

INITIAL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS (EqIAA)

DRAFT PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PNA) 2022

Please Note:-

This document describes an initial analysis of equalities impacts in relation to the draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) 2022

The council has a statutory duty to consider the impact of its actions in relation to the following protected characteristic groups:-

Age

Disability

Gender Reassignment

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Pregnancy and Maternity

Race

Religion or Belief

Sex

Sexual Orientation

Therefore, the council wishes to hear and proactively consider any comments in relation to how any aspect of the issues presented may impact on any sections of the community as listed above. Any feedback in relation to equalities and any point raised within this document will inform a full Equality Impact Assessment and Analysis of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022.

You can find out more and tell us your views by:

Online: CONSULTATION TEAM TO ENTER

Email: consultation@southglos.gov.uk

Write to: CONSULTATION TEAM TO ENTER

Phone: CONSULTATION TEAM TO ENTER

Copies of the consultation are available from your local library and one stop shop. CONSULTATION TEAM TO ENTER FURTHER PLACES WHERE AVAILABLE IF APPROPRIATE.

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the PNA is to map current pharmaceutical service provision against demographics and health needs, and identify any current or future gaps.

PNAs provide an up to date statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the local population. PNAs identify the existing pharmaceutical services in the area on a 'pharmaceutical list and map' and compare the level of provision with the demand of local people.

PNAs are used by the NHS to make decisions on which NHS funded services should be provided by local pharmacies and to determine 'market entry' applications to the pharmaceutical list. To be successful, applicants must prove they are able to meet a pharmaceutical need as set out in the PNA.

The main activities of the PNA are to identify and address any local gaps in pharmaceutical service, and enable commissioners to make appropriate decisions on commissioning new services.

The main users of the PNA are current and prospective future providers of pharmaceutical services within South Gloucestershire, service users, public health, service commissioners.

It is intended that the PNA be published in October 2022. Updates to this Equality Impact Assessment and Analysis and the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment will be communicated via the Health & Wellbeing Board.

SECTION 2 - RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

NB. This section will be updated post consultation.

The following data provides background information for the Equality Impact Assessment and Analysis by describing population-level data of relevance to the PNA.

Age – ONS 2020 mid-year estimates

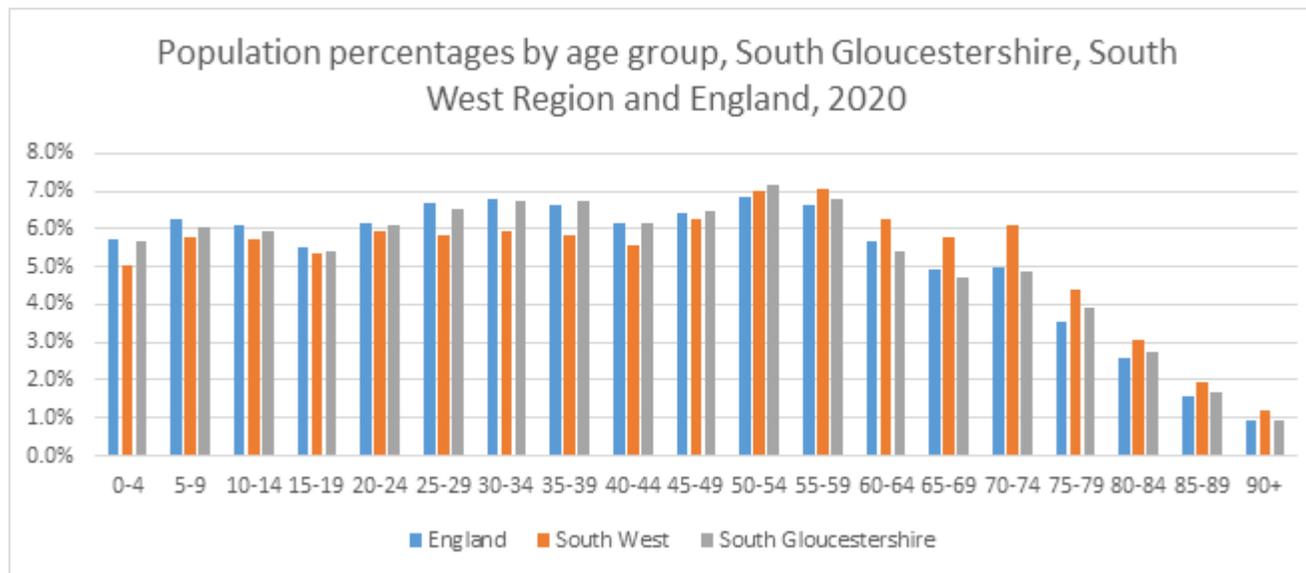
Age band	Males	Females	Persons
Age 0-4	8,404	7,849	16,253
Age 5-9	8,880	8,522	17,402
Age 10-14	8,745	8,352	17,097
Age 15-19	7,944	7,579	15,523
Age 20-24	9,093	8,453	17,546
Age 25-29	9,637	9,169	18,806
Age 30-34	9,333	9,987	19,320
Age 35-39	9,623	9,799	19,422
Age 40-44	8,871	8,861	17,732
Age 45-49	9,244	9,319	18,563
Age 50-54	10,261	10,356	20,617
Age 55-59	9,754	9,762	19,516
Age 60-64	7,714	7,896	15,610
Age 65-69	6,570	6,997	13,567
Age 70-74	6,644	7,367	14,011
Age 75-79	5,288	5,997	11,285
Age 80-84	3,527	4,402	7,929
Age 85-89	2,026	2,876	4,902
Age 90+	906	1,809	2,715
Total	142,464	145,352	287,816

South Gloucestershire has a slightly older population compared to England

The proportion of 0-14 year olds is 17.6%, very similar to the England average of 18.1%.

South Gloucestershire also has a very similar proportion of those of working age (63.5%) compared to England (63.4%).

Older people aged over 65 make up 18.9% of the population, greater than the 18.5% for England.



Limiting long term illness and disability

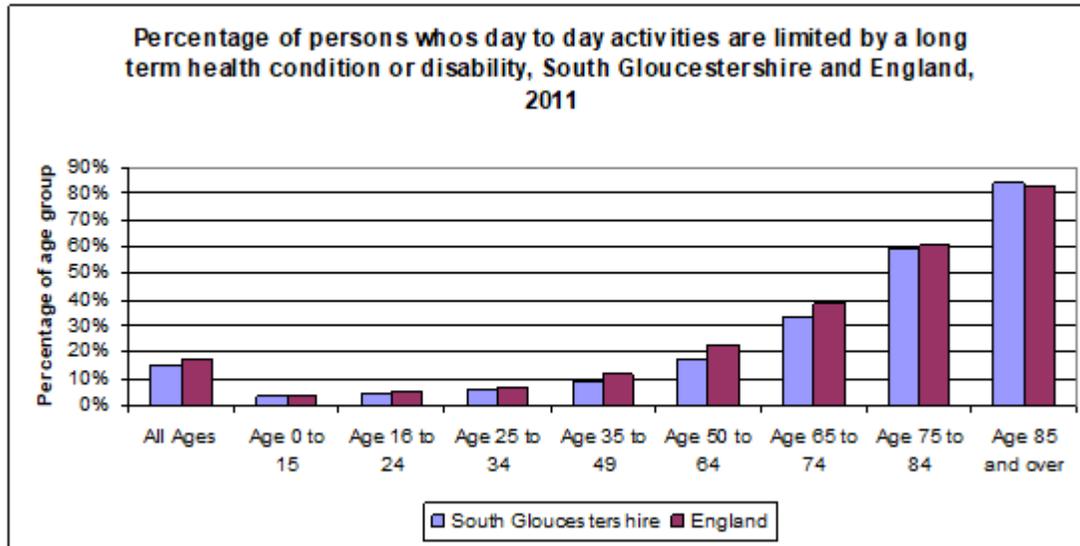
Across all ages, the estimated number of people living in South Gloucestershire who have a limiting long term health problem or disability is 39,000, which equates to 15% of the South Gloucestershire population, a lower percentage than England as a whole.

Approximately 16,450 (6.4%) persons are reported to have their daily activities limited a lot, this figure increases with age with 3% of under 65s reporting day to day activities being limited a lot compared to 13% of 65-74 year olds, 27% of 75 to 84 year olds, and 54% of those aged 85 and over.

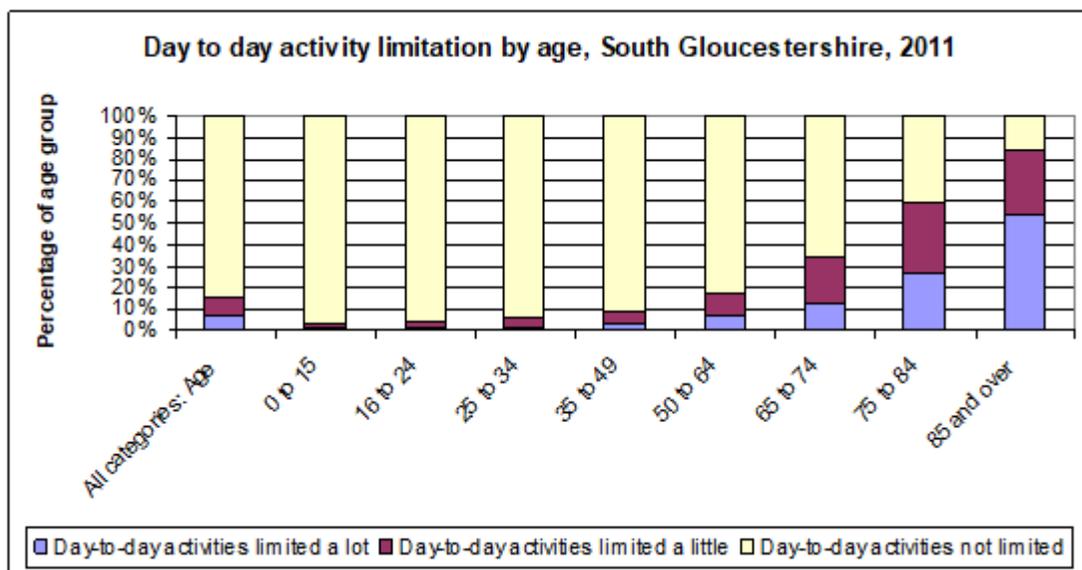
Percentage of persons whose day to day activities are limited by a long term health condition or disability, and number of persons whose day to day activities are limited by category

Age	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
All ages	16452	22582	219173
0 to 15	673	995	48232
16 to 24	457	738	26279
25 to 34	615	1143	29378

35 to 49	2016	3390	53580
50 to 64	3317	5236	39185
65 to 74	3005	5007	15868
75 to 84	3823	4683	5896
85 and over	2546	1390	755



Source: census 2011



Source: census 2011

Sensory impairment

There are an estimated 9,600 people living with some degree of sight loss in South Gloucestershire. Of this total, 6,180 are living with mild sight loss, 2,130 are living with moderate sight loss and 1,290 are living with severe sight loss.

By 2030, it is expected there will be 11,900 people in South Gloucestershire living with sight loss, an increase of 24%. By 2030, the number of people living with severe sight loss is estimated to be 1,640, an increase of 27%%.

Source: RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool Version 4.3.1 (extracted 2022)

Hearing impairment

As of 2020, approximately 50,307 people (over 18) are estimated to have some hearing loss in South Gloucestershire. This is expected to increase to 57,881 by 2030. Approximately 5,407 people (18+) are estimated to have severe hearing loss. This is anticipated to increase to 6,739 by 2030

The Census 2011 indicates there are an estimated 136 people in South Gloucestershire for whom sign language is recorded as their main language.

Source: “Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information” (extracted June 2022)

Physical impairment

9,375 people (of working age 18-64) are estimated to have impaired mobility in South Gloucestershire, expected to increase to 10,024 by 2030.

Source: “Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information” (extracted June 2022)

Mental health

The number of people in South Gloucestershire between the age of 18 to 64 predicted to have a common mental disorder is 33,060, expected to increase to 35,851 by 2030.

Source: “Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information” (extracted June 2022)

The proportion of the South Gloucestershire GP registered population registered as having a severe mental illness is 0.56%, compared to 0.90% nationally. This register includes all patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses.

Source: QOF data, NHS digital

Learning difficulties/disabilities

5209 people (over 18) are estimated to have a learning disability of some level in South Gloucestershire, of whom 1086 people (over 18) are estimated to have a moderate or severe learning disability.

Source: "Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information" for 2017 (extracted 2017)

Autism

1,703 people (18-64) are estimated to have autistic spectrum disorders of some level in South Gloucestershire.

Source: "Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information" for 2017 (extracted 2017)

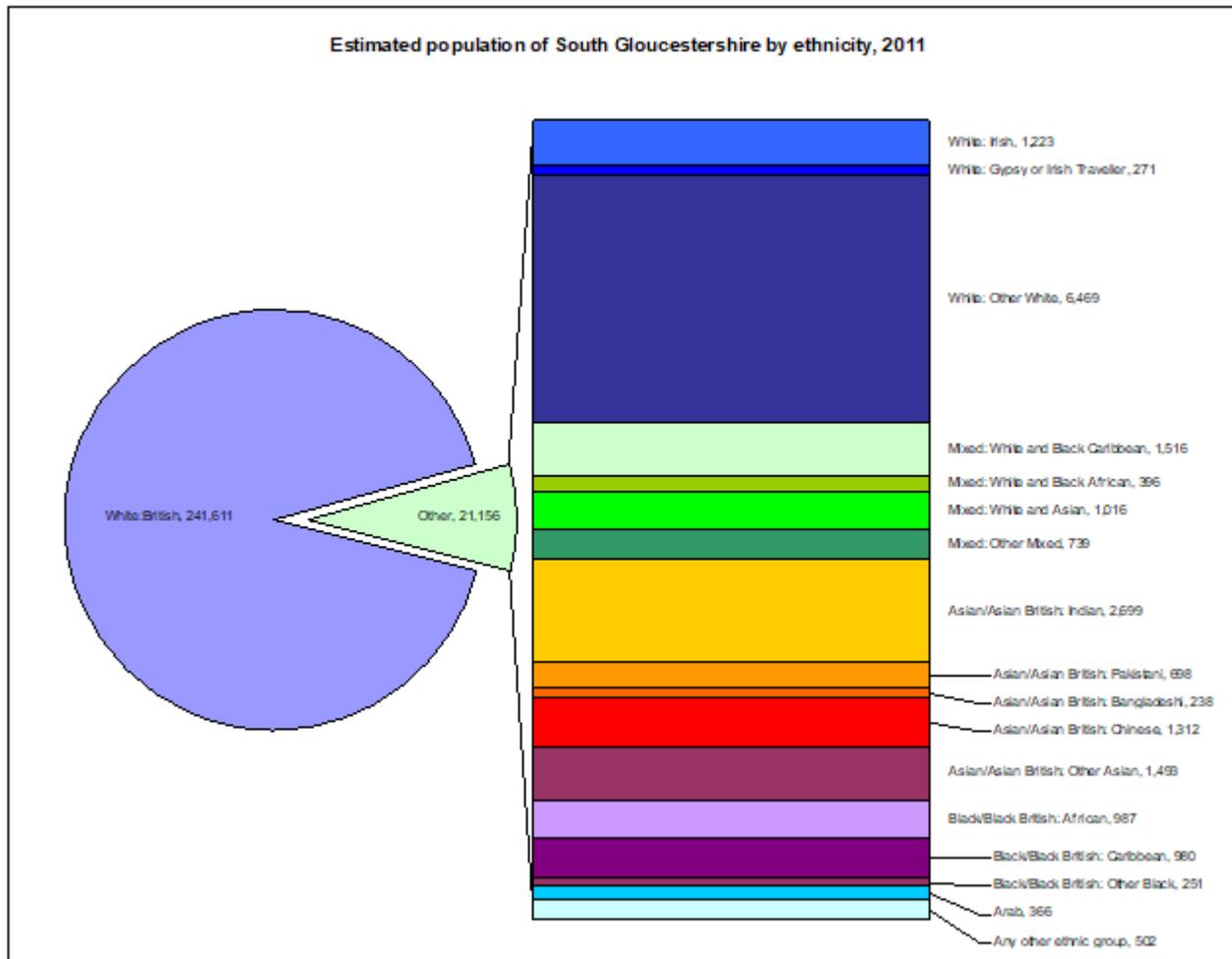
Carers

The Census 2011 estimates that 27,640 people in Bristol are informal Carers. This represents 10.5% of the population, which is very slightly higher than the England average of 10.2% as Carers.

The majority of these provide care for under 19 hrs/wk (19,280 people) but 5,380 people provide care for over 50 hrs/ wk.

Ethnicity

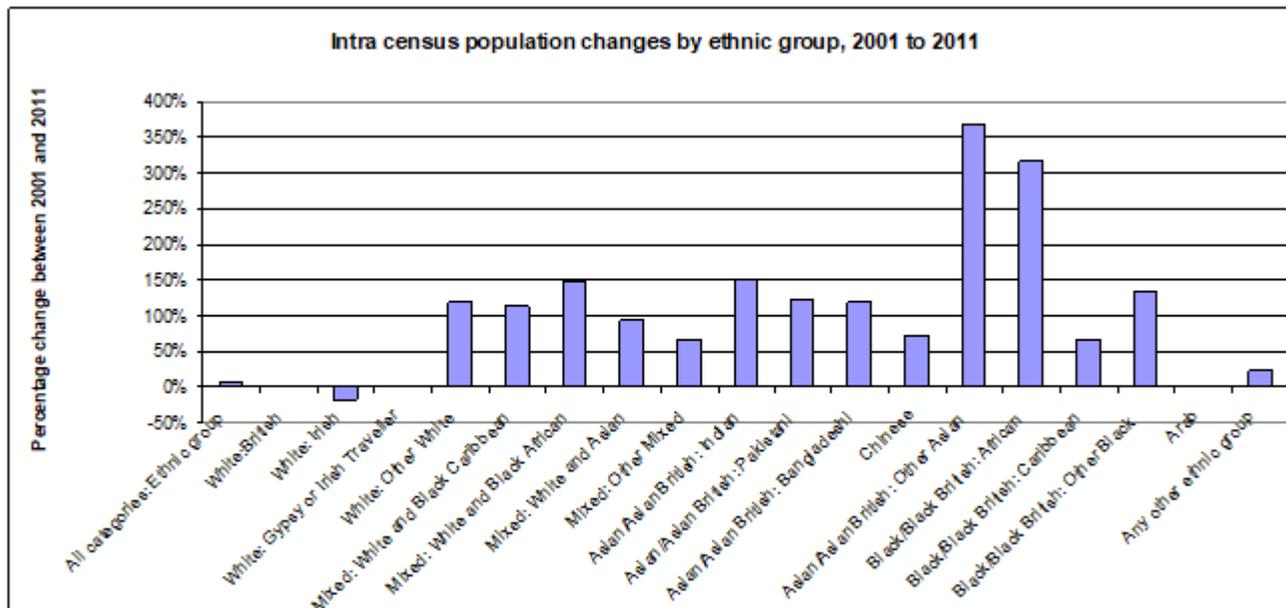
Data from the 2011 census indicates that 92% of the population are White British in South Gloucestershire, higher than the 80% for England as a whole.



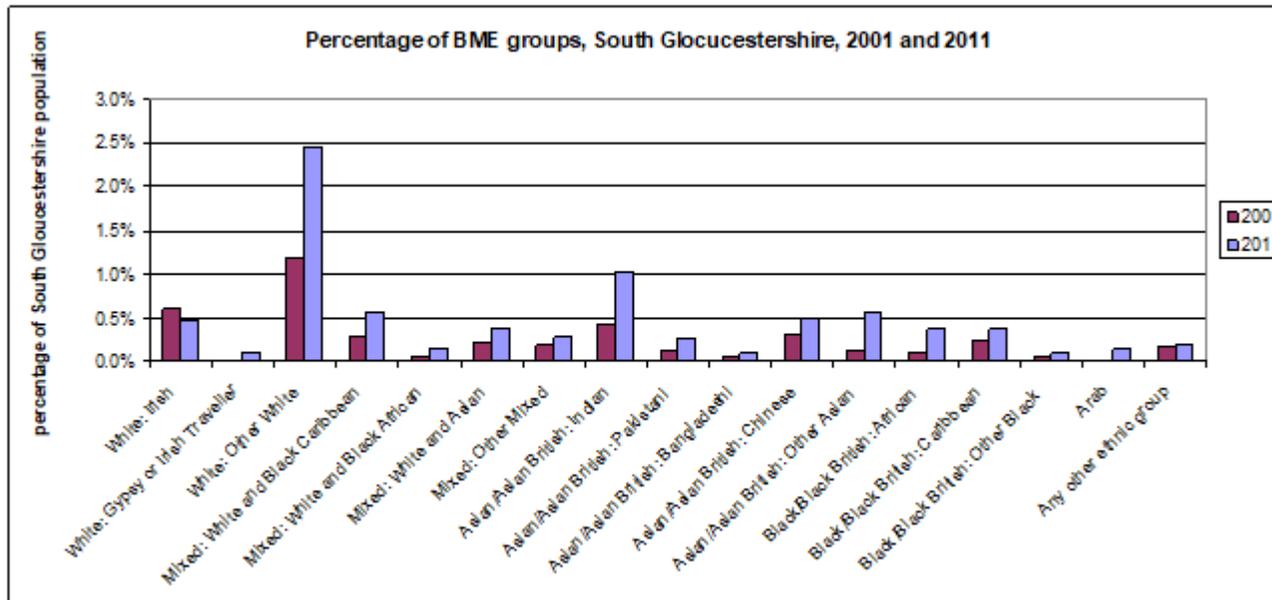
Source: Census 2011

Since the last census the percentage of White British has fallen from 96% mainly due to increases in ethnic diversity in the area. The ethnic groups that have seen the largest percentage increase since the last census are 'Other Asian' groups and 'Black African'.

(It is worth noting that the ethnicity classifications have altered since the 2001 census, with no Gypsy and Irish Traveller or Arab classifications in previous the 2001 data).



Two of largest ethnic groups in South Gloucestershire remain White Other and Indian (it may not be possible to compare White Irish due to classification changes outlined above).



93.4% of South Gloucestershire residents were born in the UK, 2.7% born in an EU country (inc. Ireland) and 3.9% born in countries outside of the EU.

Gypsy and Traveller populations

There are two official traveller sites in South Gloucestershire, Patchway and Winterbourne. Data from the 2011 census estimates that the White Gypsy or Traveller population is approximately 270 (0.1%) in South Gloucestershire, the same percentage as both England and the South West. Due to the cultural practices of this ethnic group this figure will be under constant flux, and it is likely that the census figure may represent settled travellers or those on permanent sites and not those actively travelling or on temporary, private or unlicensed sites. It is therefore likely that the census figure is an undercount of the true traveller population at any one time in South Gloucestershire.

The South Gloucestershire school census data shows that in Spring 2015 0.3% of its pupils described their ethnicity as Gypsy, Roma or Irish Traveller. The proportions were generally higher in the year groups 2 to 6 (average 0.4%) with very low numbers in secondary education average (0.1%).

According to the Accommodation Assessment the main communities in South Gloucestershire are Romany Gypsies 36% (English/Welsh) and Irish Travellers 21% with small numbers of Travelling Show People.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council and the City of Bristol Council Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment, Opinion Research Services. 2014

However the Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service (EMTAS) data below illustrates the proportions of traveller ethnicity for the school age population and accommodation tenure. Locally this is understood to be a closer representation of the current GRT populations in South Gloucestershire. By their nature the proportions of nomadic populations have temporal patterns, and this needs to be noted by future needs assessments.

ETHNICITY

Total Number of Children	English/Welsh Gypsies	Irish Travellers	Fairground/Circus Families
328	30%	52%	17%

ACCOMMODATION

Total Number of Children	Authorised Council Sites	Authorised Private Sites	House	Fairground Sites	Unauthorised Encampments
328	21%	20%	36%	17%	6%

Source: Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service Data

Religion and Belief

	Number	Percentage
Christian	156504	59.6%
Buddhist	708	0.3%

Hindu	1681	0.6%
Jewish	145	0.1%
Muslim (Islam)	2176	0.8%
Sikh	623	0.2%
Other religion	888	0.3%
No religion	80607	30.7%
Religion not stated	19435	7.4%

Source: Census 2011

The majority of South Gloucestershire residents reported that they were Christian or had no religion. The largest religions other than Christianity are Islam and Hinduism, but overall South Gloucestershire non Christian religions make up a smaller proportion compared to England as a whole.

	2001	2011	% change in counts
Christian	73.92%	59.56%	-13.80%
Buddhist	0.14%	0.27%	108.24%
Hindu	0.28%	0.64%	145.40%

Jewish	0.05%	0.06%	7.41%
Muslim (Islam)	0.37%	0.83%	142.59%
Sikh	0.14%	0.24%	80.58%
Other religion	0.23%	0.34%	59.43%
No religion	17.46%	30.68%	87.98%
Religion not stated	7.42%	7.40%	6.62%

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

There has been a great shift in self-reported religion in South Gloucestershire in the last 10 years. The number and proportion of people reporting themselves as being Christian has fallen considerably, large increases have been observed amongst Hindus and Muslims, the proportion of whom in South Gloucestershire has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

Sexual Orientation

The government estimates that 5-7% of the population are lesbian, gay or bisexual, so based on updated 2011 population figures South Gloucestershire may have 15,700 people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual (estimate 13,100 – 18,400).

Note – Sexual orientation is not included as a category in the Census, so specific figures are not available. However, the Census 2011 did show that the number of people in South Gloucestershire cohabiting in a same sex relationship or a registered same-sex civil partnership is over 1,300.

The Gender Identity Research and Education Society, GIRES, estimate (in 2011) that 0.6%-1% of the population (16+) experience some degree of gender variance, which in South Gloucestershire (based on 16+ population of 212,800) would equate to 1,280 – 2,130 people. The majority of these would continue to live in their birth gender and not request medical intervention, and GIRES estimate that, at some stage, about 0.2% may undergo treatment for gender transition – an estimate of up to 430 people in South Gloucestershire.

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Other Issues to Consider

Usage of online services

It is important that access to online services is raised by this EqIAA as some pharmaceutical services are offered by digital means and this would therefore have a differential impact on some protected characteristic groups.

The research report “Understanding digital exclusion in South Gloucestershire: Data summary for South Gloucestershire digital inclusion strategy, April 2013” makes the following findings:

“...we can assume at a district level, there are key groups that will need to be treated as more likely to be digitally excluded than other residents, and there are concentrations of these types of populations located throughout South Gloucestershire”.

Digitally included / active traits in South Gloucestershire – the LSOAs with the top 10% online response rates tend to have:

- People aged under 65 years, particularly those aged between 16 to 44 years
- People who are in employment
- Populations where there are more people with higher level qualifications
- more people in employment
- a higher percentage of the population whose main language is not English
- a lower proportion of people claiming key out-of-work benefits

Digitally excluded / inactive traits in South Gloucestershire – based on the data analysed, the bottom 10% of online response rates do not show such clear traits as the highest 10%. These LSOAs tend to have:

- People aged over 65 years, particularly those aged over 75 years
- People who have classed themselves as having a limiting illness

- Populations where there are more people with no qualifications
- People who are out of work or who are claiming out-of work-benefits, particularly those who live in rural areas and are unable to access public provision of internet such as via libraries

NB. This section will be updated post consultation.

SECTION 3 - IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF EQUALITIES ISSUES AND IMPACTS

As a result of the research conducted thus far, we believe that we have pharmaceutical provision that meets the needs of the population regardless of protected characteristics. This will need to be reviewed for the next PNA as a result of future housing developments. The following table sets out key issues in respect of Protected Characteristic groups that we will ensure are addressed by the PNA.

Protected Characteristic	Issues Emerging
Age	The need for pharmaceutical services rises with age, for example for those older people living with multiple long term conditions. It is important that recommendations emanating from the PNA

	<p>account for this factor which results in more people from older age groups having a need to access pharmaceutical services.</p> <p>Older people have reported that they are less likely to use the internet than other groups of the population. Some pharmaceutical services are offered by digital means and this would therefore have a differential impact on some protected characteristic groups.</p> <p>Travel is likely to be by car, car ownership was 87% in the 2011 census, though this is not broken down by age.</p>
Disability	<p>It is important that physical access to pharmacy buildings is ensured.</p> <p>Our research shows that disabled people have a significantly lower rate of internet usage when compared to the population as a whole. Therefore it is important the PNA uses this information to ensure accessibility to services for disabled people and people with a limiting illness is maintained and continuously developed.</p>

	<p>Hearing Loops and British Sign Language services may be needed for those who are hard of hearing.</p> <p>Easy to read materials with plain English and staff awareness of hidden disabilities may be needed for those with learning disabilities.</p> <p>Travel is likely to be by car, car ownership was 87% in the 2011 census, though this is not broken down by age.</p>
<p>Marriage and Civil Partnership</p>	<p>No impacts noted.</p>
<p>Pregnancy and Maternity</p>	<p>Access to sexual health services and contraception as pharmacies offer elements of this service provision. Access to private consultation rooms is a factor that is considered important in respect of this protected characteristic. This is a factor that should also be taken into account for the whole population.</p>
<p>Gender Reassignment</p>	<p>Access to private consultation rooms is a factor that is considered important in respect of this protected characteristic. This is a factor that should also be taken into account for the whole population.</p>

<p>Race</p>	<p>Access to translation and interpretation services may sometimes be required as it is important that pharmacies are able to provide services to all, taking into account diversity.</p> <p>Gypsy, Roma, Traveller groups being able to access pharmaceutical services should be considered.</p> <p>Refugees – links may need to be clear between all healthcare providers so there is shared understanding of access to pharmacy services and support etc.</p>
<p>Religion</p>	<p>An awareness of different religious beliefs is important for pharmacies in order to ensure access to appropriate information.</p>
<p>Sex</p>	<p>No issues noted.</p>
<p>Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>Access to private consultation rooms is a factor that is considered important in respect of this protected characteristic. This is a factor that should also be taken into account for the whole population.</p>

	<p>One in eight LGBT people have experienced some form of unequal treatment from healthcare staff because they're LGBT. Almost one in four LGBT people have witnessed discriminatory or negative remarks against LGBT people by healthcare staff. One in seven LGBT people have avoided treatment for fear of discrimination because they're LGBT.</p>
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SECTION 4 - EqIAA OUTCOME

This section will be completed post consultation.

Outcome	Response	Reason(s) and Justification
Outcome 1: No major change required.		
Outcome 2: Adjustments to remove barriers or to better promote equality have been identified.		

Outcome 3: Continue despite having identified potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality.		
Outcome 4: Stop and rethink.		

SECTION 5 - ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THIS EqlAA

This section will be completed post consultation.

- Ensure that the issues identified in section 3 of this EqlAA are taken forward into the PNA.
- Conduct consultation, analyse the results and update this EqlAA as a result ensuring that the equalities issues identified impact on and are taken account of in the final PNA.

SECTION 6 - EVIDENCE INFORMING THIS EqIAA

Census 2011

ONS 2020 mid-year estimates

RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool Version 4.3.1 (extracted 2022)

“Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information” for 2022 (extracted 2022)

QOF data, NHS digital

South Gloucestershire Council and the City of Bristol Council Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment, Opinion Research Services. 2014

Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service Data

Gender Identity Research and Education Society, GIRES data

Understanding digital exclusion in South Gloucestershire: Data summary for South Gloucestershire digital inclusion strategy, April 2013