

A large, stylized letter 'B' graphic on the left side of the page. The 'B' is filled with a vibrant pink color and has a thick black outline. The interior of the 'B' is divided into sections of yellow and light blue. The graphic is positioned on a teal background that transitions into a white background at the bottom.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES

Understanding the health needs of the Irish community:
using the Irish 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 [Irish 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:

- **Ethnicity** – “Irish” features in 3 ethnic categories:
 1. White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern **Irish** or British
 2. White: **Irish**
 3. White: Gypsy or **Irish** Traveller, Roma or Other White

- **Country of birth:**

1. People born in Northern Ireland
2. Europe: Ireland



- **Nationality** – “Irish” features in 4 nationality categories: Northern Irish only, Northern Irish and British only, Irish only and Irish and at least one UK identity.

How the Irish Population is Defined in the Profile

White Irish: Due to the limitations in including Northern Irish nationality or those born in Northern Ireland, the profile will largely include findings from those that are ethnically White Irish

However, we are limited by the availability of data available

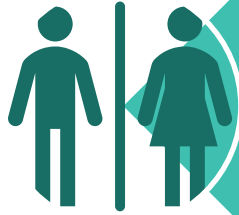


Some studies do not differentiate between Irish and Northern Irish populations



The data in the profile reports on how the “Irish” population is defined in each source in as much detail as possible

Data Limitations



Defining by ethnicity: When defining as White Irish ethnicity, this would exclude Irish people who are not ethnically White Irish.



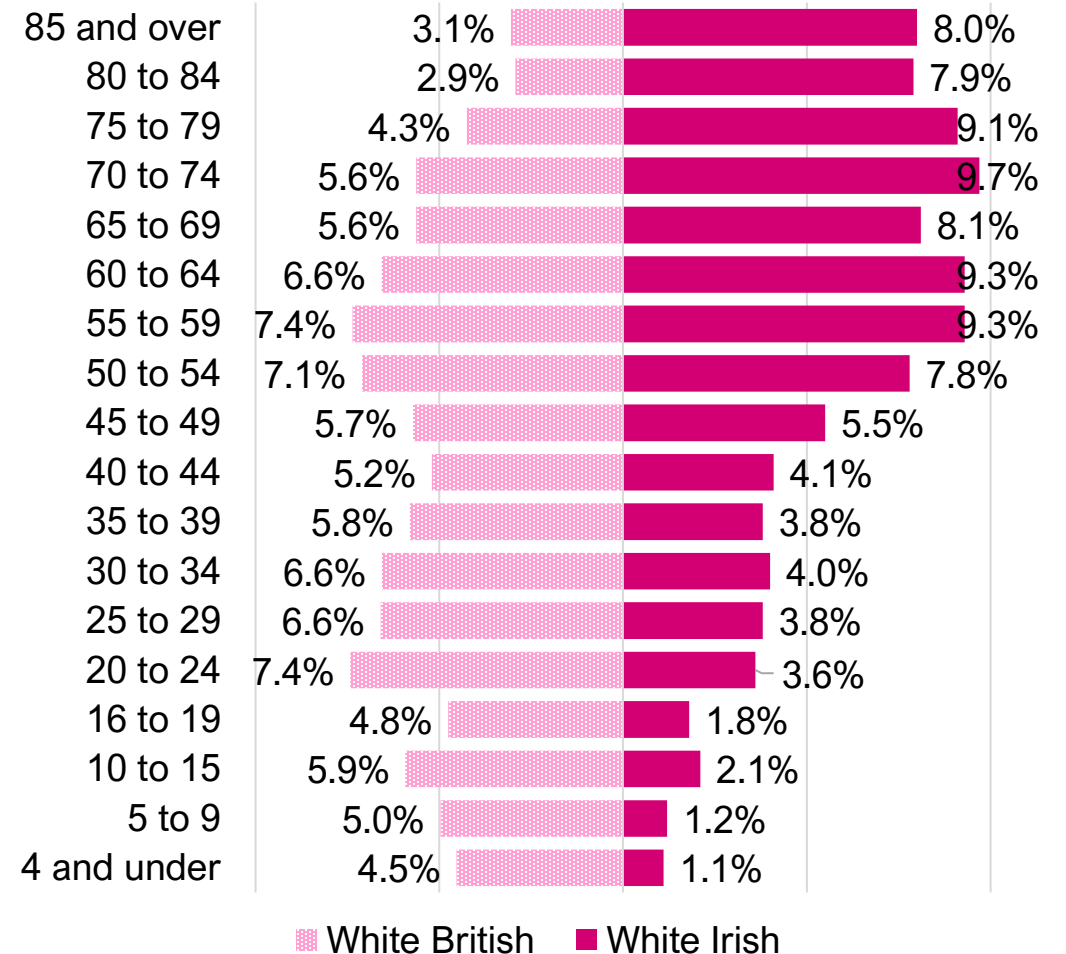
Defining by nationality and country of birth: This may include people who have migrated from Northern Ireland which is part of the UK.



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

Demographic Overview: White Irish

- **Population size:** 16,964 (1.48% of total population)^[1]
- **Sex:** 52% female, 48% male^[1]
- **Religion:** 80% of White Irish people living in Birmingham identified as being Christian^[1]
- **National identity:** 52% of White Irish people identified with an Irish only nationality, 28% identified as British only, 6.0% identified as English only^[1]
- **Age:** 52% of White Irish people are aged 60 years and over^[1]

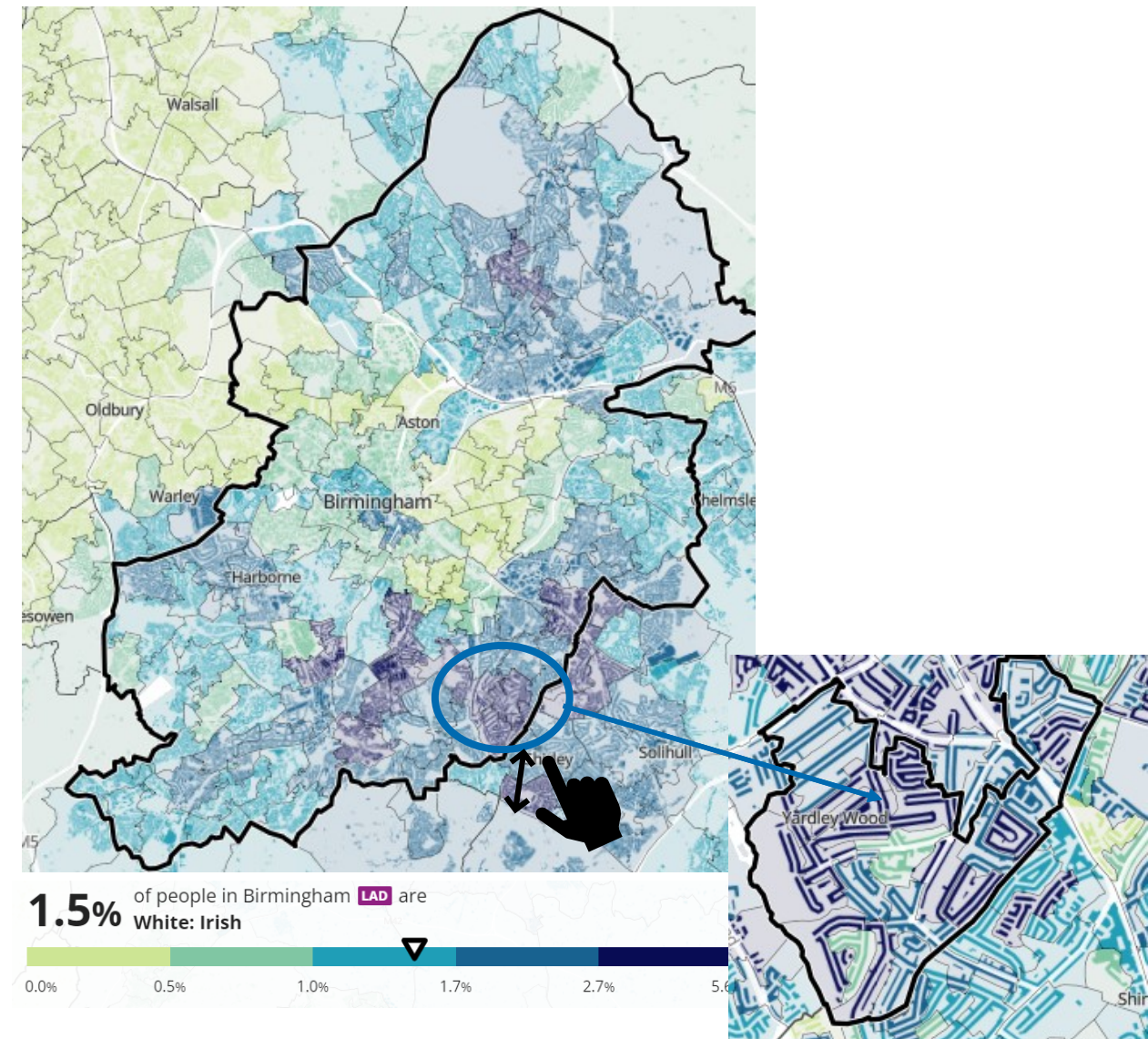


*All demographic data relates to the Birmingham population only. National data may differ.

Geography Overview

- [Census mapping tool](#): ethnic group available to output area (OA) level
- MSOA density of White Irish ethnic group varies from <0.1% to approx. 2.3%
- MSOAs by total Irish population*:
 1. Yardley Wood East (2.3%)
 2. Acocks Green East (2.2%)
 3. Birches Green & Bromford East (2.1%)

*Shows % of **total** White Irish population in Birmingham



Getting the Best Start in Life

Office for National Statistics (2020):

- High infant mortality and stillbirth rate to mothers born in 'Irish Republic'
- Data was **not** available on ethnic group (e.g. White Irish)
- Irish Republic has not been in top 10 countries of birth (of mother) since 2006 (10th)

1.6x Higher

Infant mortality rate: 2.0 'Irish Republic' vs 3.2 'Eng and Wales' (per 1,000 live births).^[2]

1.7x Higher

Stillbirth rate: 6.0 'Irish Republic' vs 3.5 'Eng and Wales' (per 1,000 live births).^[2]

2,500

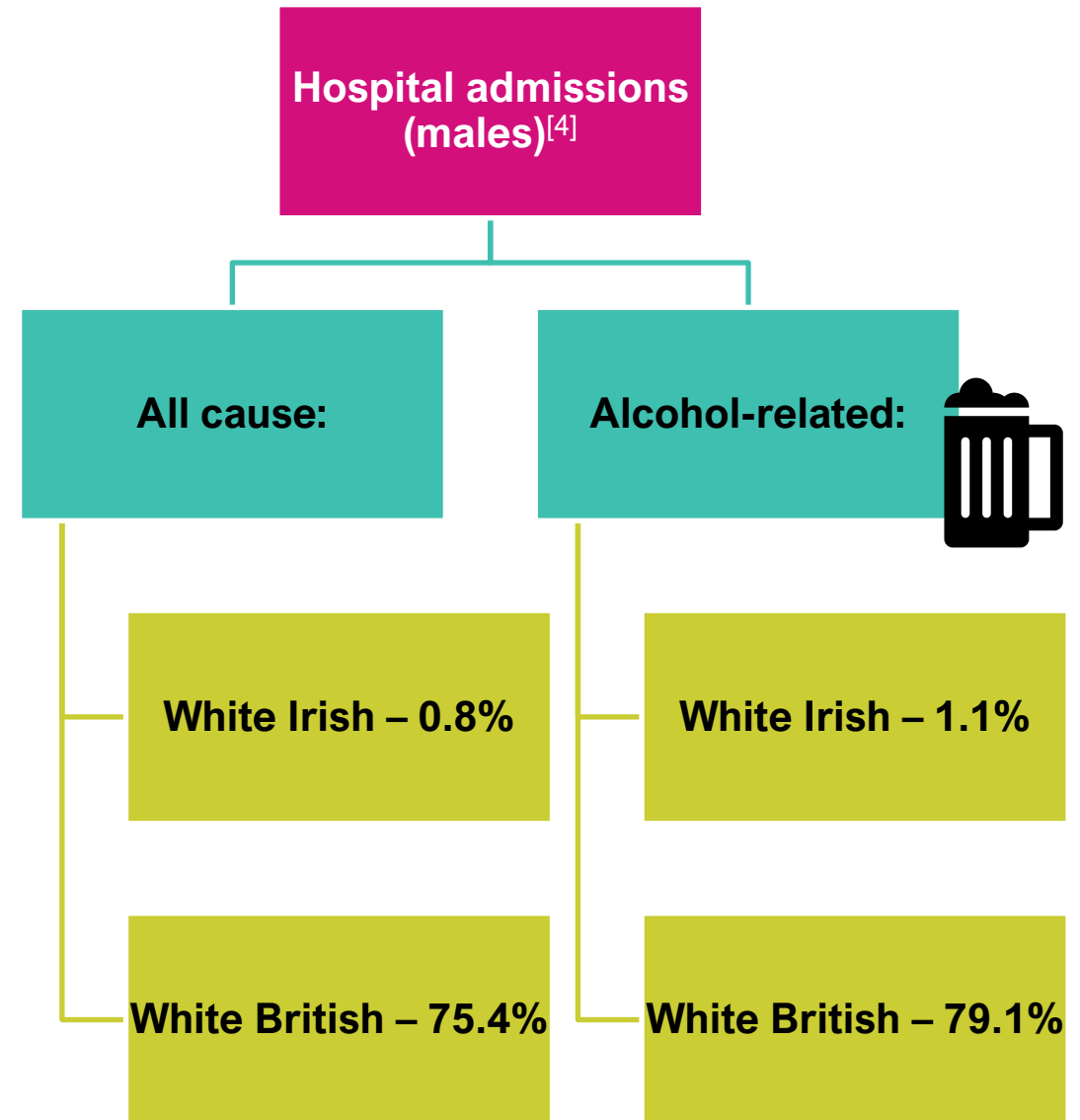
Live births in England and Wales from mother's whose country of birth was listed as the 'Irish Republic'.^[2]



Mental Wellness and Balance

Health Survey for England (2011 to 2019)^[3]

- Two thirds (67%) of White Irish group drank alcohol at least once per week.
- This was higher than all other ethnic groups, including White British (56%).
- 18% of White Irish reported alcohol consumption on at least three or four days per week.

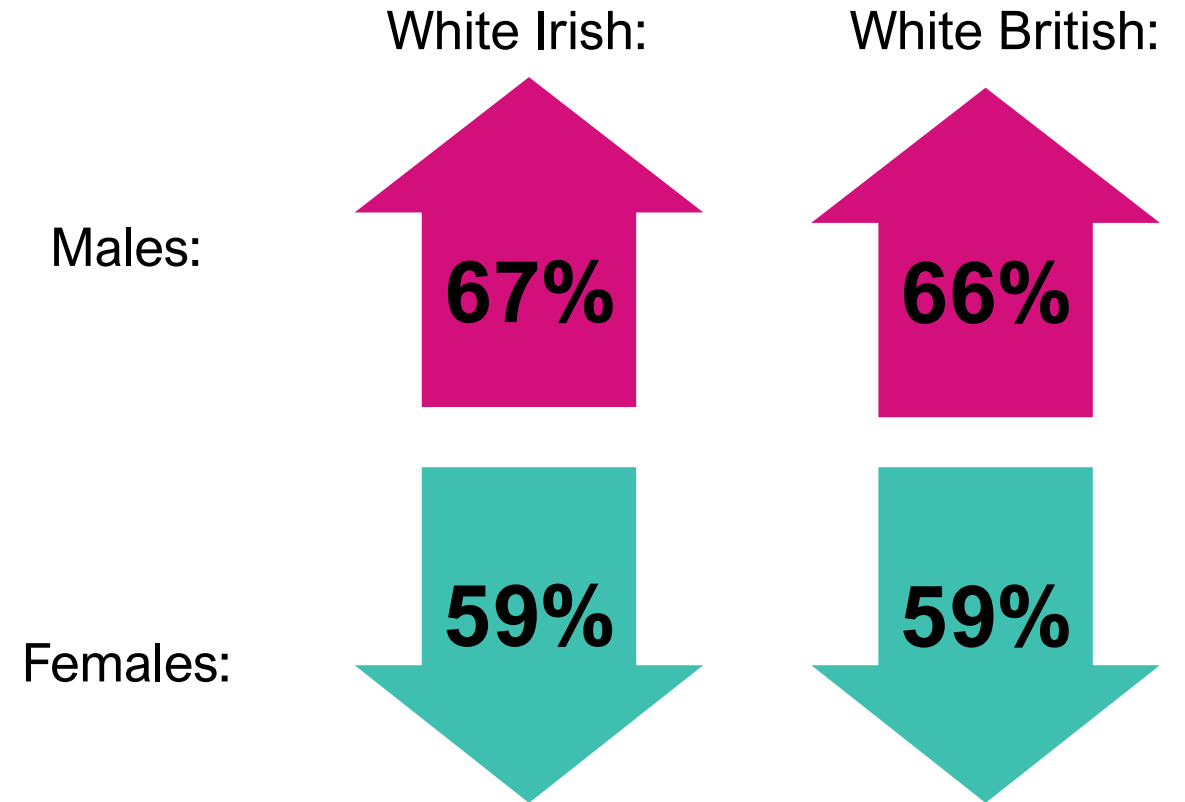


Healthy and Affordable Food

Health Survey for England (2011 to 2019)^[3]

- 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.
- Average BMI of 27.2 reported for White Irish men and women

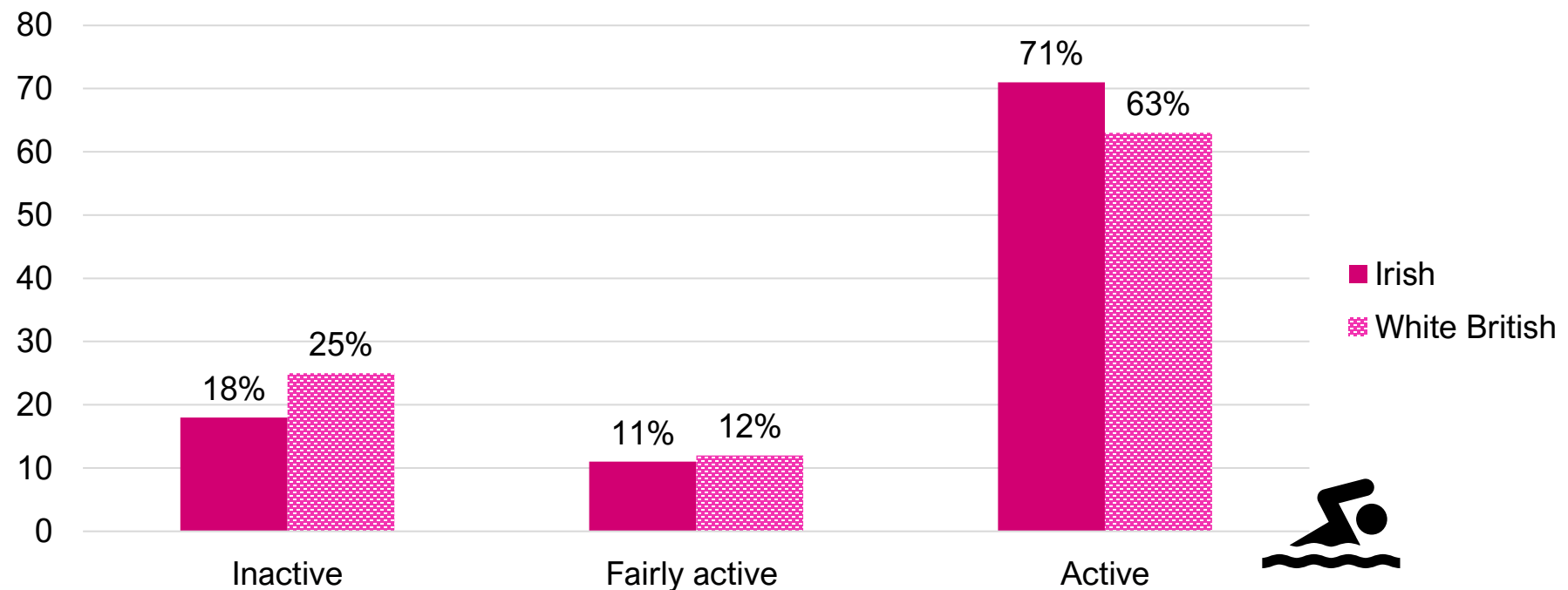
Overweight % (including obesity)



Active at Every Age and Ability

Active Lives Survey (2020 to 2021)^[5]

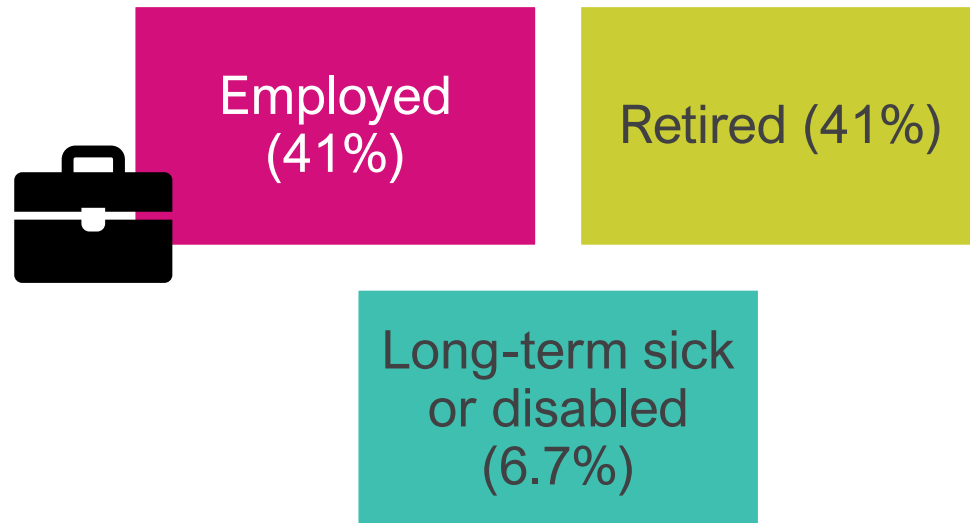
- Physically active: 150 minutes (or more) or moderate physical activity per week
- Irish populations were typically more active than White British populations (71% active vs 63%)



Living, Working and Learning Well

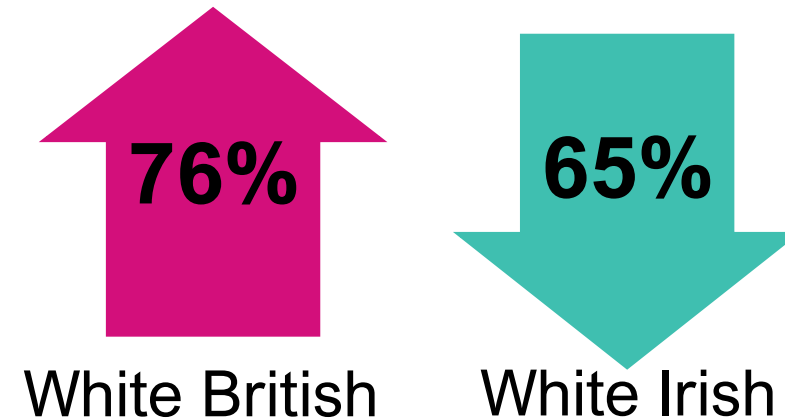
Employment (2021 census)^[1]

- 44% were economically active (56% Birmingham average population)
- Most common economic status:



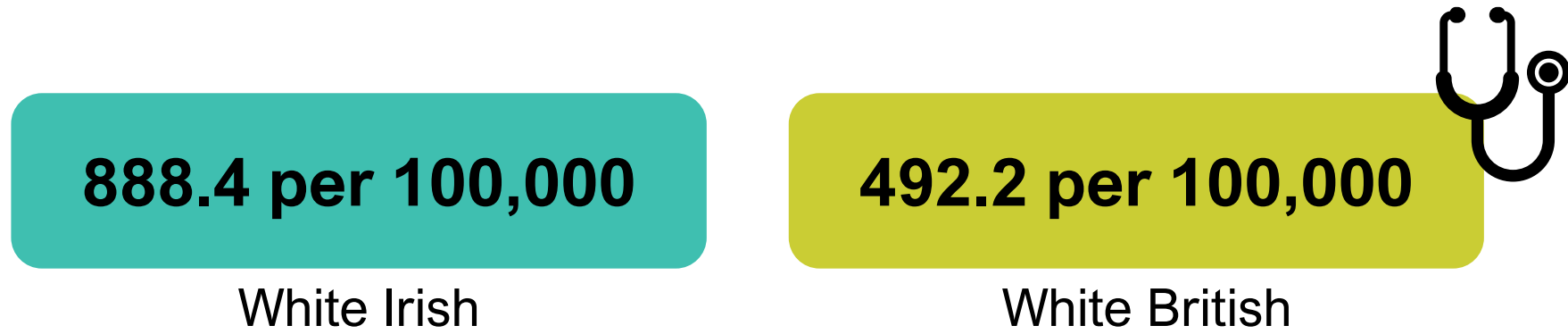
Self-Reported Health^[1]

- Reporting 'good or very good' health in the 2021 census



Protect and Detect

Rates of new STI diagnoses (UKHSA, 2022):^[6]



Specific STI risk (rate per 100,000):

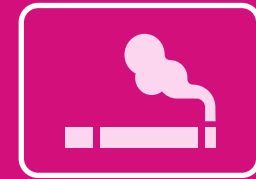
- Chlamydia: 443.5 (White Irish), 242.4 (White British)
- Gonorrhoea: 267.5 (White Irish), 106.1 (White British)
- Syphilis: 22.9 (White Irish), 10.0 (White British)

Ageing and Dying Well

Ageing Population^[1]:

- In Birmingham, 43% of White Irish population was aged 65 years and over
- This compares with 13% of Birmingham average population
- Health inequalities experiences often reflective of older population

Inequalities in Older Irish Adults:



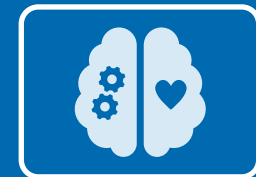
High levels of substance use among those with depression^[7]



Experiences of loneliness or isolation^[8]



Increased % experiencing a fall requiring medical attention^[8]



Reported reluctance for seeking mainstream dementia support^[9]

Other Key Inequality Data and Conclusions

Other Key Inequality Data

Experience of
bullying at
school

High smoking
prevalence

Increased CVD
risk

Poor uptake of
screening
programmes



Conclusions:

- Important to highlight that inequalities are compounded by intersectionality e.g., Irish people with a disability or LTHC often experience worse health outcomes than those without a disability.
- 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 Irish people. Should use as a **starting point**.

Opportunities for Engagement: Profile Review

Potential Feedback Areas:



Appropriate language used throughout



Community area of importance not included



Missing dataset or relevant report



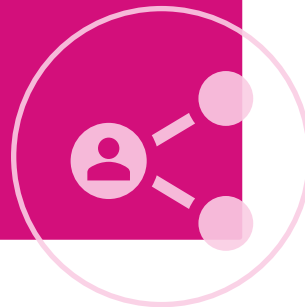
General comments and feedback

- Encouraged to read full report/area of interest
- 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 Irish 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 and Further Reading

General Reading

- ONS: 2021 Census – [ethnicity](#)
- [Irish in Britain](#)

References

[1] [ONS Custom Data Tool](#)

[2] ONS (2023c). [Child and infant mortality in England and Wales](#)

[3] NHS Digital (2022c). [Health Survey England Additional Analyses, Ethnicity and Health, 2011-2019 Experimental statistics](#)

[4] PHE (2017). [Health equity in England](#)

[5] Sport England. [Active Lives Survey, 2021](#)

[6] UKHSA (2023a). [Sexually transmitted infections \(STIs\)](#)

References and Further Reading (2)

References

- [7] Mansour, R., Tsamakis, K., Rizos, E., Perera, G., Das-Munshi, J., Stewart, R. and Mueller, C. (2020). Late-life depression in people from ethnic minority backgrounds: Differences in presentation and management. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 264, pp.340–347. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.12.031>
- [8] Ipsos and NHS England (2022). [GP Patient Survey](#)
- [9] Race Equality Foundation (2018). [The Health of Irish People in Britain – Race Equality Foundation](#)