Annual Service User Equality Report 2024/25

NHS
Leicestershire Partnership
NHS Trust

Introduction

Patient data from 1st April 2024 – 31st March 2025 is summarised below with respect to protected characteristics of age, ethnicity, and sex.

This report is intended to be a **starting point** for services to see themes relating to their patient demographics. It is expected that services wanting to enable **access** to their services and provide **culturally sensitive** care will then look more deeply into their own patient data and how this compares to local demographics (with support from the Information and EDI teams).

The term "Ethnic and Cultural Minority (ECM)" is used to refer to people of ethnic minority backgrounds who are not white. It is also relevant to consider "White – Other" groups who can experience disadvantage in society by not being White British.

Age and sex are known for virtually **100%** of patients.

Ethnicity is known for **90.9%** of patients, up from 89.4% last year.

Other protected characteristics are given an overview but not analysed in depth in this report, due to incomplete data:

- Religion/belief is known for **37.1%** of patients, up from 32.3% last year.

- Sexual orientation is known for **20.8%** of patients with a further 10.8% recorded as "unsure", up from 18.4% and 8.1% last year.

Data is not available for disability, gender reassignment or pregnancy/maternity.

For notes on the data used, click here.

Patient and service user demographic information is fundamental to service provision, accessibility, and suitability. LPT has put equality demographics at the heart of service planning in the following ways:

Patient & Carer Race Equity Framework (PCREF), working with the Leicester African Heritage Alliance and other stakeholders to explore drivers for racial inequalities in mental health, and how we can combat these.

The **Equality Delivery System** is a framework which allows us to demonstrate how we are meeting key EDI competencies across 3 domains relating to both patients and staff (commissioned services across LLR, health and wellbeing, and inclusive leadership).

Our **Quality Account** prioritises and monitors key EDI performance indicators

Our **Health Inequalities** priority has driven work into "Did Not Attend" data which services can use to address DNA rates.

Our **Youth Advisory Board (YAB)** is made up of young people who use their expertise to influence service developments.

Our **Inclusive Decision-Making Framework** provides a toolkit for services to complete meaningful Equality Impact Assessments.

Culture of Care quality improvement work, which has a key focus on inclusivity in the context of improving patient services and workplace cultures.

The **Reasonable Adjustments Digital Flag** makes sure we record accessible information needs for patients and carers on the patient record.

The **Patient Experience and Engagement team** engages, involves, and supports patients, carers, and families with involvement, feedback, health education and more.

E-learning is available for all staff on the **Accessible Information Standard (AIS) and Reasonable Adjustments Digital Flag**. All colleagues are responsible for the AIS, the principles of which are to: **Identify, Record, Flag, Share** and **Meet** patients' and carers' accessibility requirements.

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2024/25 Annual Service User Equality Report

1. Demographics

2. Restrictive Interventions

3. Accessible Information Standard

4. Case Studies: Good Practice

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Appendix: Data Sources & Notes

How to use this report:

- Go into presentation mode

- Blue slides show the core data for each topic. Click to access each topic using the blue buttons.

- Each topic slide has buttons on the right-hand side where you can access more detailed data if required.

- Click Home Page or Back to return to a previous page.

Demographics: Trust-wide and Directorate data

LPT's patient population is more likely to be of **an ethnic or cultural minority background**, **LGB+**, **female**, and **atheist** than the general population. The percentage of patients recorded as Christian appears to be very low. This may reflect an issue in how religious belief is recorded in SystmOne. Also, the majority of patients have no religious belief recorded for them, so percentages are not necessarily accurate.

In general, **CHS** patients are older than **DMH/FYPCLDA** patients, meaning they are less likely to be from ethnic or cultural minority backgrounds. Younger people are more likely to be ethnically diverse across LLR.

FYPCLDA patients are more likely to be female because a proportion of their patients are mothers who are under the **Healthy Together** service. CHS patients are more likely to be female because women tend to live longer, and therefore have need of CHS **services for older people**.

	LPT	CHS	DMH	FYPCLDA	LLR
Female	**56.2%**	**57.0%**	**55.7%**	**56.8%**	**50.5%**
Ethnic & Cultural Minority (ECM)	**29.6%**	**20.2%**	**21.2%**	**40.2%**	**27.5%**
Religious					
• Atheist	55.0%	48.8%	60.0%	57.1%	**36.5%**
• Christian	3.5%	6.3%	5.9%	2.1%	**41.5%**
• Muslim	19.1%	13.9%	12.5%	21.8%	**9.7%**
• Hindu	12.4%	17.7%	8.2%	10.9%	**8.7%**
• Sikh	4.2%	4.6%	3.0%	4.1%	**2.7%**
• Other	5.8%	8.6%	10.5%	4.0%	**0.9%**
LGB+	**3.7%**	**2.2%**	**7.9%**	**3.7%**	**3.0%**

Detail by directorate →

Gender

Ethnicity

Gender

Ethnicity

Gender

Ethnicity

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Service	Gender Split
Continence Nursing Service	Female – 65.9%
Heart Failure Service	Male – 60.2%
Lymphoedema Service Non Cancer	Female – 71.8%
Phlebotomy	Female – 62.1%
Physiotherapy	Female – 61.3%
Podiatry UHL	Male – 61.3%
Speech Therapy UHL (no clear gender split is seen for Inpatients)	Male – 69.6%

What the data shows

Services where there are more male/female patients accessing care are given in the table. Services with fewer than 11 people accessing them are not included.

Some services will tend to be accessed more by men or women due to clinical needs impacting one sex more than then other. For example, lymphoedema and continence issues are more likely to impact women.

Where services observe their data shows a trend that cannot be explained by clinical need, this should be explored further.

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Demographics: gender
Directorate of Mental Health

Service	Gender Split
AMH Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Service	Male – 75.6%
AMH Out Of Area Beds	Male – 67.4%
Armed Forces Community Support	Male – 94.4%
Assertive Outreach Community	Male – 62.8%
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/Myalgic Encephalomyelitis	Female – 69.1%
Cognitive Behavioural Psychotherapy	Female – 63.5%
Community and Outpatients Forensic Team	Male – 87.7%
Dynamic Psychotherapy Service	Female – 73.7%

Service	Gender Split
Homeless Service	Male – 70.2%
Integrated Care Mental Health Nurses (City only)	Female – 66.0%
Medical Psychology	Female – 69.8%
MHSOP - Organic Assessment	Female – 61.2%
MHSOP Outpatient Service	Female – 61.2%
NHS LLR Psychological Therapies	Female – 76.2%
Personality Disorder Service	Female – 80.2%
LLR Perinatal Mental Health Service	Female – 99.9%
Maternal Mental Health Service	Female – 100%

What the data shows

Services where there are more male/female patients accessing care are given in the table. Services with fewer than 11 people accessing them are not included.

Women are more likely to access Personality Disorders services, and Psychotherapy services. Men are more likely to access the Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion service, Forensic Team, and the Homeless service.

Where services observe their data shows a trend that cannot be explained by clinical need, this should be explored further.

Service	Gender Split
PIER	Male – 60.6%
Primary Care MH Practitioners	Female – 61.3%
Smokefree Service	Male – 61.5%

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Demographics: gender
Families, Young People & Children's services, Learning Disabilities & Autism

Service	Gender Split
Adult Autism Assessment Service	Female – 60.3%
Audiology	Male – 62.4%
CAMHS – Central Access Point	Female – 62.5%
CAMHS - Eating Disorders	Female – 74.4%
CAMHS - Learning Disability Service	Male – 71.2%
CAMHS Access Team	Female – 60.0%
CAMHS Crisis and Home Treatment	Female – 70.2%
CAMHS- Outpatient & Community	Female – 60.0%
CAMHS Primary Mental Health Contract	Female – 67.2%

Service	Gender Split
Care Navigation	Male – 61.6%
Childrens Continence Service	Male – 64.7%
Childrens Neurodevelopmental Service	Male – 77.2%
Childrens Occupational Therapy	Male – 64.2%
Childrens SALT	Male – 67.2%
Diana Childrens Community Nursing	Male – 61.2%
Diana Complex Care Team	Male – 60.0%
Eating Disorders Service - Community	Female – 88.3%
Eating Disorders Service - Inpatients	Female – 94.9%
Learning Disability & Autism Dynamic Support Pathway Hub	Male – 64.1%
LLR Home Visit Immunisation Service	Male – 67.2%

What the data shows

Services where there are more male/female patients accessing care are given in the table. Services with fewer than 11 people accessing them are not included.

Girls are more likely to access CAMHS services; men and boys are more likely to access LD services.

Where services observe their data shows a trend that cannot be explained by clinical need, this should be explored further.

Healthy Together is not included here because of the disproportionate number of female patients, as mothers are covered under Health Visiting services.

Service	Gender Split
Mental Health Support Team for Schools	Female – 60.3%
Paediatric Medical Services	Male – 63.7%
Service Co-ordination - Complex Needs	Male – 63.9%
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	Male – 64.7%

What the data shows

Patient demographic data is compared to Census 2021 data for LLR, to determine if our patients are representative of our local population. This helps us see if there are communities who are more likely to be referred to certain services, or less likely, and also how likely certain communities are to access our services. **NOTE: Comparison datasets have been chosen from census groups that most closely match the target population of the service, where possible.**

Fewer patients than expected = fewer people from this group access the service than would be expected given the number of people in the population. i.e. this group is under-represented. The opposite is true for groups with more patients than expected, where there are more patients from that group than would be expected given the population size, i.e. the group is over-represented. The most significant over/under representations are highlighted in the table.

Overall trends:
- Fewer Black – African, Asian – Indian and White – Other people attend many CHS services, than expected based on population figures.
- White – British people are over-represented across many services; some of this can be explained by the fact that older people are more likely to require some of these services, and they are more likely to be White British than the general population.

Click here to see the Census datasets we have compared patient data to.

Services for adults	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Community Hospitals Inpatient Service	Asian - Indian (8.9%) Black - African (0.5%) Other Ethnic Group (0.4%)	White - British (83.4%)
Community Nursing	Asian - Indian (9.7%) Black - African (0.5%) White - Other (3.4%)	White - British (81.1%)
Community Therapy	Asian - Chinese (0.1%) Black - African (0.5%) White - Other (3.3%)	White - British (77.5%)
Continence Nursing Service	White - Other (2.6%)	White - British (75.3%)
Heart Failure Service	Asian - Indian (10.8%) Black - African (0.6%) White - Other (3.1%)	White - British (80.1%)
Integrated Specialist Community Palliative Care	Asian - Indian (9.0%) White - Other (3.5%)	White - British (81.2%)
Lymphoedema Service		White - British (74.1%)
Phlebotomy	Asian - Bangladeshi (0.2%) Asian - Chinese (0.1%) Asian - Indian (10.6%) Black - African (0.3%) Other Ethnic Group (0.5%) White - Other (3.3%)	White - British (81.2%)
Podiatry UHL	Asian - Indian (9.3%)	White - British (79.3%)
Respiratory Specialist Service	Asian - Indian (5.8%) White - Other (2.5%)	White - British (85.8%) White - Irish (1.7%)
Speech Therapy	Asian - Indian (11.5%) Black - African (0.6%) Other Ethnic Group (0.7%)	White - British (77.7%)
Speech Therapy Community Inpatient	Asian - Indian (9.8%) White - Other (3.3%)	White - British (82.2%)
Speech Therapy UHL		White - British (80.4%)
Speech Therapy UHL Inpatient	White - Other (2.9%)	Asian - Other (2.9%) White - British (74.8%)
Stroke & Neuro	White - Other (3.5%)	White - British (73.9%)
The Falls Clinic Program	Asian - Indian (10.3%) Other Ethnic Group (0.6%) White - Other (3.5%)	White - British (81.0%)
Tissue Viability	Asian - Indian (6.1%) Other Ethnic Group (0.5% White - Other (3.0%)	White - British (86.9%)

Services for all	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
LLR Virtual Ward	Black - African (1.3%) Other Ethnic Groups (0.9%)	Asian - Other (2.5%)
Physiotherapy	Asian - Indian (11.1%) Black - African (1.1%)	Asian - Other (2.5%) White - British (73.5%) White - Other (5.6%)
Podiatry	Black - African (1.0%) Other Ethnic Group (1.0%)	
Single Point of Access (SPA)	Asian - Chinese (0.1%) Black - African (0.7%) Other Ethnic Group (0.6%)	White - British (77.6%)

Services for adults, county only	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
LTC Breathlessness Rehabilitation Service	Asian - Indian (2.2%)	White - British (91.0%)

What the data shows

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Click here to see the Census datasets we have compared our patient data to.

Fewer patients than expected = fewer people from this group access the service than would be expected given the number of people in the population. i.e. this group is under-represented. The opposite is true for groups with more patients than expected, where there are more patients from that group than would be expected given the population size, i.e. the group is over-represented. The most significant over/under representations are highlighted in the table.

Overall trends:
- More Black people than expected due to population figures attend many DMH services. Asian – Indian people are under-represented in many DMH services. However, Asian – Other (not Indian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, or Pakistani) are over-represented in some services.
- There are thought to be many societal reasons for this including lack of access of ECM patients to mental health services until crisis stage. This is central to our PCREF work.
- White – British people are over-represented in MHSOP services, especially in-reach. This can be at least partly explained by the fact that these services are mostly accessed by older people, who are more likely to be White British than the general population.

Services for all	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
All Aged CAP Team	Asian - Indian (15.0%)	Asian - Other (2.7%); White - Other (5.8%); White - British (70.9%)
Clinical Neuropsychology		Asian - Other (4.1%)
Mental Health Liaison Service	Asian - Indian (9.4%)	White - Other (5.6%); White - British (70.8%)

Services for adults (1)	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
MHSOP - Functional Assessment	Asian - Indian (10.4%), Black - African (0.5%)	White - British (83.8%)
MHSOP - Memory Clinics	Asian - Indian (11.4%)	White - British (77.8%)
MHSOP - Organic Assessment		White - British (85.8%)
MHSOP Community Teams	Asian - Indian (7.4%) Other Ethnic Group (0.5%) White - Other (3.3%)	White - British (83.8%)
MHSOP In-Reach	Asian - Indian (3.6%) White - Other (2.8%)	White - British (90.5%)
MHSOP Outpatient Service	Asian - Indian (8.0%) White - Other (2.2%)	White - British (84.8%)
MHSOP Unscheduled Care Service	Asian - Indian (10.3%) Black - African (0.4%) Other Ethnic Group (0.7%)	White - British (79.7%)

Services for adults (2)

Services for adults (2)	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Female PICU	White - British (66.7%)	
Male PICU	White - British (50.0%)	
Adult Mental Health Acute Recovery Team	White - British (65.1%)	
Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Service	Asian - Indian (5.8%)	Asian - Indian (17.9%) Black - African (2.7%) Black - Other (1.7%) Black - Caribbean (1.6%) Mixed - Other (1.5%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (3.2%) White - Other (5.9%)
Mental Health Urgent Care Hub	Asian - Indian (7.7%)	Asian - Other (2.4%) Mixed - Other (1.3%) Mixed - White and Black African (1.4%)
PAVE		White - British (75.0%)
Rehab Community Transitional Support Team	Asian - Indian (11.6%)	
Armed Forces Community Support		White - British (87.0%)
ARMS		White - British (76.1%)
Assertive Outreach Community	White - British (51.9%)	
Chronic Fatigue/ME		White - British (87.1%)
CMHT & Outpatients	Asian - Indian (9.2%)	Asian - Other (2.7%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (1.8%)
Cognitive Behavioural Psychotherapy	Asian - Indian (7.9%)	White - British (77.9%)
Community and Outpatients Forensic Team	White - British (54.2%)	
Dynamic Psychotherapy Service	Asian - Indian (7.5%)	White - British (79.2%)
Frequent Attender Service	White - British (66.1%)	White - Other (11.9%)
General Psychiatry Acute Inpatients	White - British (56.9%)	Asian - Other (2.8%) Black - African (4.3%) Black - Other (1.5%) Mixed - Other (2.6%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (1.7%) White - Other (6.7%)
Homeless Service	White - British (65.4%)	Asian - Other (4.0%) Black - African (4.0%) White - Other (7.1%)
Huntington's Disease Community		White - British (82.2%)

Services for adults (2)	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Integrated Care Mental Health Nurses	White - British (56.5%)	White - Other (5.7%) Asian - Other (2.2%)
LLR Perinatal Mental Health Service	Asian - Indian (8.5%) White - Other (3.5%)	Asian - Pakistani (2.6%) Mixed - Other (1.6%)
Maternal Mental Health Service	Asian - Indian (6.3%)	White - British (76.7%)
Medical Psychology	White - British (65.5%)	Asian - Other (2.7%) Black - African (3.9%) Black - Other (1.3%)
Mental Health and Employment service (Individual Placement and Support)		Asian - Other (3.6%) Black - African (5.3%) Asian - Pakistani (3.4%) Asian - Other (2.7%) Black - African (2.8%) Mixed - White & Black African (1.2%)
Mental Health Facilitator	Asian - Indian (8.1%)	White - Other (5.8%)
Mental Health Response Vehicle	Asian - Indian (7.2%)	
NHS LLR Psychological Therapies		White - British (76.5%)
Personality Disorder Service		White - British (88.8%) Asian - Other (3.7%) Asian - Bangladeshi (2.6%) Asian - Pakistani (2.4%) Black - African (5.3%) Mixed White & Black African (3.3%) Other Ethnic Group (2.8%)
PIER	White - British (52.2%)	White - Other (6.5%)
Place of Safety Assessment Unit	Asian - Indian (11.9%) White - British (52.2%)	White - Other (7.9%)
Police street triage car	Asian - Indian (10.0%) White - British (67.0%)	Black - Caribbean (2.1%) White - Other (6.5%)
Primary Care MH Practitioners	Asian - Indian (9.0%); Black - African (0.6%)	White - British (76.5%)
Smokefree Service	Asian - Indian (9.4%); White - British (58.7%)	Black - African (3.2%) Black - Caribbean (2.7%) Mixed - Other (3.0%) White - Other (8.0%)
SPA Acute Assessment and CRHT	Asian - Indian (8.3%)	Mixed - White & Black African (1.1%)

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Overall trends:
- Asian people are under-represented in CAMHS, but there are more Asian patients than would be expected given population figures in other services such as Phlebotomy and Dietetics.
- In services aimed mostly at young people, ECM groups are over-represented because of the ethnic diversity of this age group. For instance, Healthy Together services are universally available to all babies and their mothers, regardless of ethnicity, so the under-representation of White British people in these services indicates a diverse target population, rather than a lack of access for White British patients.
- Individual services should consider their own data, to establish if there are communities who need to be more actively engaged with in the context of local needs and populations.

Services for all	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Care Navigation	Asian - Indian (9.6%)	Black - African (3.5%) Black - Other (1.2%) Mixed - Other (2.3%) Mixed - White and Black African (1.9%) Mixed - White and Black Caribbean (3.3%)
LNDS & HENS	Asian - Indian (11.5%) Black - African (1.0%)	White - British (73.6%)
Paediatric Medical Services	Asian - Indian (7.0%)	White - British (71.6%)
Specialist Autism Team		White - British (85.3%)

Location-specific	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
0-19 Healthy Child Programme Leics City	Asian - Chinese (0.2%) White - British (20.8%)	Asian - Other (6.2%) Asian - Pakistani (5.5%) Black - African (9.4%) Mixed - Other (2.8%) Mixed - White & Black African (1.9%)
Healthy Together 0-11 Leics County	White - British (69.1%)	Asian - Other (2.7%) Asian - Indian (8.6%) Asian - Pakistani (1.7%) Black - African (2.9%) Mixed - Other (2.0%) Mixed - White & Black African (1.3%)
Healthy Together 0-11 Rutland	White - British (85.0%)	Asian - Other (1.6%) Black - African (1.7%) Mixed - White & Black African (1.2%) White - Other (4.1%)

Services for children (1)

Services for children (1)	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Audiology	Other ethnic group (1.6%)	White - Other (5.9%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (3.1%)
CAMHS – Central Access Point	Asian - Indian (5.4%)	White - British (74.0%)
CAMHS - Eating Disorders	Asian - Indian (8.0%)	White - British (74.7%)
CAMHS - Inpatient Service		White - British (65.0%)
CAMHS - Learning Disability Service		
CAMHS - Young Peoples Team		White - British (69.9%)
CAMHS Access Team	Asian - Other (1.0%) Asian - Indian (4.5%) Other ethnic group (1.0%)	White - British (79.0%)
CAMHS Crisis and Home Treatment	Asian - Indian (5.6%) Black - African (1.3%)	White - Other (7.3%) White - British (72.0%)
CAMHS Intensive Community Support Team		White - British (73.1%)
CAMHS- Outpatient & Community	Asian - Indian (3.6%)	White - British (80.5%)
CAMHS Paediatric Psychology	Asian - Indian (9.2%)	White - British (70.2%)
CAMHS Primary Mental Health Contract		Asian - Indian (19.7%)
Child And Family Support Service (CAFSS)		White - British (65.0%)
Childrens Continence Service	Asian - Indian (9.6%)	Asian - Other (5.0%) Asian - Pakistani (4.6%) White - Other (5.7%)
Childrens Neurodevelopmental Service	Asian - Indian (2.4%) Asian - Pakistani (0.9%) Black - African (1.3%) Other ethnic groups (1.3%)	White - British (82.1%)
Childrens Occupational Therapy	Asian - Indian (9.3%) Black - African (1.5%) Other ethnic groups (1.3%)	Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (2.9%) White - British (68.2%)
Childrens Phlebotomy	White - British (35.7%)	Asian - Other (4.6%) Asian - Bangladeshi (2.8%) Asian - Indian (28.0%) Asian - Pakistani (5.4%) Mixed - Other (2.4%) White - Other (6.9%)
Childrens Physiotherapy	White - British (51.7%)	Asian - Other (7.4%) White - Other (7.4%)
Childrens Respiratory Physiotherapy	White - British (46.7%)	White - Other (10.3%)

Services for children (2)

Services for children (2)	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Childrens SALT	Other ethnic group (1.6%)	Asian - Other (3.8%) White - Other (5.7%)
Childrens SALT - UHL		White - British (54.4%)
Diana - Special School - Ashmount		White - British (79.7%)
Diana - Special School - Birchwood		White - British (87.1%)
Diana - Special School - Birkett House		
Diana - Special School - Dorothy Goodman		White - British (79.0%)
Diana - Special School - Forest Way		White - British (91.1%)
Diana Childrens Community Nursing	White - British (54.0%)	Asian - Other (4.6%) Mixed - Other (2.7%) White - Other (6.7%)
Diana Complex Care Team	White - British (52.6%)	
Diana Transitions(City)	White - British (37.1%)	
LLR Home Visit Immunisation Service		White - British (83.3%)
Looked After Children	Asian - Indian (2.6%)	Asian - Other (4.9%) Mixed - Other (2.4%) Mixed - White & Black African (2.2%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (3.9%) White - British (67.4%)
Mental Health Support Team for Schools	Asian - Indian (10.2%) Black - African (1.8%); Other ethnic groups (1.3%)	White - British (69.8%)
Nutrition and Dietetic Service - County Paediatric Weight Management		White - Other (6.4%) White - British (78.7%)
Paediatric Safeguarding Medicals	Asian - Indian (9.7%)	Black - African (5.4%)
Service Co-ordination - Complex Needs	White - British (32.5%)	Asian - Other (21.7%) Asian - Indian (19.3%)
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	Asian - Indian (8.5%) Black - African (2.4%) Other ethnic groups (1.6%)	Mixed - White & Black African (1.8%) White - British (66.9%)

Click here to see the Census datasets we have compared our patient data to.

Services for adults	Fewer patients than expected	More patients than expected
Adult Autism Assessment Service		White - British (79.8%)
Adult Learning Disability Health Short break	White - British (66.7%)	
Dietetics - Adult /Integrated Weight Management	White - British (34.1%)	Asian - Indian (21.5%) Asian - Pakistani (5.2%) Black - African (6.3%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean (5.6%) Other ethnic groups (4.8%) White - Other (7.4%)
Eating Disorders Service - Community	Asian - Indian (3.7%)	White - British (79.2%)
Eating Disorders Service - Inpatients		White - British (87.5%)
LD Community Team	Asian - Indian (11.8%)	Asian - Other (3.6%) White - Other (6.3%)
LD Crist	Asian - Indian (8.4%)	White - British (75.5%)
LD Forensic Service		White - British (86.7%)
LD Primary Care Liaison Nursing Team	Asian - Indian (9.1%)	White - Other (7.1%)
Learning Disability & Autism Discharge Hub		
Learning Disability & Autism Dynamic Support Pathway Hub		White - British (77.4%)
LNDS & HENS – LOROS		White - British (77.3%)

Click here to see the Census datasets we have compared our patient data to.

Restrictive Practice

The likelihood of different patient groups to experience restrictive practice is detailed below. This data helps us understand if there are some demographic groups who are more or less likely to be subject to such practices, and whether this reflects clinical need, or other factors.
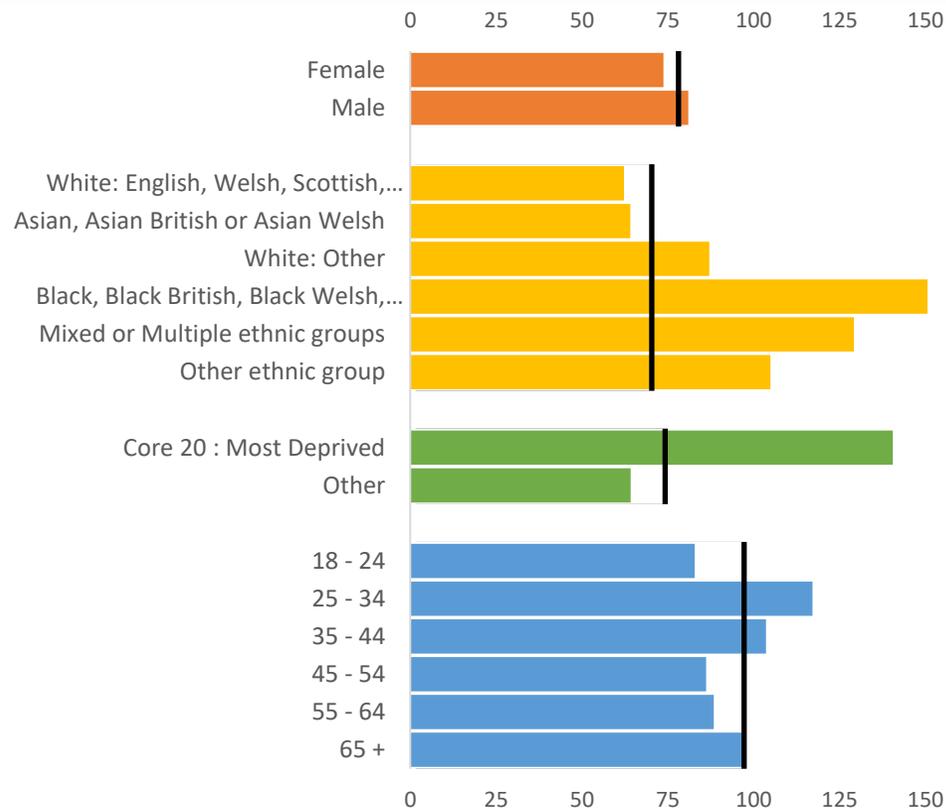
Children and young people's access of mental health services is also detailed, by demographic group.

[Number of patients detained under the Mental Health Act 1983, as a rate per 100,000 population](#)

[Number of restrictive interventions as a rate per 1,000 occupied bed days](#)

[Number of children and young people accessing NHS funded secondary mental health services, as a rate per 1,000 population](#)

Number of patients detained under the Mental Health Act 1983, as a rate per 100,000 population
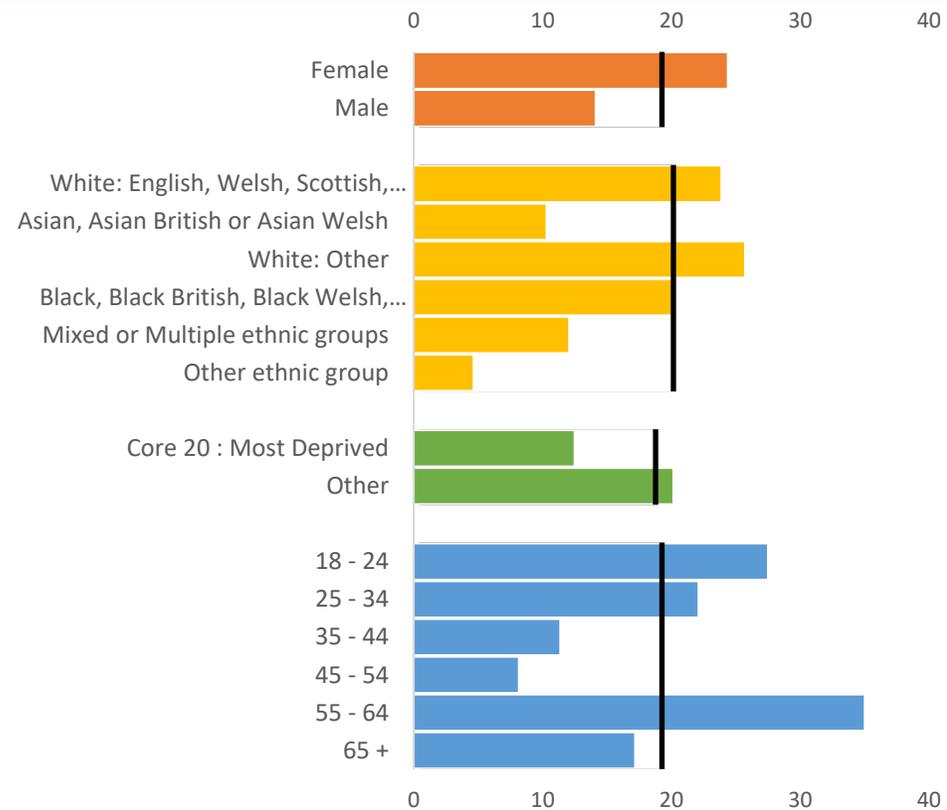

Black people are the most likely ethnic group to be detained under the MHA, followed by people of Mixed ethnicity.

Men are slightly more likely than women to be detained.

Deprivation is a very strong indicator of likelihood of being detained, as those who live in the most deprived areas of LLR are significantly more likely to be detained under the MHA.

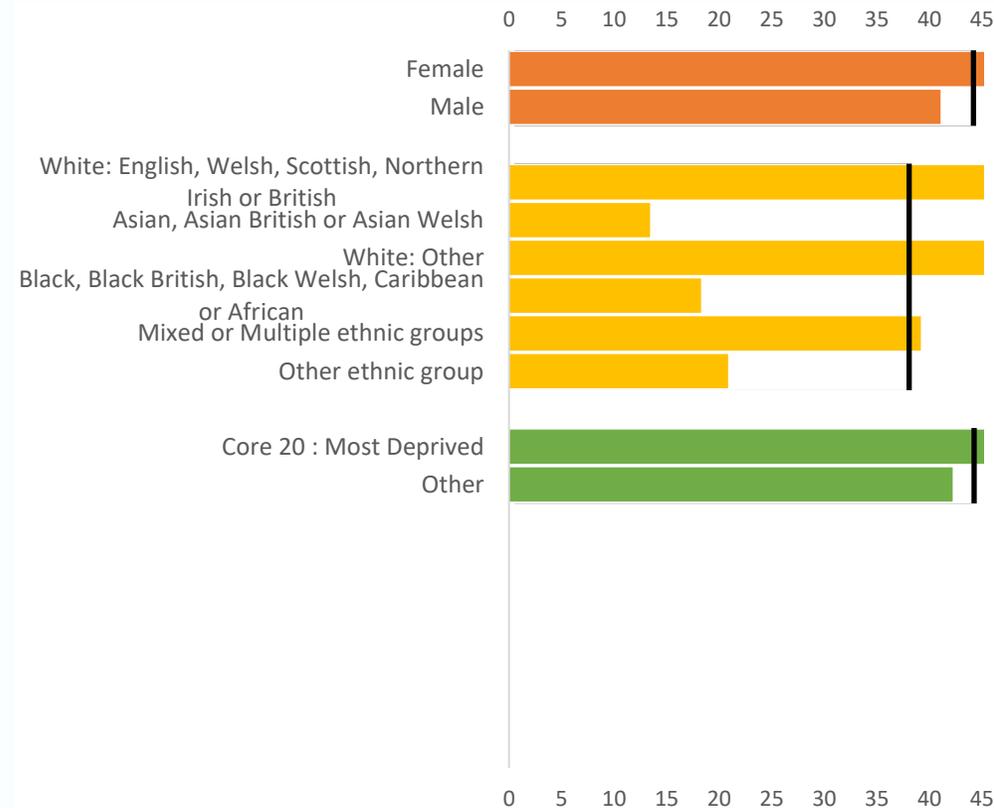# Number of restrictive interventions as a rate per 1,000 occupied bed days

White people are subject to more incidences of restrictive interventions per 1000 occupied bed days.

Women are subject to more restrictive interventions than men.

One person being subject to multiple restrictive interventions during their inpatient stay will be counted more than once.

Older (55 – 64) and younger (18 – 24) people are the age groups who experience the most restrictive interventions.

Number of children and young people accessing NHS funded secondary mental health services, as a rate per 1,000 population

White/Mixed, female children and young people are more likely to access NHS funded secondary mental health services.

Asian, Black and Other ethnic groups are least likely.

Those living in deprived areas are slightly more likely to access these services.

Accessible Information Standard (Reasonable Adjustments Digital Flag)
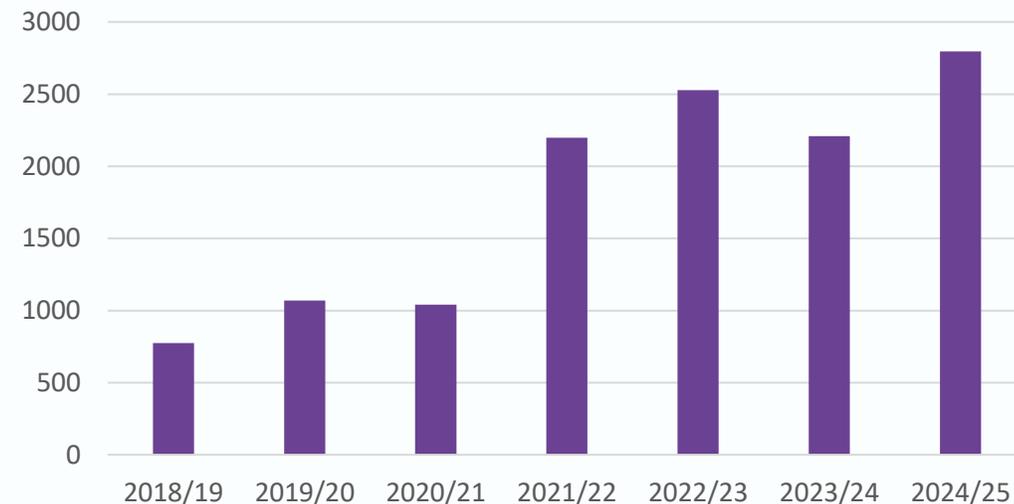
What the data shows

The overall count of service users with a need identified under the Accessible Information Standard has increased since last year, with 2796 patients having reasonable adjustments recorded for them, compared to 2208 last year. This upward trend is positive for our patients and carers:

- It means more colleagues are asking the question about what communication adjustments are needed.
- This helps us to meet the needs of our patients and their carers.
- Accessible information means patients are informed about their care, understand their options, and can make decisions where necessary.
- Ultimately, accessible information improves health literacy.

In March 2025, the Accessible Information Standard section of the patient record was replaced by the Reasonable Adjustments Digital Flag. This should be used to record any accessibility requirement for patients and their carers. Training can be found on ULearn.

Number of patients with reasonable adjustments recorded

Bar chart showing number of patients with reasonable adjustments recorded by year: 2018/19 ~780, 2019/20 ~1070, 2020/21 ~1040, 2021/22 ~2210, 2022/23 ~2530, 2023/24 ~2210, 2024/25 ~2790.

Case Studies – examples of inclusive healthcare

The **Podiatry** service finds that Muslim patients are at particular risk of returning to the service for foot problems that can be self-managed, often due to footwear. This causes ongoing problems such as callus / corns as well as musculoskeletal problems. A questionnaire has been developed to be shared among the Muslim community, and hopefully wider. The aim is to identify patient barriers to self-management and understand their expectations.

In DMH, we have established a multi-agency working group to proactively focus on **mental health detentions** of individuals from the Black community. This work is intended to improve the experience of mental health act assessments and identify opportunities to increase culturally relevant advocacy.

We have also commenced a project to better understand barriers to accessing psychological therapies for people from diverse communities, initiating a partnership with three **Voluntary Sector organisations** to deliver focus groups and identify potential solutions to make care more accessible.

With Inclusion Healthcare, we have been focusing on improving access to appointments of people who are **homeless or face severe and multiple disadvantage**. A focus group was held with service users to get their views which has led to recommendations for service delivery.

The **Learning Disabilities & Autism Health Equity Lead** together with the **Primary Care Liaison Nurse Team** have led on a significant number of quality improvement projects over the past year including improving access to vaccinations, developing a LLR Friendly Practice Award and a GP learning disability ambassador network. A LDA health equity champions network has been established with over 100 people from local neighbourhoods; and held network events throughout the year to challenge discrimination through sharing good practice and inspiring people to take positive action*.

Notes on Data

Where data relates to groups of 11 or fewer patients, this has been redacted to protect identities.

Comparison datasets have been chosen from census groups that most closely match the target population, where possible.

- Children's services – compared to the census data of people aged 24 and under (data for children only is not available)
- Adult services – compared to the census data of people aged 25 and older (data for adults only is not available)
- Services open to all – compared to overall census data for people of all ages
- For **Healthy Together** services, patient data is compared to Census 2021 data for **Leicester, Leicestershire, or Rutland** as applicable.

Click here to see the Census datasets.

Roma/Irish Traveller/Gypsy appear as separate categories in the census, but are assumed to be under "Any Other White background" in patient data. Arab is a separate category in the census but is assumed to be under "Any other ethnic background" in patient data.

Small ethnicity groups
Over rep = 1% or more than the census comparison dataset
Under rep = 1% or less than the census comparison dataset (or 0.5% if subtracting 1% would take it below 0)

Larger ethnicity groups (White British/Asian Indian)
Over rep = 3% or more than the census comparison dataset
Under rep = 3% or less than the census comparison dataset

Census 2021 datasets

All

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	1.5%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.9%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	15.0%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	1.5%
Black or Black British - African	2.4%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.3%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.6%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.6%
Mixed - White and Asian	0.8%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.3%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.9%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	2.0%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.6%
White - Any other White background	4.6%
White - British	67.3%
White - Irish	0.5%

All sexes, locations, ages 24 and under

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	2.0%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	1.4%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	15.5%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	2.2%
Black or Black British - African	4.0%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.7%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.5%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	1.3%
Mixed - White and Asian	1.9%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.7%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	1.8%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	2.6%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.8%
White - Any other White background	4.6%
White - British	59.8%
White - Irish	0.2%

All sexes, locations, ages 25 and over

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	1.2%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.7%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	14.9%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	1.2%
Black or Black British - African	1.7%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.2%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.6%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.3%
Mixed - White and Asian	0.4%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.1%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.5%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	1.8%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.5%
White - Any other White background	4.6%
White - British	70.7%
White - Irish	0.7%

All ages and sexes, Leicester

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	3.1%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	1.9%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	34.3%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	3.4%
Black or Black British - African	5.8%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.8%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	1.2%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.9%
Mixed - White and Asian	1.0%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.5%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	1.4%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	4.1%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.7%
White - Any other White background	7.2%
White - British	33.2%
White - Irish	0.5%

All ages and sexes, Rutland

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	0.4%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.0%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	0.6%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	0.1%
Black or Black British - African	0.6%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.2%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.5%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.4%
Mixed - White and Asian	0.6%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.2%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.6%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	0.5%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.4%
White - Any other White background	3.1%
White - British	91.0%
White - Irish	0.6%

All ages and sexes, Leicestershire

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	0.7%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.5%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	5.9%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	0.6%
Black or Black British - African	0.7%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.1%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.3%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.5%
Mixed - White and Asian	0.8%
Mixed - White and Black African	0.2%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.7%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	1.0%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.5%
White - Any other White background	3.3%
White - British	83.6%
White - Irish	0.5%

Ages 25 and over, Leicestershire & Rutland

	% population (Census 2021)
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	0.6%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.3%
Asian or Asian British - Indian	5.6%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	0.4%
Black or Black British - African	0.5%
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	0.1%
Black or Black British - Caribbean	0.3%
Mixed - Any other mixed background	0.3%
Mixed - White and Asian	
Mixed - White and Black African	0.1%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.4%
Other Ethnic Groups - Any other ethnic group	0.3%
Other Ethnic Groups - Chinese	0.4%
White - Any other White background	3.4%
White - British	85.7%
White - Irish	0.7%