

The letter 'B' is rendered in a bold, stylized font. It is primarily magenta with a thick black outline. The interior of the 'B' is filled with a light teal color, and the two loops of the 'B' contain a yellow-to-teal gradient. The 'B' is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the teal background.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES

Understanding the health needs of the Chinese community: using the Chinese Community Health Profile

A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM

Intro to Community Health Profiles

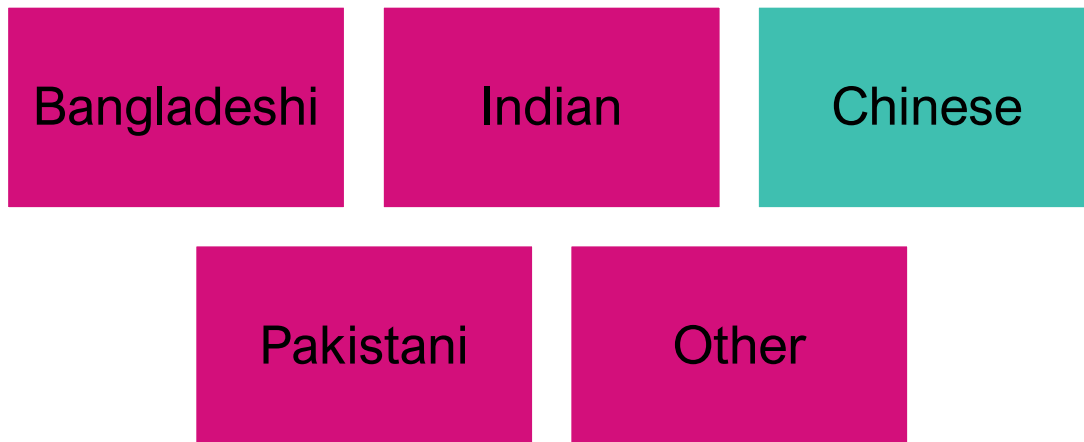
- Full reports and additional resources can be found on the [Community Health Profile Homepage](#)
- Further information on the research in this webinar can be found in the [Chinese Community Health Profile report](#)
- See also the [Infographic Summary](#)
- For more information on the background and research methodology of the profiles watch our '[Intro to Community Health Profiles](#)' video



Data Collection

2021 Census:

- Chinese ethnic group included in top 20 ethnic group categories within the 'Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh' subgroup:



Other Considerations:

- Data that are relevant to the experiences of Chinese people may include:
 - Country of Birth
 - Length of Residence in UK
 - English Proficiency



Data Limitations



Aggregated Ethnic Categories: People from Chinese ethnic group often categorised under ‘Other Asian’ or ‘Other’ ethnic group categories

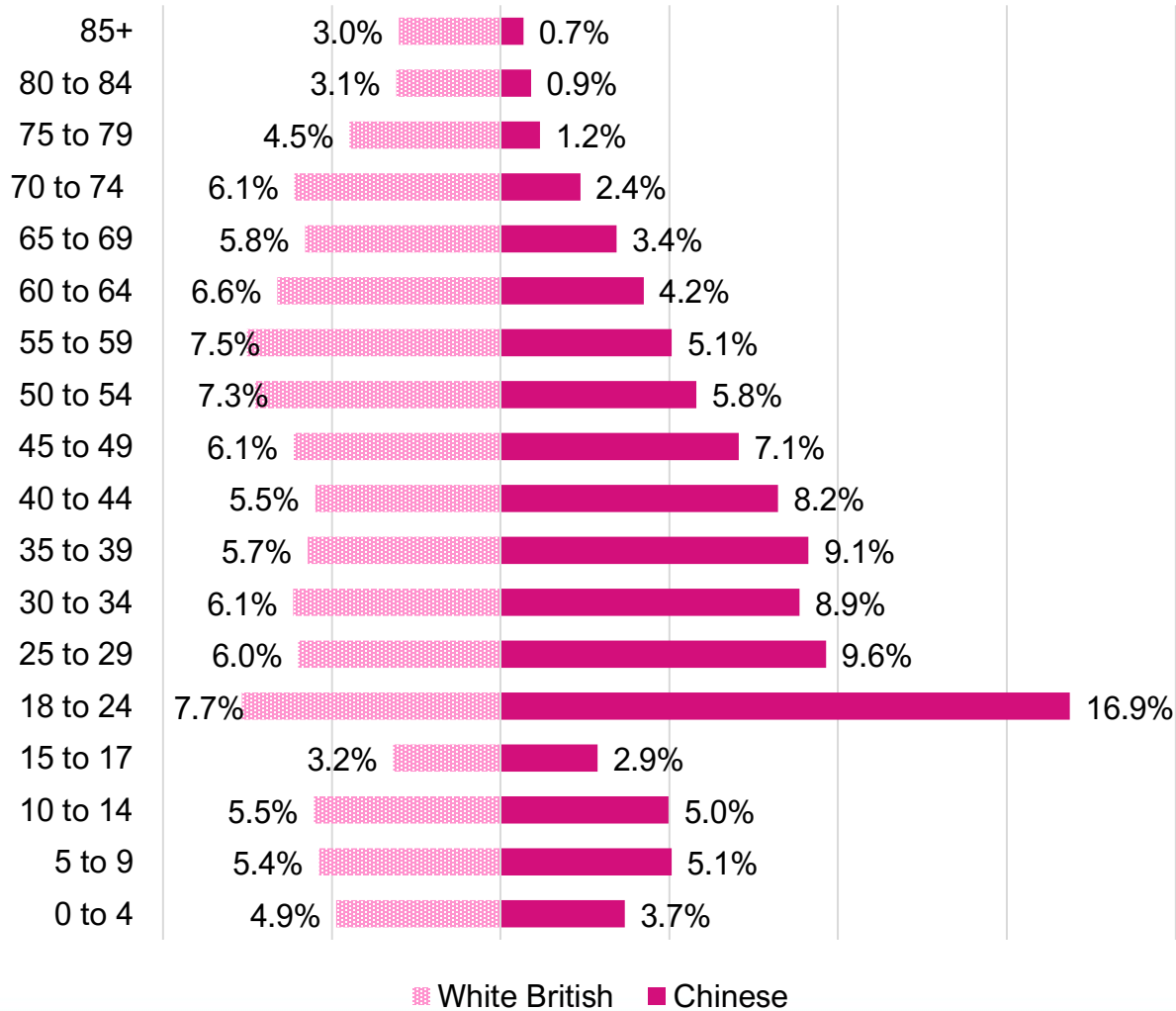


Inconsistent Results: Inconsistent use of ethnic group categories inhibits efficient analysis of health and wellbeing needs



Unadjusted Variables: data from GP patient survey (GPPS) and Health Survey for England (HSE) have not been adjusted

Demographic Overview



- **Population size:** 12,487 (1.1% of total Birmingham population).^[1]
- **Religion:** 64% identify as having ‘no religion’ (compared with 24% Birmingham average).^[1]
- **Age:** Younger age profile; 52% aged under 35 (39% Birmingham average).^[1]
- **English Proficiency:** 46% English as main language, 15% could not speak English well.^[1]
- **National Identity:** 56% British only, 26% Chinese only.^{[1]*}

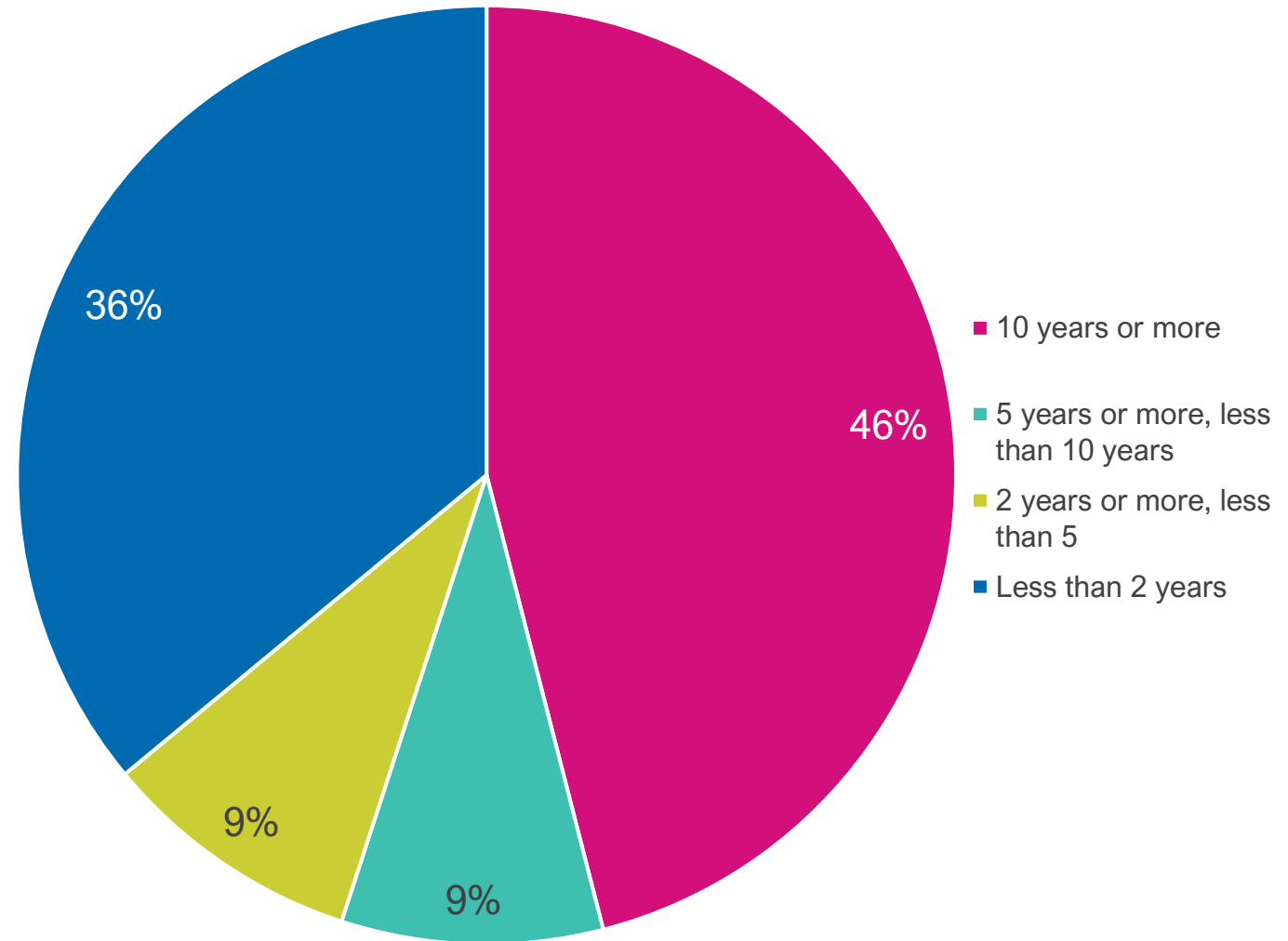
All demographic data relates to the Birmingham population only unless otherwise specified. National data may differ.

*Data only available for England and Wales

A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM

Length of Residence in UK

- 25% of population (3,071) were born in England.^[1]
- Of those who weren't born in the UK, almost half (46%, 4,237) have been in the UK for more than 10 years.^[1]
- However, 36% (3,360) have been in the UK less than 2 years.^[1]

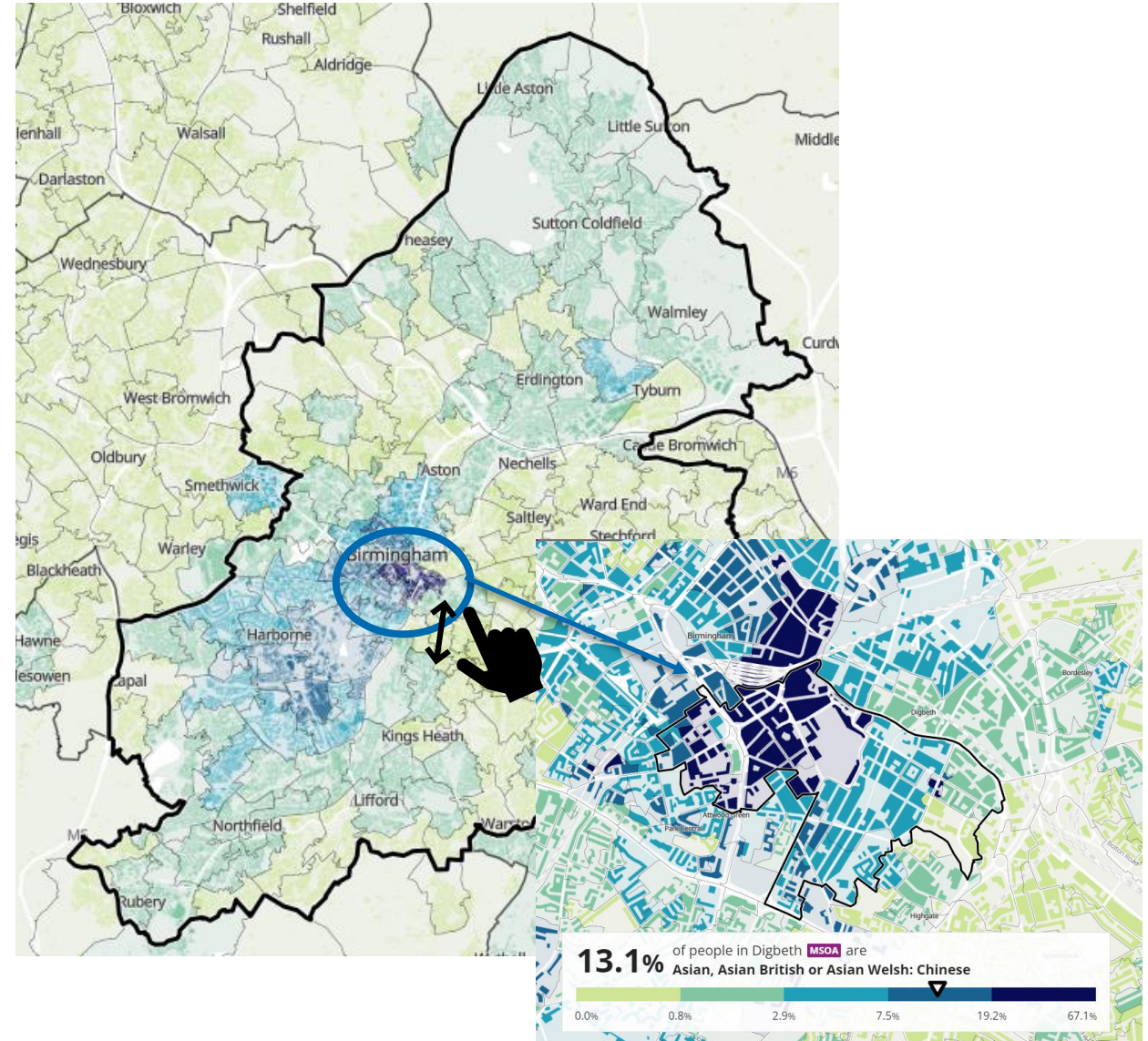


All demographic data relates to the Birmingham population only unless otherwise specified. National data may differ.

A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM

Geography Overview

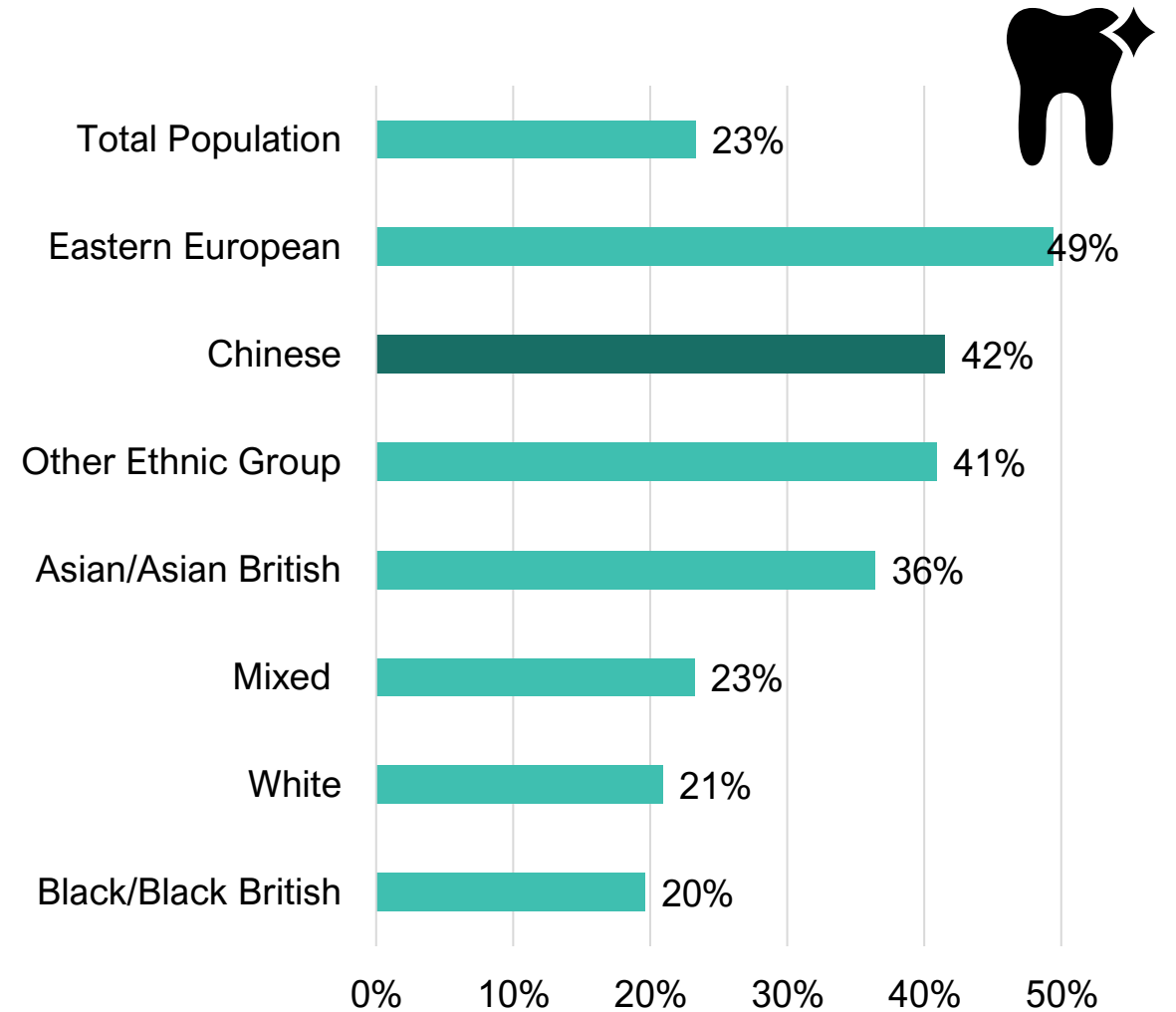
- [Census mapping tool](#): ethnic group available to output area (OA) level
- OA density of Chinese ethnic group ranges from <0.1% to 67.1%.^[2]
- Chinese identity ranges from <0.1% to 13.1% of MSOAs.^[2]
- MSOAs by population density:
 1. Digbeth (13.1%)
 2. Central (7.4%)
 3. Selly Oak (6.0%)



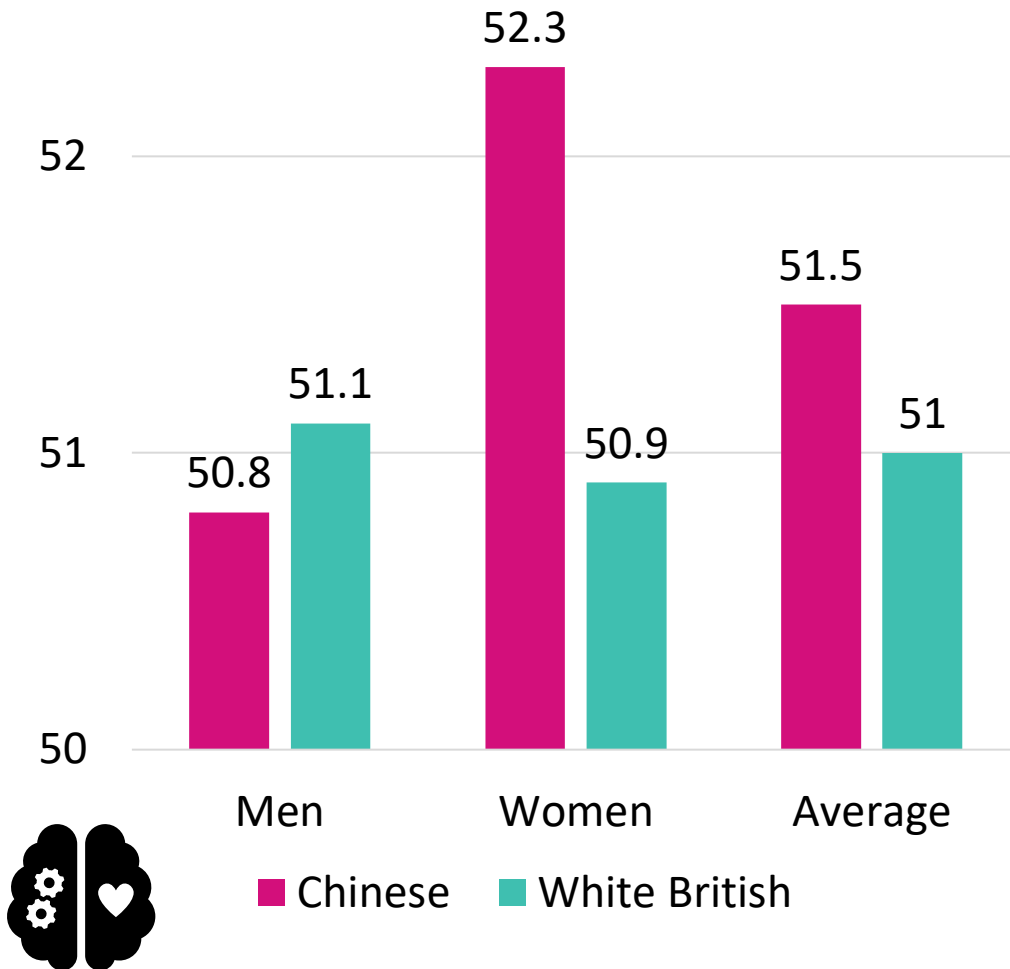
Getting the Best Start in Life

Oral Health Survey of 5-year-old Children Report (2017)^[3]

- Examines the prevalence of experience of dental decay across England.
- Overall, 23% of children aged 5 had experience of dental decay.
- Chinese children aged 5 had second highest experience of dental decay (42%).



Mental Wellness and Balance



Health Survey for England (HSE) 2019^[4]

- Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS) can be used to get a broader understanding of mental wellbeing.
- Scores range from 14 to 70
- Chinese men scored lowest across all ethnic (50.8), also much lower than Chinese women (52.3)

Healthy and Affordable Food

Health Survey for England (2011 to 2019)^[4]

- BMI is a measure which uses weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²) to estimate weight status.
- A BMI of 25 kg/m² is considered overweight.
- The average BMI for Chinese adults was cited as 24.2 for men and 22.9 for women.

BMI has limitations such as no consideration for ethnicity, age, sex or stage of development

Suggested that for Chinese adults, BMI threshold for overweight should be set to 23 kg/m² due to the increased risk of diabetes at lower BMIs than people from White ethnic groups.^[5]



Active at Every Age and Ability

Active Lives Survey (2020 to 2021)^[6]

- Physically active: 150 minutes (or more) or moderate physical activity per week
- 51% of the Chinese population in the West Midlands were physically active, compared with 60% of the White British population

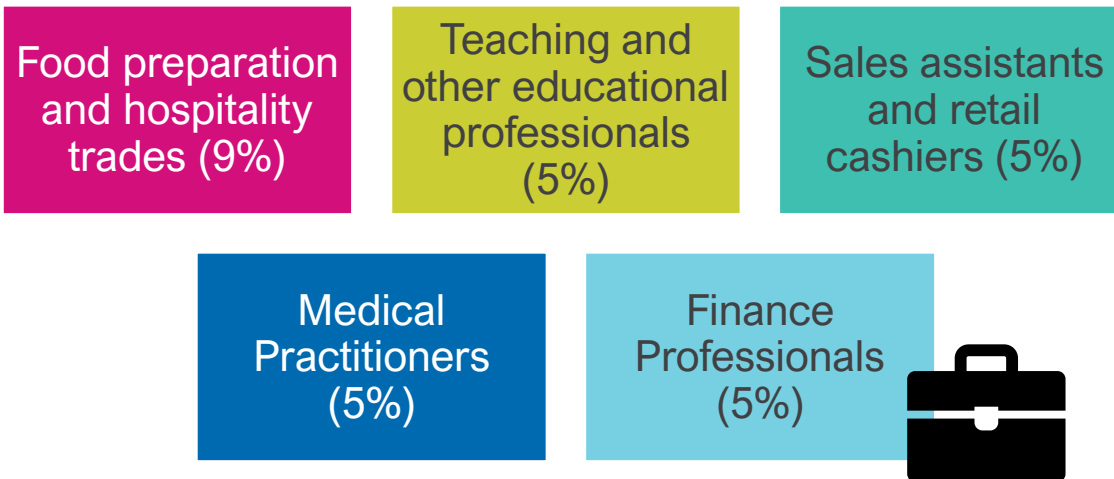
Popular Fitness Activities^[7]



Living, Working and Learning Well

Employment (2021 census)^[1]

- 50% were economically inactive (45% White British population)
- Most common occupations:



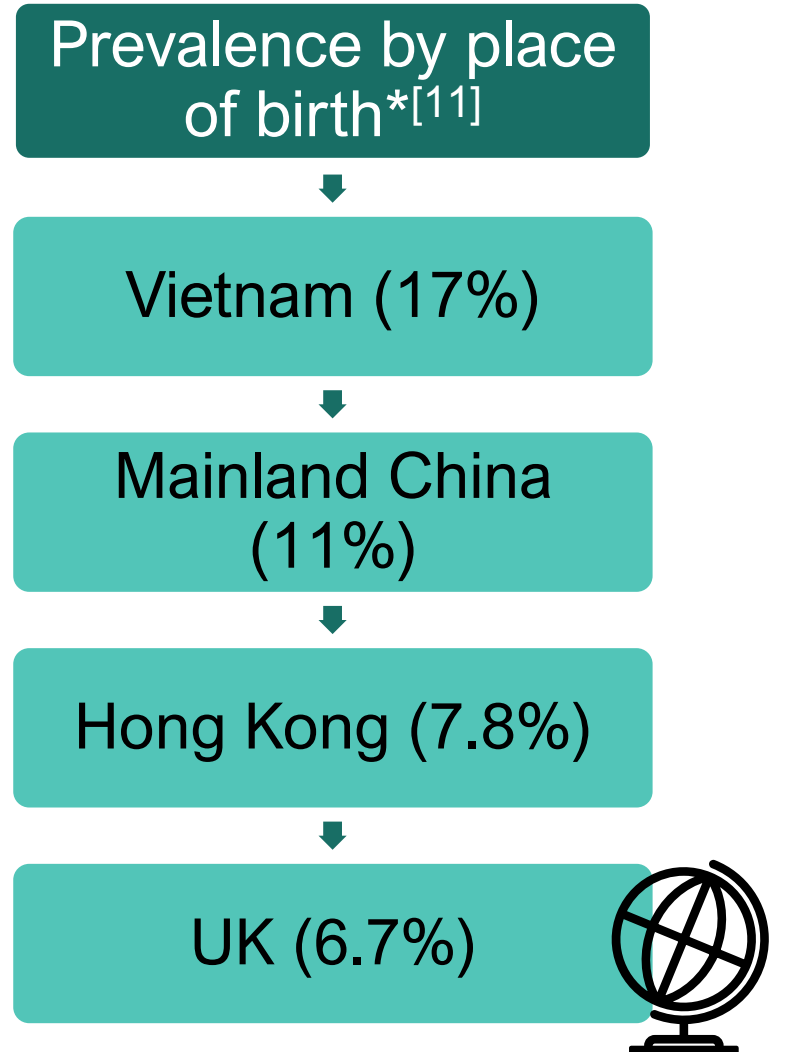
Barriers to Employment^[8,9]

- Older Chinese migrants typically face additional barriers to employment
- One study identified mainland Chinese populations on average had a pay of 21% less per hour than White British counterparts in same industries
- Chinese migrants typically had worse predicted pay than British born Chinese

Protect and Detect

Hepatitis B (HBV): [10-14]

- No national datasets, findings corroborated from several journal articles.
- UK prevalence: approx. 0.1% to 0.5%.^[10]
- Approximately 9% of Chinese adults were identified as having Hepatitis B (studies from 2012 and 2013).^[11,12]
- Qualitative findings on lack of knowledge surrounding causes and transmissions of HBV.^[13,14]



**Data collected on HBsAg positivity among people from Chinese ethnic group*

Contributing to a Green and Sustainable Future

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2020)^[15]

- Mapped pollutant data with geography data from 2021 census
- Approximately 27% of the Chinese community live in the 15 most polluted MSOAs in Birmingham (5.4% of the White British population).
- Air pollution is a major public health risk, estimated that 6.2% of total mortalities in Birmingham (2021) were attributed to particulate air pollution.

- Nitrogen Oxide
- Benzene
- Sulphur Dioxide
- Particulate matter

Pollutants
Included



Other Key Inequality Data and Conclusions

Other Key Inequality Data

Preschool development low among girls

Low engagement with mental health services

High risk of loneliness and social isolation

High TB rates among Chinese migrants

Conclusions:

- CHP provide an evidence summary to start building co-produced solutions. Important to note that the CHP is **not** a fully inclusive document that will accurately map the experience of all Chinese people. Should use as a **starting point**.
- Important to consider other aspects of individuals identity to enable delivery of appropriate care and support decision making for services and resources.

Opportunities for Engagement: Profile Review

Potential Feedback Areas:



Appropriate language used throughout



Community area of importance not included



Missing dataset or relevant report



General comments and feedback

- Encouraged to read full report/area of interest in report
- Feedback may be added to future versions of profile
- Organisation details may be added
- Feedback can be submitted to CommunitiesTeam@Birmingham.gov.uk

Opportunities for Engagement: Dissemination of Findings

- ✓ Team members
- ✓ Wider organisation
- ✓ Partner organisation(s)
- ✓ Community organisations working with Chinese people

Have you shared the profile with?



- ✓ Referencing the profile in a new project
- ✓ Including findings in project/service proposal
- ✓ Influencing discussions with relevant stakeholders
- ✓ Making your daily practice more inclusive

Have you used the profile by?



References

References

- [1] [ONS Custom Data Tool](#)
- [2] [ONS Census Maps](#)
- [3] Public Health England. [National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of 5-year-olds 2017](#)
- [4] NHS Digital. [Health Survey England Additional analyses, Ethnicity and Health, 2011-2019 Experimental statistics 2022](#)
- [5] Ntuk UE GJ, Mackay DF, Sattar N, Pell JP. Ethnic-Specific Obesity Cutoffs for Diabetes Risk: Cross-sectional Study of 490,288 UK Biobank Participants. *Diabetes Care* 2014;37(9):2500-7
- [6] Sport England. [Active Lives Survey, 2021](#)
- [7] Sport England. [Sport for all? Why ethnicity and culture matters in sport and physical activity. 2020](#)

References (2)

References

- [8] Mok TM PL. All look the same? Diversity of labour market outcomes of Chinese ethnic group populations in the UK. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 2018;46(1):87-107
- [9] Flynn M WL. Older migrants and overcoming employment barriers: Does community activism provide the answer? . *Frontiers in Sociology*. 2022;7
- [10] Tash E CT, Wright N, Dodds J, Griffiths M, Sen S. Hepatitis B prevalence I a multi-ethnic community in South England: A 3 year retrospective study. *Public Health* 2014;128(8):764-5
- [11] McPherson S VM, Moses SE, Eltringham G, Miller C, Baxter K, et al. Targeted case finding for hepatitis B using dry blood spot testing in the British-Chinese and South Asian populations of the North-East of England. *Journal of Viral Hepatitis* 2013;20:638-44
- [12] Video AB EH, Rayner F, Stone B, Kudesia G, McKendrick MW, et al. Report of prevalence and access to healthcare among Chinese residents in Sheffield UK. *Journal of Infection and Public Health* 2013;6:448-55

Reference (3)

References

- [13] Lee AC VA, Liu EZ, Horsley J, Jesurasa A, Salway S. Determinants of uptake of hepatitis B testing and healthcare access by migrant Chinese in the England: a qualitative study. BMC Public Health. 2017;17
- [14] Owiti JO GT, Sweeney L, Foster GR, Bhui KS. Illness perceptions and explanatory models of viral hepatitis B & C among immigrants and refugees: a narrative systematic review. BMC Public Health 2015;15
- [15] Ministry of Housing CLG. [English indices of deprivation 2019](#)