

1. Statutory 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 evidence-based solutions.

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.

Setting out the differences in need shown by the evidence can help the Council, it's partners and communities take action to close the gaps and improve the health of people in Birmingham.

The Community Health Profiles will be published on the Council's website as resources to support greater understanding and awareness of the issues affecting different communities in our city.

We aim to refresh them every 5-8 years depending on the data availability.



A comprehensive review of

- “ Academic literature, including PubMed, Census 2011
- “ Grey literature, including national, voluntary and community reports, PHE and NHS, google/google scholar
- “ Health & Wellbeing data review and research synthesis according to specified health and well-being indicators

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Population data used is from the 2011 Census and is likely to have changed since then. Conclusions on populations must therefore be taken with caution.

May be difficult to capture accurate data on people of Caribbean Commonwealth descent as it is a highly heterogenous community.

Analysis of Census data reveals that children born in Britain of Caribbean

Limited granular data available on specific communities.



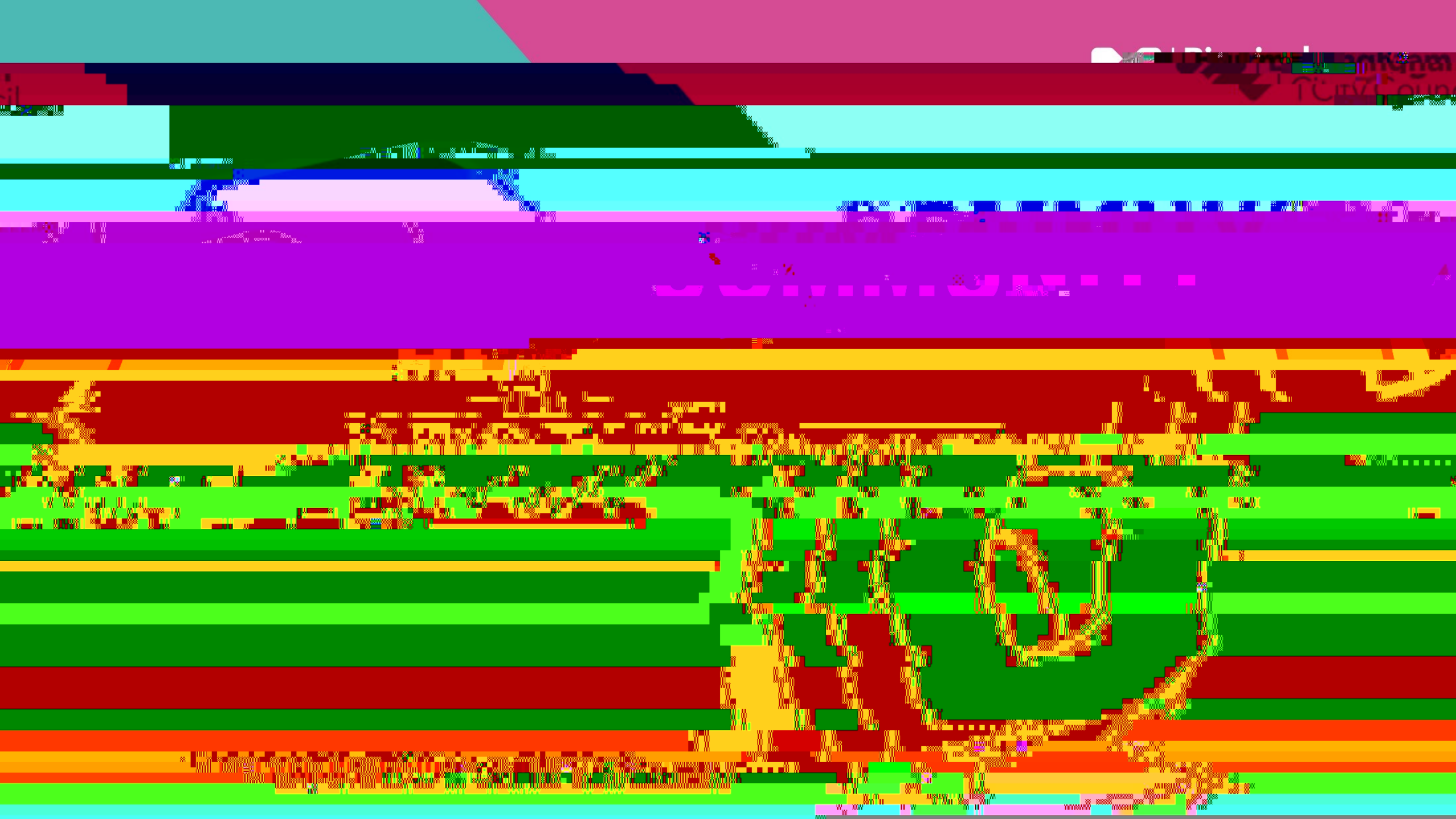
Written report & PowerPoint slide set

Published on the [BCC Communities Pages](#)

YouTube highlights video

Webinars for Caribbean community and wider partners





Caribbean Commonwealth is the geographic term that applied to the following islands and mainland nations:

“ Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Winward Islands, Barbados, Leeward Islands and Northern Islands.

98.5% of Black Caribbean in England and Wales state English as their main language.^[1]

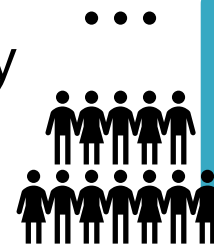
Migration from the Caribbean mainly took place before 1981, and has been steadily declining in the following decades.^[2]

Caribbean population in Birmingham is overwhelmingly Christian (**73.8%**).^[3]

577,826 Black
Caribbeans living in
England and Wales^[2]



47,641 Black
Caribbeans living in
Birmingham^[4]



8% of all Black
Caribbean people in the
UK live in Birmingham



High prevalence of childhood obesity

Low educational attainment

High rates of obesity amongst Black Caribbean women

Lower proportions of Black Caribbean men in full-time employment

Increased risk of dementia and
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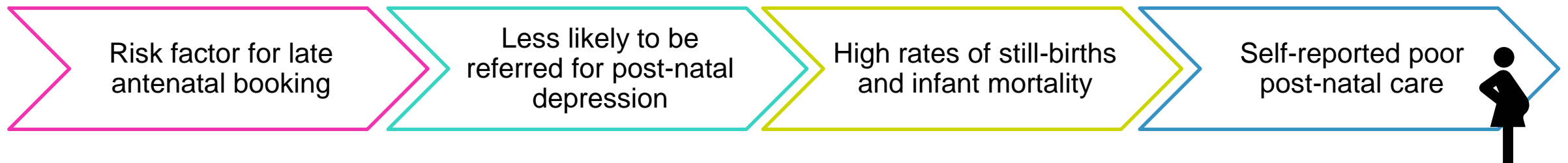
High prevalence of doctor-diagnosed diabetes

Low uptake of bowel cancer screening

Severe maternal morbidity is **80%** higher amongst Black Caribbean women compared to White women.^[5]

Black Caribbeans have amongst the highest prevalence of childhood obesity of any ethnic groups. **16.4%** of 4-5 year olds and **14.9%** of 11-12 year olds are overweight or obese.^[6]

Black Caribbean children had the poorest uptake for influenza rotavirus vaccinations, but some of the best uptake for meningitis vaccinations.^[7]



- “ Black Caribbean and Black Other groups have high rates of contact with mental health services and hospitalizations.^[8]
- “ **5-12 times** more likely to be treated for serious mental illness such as schizophrenia and mania compared to White population.^[9]
- “ Highest rates of psychosis (**140.8 per 100,000**) compared to White British group (**20.2**).^[9]

Substance Misuse

- “ Black Caribbean men (**16.5%**) had much higher drug use than Black Caribbean women (**3.4%**).^[10]
- “ Lower rates of alcohol consumption
- “ Similar smoking rates to general population (**25% vs 24%**) but low access to stop smoking services.^[11]

Obesity



“ Prevalence of obesity is higher amongst Black Caribbean women (**64.5%**) than the general population (**57%**).^[11]

BMI and Waist Circumference

“ BMI was higher among Black Caribbean women (**28.0**) compared to the general population (**26.8**).^[11]

Healthy Eating

“ **77%** of Black Caribbean men use salt in cooking, compared to **56%** of the general population.^[11]

Black Caribbean women had one of the highest rates of adherence to physical activity recommendations (**31%**) compared to the general population (**25%**).^[11]

Recent data shows increasing group (**29%**) compared to the general population (**25%**).^[12]



High participation in physical activity



Few differences in physical activity in under 15's



Recent decline in physical activity



Limited data on Caribbean population

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Screening Attendance

- “ Black Caribbean women less likely to attend first call (**63%**) routine recall (**74%**) for breast cancer screening.^[15]
- “ Low attendance for cervical cancer, breast cancer and abdominal aortic aneurysm screening.^[16,17,18]

Sexual Health

- “ The number of HIV diagnoses made in heterosexual people declined **40%** in the Black Caribbean population.^[19]
- “ Highest proportion of **STIs** in the Black Caribbean group, particularly Black Caribbeans.^[20]

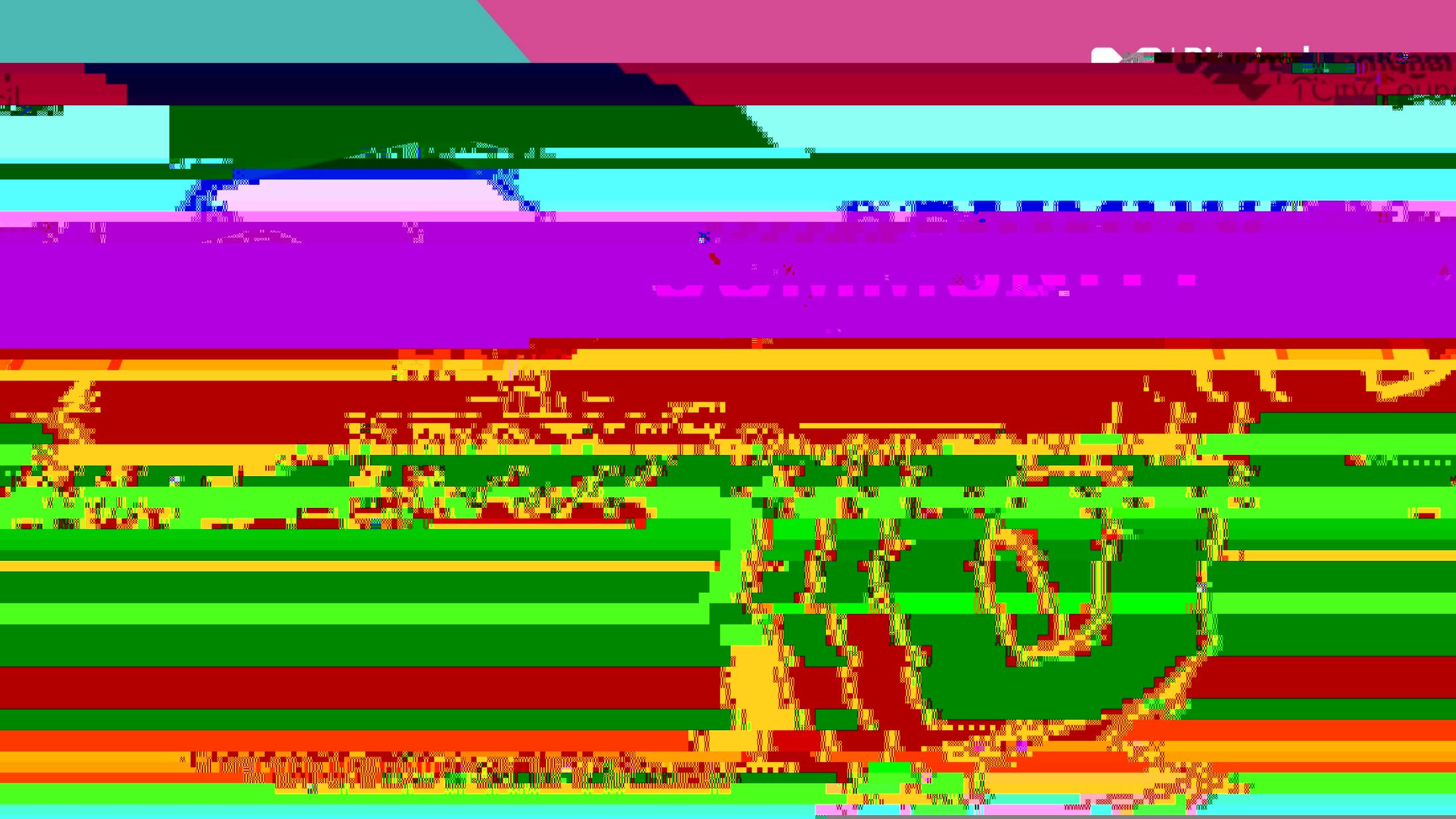
Tuberculosis (TB)

- “ Non-UK born Black Caribbeans had a higher rate of TB cases (**63 cases**) s] T00014KThe number

- “ Incidence of dementia was **25%** higher in Black Caribbean men and women compared to the White group.^[22]
- “ Evidence suggests that Black Caribbeans may have more unmet end of life care needs than people from White backgrounds and experience barriers to accessing good healthcare.^[23]
- “ From 2012-14 cancer and circulatory diseases made up **64.7%** of male and **65.4%** of female deaths in the Black Caribbean group.^[22]









WEST

North and Black Caribbeans had English as their main

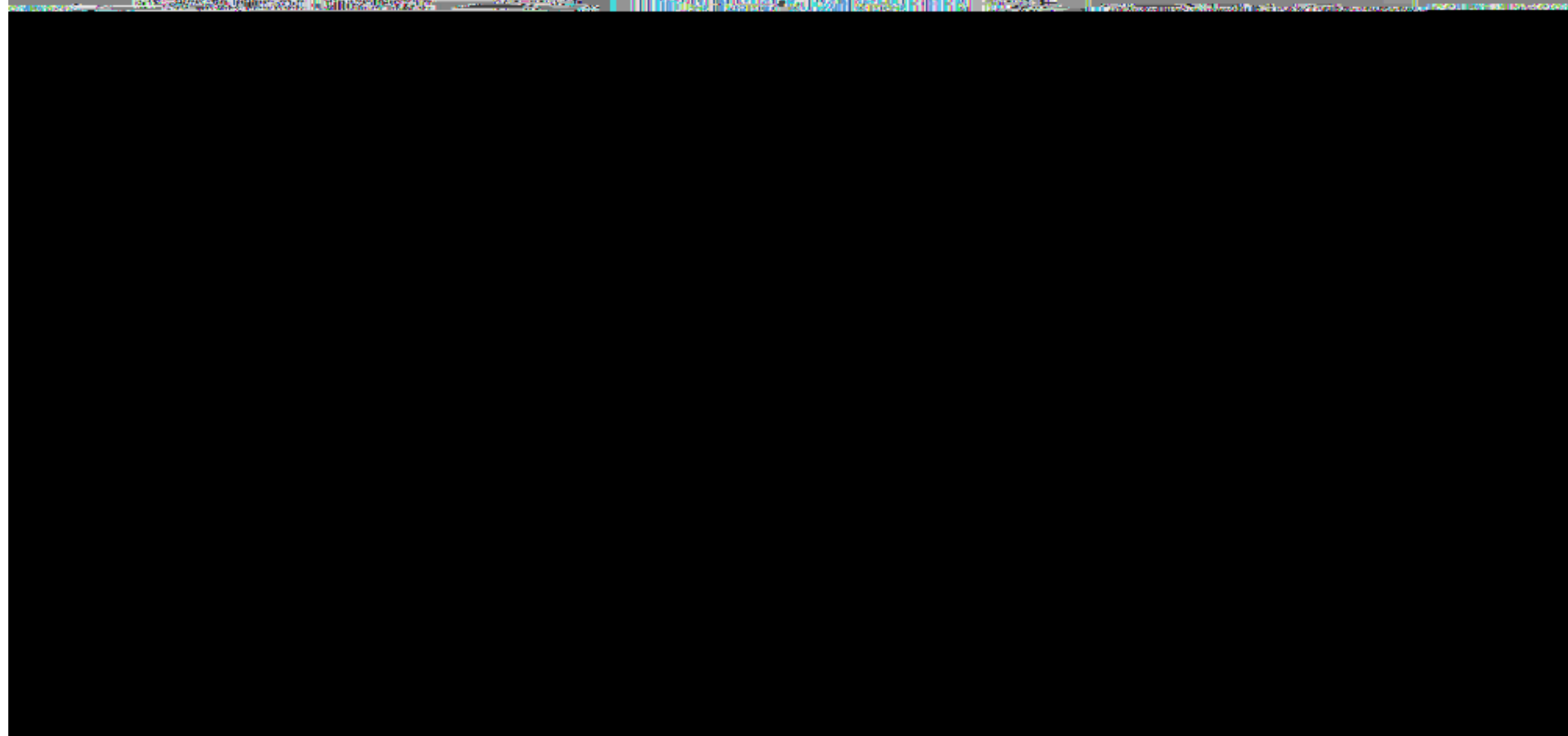
The cumulative weekly COVID-19 vaccine uptake (1st, 2nd, and

THE BLACK CARIBBEAN POPULATION IS ONE OF THE



Among a cohort of 3 million children, Black Caribbean children had the highest rate of obesity, followed by Black African children. The study found that the prevalence of obesity was significantly higher in these groups compared to other ethnicities.





[1] 2011 Census

[2] 2011 Census, England and Wales. Table CT0263 - Country of birth by year of arrival by ethnic group.

[3] 2011 Population Census in Birmingham City Council wards

[4] England and Wales 2011 Census. Table DC2101W . ethnic group by sex by age.

[5] Nair M, Kurinczuk JJ, Knight M. Ethnic Variations in Severe Maternal Morbidity in the UK. A Case Control Study. Plos One 2014; 9(4): e95086. doi:10.1371/ journal.pone.0095086.

[6] NHS Digital. National Child Measurement Programme, England 2020/21 School Year. Accessed at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/national-child-measurement-programme/2020-21- school-year#>

[7] QRResearch. Factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine uptake among minority ethnic groups. 2021. Accessed at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/ government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/952716/s0979- factors-influencing-vaccine-uptake-minority-ethnic-groups.pdf

[8] Health and Social Care Information Centre. Mental health bulletin. Annual report fromMHMDS returns 2013-14. Leeds, England: HSCIC, 2014.

[9] Fearon, P., Kirkbride, J.B., Morgan, C., Lloyd, T, Hutchinson, G., Tarrant, J., Fung, W.L., Holloway, J., Mallett, R., Harrison, G., Leff, J., Jones,

- [22] Office for National Statistics. ONS 26 July 2021. *Ethnic differences in life expectancy and mortality from selected causes in England and Wales: 2011 to 2014*. Accessed at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/articles/ethnicdifferencesinlifeexpectancyandmortalityfromselectedcausesinenglandandwales/2011to2014#life-expectancy-at-birth-2011-to-2014>.
- [23] Care Quality Commission. *People from Black and minority ethnic communities. A Different Ending: Addressing Inequalities in End of Life Care*. London: CQC, May 2016. Accessed at: https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20160505%20CQC_EOLC_BAME_FINAL_2.pdf
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- [25] UKHSA, *COVID-19 vaccine surveillance report: 24 February 2022 (week 8)*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccine-weekly-surveillance-reports>.
- [26] Omotade I, Bennett M, Chitson S, Asiedu F, Harrington B, Patel M. *670 factors associated with mortality in multiethnic hospitalised COVID patients*. *Age and Ageing*, 2022 (March); 51 (Supplement 1). afac037.670, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afac037.670>
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