in reception were identified as obese and 20%
• of children in year 6.

Alcohol

• It is estimated that around 17% of the population of Leicester abuse alcohol
• In 2005, 137 deaths in Leicester were attributable to alcohol (82 males, 55 females)
• The number of hospital admissions has more than doubled in the last 5 years from around 3,000 alcohol-related admissions in 2002-3 to over 6,000 in 2006-7.

Sexual Health

• In 2006 there were 346 teenage conceptions in Leicester
• Teenage conception rates (rates per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years) have fluctuated between 64 and 54 over the past 8 years and the current rate of 61 (2006) is similar to the rate in 1998 (64).
• 579 people in Leicester have been diagnosed and are in treatment for HIV in 2006

Section 4: Burden of ill-health and disability

Key points and findings

Life expectancy

• The all age all cause mortality rate (AAACM) for Leicester has reduced by 14% for males and 5% for females over the past 11 years (1996-2006) but rates are still significantly higher than the national average rate.
• Men living in Leicester can expect to live around 75.3 years, 2 years below the national average
• Across Leicester there is a difference of around 6 years between the ward with the lowest male life expectancy (Castle, 72.2) and the ward with the highest life expectancy (Knighton, 78.2) in 2006.
• Women in Leicester can expect to live around 79.4 years, around 2 years less than the national average (2006)
• Across Leicester there is a difference of almost 5 years between the ward with the lowest female life expectancy (Braunstone, 77.2) and the ward with the highest life expectancy (Belgrave, 82) in 2006.

Causes of death and ill-health:

• In 2006 there were 2,540 deaths to residents in Leicester
• The main causes of death in Leicester (accounting for over 75% of all deaths) are cardiovascular disease (35%), cancer (23%) and respiratory disease (16%)

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• Mortality rates from causes amenable to healthcare are higher in Leicester than they are in England as a whole
• In 2006/07 there were over 54,000 emergency hospital admissions for Leicester patients

Diabetes

• Leicester has a higher prevalence of Diabetes (4.8%) than nationally (3.7%) with approximately 17,000 recorded on GP registers
• Hospital admission rates for diabetes mellitus are below the national average and the third lowest within East Midland PCTs
• Mortality from diabetes is significantly higher in Leicester males than the national rate. Around 30-40 people die each year from diabetes.

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

• Premature deaths from cardiovascular disease have seen a gradual fall over the past 10 years both nationally and locally, although Leicester has a higher than average rate.

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

• CHD prevalence in Leicester is recorded at 3% of the population, approximately 10,500 patients on GP CHD registers. The actual prevalence is estimated to be around 3.7%.
• Hospital admissions for CHD are above the national rate but around average within the East Midlands
• There were 454 deaths from CHD in Leicester in 2006.
• Mortality from CHD is higher in Leicester overall than nationally, and 11 wards show significantly high rates.

Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)

• In 2007 there were over 4,000 people on GP registers for stroke and TIA.
• 219 Leicester residents died from stroke in 2006

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

• In 2006 there were 107 deaths from bronchitis, emphysema and other COPD
• 3,950 patients were recorded on GP registers for COPD (2007)

Cancer

• There were 561 deaths from cancer in 2006
• Premature deaths from cancer are around average for females in Leicester and below average for Leicester males (2006)
• Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancerous death in males, breast cancer in females
• Cancer rates are higher than average in Braunstone and Eyres Monsell, and lower than average in Latimer, Stoneygate and Knighton

Accidents

• There were 62 accidental deaths in Leicester in 2006. Of these 20 were accidental falls and 18 were road traffic accidents.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

• Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection in young people and there has been a sharp increase in Chlamydia diagnoses over the past few years. The PCT has implemented a screening program and last year screened nearly 1,000 15-24 year olds.
• The number of patients diagnosed with HIV infection has almost doubled over the period 2002-6 to 588 cases (2006).
• Black-African women are the most dominant group, making up 44% of all the diagnosed HIV infections.

Dental and Oral Health

• The National performance target for dental health in young children states that by 2003, an

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average of 70% of children should have no experience of dental decay. In Leicester, only 48% of 5-year old children have no experience of dental decay, the second lowest in the East Midlands

Mental Health and Illness

- Leicester has over 3,000 patients recorded with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychosis (approx 0.9% of the population)
- Around 30 Leicester residents die each year from suicide or undetermined injuries
- People living in more deprived areas are more likely to suffer from mental ill-health.
- Serious mental illness is higher in the black, minority ethnic population than in the white population
- Health outcomes in Leicester are generally worse than average, but there is also variation across the city and much of the poorer health correlates to areas of high deprivation.

Social Care current met needs of the population

Social care services

- Social care packages were provided to 8,094 people aged over 18 years, during 2007/08, and each year the department provides a service to approximately 4% of Leicester's population.
- 67% of the people known to social care services are over 65 years old.
- 33% is made up of those with physical disability (18-64) 34.8%, learning disabilities (18-64) 33.5% and mental health (18-64) 29.2%.
- In both the 18-64 age and 65+ age groups, White British (66.9%) was the largest ethnic background, ext largest was Asian Indian (22.9%).
- Between 2006/07 and 2007/08, there was a 6.9% decrease in the number of new contacts and 2.5% decrease in the number passed on for further assessment, but a 2.4% increase in the number of packages provided.
- During 2007/08, the Adult HIV social care team had 46 services users. There was an increase of 6 individuals from 2006/07.
- The population of Leicester is ageing although at a lower rate than surrounding areas, it is expected to rise by 24% by 2025.
- Prevalence rates suggest that there are 2,631 people in Leicester with dementia.
- 16-18% of working age adults in Leicester might be expected to be experiencing a common mental health problem at any time – around 28,000 to 31,000 people.
- Local figures of people with moderate and profound learning disabilities are higher than that anticipated by national prevalence rates.

Residential and nursing care

- Over the last 3 years of the number of people in residential care or nursing care show a decrease of 6%.
- During 2007/08, there were 1,607 people aged 65+ in residential care.
- In the 18-64 age group, during 2007/08, there were 60 people service users with physical disabilities, 212 with mental health and 298 with learning disabilities receiving residential care.

Community-based services

- During 2007/08, 6,248 (77%), in total, people were receiving community-based services.
- In the 18-64 age group, 2,135 (80%) people received community-based services. The largest number were those with physical disability (41.5%), followed by learning disability (28.9%), then those with mental health (26.1%), 2.9% were people categorised as other and 0.5% people with dementia (early onset).
- In the 65+ age group, 4113 (75.7%) people were receiving community-based services and at 81.3% physical disabilities was the largest group, followed by dementia at 8.6%, mental health at 8.3%, other and learning disabilities at 0.8%.

Direct Payments

- During 2007/08, Direct Payments were used by 282 services users an increase of 27% from 2006/07 (222).

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• In 2007/08, 61.8% of Direct Payments recipients were of White backgrounds, followed by 35.9% of Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds.

Carers

• During 2007/08, 1753 carers were recorded and had their needs assessed, either by a separate carer assessment or at the same time as the person that the person they support was assessed.
• Approximately, two-thirds of carers were female and one-third male.
• Around half were aged 45-64 with one-third 65 or over.
• Of the people these carers were supporting, 68% were aged 65 and over.

Section 5: Patient/ Service User Voice

Key Findings

Dental Services:

o There has been a significant increase in dissatisfaction at both local and national level since the change in the Dental Contract in 2006.
o This has coincided with increased numbers of patients wishing to receive NHS treatment and higher demand for dental appointments.
o The Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) has seen a significant increase in enquiries about access to dental services

Access to GP Services

o Leicester City PCT's average performance is below that of PCT's across the East Midlands and nationally.
o 11 GP Practices had lower patient satisfaction rates

Patient Choice

o The total number of patients being offered a choice of hospitals for first appointment in Leicester is 96%, compared to 94% for both the East Midlands and National average

Access

o The Patient Advice and Liaison Service has received recurring enquiries over the last five years regarding both access to information for both health and social care and knowledge of what services are available and how to access these

Local Involvement Networks (LINks)

o The Leicester Local Involvement Network is currently being set up. It will give local people the opportunity to have their say and get involved in the planning and delivery of health and social care services. The LINk in Leicester will be launched in September 2008

Carer's Survey

A recent survey of 222 carer's living in Leicester found that:

o 53% of those surveyed said that they received help with their caring role and 47% said that they did not
o 41% of respondents stated that the person they cared for had mental health difficulties, while 15% said that the person they cared for had difficulties associated with old age. This compares with 34% of respondents stating that the person they care for is 75 years old or above
o The top priorities for carers were: more support for the person they care for; time off from caring; practical help in the home; and more information about the support available

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Social Care Complaints

- o 43 complaints were received in 2007/08
- o The top reasons for making a complaint in 2007/08 were: Staff Attitude/ behaviour; Failure to undertake task; (Equal) Poor care plan/Needs not met & Challenging practice decision

Other sources of public consultation from Leicester City Council

- o A wide range of consultation with the public takes place each year – there may be other findings which may be useful to inform the JSNA

Section 6: Public Demand

Key Findings from the 2005 Residents Survey:

Satisfaction with neighbourhood

- o 77% of those surveyed were satisfied with their local neighbourhood. However, around 1 in 7 (14%) were dissatisfied. There was *not* the strong relationship between areas of higher deprivation and lower satisfaction levels that might be expected.
- o Residents are more likely to say that they are satisfied with their local area than they are with Leicester as a whole.

Fear of Crime

- o Echoing the national picture, there are reductions in public concern around a large range of crimes and anti-social behaviours.
- o However, concern about people using or dealing drugs has risen significantly between 2001 and 2005.

Community cohesion and involvement

- o Residents' strongest sense of belonging is to England and Britain, rather than to Leicester, their local area or the street where they live. Unlike the rest of Britain, a sense of belonging is the same irrespective of ethnicity.
- o The three issues which residents claim they would like to have more of a say are tackling crime, how the Council spends its money and Doctor/GP services.

Health and Exercise

- o The health and exercise activities most commonly reported by residents are housework and walking, followed by gardening. More men than women participate in activities such as football, rugby, running and working out at a gym, but more women than men undertake some physical activity more than 5 times a week
- o Over half of Leicester's residents have used a swimming pool and/or sports facility in the last twelve months. 71% of users were satisfied.
- o The most frequently quoted reason for not visiting swimming pools and sports facilities is a *lack of interest*

Transport Use

- o The most popular mode of transport in Leicester is the car. Half of residents use this method, and two in five cite it as their main type of transport.
- o Buses are the next most popular method of transport – while they are used by over three in five residents, they are the main method for a third
- o Satisfaction with cycle lanes/facilities for cyclists was down slightly from 2001 levels

Findings from the 2006 BVPI General Survey – Satisfaction with Council Services:

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Overall satisfaction with Council Services

- Overall satisfaction with Council Services is high in comparison to other unitary local authorities in England, bucking the national trend and increasing between 2003 and 2006.
- However, while the trend is generally upwards when looking at satisfaction with specific services, this is normally in line with national increases in satisfaction. A number of service satisfaction measures remain in the bottom quartile when comparing performance with other unitary authorities

Sports and Leisure facilities

- There has been a steady rise in satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities between 1998 and 2006, in contrast to the national picture, where the average for unitary authorities has stayed fairly constant. Leicester residents' satisfaction is now in line with the unitary mean average

Parks and Open Spaces

- Satisfaction with parks and open spaces has remained more or less the same between 2003 and 2006, after a large increase between 2000 and 2003. Satisfaction in Leicester is similar to other unitary authorities.

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