

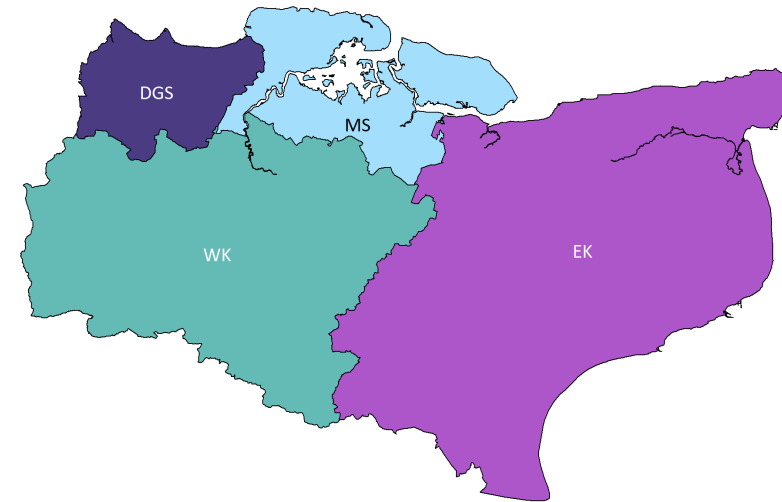
# Kent and Medway assessment of ethnicity and health needs in the context of COVID-19

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# Context

- COVID-19 has highlighted health inequalities in people from non-White British groups at national level
- Need to quickly understand local population to inform action



Integrated Care Partnerships

■ Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley ICP ■ East Kent ICP ■ Medway and Swale ICP ■ West Kent ICP

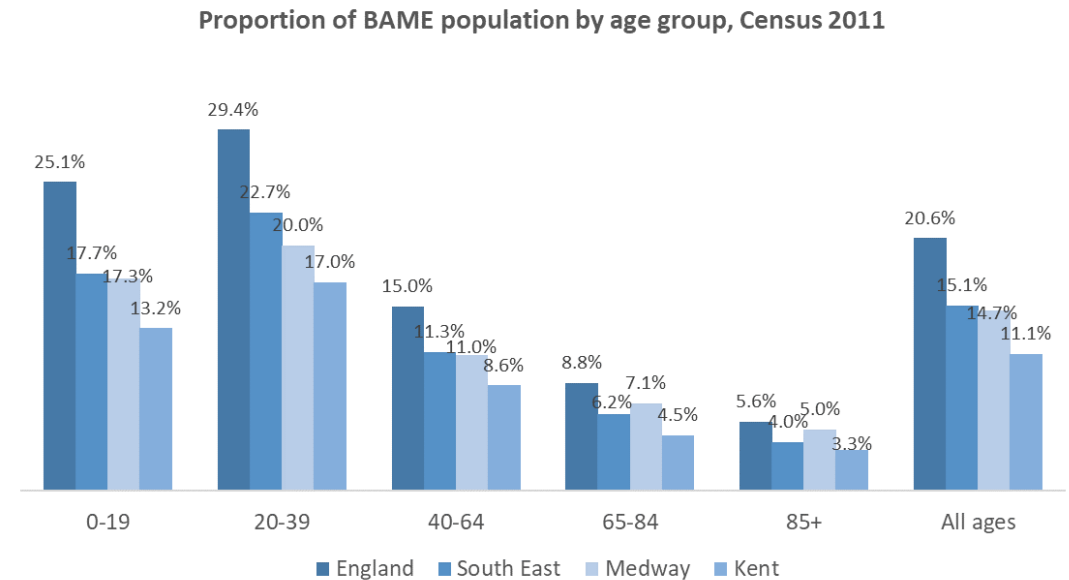
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Produced by Medway Public Health Intelligence Team, Medway Council 2019-07-17

# Resident population - sources

- National census
  - most reliable, but last was 2011
  - Provides estimates to ward level
  - ONS estimates for 2017 at local authority level
  - University of Leeds estimates to 2061
- School census
  - 4-18 years old
  - Published by school, not residence of pupil
- GP practice registration information
  - Not published publicly
  - Completeness varies from 20% to 99% of patients by practice

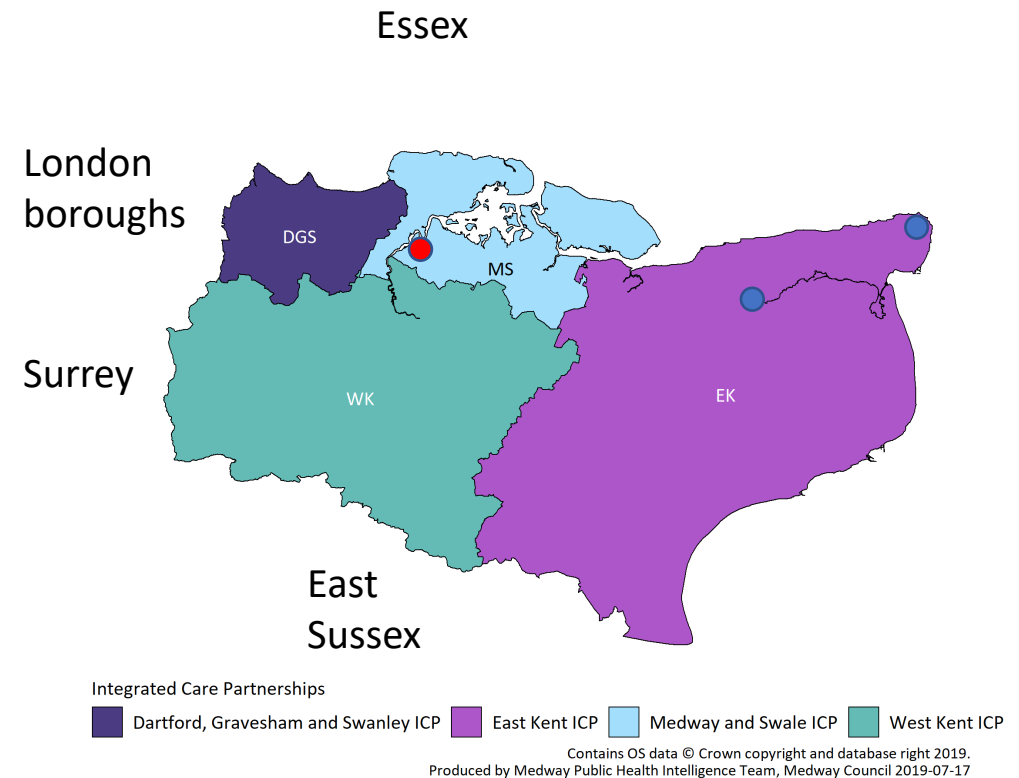
# Resident population – 2011 census

Ethnicity	Kent	Medway	SE region	England
White British	89.1	85.5	85.2	79.8
White Other	4.6	4.1	5.4	5.7
Mixed	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.3
Indian	1.2	2.7	1.8	2.6
Pakistani	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.1
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8
Other Asian	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5
Black African	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.8
Black Caribbean	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1
Black Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Chinese	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Other ethnic group	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
<b>All non-White British</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>



# Wards with highest proportion of non-White British population

2011 ward name	Local Authority	All Ethnic groups	White British	Non-White British	Non-White British (%)
Pelham	Gravesham	7,830	4,066	3,764	48
Riverside	Gravesham	8,627	5,040	3,587	42
Central	Gravesham	7,038	4,584	2,454	35
Blean Forest	Canterbury	6,176	4,078	2,098	34
Northfleet North	Gravesham	7,803	5,211	2,592	33
Town	Dartford	4,362	2,940	1,422	33
Chatham Central	Medway	16,413	11,317	5,096	31
Northfleet South	Gravesham	7,638	5,426	2,212	29
Cliftonville West	Thanet	9,145	6,538	2,607	29
River	Medway	9,712	7,168	2,544	26



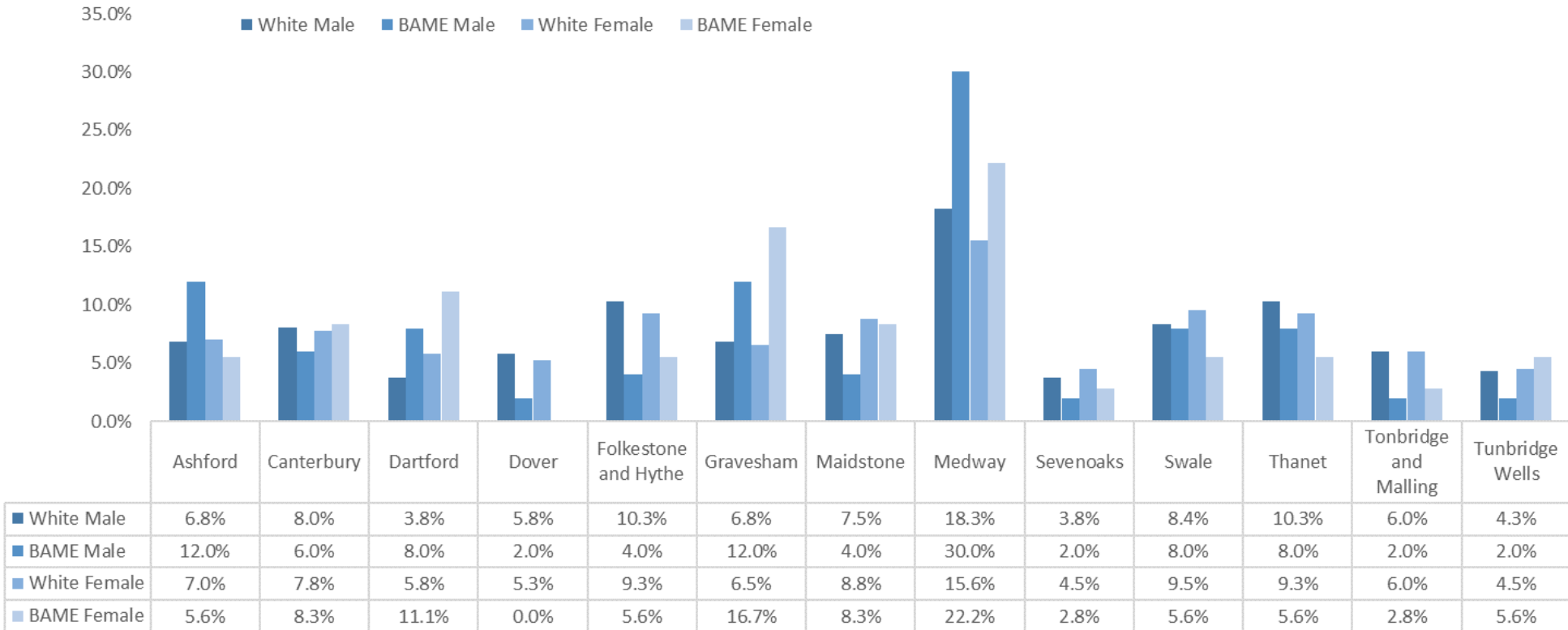
Wider determinants

# Not published by ethnicity at local level

- Employment
- Physical activity in children
- Physical inactivity in adults
- Excess weight and obesity in adults
- Smoking prevalence
- No access to a garden
- School readiness

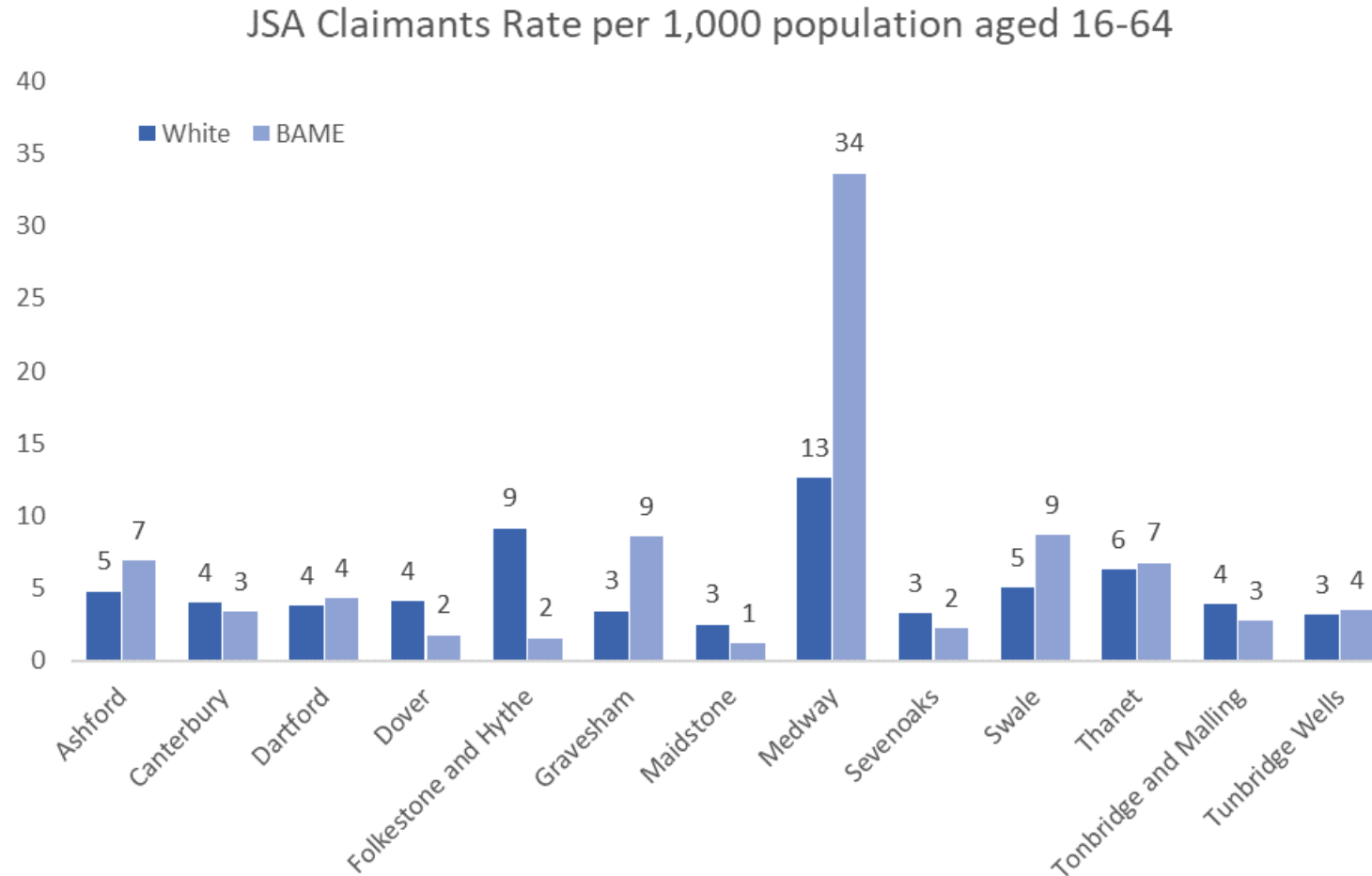
# Job-seekers allowance

Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants by gender and ethnicity, May 2020  
(percentage from the total in Kent and Medway)



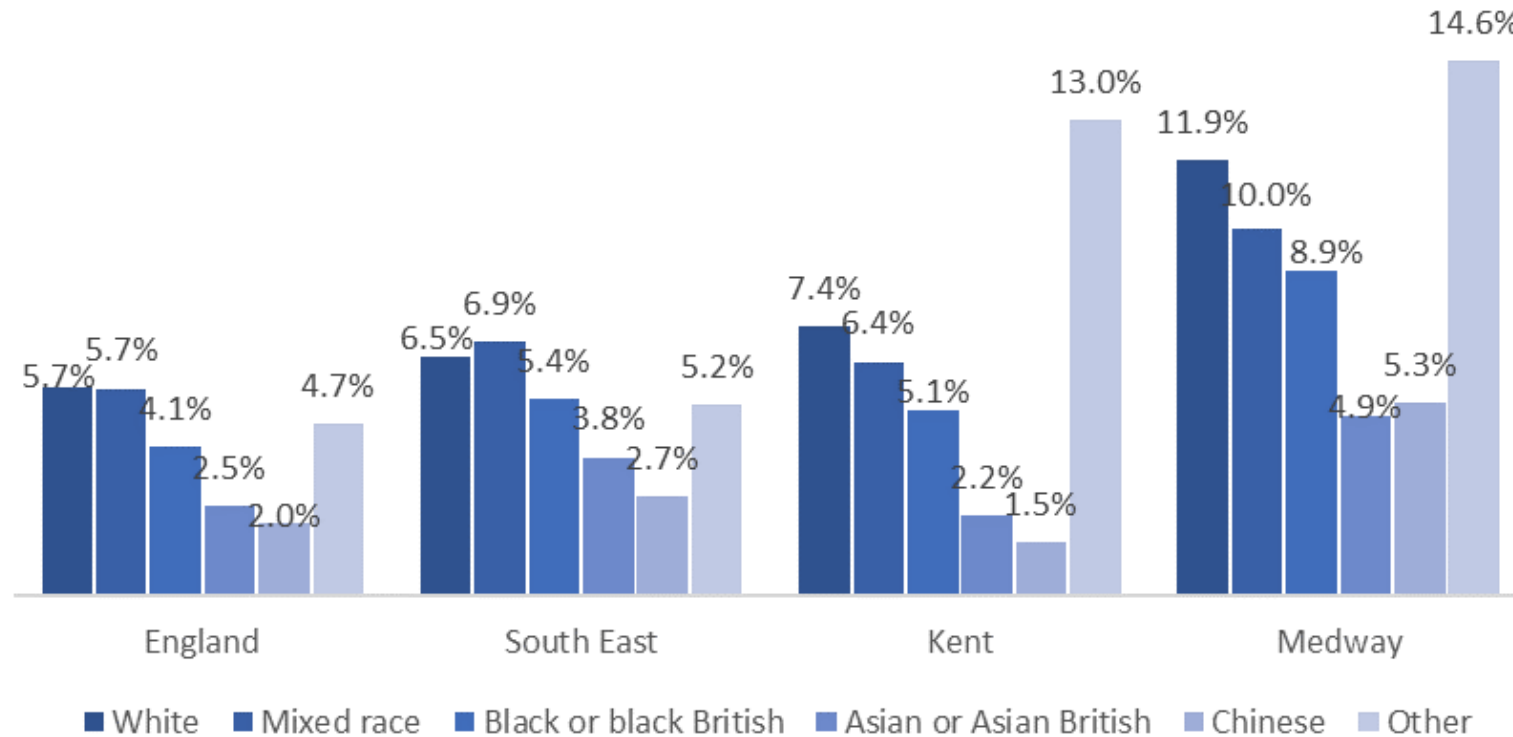


# Job-seekers allowance



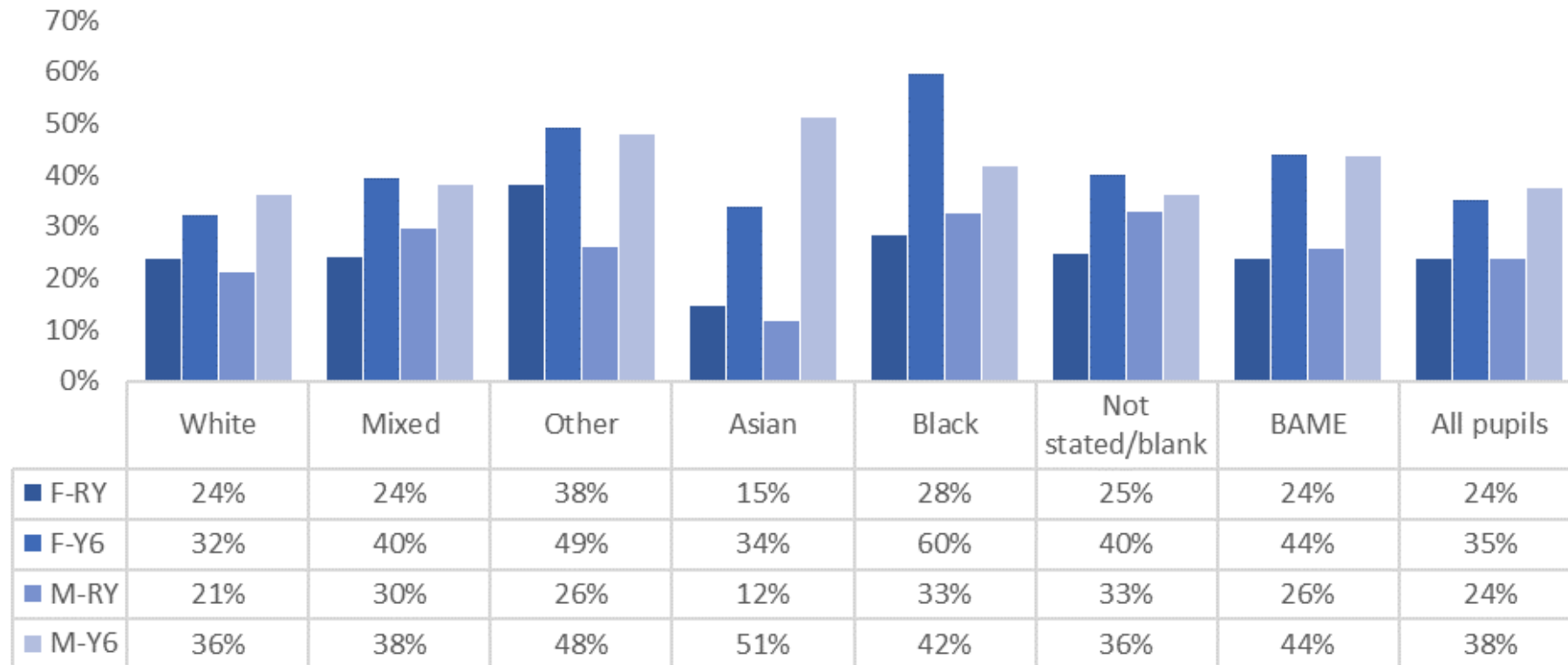
# Not in education, employment or training

Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) by ethnicity, 2020



# Over-weight and obesity in children in Medway

Percentage of overweight and obese pupils in Reception and Year 6 by ethnicity, Medway 2018/19

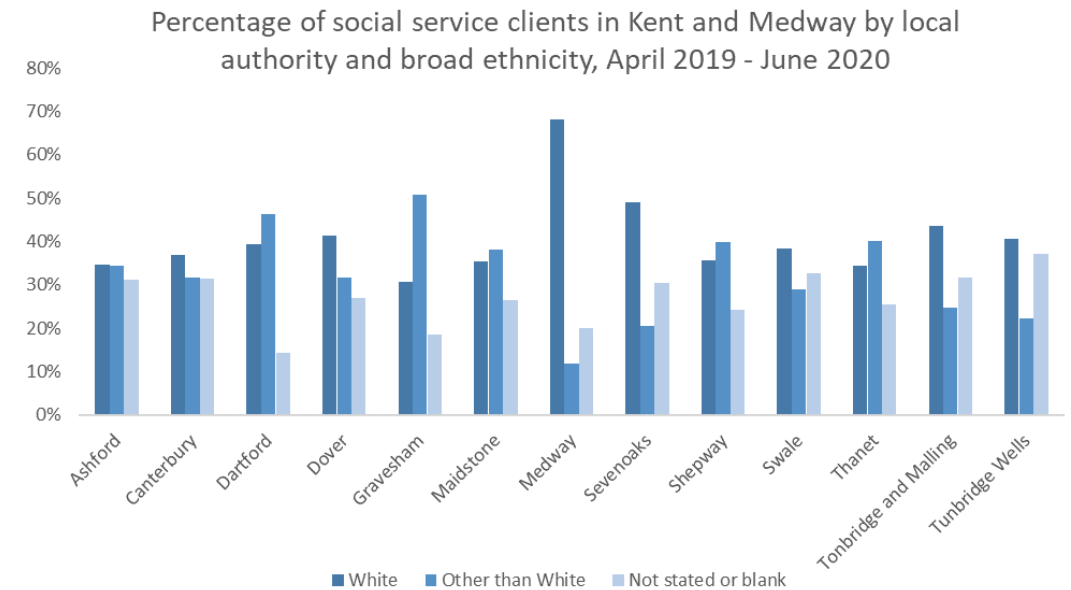


# Health and social care

# Social service clients

Ethnic Group	2019/20	% of clients	Estimated population in 2017	Rate per 1,000 of social service clients from estimated population
White	1,763	39.0	1,695,637	1.0
Asian	551	12.2	67,089	8.2
Black	353	7.8	25,691	13.7
Mixed	393	8.7	34,361	11.4
Not stated or blank	1,202	26.6		
Other	264	5.8	9,474	27.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,832,252</b>	<b>2.5</b>

- Ethnicity not-stated or recorded for a quarter of clients
- White clients are the largest proportion, but...
- Rates much higher in non-White groups, especially Black population



- Does Medway have a disproportionately small proportion of non-White clients?

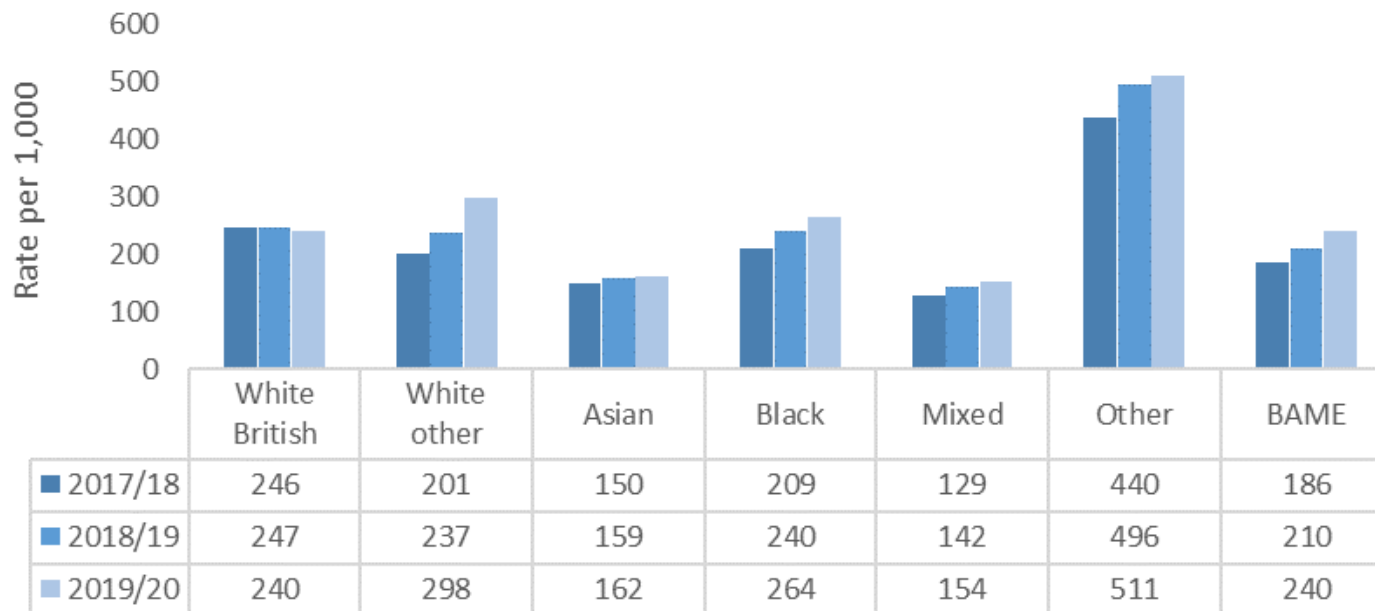
# Hospital episode statistics (HES)

Ethnic group	In-patient %	Out-patient %	A&E %	2011 Census Kent %	2011 Census Medway %
White British	78.1	71.6	75.4	89.1	85.5
White other	4.2	3.7	4.9	4.6	4.1
Asian	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	4.8
Black	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5
Mixed	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.0
Other	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.7
Unknown	<b>9.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>		
BAME	12.6	9.2	11.6	10.9	14.5

- In out-patients and A&E greater proportion unknown than not White British.  
Why different to in-patients?

# Relatively rapid increase in admission rate

Inpatient admissions rate by ethnic group and financial year

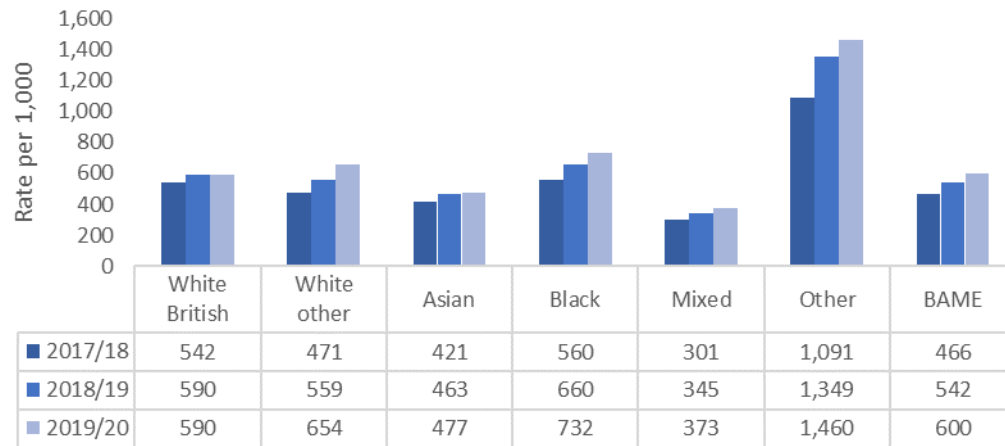


Rates based on 2017 ONS population estimates

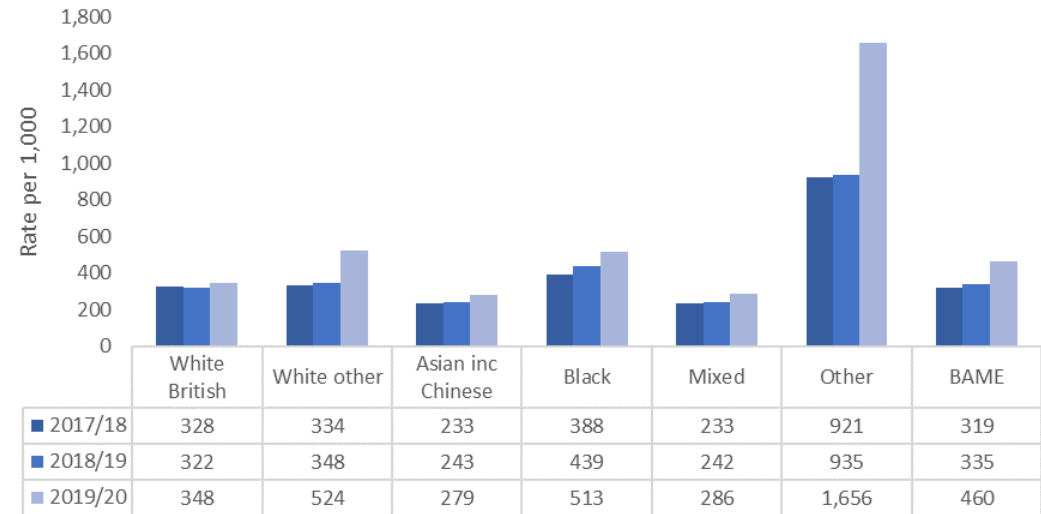
- Relatively rapid increase in rates for White Other, Black, and Other
- With fixed denominators this could represent either
  - an increase in population; or
  - an increase in need per population
- Either way, the overall need in non White British population appears to be increasing

# Similar for out-patients and A&E attendance

Outpatient attendance rate by ethnicity and financial year



A&E attendance rate by ethnicity and financial year





COVID-19

# COVID-19 - deaths

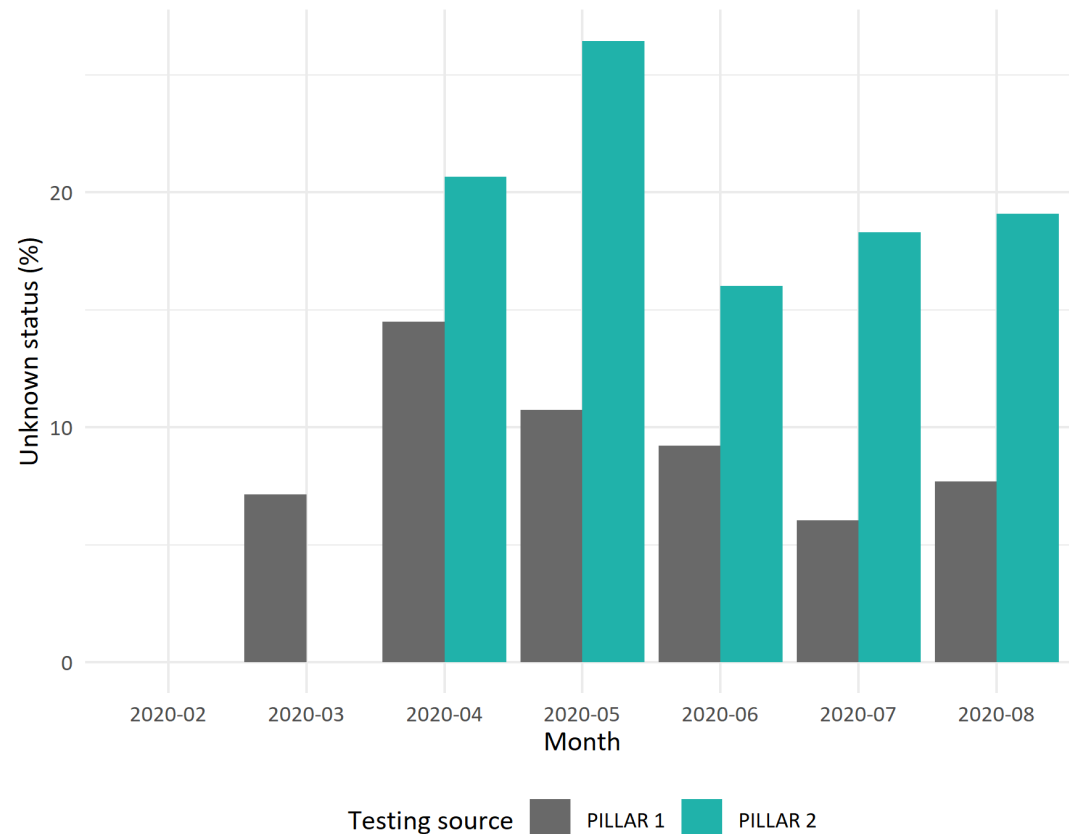
- Ethnicity not recorded on death certificate, can't do local analysis using death registrations
- Ethnicity is not in the primary care mortality database (PCMD)

# COVID-19 status and hospital admissions

Ethnicity	Positive		Total
	Number	Percent	Number
White British	2,418	2.7%	90,401
White Other	110	1.9%	5,689
Mixed	27	2.1%	1,274
Asian	63	2.6%	2,416
Black	49	2.7%	1,845
Other	56	4.0%	1,390
Total BAME	305	2.4%	12,614
Not stated or blank	197	2.0%	9,918
Total	2,920	2.6%	112,933

- BAME patients who tested positive for COVID-19 were much younger than White British patients who tested positive:
  - the majority of BAME patients aged 40-64 years old
  - the majority of White British patients aged 65-84 years old

# Ethnicity and COVID-19 testing



Ethnicity (2 <sup>nd</sup> level)	No.	%
	126	5.7%
African	31	1.4%
Any other Asian background	38	1.7%
Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	9	0.4%
Any other ethnic group	49	2.2%
Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background	9	0.4%
Any other White background	80	3.6%
Bangladeshi	1	0.0%
<b>British</b>	1599	<b>72.2%</b>
Caribbean	4	0.2%
Chinese	4	0.2%
Indian	66	3.0%
Irish	8	0.4%
No ethnicity information	170	<b>7.7%</b>
Pakistani	9	0.4%
White and Asian	8	0.4%
White and Black African	3	0.1%
All BAME	319	<b>14.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2214</b>	

4% points higher than 2011 census

Cases since June

“British” is the term used in the PHE tool. This is the second level, with White being the parent level.

# Summary

- In the 2011 census, Kent had lower %BAME than the South East, Medway had lower %BAME than England, but some wards have  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their population
- It is surprisingly hard to get key data by ethnicity
- Rates of social service use higher in BAME groups, strange pattern in Medway
- Too many recorded as unknown in hospital data
- Rapid increase in admission rates could indicate change in population denominators, or rapid increase in need
- Ethnicity not recorded on death certificate – limits analyses
- COVID-19 admission proportions similar to population estimates
- COVID-19 testing: greater proportion of cases than population estimates, but relatively large proportion unknown