



September 2023

The Coronavirus and People with Learning Disabilities Study

Wave 4: People from ethnic minority communities in England

What is this about?



This report is about a research study about coronavirus and people with learning disabilities.



The research has been following the experiences of people with learning disabilities across the UK during the coronavirus pandemic.



The researchers have heard from people at different time points. At the first three time points most of the people in the research were White British people.



At the 4th time point of the research study, we wanted to include more people from other ethnic groups in England.



This report is about what we did and what we found out.

How did we try to find people?



We wanted to find 100 more people with learning disabilities and 50 more family members or paid carers of people with learning disabilities from other ethnic groups to join the research in England.

We made sure the research information and the surveys were translated into Urdu and Punjabi.



We made sure some of our interviewers could speak different languages.



We also offered people thank you vouchers.



Learning Disability England made a video to tell people about the research. You can see it [here](#):



Local authorities also shared information about the research.

What did we do?

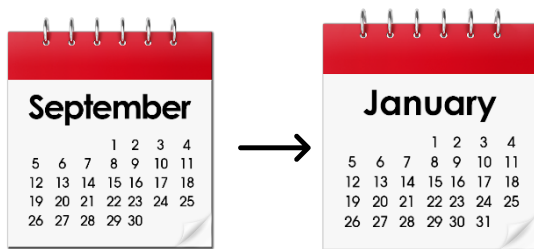


We interviewed people with learning disabilities. We call this group Cohort 1.



Family members or paid carers of people with learning disabilities completed an online survey for their family member. We call this group Cohort 2.

2023



The interviews and surveys happened between September 2022 and January 2023.



Unfortunately, we did not find as many people from other ethnic groups as we wanted.



In Cohort 1, in England we interviewed 79 people from White British backgrounds and 23 people from other ethnic backgrounds.

In Cohort 2, in England, 71 people from White British backgrounds and 11 from other ethnic backgrounds completed an online survey.



We wanted to compare experiences of people from every ethnic background but we did not have enough people from all the different ethnic groups to do it properly.

Instead, we compared White British people with all the people who were from other ethnic groups.

What did we find?



We found some differences between what White British people told us and what people from other ethnic groups told us.



Here are some of the things we found out:



More people in England who were White British had their Covid-19 vaccinations than people from other ethnic groups.



In Cohort 2, family members or paid carers in England were more likely to say the person they support has good health if they were White British.



In Cohort 1, people in England who were White British were more likely than people from other ethnic groups to say that it was not easy to contact their GP.



In Cohort 2, people in England from other ethnic groups were more likely to be in contact with another health therapist like a physiotherapist, or speech and language therapist than White British people.



In England, people from other ethnic groups felt lonelier and more worried than White British people.



In England, people from other ethnic groups got less help for feeling sad, worried or angry than White British people.



In Cohort 1, White British people in England were more likely to see family and friends more often than people from other ethnic groups.



In Cohort 2, more White British people in England went to day services and activities than people from other ethnic groups.



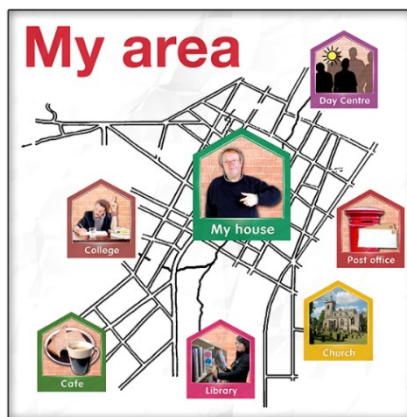
In Cohort 1, White British people in England were less likely than people from other ethnic groups to go out of the house to exercise.



But they were more likely to go to a café, bar or restaurant.



In England, people in Cohort 1 who were White British were less likely than people from other ethnic groups to get to places by using the bus, tram, taxis or train.



In England, more people in Cohort 2 who were White British liked living in their neighbourhood compared to other ethnic groups.



Family carers from White British groups in England said they had better health than family carers from other ethnic groups.

What We Learned



We did not find enough people with learning disabilities from different ethnic backgrounds to be able to compare people properly.



Overall, the research showed that, In England, people who were not White British did not feel as good as White British people at the 4th time point of the research.

What We Suggest



People who make decisions about our lives should pay more attention to the health and happiness of people with learning disabilities from different backgrounds.



We will try harder to include more people from different backgrounds in our research in the future.




We should work together with groups that know these communities well to learn more.

If you want more information or have any questions, please contact the Coronavirus and People with Learning Disabilities Study research team:



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