

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

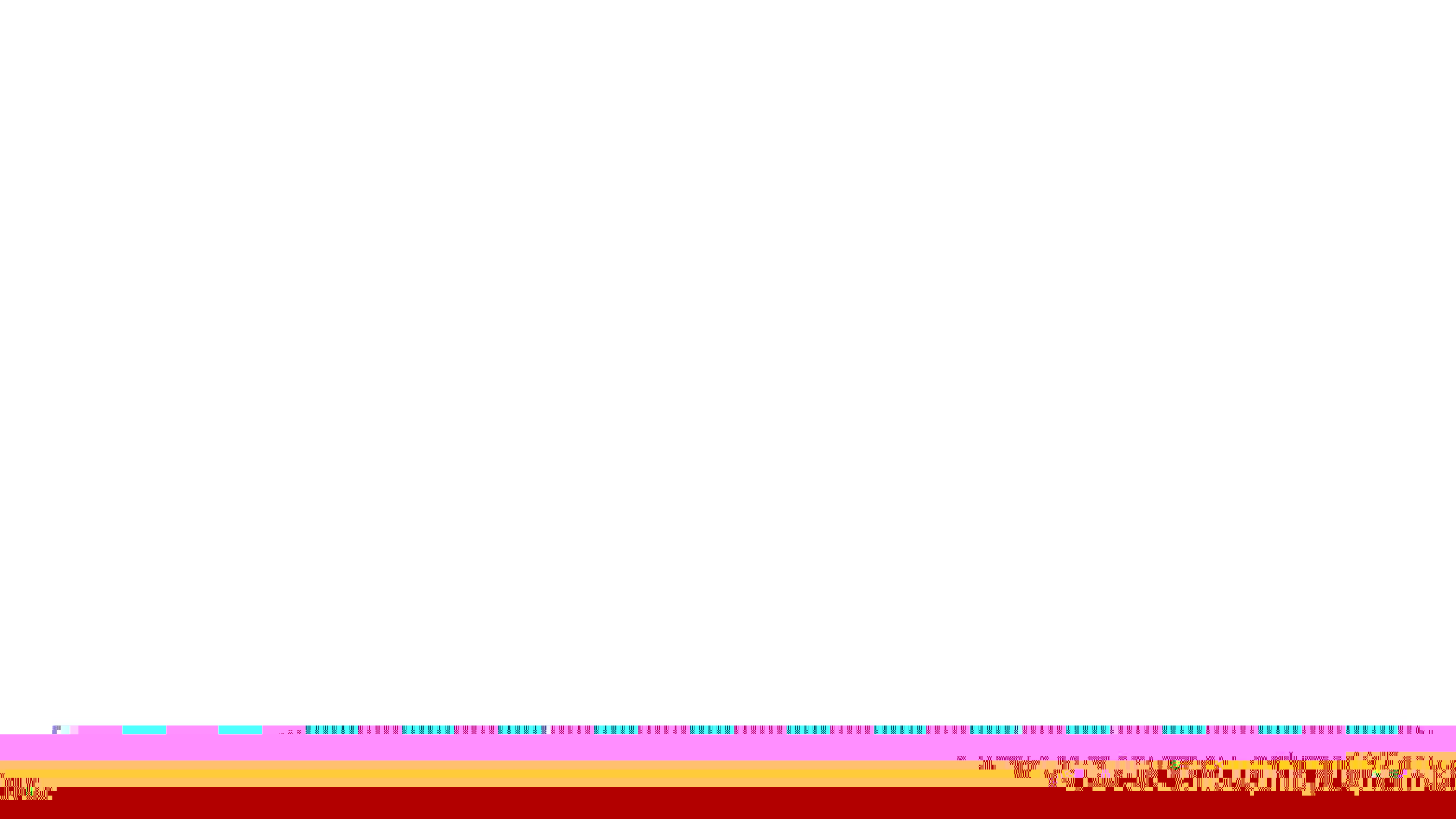
Community Health Profiles

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.



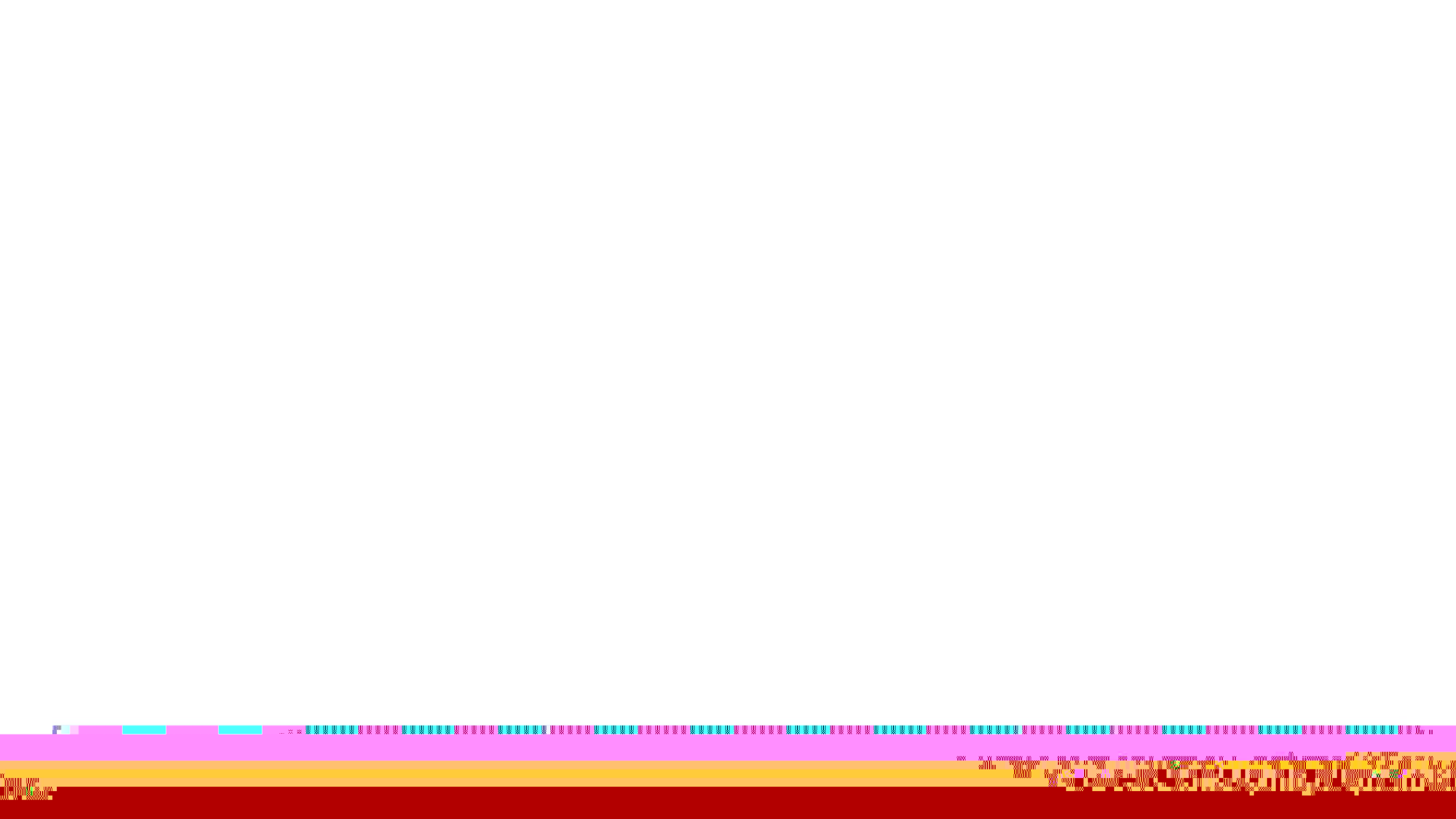
- Sikh – (Sept 2021)
- Bangladeshi- (Sept 2021)
- Muslim
- Lesbian
- Trans
- d/Deaf & Hearing Loss
- Sight Loss
- Nigerian
- **Indian**
- Caribbean Islands
Commonwealth States
- Somali
- Kenyan
- Pakistani

- Veterans (published)
- End of Life (published)
- Learning Disabilities
- Dual Diagnosis
- Mobility Impairment
- Sensory Impairment

-

To find and review the physical health, mental health, lifestyle behavioural and wider determinants (social and economic factors) that exist in health in a specific community.

To collect and present this information using the 10 key priority areas identified in the Health and Wellbeing



A comprehensive review of

- Academic literature, including PubMed, Census 2011
-

Limited data was extracted on Indian community from the 2011 Census.

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.

Data is limited by variation in definitions and monitoring tools. For example, “Indian” people sometimes identify themselves based on their “religious” group as opposed to “nationality”.

Also, there are variations in how people identify their ethnicity which makes it difficult to compare and get an accurate picture.

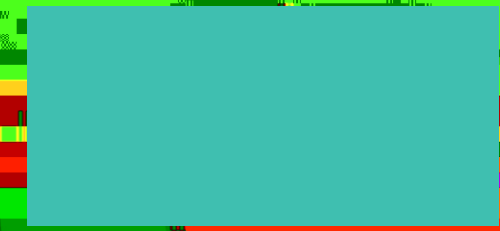
Written report & PowerPoint slide set

Published on the BCC Communities
Pages: [Indian community health profile](#) | [Community health profiles](#) | [Birmingham City Council](#)

YouTube highlights video

Webinars for Indian community and wider partners





[Indian community health profile |](#)
[Community health profiles | Birmingham City](#)
[Council](#)

Primary language spoken in India is Hindi, followed by Bengali, and Urdu.^[1]

Main languages spoken by the Indian community in the UK are Gujarati, Punjabi and Urdu.^[2]

6.6% of all Indian people live in Leicester, followed by Birmingham (4.6%) and Harrow (4.5%).^[3]

38% of the Indian population arrived before 1981.^[4]

The Indian community has a young age profile. **55%** is under the age of 35 and, also has the highest percentage of people aged 65 and over (**8%**).^[3]

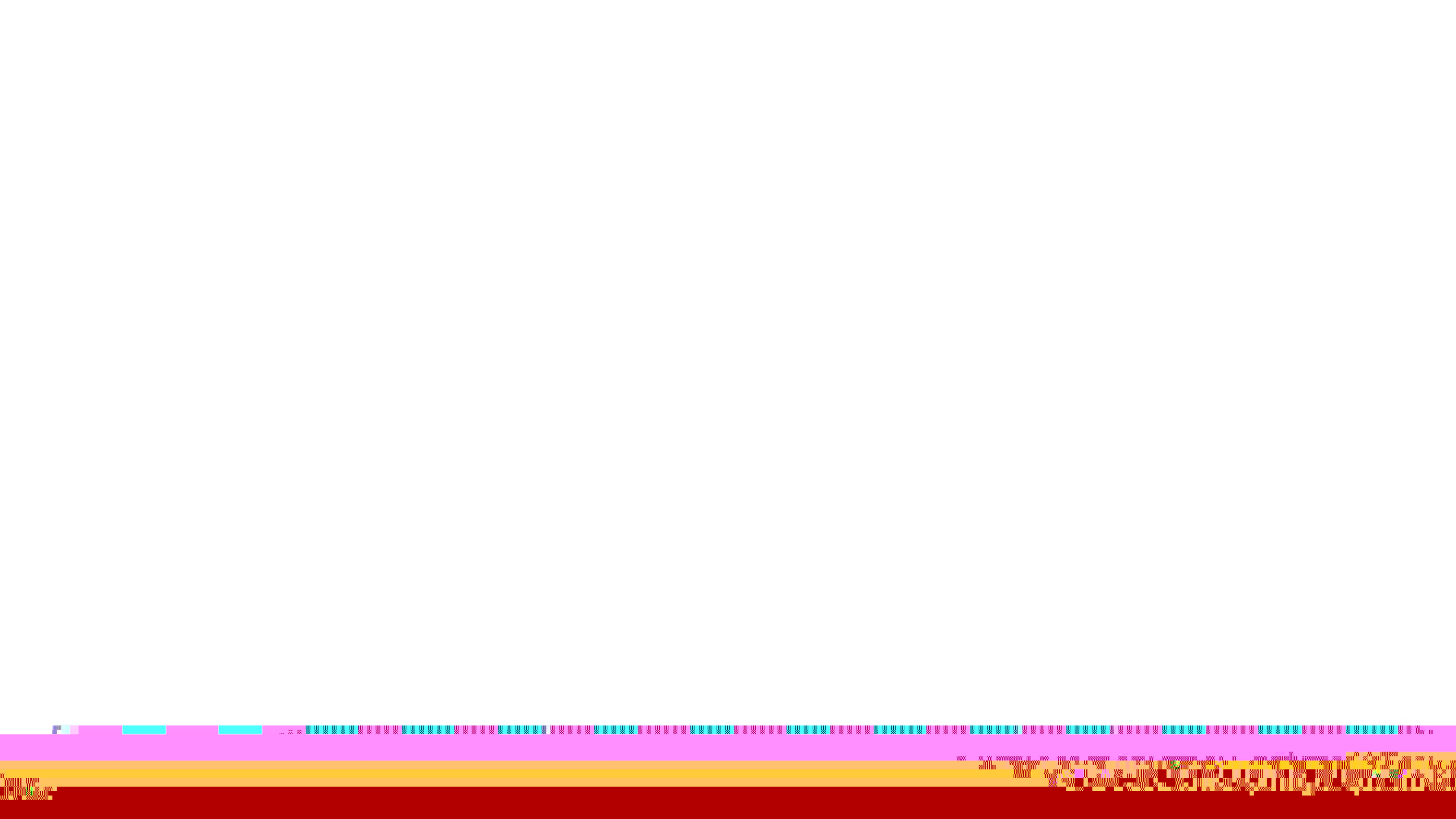
Indians account for
2.5% of the UK
population



1,412,958 people
from the Indian
ethnic group in
England and Wales



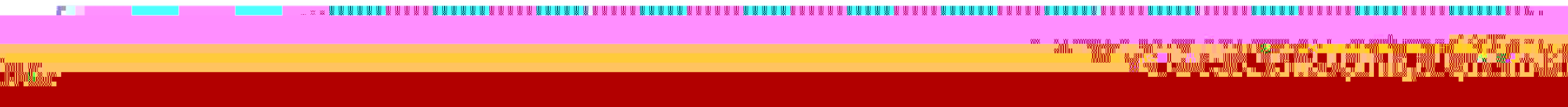
64,621 people from
India in
Birmingham.





Obesity

- Indian men had one of the lowest obesity rates (**14%**).^[16]
- Indian women had a lower obesity prevalence (**20%**) than Black Caribbean (32%) and Chinese (25%)^[16]



Cancer Screening

- **66%** of Indian participants were non-attenders at cervical screening. **22%** of felt that they were not at risk and do not need a smear test.^[24]
- **30%** of Indian patients had their diagnosis of prostate cancer at a late stage.^[24]

Tuberculosis (TB)

- The highest rates of tuberculosis in the UK are found among people of Indian ethnicity, particularly those born outside the UK.
- People born in India account for **19.7%** of the tuberculosis cases in the UK.^[25]

Domestic Violence

- The Indian community reported more domestic violence (**4.9%**) than either Bangladeshi (**1.4%**) and Pakistani (**3.5%**) groups.^[26]
- More Indian men reported being victims of domestic violence (**5.2%**) than women (**4.6%**).^[26]



Leading cause of death is heart disease. After heart disease, the leading cause of death among Indian women was dementia and Alzheimer's disease.^[27]



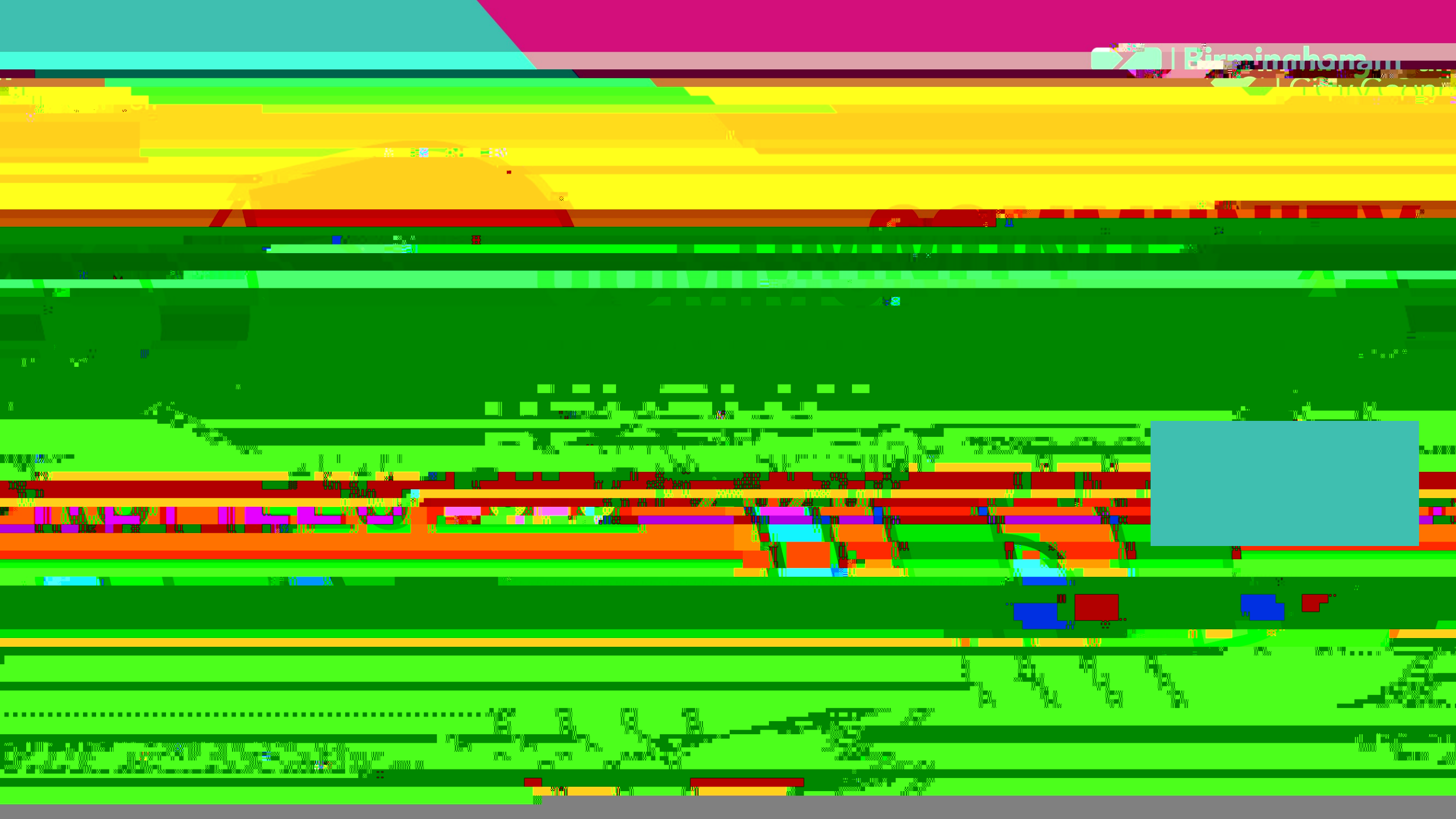
Among Indian males the mortality rate of dementia and Alzheimer's disease is **76.9** per 100,000 (2017-19), increased from 59.8 per 100,000 (2012-14).^[27]

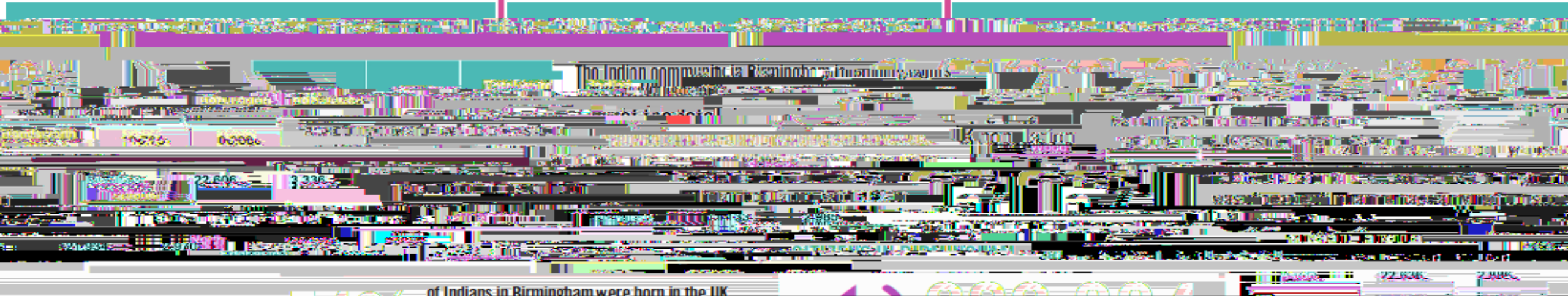


Men from the Indian ethnic group are almost **three times** as likely to have type 2 diabetes.^[27]



There is a low uptake of palliative and end of lifecare service. The Indian ethnic group had the highest percentage of people aged 65 years and over (**8.2%**).^[28]





of Indians in Birmingham were born in the UK

Indians had a death rate

Dr. J. J. Gappert
 Founder and Medical Director
 American Lung Association

Indians had a rate of 2,702 per 100,000

HOW
 EASY
 IS IT
 TO
 GET
 A
 COVID-19
 TEST?

When you're in a hospital, you're aware of the tests they run on you. But when you're not in a hospital, it's a different story.

It's not always easy to get a COVID-19 test. Many people have to wait for a test, and some have to pay for it. It's important to know where to go and what to expect.

1.10%

of the overall

US population is over 65

1.7%

1.1%

1.7%

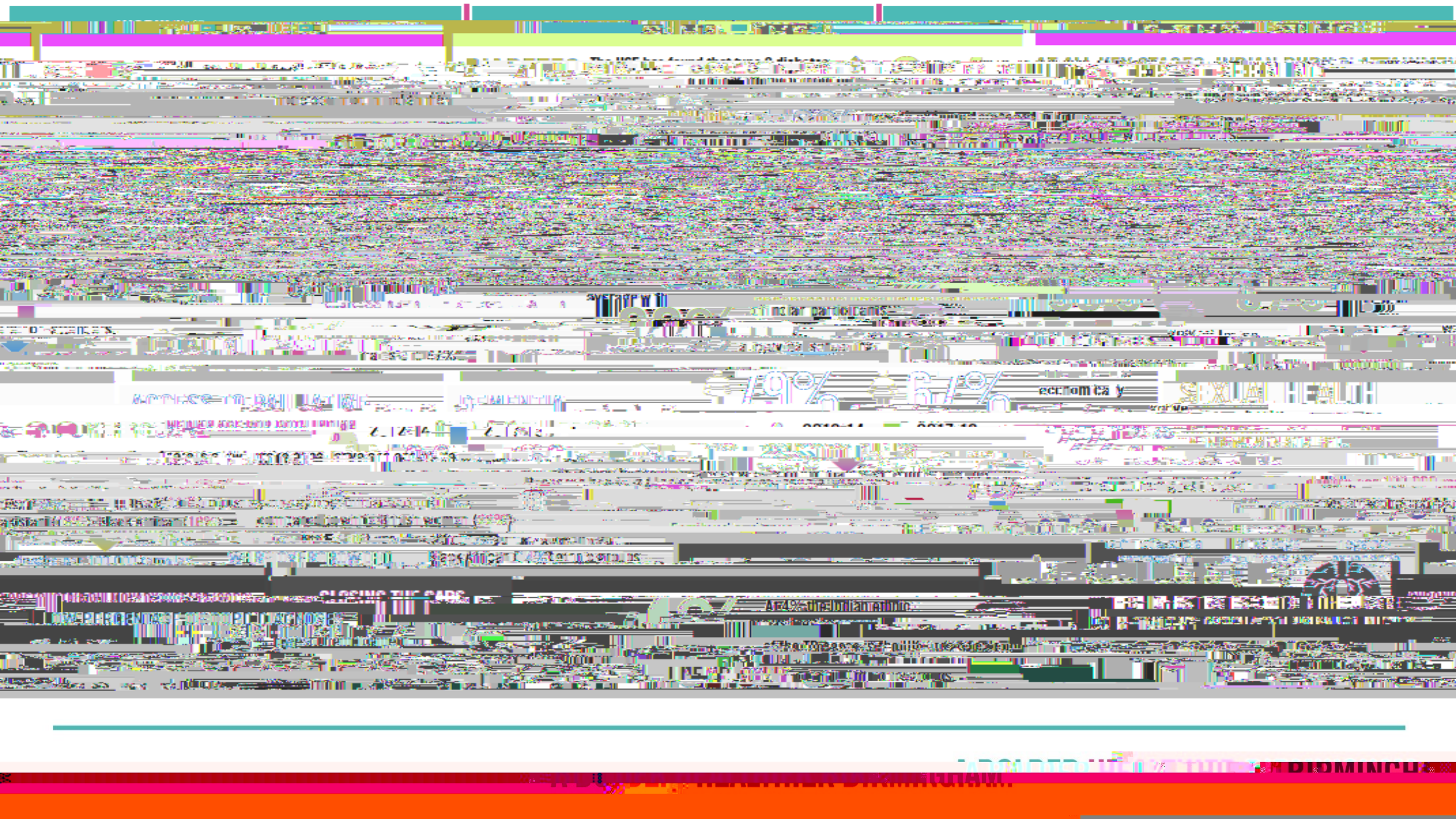
US

still among those identifying as

maternal mortality among mothers born in India in 2017/18

born in the United States for the first time in 2018

According to the HSE, over a third



SYSTEM W 11

of major participants

Casey

19% 61%

action ca y

SEXUAL HEALTH

CLOSING THE GAPS

44% the dominant

THE 2014-2015

ADDITIONALITY OF DOMINANCE

PHD HEALTH PHARMACEUTICAL

[1] Census of India 2011.

[2] Office for National Statistics. 2011 Census data, CT0341 - Religion by ethnic group by main language. [Internet]. 2015

[3] GOV.UK - Indian ethnic group: facts and figures, [Internet]. 2019

[4] Census 2011 Table CT0562

[5] MBRRACE-UK. Saving Lives, Improving Mothers' Care 2019: Lessons learned to inform maternity care from the UK and Ireland Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths and Morbidity 2015-17

[6] Public Health England. Infant and Perinatal Mortality in the West Midlands [Internet]. 2016

[7] Kelly Y, Panico L, Bartley M, Marmot M, Nazroo J, Sacker A. Why does birthweight vary among ethnic groups in the UK? Findings from the Millennium Cohort Study. *J Public Health (Oxf)*. 2009 Mar;31(1):131-7. Pp. 133.

[8] NHS Digital, 2020

[9] ONS, Child poverty and education outcomes by ethnicity. 2020.

[10] GOV.UK, Create your own tables.

[11] GOV.UK Detentions under the Mental Health Act, March 2021. 2021

[20] 2011 Census CT0565

[21] GOV.UK. Indian ethnic group: facts and figures. 2019

[22] Bradnan L. Ethnic Groups in the Labour Market: a statistical analysis for Birmingham. 2014 Oct. 2014
Available from (on pg 16)

[23] GOV.UK. Unemployment.

[24] GOV.UK. PHE Screening inequalities strategy. 2022

[25] Public Health England. Local action on health inequalities. 2018

[26] GOV.UK. Domestic Abuse. 2021

[27] ONS. Mortality from leading causes of death by ethnic group, England and Wales: 2012 to 2019. 2021

[28] Public Health England. Local action on health inequalities. 2018

