

Birmingham Public Health Division
September 2022

Public Health Evidence Reports

1. Statutory Reports

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

A regularly refreshed snapshot of the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Birmingham and the factors underpinning this.

Highlights the inequalities at a high level across the city.

Draws together data from across the Council and public sector.

Annual Director of Public Health Report

Annual independent report of the Director of Public Health on a specific topic/focus area to shine a light on an issue.

Public Health Evidence Reports

2. Elective Evidence Reports

Deep Dive Needs Assessments

Structured needs assessments into a specific area/topic/community

Brings together published and grey literature, service data and qualitative data from community insight

Makes recommendations for action

Community Health Profiles

Desk top analysis of published evidence and grey literature and population survey data.

Snapshot of inequalities.

Topic Based Commissions

Evolving methodology using evidence collation with active community collaboration to focus on creating

The Community Health Profiles

Birmingham has an ambition for a **bolder healthier city**, becoming a city in which, every citizen can live a healthy enjoyable life.

The Community Health Profiles help us understand the gaps (health inequalities) in achieving this ambition in different communities.

The Profiles describe the health inequalities of a specific community of identity or interest or experience.



Methodology

A comprehensive review of

- Academic literature, including PubMed, Census 2011
- Grey literature, including national, voluntary and community reports, PHE and NHS, google/google scholar
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Limitations of the Findings



Sharing Community Health Profiles

Written report & PowerPoint slide set

Published on the [BCC Communities Pages](#)

YouTube highlights video

Webinars for Nigerian community and wider partners





Nigerian Profile

Web link: [Nigerian community health profile | Community health profiles | Birmingham City Council](#)

Overview of Inequalities

Stillbirth rates higher than general population

Lower vaccination rates

Nigerian women are more likely to experience domestic abuse

High rates of obesity amongst Nigerian women

Negative experiences working for the NHS, including racism and bullying

High rates of FGM amongst Nigerian women

Getting the best start in life

The total fertility rate (TFR) of the Nigeria country of birth group (**3.32**) was above UK-born average (1.84).^[4]

In 2020 Nigerian-born mothers contributed to **3.1%** of all live births to mothers born outside the UK.^[5]

0.82% of all live births in Birmingham from 2012-2014 were to mothers born in Nigeria but **1.72%** of all stillbirths.^[6]

In 2019-20 Black African children in England, aged 4-5, had the highest rate (**15.9%**) of obesity.^[7]



High total fertility rates



Vulnerable to adverse birth outcomes



Limited Nigerian specific UK data



High rates of childhood obesity

Mental Wellness and Balance

Black African group had the highest proportion of all groups admitted to hospital for mental health (**18.2%**).^[8]

Increased risk of being treated for serious mental illness such as schizophrenia and mania.^[9]

First generation immigrant women from Nigeria who came to the UK on a partner/husbands visa are at high risk of domestic violence.^[10]

Healthy and Affordable Food

Obesity

- **89%** of Nigerian women in one study population were classified as overweight or obese.

BMI and Waist Circumference

- Black African men had a mean BMI somewhat lower (26.4) than men in the general population. However, mean BMI was markedly higher among Black African (28.8) women.^[7,12]

Healthy Eating

- Only **44.2%** of those in the 'Black' ethnice in the 'Bl ~

Active at Every Age and Ability

Limited data on physical activity levels of the Nigerian community in the UK.



- **35%** of Black African men and **29%** of Black African women had high activity levels, compared to 37% and 25% of the general population.^[7]
- The Active Lives Survey shows that women from Black ethnic groups were reported to be most likely to report being physically inactive and least likely to report being active.^[13]



Protect and Detect

Attending Screenings

- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer amongst Nigerian men.
- An investigation of breast cancer screening uptake found Black Africans had low attendance of first call (49%) and routine call (64%) uptake of breast cancer screening.^[17]



Sexual Health

- In 2013, an estimated 38,700 Black Africans were HIV positive and this group constitutes two-thirds (65%, 38,700) of all heterosexual people living with HIV.^[18]

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- 27% of Nigerian women between the ages of 15 and 49 were victims of FGM in 2012.^[19]
- Prevalence of the practice has decreased and in 2015 a federal law banned the practice.

Ageing and Dying Well

- Prevalence of diabetes is lowest within the Black African group at 2.1% for women and 5% for men.^[7]
- Prevalence of dementia in 'Black' ethnic group is **28%** higher for males and **18%** higher for females compared with the 'White' ethnic group.^[20]
- Black groups in the UK generally have a significantly lower risk of heart disease despite evidence that they have a high prevalence of hypertension and obesity.



Closing the Gaps and COVID-19

Closing the Gaps

- Life expectancy for Black African females was **88.9** years, the highest across ten ethnic groups.
- ONS data shows that for Black African males, life expectancy was **83.8** years.^[21]

Mitigating the Legacy of COVID-19

- The risk of COVID-19-related hospitalisation was increased in Black ethnic group.
- Black Africans were reported as being one of the most vaccine hesitant groups (**34.4%**).^[22]



Nigerian Profile Infographics

PEOPLE IN THE 2011

015 00 00 01 BLACK AMERICANS

THE RISK OF COVID-19

BY KYLE AND HEATHER

As we navigate a new era of racial justice, it is crucial to understand the impact of COVID-19 on Black Americans.

PRESTON

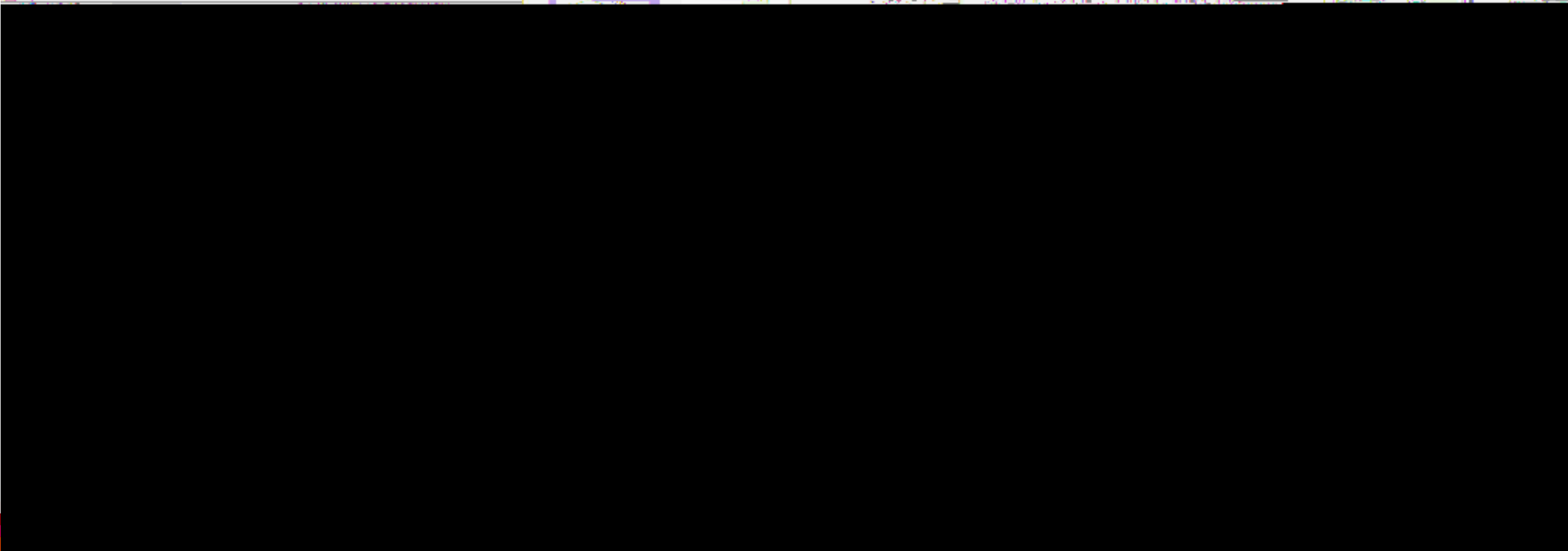
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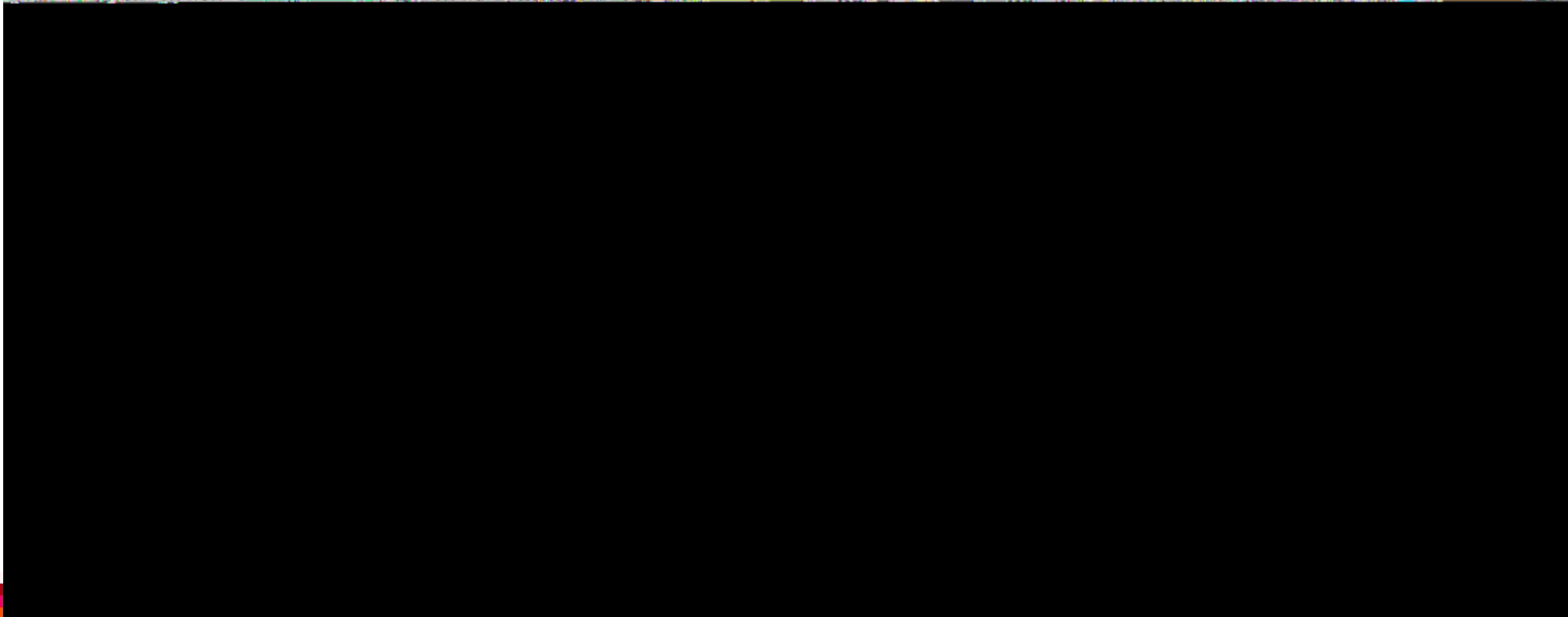
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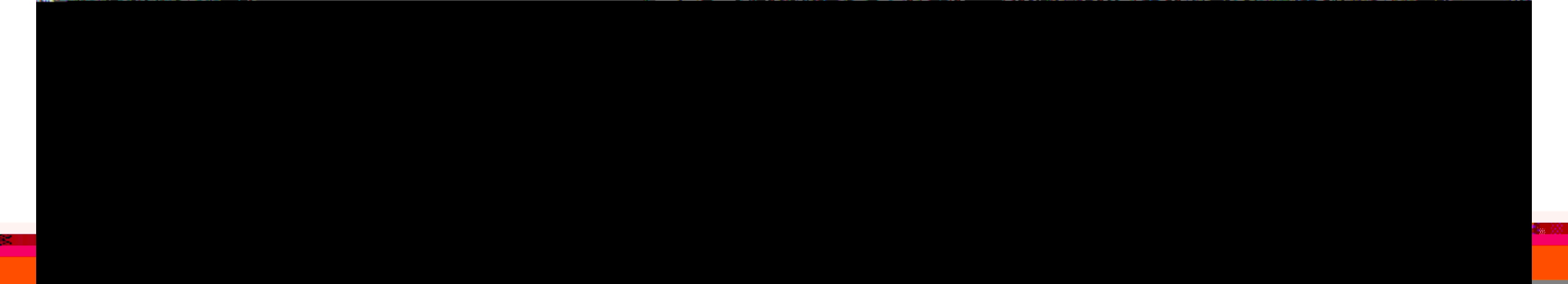
COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY

STRENGTHENING









References (2)



References (3)

[20] Pham TM, Petersen I, Walters K, Raine R, Manthorpe J, Mukadam N, Cooper C. Trends in dementia diagnosis rates in UK ethnic groups: analysis of UK primary care data. *Clinical Epidemiology* 2018; 10: 949-960.

[21] Office for National Statistics. Ethnic differences in life expectancy and mortality from selected causes in England and Wales: 2011 to 2014: Experimental analysis of ethnic differences in life expectancy and cause-specific mortality in England and Wales based on 2011 Census and death registrations. London: ONS, 2021. Accessed at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/>

