

WARRINGTON

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

7

Inequalities, Ethnicity and Populations in Greater Need

This section identifies some of the other determinants of inequalities in health and well-being such as Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and service type.

7. Inequalities, Ethnicity and Populations in Greater Need

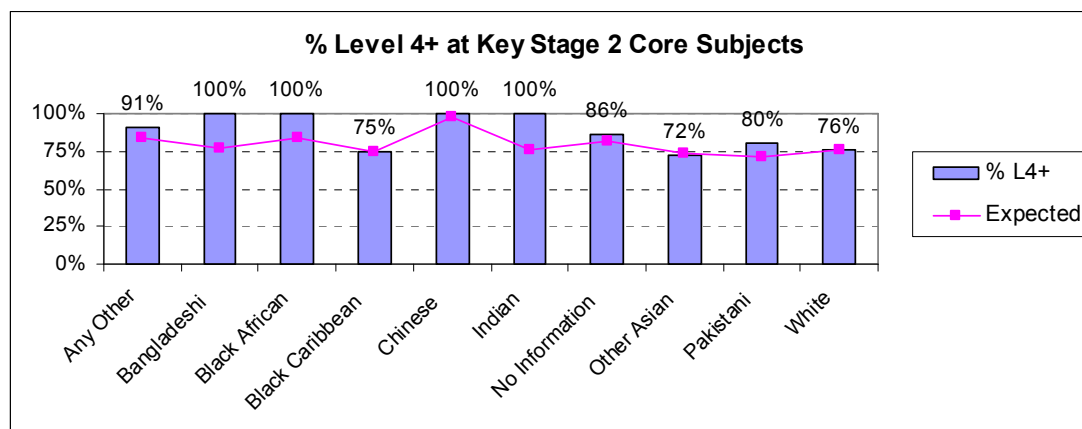
Throughout the various sections of this JSNA, inequalities in health and well-being have been identified. The focus has been predominantly on describing inequalities that exist at a geographic level. There are many other determinants of health and health inequalities other than where a person lives. The impact of age on individual and population health has been described in section 6. This section looks at some of the other determinants.

7.1 Ethnicity and Educational Attainment

The numbers of ethnic minority pupils in Warrington, while growing, are still very low. We therefore need to be quite cautious when evaluating the performance of ethnic minority pupils. Overall, there do not appear to be any serious issues with ethnic minority pupil performance in Warrington. Indeed, many groups are performing above the level of the white pupils. Where an ethnic group is underperforming this may relate to language support and may require further investigation.

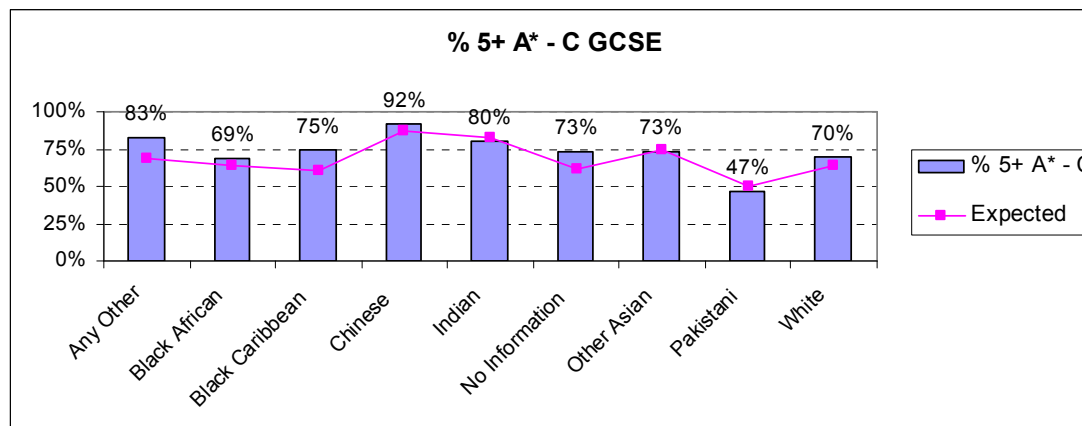
Key Stage 2: 76% of white pupils attained Level 4+ in all three core subjects (English, Maths and Science). All other groups, except the Black-Caribbean group (75%) and Other Asian group (72%), performed above this level. Please note that the Black-Caribbean group includes mixed heritage pupils. Chart 7.1 shows achievements at Key Stage 2 against expectations, by ethnic group.

Chart 7.1: % of pupils achieving Level 4+ in KS2 in the core subjects by ethnicity.



Key Stage 4: Chart 7.2 presents attainment of 5+ A*-C passes at GCSE. As the chart illustrates achievements of most ethnic groups were very close to the expected for that group. 70% of white pupils attained 5+ A*-C grades. Most BME groups, performed above this level.

Chart 7.2: % of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C GCSE by ethnicity.



7.2 Ethnic Profile of Social Care Users

People from all ethnic backgrounds should have equal opportunities to receive care services and these services should be responsive to all cultural needs. The representation from BME groups is a particular focus as these groups have been under represented in the past. In order to ensure there are no cultural barriers to accessing services, Warrington regularly monitors and compares uptake from different ethnic groups. Uptake figures presented in tables in this section are expressed as a ratio. Ideally the ratio of service users should be approximately 1. A ratio much below 1 would suggest not enough people BME groups are using the service, much above 1 would imply BME groups may be over represented.

7.2.1: Ethnic Profile of Physically and Sensory Disabled Service Users aged 18-64

As at 31st January 2008, 2% of the service users receiving a community based service aged 18-64 because of a physical or sensory disability were from a BME group.

Table 7.1: Ethnic Profile of Physically and Sensory Disabled Service Users aged 18-64

	Percentage of users
Percentage service users from BME group	2.0%
Percentage of population from BME group	2.2% ¹
Ratio of service users from BME group to population from BME group	0.9

January's figure of 0.9 suggests that we are appropriately representing service users from BME groups

7.2.2 Ethnic Profile of Learning Disabled Service Users aged 18-64

As at 31st January 2008, 2.5% of the service users receiving a community based service aged 18-64 with a learning disability were from BME groups. The ratio of 1.1 suggests that BME groups are appropriately represented.

Table 7.2: Ethnic Profile of Learning Disabled Service Users aged 18-64

	Percentage of users
Percentage service users from BME group	2.5%
Percentage of population from BME group	2.2%
Ratio of service users from BME group to population from BME group	1.1

7.2.3 Ethnic Profile of Mental Health Service Users aged 18-64

As at 31st January 2008, 1% of the service users receiving community based services aged 18-64 with mental health needs were from a BME group. January's ratio of 0.5 suggests that BME groups are currently under represented within the service.

¹ Source:

http://w2kwebint/dev/council/publications/census_tables/Standard%20Theme%20Tables%20Warrington%20Borough/STANDARD%20THEME%20TABLES%20WARRINGTON%20BOROUGH%20INDEX.htm

Table 7.3: Ethnic Profile of Mental Health Service Users aged 18-64

	Percentage of Users
Percentage service users from BME group	1%
Percentage of population from BME group	2.2%
Ratio of service users from BME group to population from BME group	0.5

7.2.4: Ethnic Profile of Direct Payment Service Users aged 18-64

A direct payment is a option offered whereby a service user can choose to receive a cash payment to purchase their own care, instead of receiving care direct from the authority. As at 31st January 2008, 2.5% of service users receiving Direct Payments were from a BME Group

Table 7.4: Ethnic profile of Direct Payment service users

	Percentage of users
Percentage Direct Payment Users from BME group	2.5%
Percentage of population from BME group	1.8% ²
Ratio of service users from BME group to population from BME group	1.4

The ratio of 1.4 suggests a slight over representation of service users from BME groups. This is consistent with national trends and suggests people from BME group are more likely to choose Direct Payments. This may be due to cultural preferences.

² Source:

http://w2kwebint/dev/council/publications/census_tables/Standard%20Theme%20Tables%20Warrington%20Borough/STANDARD%20THEME%20TABLES%20WARRINGTON%20BOROUGH%20INDEX.htm