About the Frimley Population and Health Inequalities

About the Frimley Geography and its Five Places

Frimley Health and Care

Our Geography

The Frimley ICS is a health and care partnership which covers a significant part of the geography of the South East Region.

Around 850,000 people are registered with a GP in the Frimley system ('our population')

The Frimley ICS is comprised of five Places, each with its own unique characteristics and management arrangements:

Bracknell Forest

Windsor & Maidenhead (inc. Ascot)

Slough

Surrey Heath

North East Hampshire & Farnham

Frimley ICS shares a border with four other systems; BOB, London, Surrey Heartlands and Hampshire & Isle of Wight ICS;

Understanding Demographics across the system

Key insights

- In NEHF, Aldershot has a younger average age of 38.8 compared to the rest of the Place and Yateley has a higher average age of 43.1.

- Majority of the Slough population is BAME. Aldershot has the highest BAME proportion in NEHF with 21.4% and Maidenhead has the highest in RBWM with 20%.

- Slough has the highest % of multigenerational households with 11% of its population in a multi gen household compared to the other places which have less than half of that at ~5%.

- About a quarter of all households in Bracknell Forest, NEHF, RBWM & Surrey Heath have 5 or more people compared to almost half of the Slough population.

- Aldershot has the lowest IMD in NEHF of 5.3 and Slough has an average IMD of 4.

Place name	# Population	# Average Age	% BAME Ethnic Groups	% Multigenerational households	% household >=5	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
Bracknell Forest	**123,126**	**39.3**	**10.8 %**	**5.0 %**	**27.1 %**	**7.2**
Braccan PCN	31,682	39.2	9.1 %	4.4 %	25.3 %	7.0
Bracknell and District PCN	45,382	39.8	11.6 %	5.4 %	28.1 %	7.5
Health Triangle PCN	34,046	38.8	12.6 %	5.1 %	29.1 %	6.7
Pseudo PCN for Binfield Surgery	12,016	39.2	7.2 %	4.8 %	22.5 %	8.5
NEHF	**254,769**	**40.9**	**10.9 %**	**5.7 %**	**26.8 %**	**7.5**
Aldershot PCN	52,752	38.8	21.4 %	7.1 %	31.1 %	5.3
Farnborough PCN	66,950	40.4	15.0 %	7.1 %	31.4 %	6.5
Farnham PCN	53,292	41.7	4.7 %	4.5 %	23.4 %	8.4
Fleet PCN	51,939	41.7	5.2 %	4.7 %	23.7 %	9.3
Yateley PCN	29,836	43.1	4.3 %	3.9 %	20.2 %	8.8
RBWM	**192,307**	**40.6**	**15.9 %**	**5.4 %**	**27.6 %**	**8.0**
Ascot PCN	33,264	43.2	10.1 %	5.4 %	27.4 %	9.1
Maidenhead PCN	74,723	40.7	20.0 %	5.9 %	27.7 %	7.9
Pseudo PCN for The Symons Medical Centre	11,736	41.6	12.1 %	4.9 %	24.2 %	8.3
Windsor Riverside PCN	72,584	39.3	14.5 %	5.1 %	28.1 %	7.7
Slough	**176,586**	**34.9**	**61.6 %**	**11.0 %**	**49.2 %**	**4.0**
LOCC PCN	49,610	33.9	58.7 %	9.1 %	46.1 %	4.4
SHAPE PCN	28,799	35.1	63.5 %	10.8 %	48.5 %	4.3
Slough Central PCN	54,234	35.2	70.7 %	13.7 %	53.9 %	3.7
SPINE PCN	43,943	35.5	52.3 %	10.3 %	47.4 %	3.7
Surrey Heath	**100,989**	**41.8**	**11.6 %**	**5.4 %**	**25.7 %**	**7.9**
Surrey Heath PCN	100,989	41.8	11.6 %	5.4 %	25.7 %	7.9
Total	**847,777**	**39.5**	**23.1 %**	**6.6 %**	**31.6 %**	**6.9**

Understanding wider determinants of health using IMD Deprivation Domain

Key insights

- This table shows that Slough residents experience more adverse determinants of health compared to the rest of the system.

- Slough has more adverse determinants for domains such as IDAOPI and Barriers to housing and services.

- Bracknell Forest has a better living environment compared to the rest of the system. RBWM has less barriers to housing compared to the rest of the system

Less deprived — More deprived

Place name	Barriers to Housing and Services	Crime	Education, Skills and Training	Employment	Health Deprivation and Disability	Income	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	Living Environment	Total
Bracknell Forest	3.5	7.7	5.1	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	8.9	6.6
Braccan PCN	3.0	7.6	5.0	7.0	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	9.0	6.5
Bracknell and District PCN	3.8	7.8	5.3	7.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.3	8.9	6.8
Health Triangle PCN	3.6	7.4	4.3	6.3	7.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	8.8	6.1
Pseudo PCN for Binfield Surgery	3.3	8.3	7.4	8.6	9.2	8.3	8.1	7.6	9.0	7.8
NEHF	5.2	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.4	7.3	6.7
Aldershot PCN	4.1	5.2	4.5	6.0	4.8	4.8	5.7	3.2	6.3	5.0
Farnborough PCN	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.3	6.9	5.8
Farnham PCN	6.0	7.6	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.5
Fleet PCN	5.3	8.0	8.6	8.8	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3
Yateley PCN	6.8	6.4	6.5	8.5	9.0	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.7
RBWM	5.4	6.9	7.3	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.7	7.3
Ascot PCN	4.6	8.6	8.4	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.2
Maidenhead PCN	5.7	7.3	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.4	7.2
Pseudo PCN for The Symons Medical Centre	6.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.5
Windsor Riverside PCN	5.3	5.5	6.9	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.9
Slough	1.3	3.2	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.0	4.2	3.8
LOCC PCN	1.2	3.5	5.3	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.5	4.1	4.2
SHAPE PCN	1.6	3.4	4.7	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.2	4.2	4.0
Slough Central PCN	1.3	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	3.9	3.6
SPINE PCN	1.4	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.9	4.8	3.6
Surrey Heath	4.7	7.1	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.1
Surrey Heath PCN	4.7	7.1	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.1
Total	4.2	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.8	6.3

Frimley Health and Care

Comorbidity trends

Variation in Age-Sex standardised prevalence rates
Colour coding represents statistical significance compared to whole Connected Care population: **Significantly lower** | Similar | **Significantly higher**

Variation by DEPRIVATION QUINTILE (1= 20% most deprived areas)

RegisterDescription	1	2	3	4	5
Asthma	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%
Atrial fibrillation	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
Cancer	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%
Chd	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.4%
CKD	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%
Copd	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%
Dementia	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Depression	10.2%	9.4%	10.8%	9.8%	9.0%
Diabetes	10.8%	10.0%	7.4%	6.0%	4.2%
Epilepsy	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Heart failure	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
Heart Failure Lvsd	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Hypertension	16.8%	16.9%	15.4%	14.1%	12.4%
Learning disability	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Mental health	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Mental health Lithium	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia	7.2%	6.5%	5.2%	4.8%	3.9%
Obesity	10.2%	9.8%	9.2%	8.1%	6.1%
PAD	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Palliative Care	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Stroke/TIA	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%

Variation by ETHNICITY

RegisterDescription	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Mixed	Other Ethnic Groups	White
Asthma	5.2%	4.1%	5.3%	2.7%	5.5%
Atrial fibrillation	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%
Cancer	2.1%	3.4%	2.7%	2.6%	3.9%
Chd	4.7%	2.4%	3.0%	2.2%	2.8%
CKD	3.2%	5.6%	3.5%	1.9%	3.1%
Copd	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%
Dementia	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Depression	5.2%	6.3%	8.5%	5.4%	11.9%
Diabetes	14.3%	11.2%	10.1%	5.6%	5.0%
Epilepsy	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Heart failure	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Heart Failure Lvsd	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Hypertension	18.8%	21.1%	16.9%	11.6%	13.8%
Learning disability	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Mental health	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Mental health Lithium	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia	8.7%	7.8%	6.3%	4.9%	4.2%
Obesity	8.3%	10.9%	8.6%	3.9%	7.9%
PAD	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Palliative Care	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%
Stroke/TIA	1.7%	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%

Variation by PLACE

RegisterDescription	Bracknell Forest	NEHF	RBWM	Slough	Surrey Heath	Total
Asthma	5.4%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	**4.9%**
Atrial fibrillation	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.1%	**2.1%**
Cancer	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	2.8%	3.3%	**3.5%**
Chd	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	4.3%	2.6%	**2.8%**
CKD	3.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.9%	2.0%	**3.0%**
Copd	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	**1.3%**
Dementia	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	**0.8%**
Depression	11.5%	10.4%	8.7%	7.8%	9.5%	**9.5%**
Diabetes	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	10.9%	5.0%	**5.9%**
Epilepsy	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	**0.5%**
Heart failure	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	**0.9%**
Heart Failure Lvsd	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	**0.3%**
Hypertension	14.4%	12.8%	12.9%	18.0%	12.9%	**13.8%**
Learning disability	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	**0.4%**
Mental health	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	**0.8%**
Mental health Lithium	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia	4.2%	5.1%	3.7%	6.9%	3.3%	**4.7%**
Obesity	8.8%	7.5%	6.3%	9.2%	6.6%	**7.6%**
PAD	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	**0.4%**
Palliative Care	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	**0.5%**
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	**0.5%**
Stroke/TIA	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	**1.5%**

Key insights

- Those in the 20% most deprived areas have significantly higher prevalence of COPD, Diabetes, Heart Failure, LD, MH and Non-Diabetic Hyperglycemia compared to the CC population.
- Asians have a significantly higher prevalence of CHD, Diabetes and Non-Diabetic Hyperglycemia and Black/Black British have a higher prevalence of CKD, Diabetes, Mental Health, Non-Diabetic Hyperglycemia and Obesity.
- Generally, Slough has a significantly higher prevalence of most QOF conditions.

ASCOT • BRACKNELL • FARNHAM • MAIDENHEAD • NORTH EAST HAMPSHIRE • SLOUGH • SURREY HEATH • WINDSOR

Core 20 population breakdown across places

Frimley Health and Care

Percentage population by Place by deprivation quintile

Place name	1	2	3	4	5
Bracknell Forest	0.03%	4.23%	24.95%	27.11%	43.69%
NEHF	2.87%	9.69%	12.45%	17.73%	57.27%
RBWM	0.10%	5.11%	13.77%	19.24%	61.78%
Slough	8.19%	53.04%	23.45%	14.20%	1.12%
Surrey Heath	0.05%	7.30%	13.05%	14.64%	64.97%
Total	**2.60%**	**16.73%**	**17.01%**	**18.34%**	**45.32%**

Population count by Place by Deprivation quintile

Place name	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Bracknell Forest	38	5,108	30,156	32,766	52,810	**120,878**
NEHF	6,785	22,922	29,466	41,958	135,530	**236,661**
RBWM	183	9,487	25,559	35,716	114,698	**185,643**
Slough	14,140	91,543	40,472	24,511	1,936	**172,602**
Surrey Heath	47	7,215	12,900	14,481	64,239	**98,882**
Total	**21,193**	**136,275**	**138,553**	**149,432**	**369,213**	**814,666**

Age standardised prevalence of selected registers for most deprived 20% of the population

Place name	Cancer	COPD	Hypertension	Mental health
Bracknell Forest	3.46%	2.05%	14.20%	0.37%
NEHF	3.11%	2.82%	16.87%	1.09%
RBWM	3.16%	2.17%	15.32%	1.52%
Slough	2.82%	1.92%	18.82%	1.37%
Surrey Heath	2.63%	2.17%	14.99%	0.69%

Total population on selected registers for most deprived 20% of the population

Place name	Cancer	COPD	Hypertension	Mental health	Total
Bracknell Forest	136	69	524	46	**675**
NEHF	795	722	4,352	335	**5,385**
RBWM	236	158	1,119	133	**1,436**
Slough	1,767	1,118	12,318	1,228	**14,601**
Surrey Heath	155	120	813	72	**1,021**

Key insights
- Majority of the 20% most deprived population within Frimley ICS resides in Slough and NEHF
- When looking at the age standardised prevalence of COPD, Hypertension and Mental Health within this population, it is significantly greater in prevalence compared to the connected Care baseline population. Prevalence of Cancer is significantly lower in this cohort which could be due to reduced screening.

Core 20: Ethnicity and lifestyle factors

Key insights

1. There is a greater over-representation of BAME ethnic groups (50.3%) within the population in deprivation quintile 1 (most deprived) in the ICS and an under-representation in the least deprived population (9.9%).

2. Some key communities with known health inequalities are much more likely to live in deprived areas. For example, Gypsy Roma Traveller community is almost 7x more likely to live in the most deprived areas than less deprived areas and for Nepalese residents it is 3x.

3. Lifestyle risk factors – obesity and smoking are more prevalent in deprived populations, however high alcohol consumption is lower.

1.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
# Average Age	35.2	35.6	37.4	39.8	42.1	**39.6**
% BAME Ethnic Groups	50.3 %	49.6 %	29.0 %	21.6 %	9.9 %	**23.1 %**
% Multigenerational households	9.3 %	9.2 %	7.0 %	6.2 %	4.6 %	**6.2 %**
% household >=5	44.8 %	44.5 %	35.8 %	30.7 %	24.0 %	**31.2 %**

2.

Age Standardised Prevalence in 20% most deprived population (Quintile 1-2) vs rest of population

RegisterDescription	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2	Prevalence DSR Quintile 3-5	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2 vs 3-5
GRT Residents	0.4 %	0.1 %	6.65
Nepalese Residents	3.7 %	1.2 %	3.05

3.

Age Standardised Prevalence in 20% most deprived population (Quintile 1-2) vs rest of population

RegisterDescription	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2	Prevalence DSR Quintile 3-5	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2 vs 3-5
Current Smokers	14.2 %	9.7 %	1.47
BMI >= 35	7.4 %	5.4 %	1.37
Medium/High Alcohol consumption	4.3 %	8.6 %	0.50

*Prevalence DSR- Age sex standardized prevalence rates were utilized as it controls for the differences in age and sex distribution by place.

Deprivation (Core 20) and QoF conditions

Frimley Health and Care

Key insights

- Prevalence of almost all QOF conditions is higher in deprived areas, including CVD risks that are a large contributor to overall health inequalities. For example, diabetes is almost 2x more prevalent than in the rest of the population.

- Lower prevalence of cancer could also indicate a need for greater screening in deprived communities.

*Prevalence DSR- Age sex standardized prevalence rates were utilized as it controls for the differences in age and sex distribution by place.

Age sex standardised Prevalence in Deprivation quintiles 1-2 vs rest of the population		
RegisterDescription	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2	Prevalence DSR Quintile 3-5	Prevalence DSR Quintile 1-2 vs 3-5
Diabetes	10.5 %	5.3 %	1.98
Mental health	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.84
COPD	2.2 %	1.2 %	1.83
PAD	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.75
Learning disability	0.6 %	0.4 %	1.72
Heart Failure Lvsd	0.5 %	0.3 %	1.61
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia	7.0 %	4.5 %	1.55
Heart failure	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.47
CHD	3.9 %	2.7 %	1.44
Obesity	10.5 %	7.6 %	1.40
CKD	3.9 %	3.0 %	1.32
Hypertension	17.7 %	13.7 %	1.29
Stroke/TIA	1.9 %	1.5 %	1.26
Palliative Care	0.6 %	0.5 %	1.21
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.21
Dementia	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.17
Mental health Lithium	0.1 %	0.0 %	1.17
Epilepsy	0.6 %	0.5 %	1.13
Asthma	5.3 %	5.1 %	1.05
Osteoporosis 75	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.01
Depression	10.0 %	10.0 %	1.00
Atrial fibrillation	2.0 %	2.2 %	0.90
Cancer	3.0 %	3.7 %	0.80

Core 20 population Cancer and Screening programs

Percentage of diagnosed cancers by source of referral, split out by Deprivation Quintiles

Source of Referral	1	2	3	4	5
General Practitioner	53.4%	54.3%	55.2%	57.0%	59.2%
Consultant	35.0%	35.8%	33.9%	32.9%	30.4%
AE department or following AE admission	6.3%	4.8%	5.0%	3.9%	3.8%
National Screening Programme	5.3%	5.1%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%

Key insights

- Those in the most deprived population have a lower percentage of cancers referrals made from all sources including National Screening programs and GPs, compared to the least deprived population (quintile 5). A greater percentage of diagnosed cancers are referred from Consultants or AE departments for deprived cohorts

- For certain care processes such as Cervical Screening, achievement is lower within the 20% most deprived population, which could suggest more effort is needed to reach these communities.

- For care processes such as BMI and Blood pressure reviews, there is greater achievement in the more deprived population.

Achievement of key care processes and treatment target (20% most deprived vs rest of population)
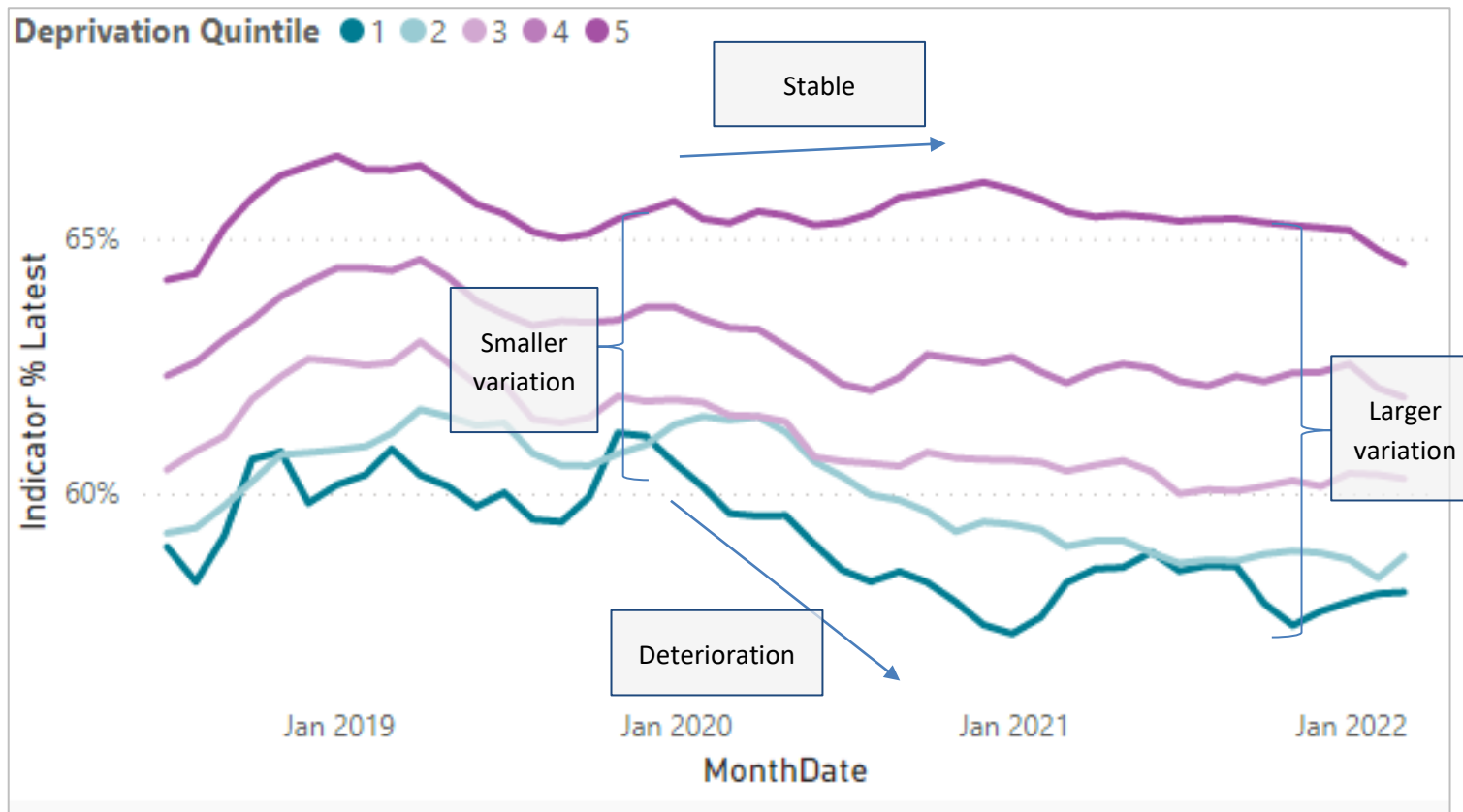
IndicatorType	Indicator % Quintile 1-2	Indicator % Quintile 3-5	% Indicator Diff Quintile 1-2 vs Quintile 2-5
Process	**61.5 %**	**61.8 %**	**-0.3 %**
Urine ACR	33.0 %	43.5 %	-10.6 %
Retinal screening	51.1 %	59.1 %	-7.9 %
LD annual health check	59.0 %	66.8 %	-7.9 %
Cervical screening	63.7 %	70.7 %	-7.0 %
LD annual health check & action plan	55.8 %	62.3 %	-6.5 %
Rheumatoid Arthritis review	40.1 %	43.9 %	-3.8 %
Fracture risk assessment	7.1 %	8.9 %	-1.8 %
CHADVASc score	29.3 %	30.7 %	-1.4 %
Creatinine	84.5 %	84.7 %	-0.2 %
HbA1c	84.3 %	84.3 %	0.1 %
CHAD score	1.3 %	1.1 %	0.2 %
BMI	75.7 %	74.8 %	0.9 %
Blood pressure	74.1 %	73.0 %	1.1 %
Foot examination	72.8 %	71.5 %	1.3 %
Cholesterol	75.8 %	74.4 %	1.5 %
Smoking review	76.2 %	74.3 %	1.9 %

Deprivation (Core 20) and HbA1c control

Frimley Health and Care

Key insights

- Control of Diabetes in the Core 20 population deteriorated the most during the first year of the pandemic.

- The proportion of patients with HBA1C <=58 falling from 61.2% in Nov 2019 to 57.4% in Nov 2020 where it has now stabilised but not yet recovered.

- This deterioration was not seen in the least deprived population, and we now have a larger variation in controlled of diabetes compared to pre-pandemic

Chart: Trend in proportion of patients with a recorded HBA1C with a value <= 58

Deprivation Quintile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5

Stable

Smaller variation

Larger variation

Deterioration

Indicator % Latest — 65% — 60%

Jan 2019 — Jan 2020 — Jan 2021 — Jan 2022

MonthDate

Frimley Health and Care
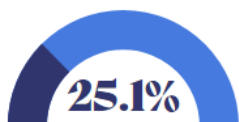
Maternity Services: Understanding our population

32% in **least** deprived decile

All wards in the lowest 3 deciles are in Slough and Rushmoor

30% of the female population in lowest 5 deciles, but 39% of pregnancies in these deciles

25.1%
20/21 FHFT births to Asian/British Asian mothers VS.

16.4%
nationally

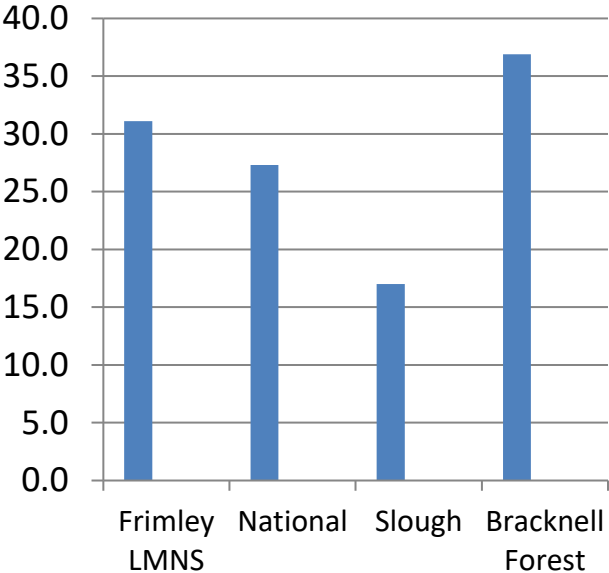2019: 28.3% of births were to mothers from a Black, Asian or minority background

SLOUGH
72.3% of births to parents not born in the UK
21.3% female (15-54 years)
BUT
33.1% of all FHFT pregnancies
Highest rates of digital exclusion

Understanding our population (risk factors for a healthy pregnancy)
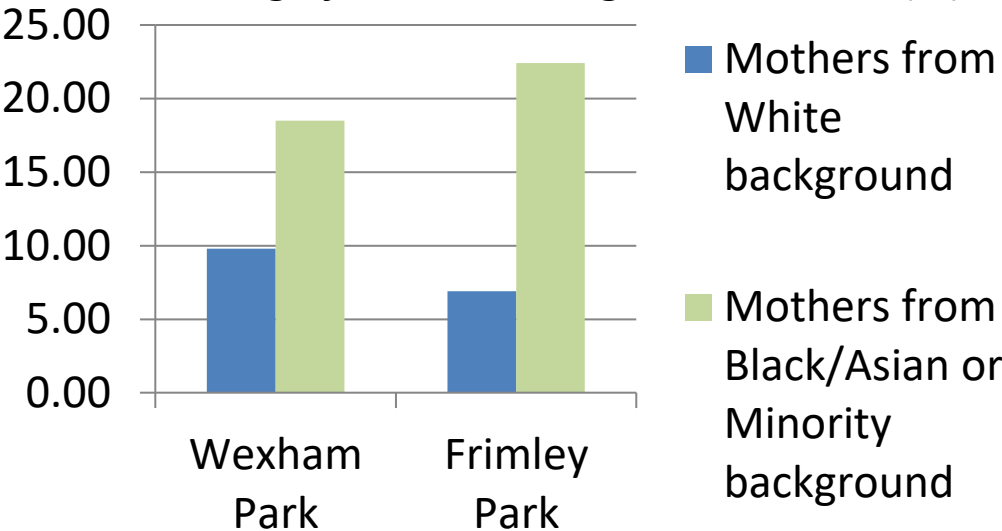
Preconception folic acid rates (%)

Bar chart showing:
- Frimley LMNS: ~31.0
- National: ~27.5
- Slough: ~17.0
- Bracknell Forest: ~37.0

55.8% of Frimley's pregnant women with 1 or more long term condition

Vs.

National rate of 33%

Of these women at Frimley, 31.3% had a BMI >30 (compared to overall Frimley population of 17.5%)

Low rate of smoking when pregnant
(5.96% vs. national 9.6%)

Booking after 16 weeks gestation rates (%)

Bar chart showing:
- Wexham Park: Mothers from White background ~9.8, Mothers from Black/Asian or Minority background ~18.5
- Frimley Park: Mothers from White background ~7.0, Mothers from Black/Asian or Minority background ~22.5

■ Mothers from White background
■ Mothers from Black/Asian or Minority background

Comparison of ethnic background of population with pregnancy codes and FHFT maternity staff

Ethnic background	Population with pregnancy codes	FHFT maternity staff
White	59.7%	85.2%
Mixed / Multiple	2.3%	0.9%
Asian / Asian British	25.1%	6.9%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3.3%	5.3%
Other	1.0%	1.8%
Insufficient data	8.60%	0.0%