



# COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES **2022**

Birmingham Public Health Division  
September 2022

A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM

# 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 (cont.)

## 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.

# 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.
- 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.

# Evidence Report Forward Plan

## Community Health Profiles

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

## Deep Dive Reports

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

## Commissions

- Birmingham Poverty Truth Commission – focus on Housing issues
- Birmingham & Lewisham African & Caribbean Health Inequalities Review

# Community Health Profiles aim to...



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 Strategy for Birmingham - Creating a Bolder Healthier City



To engage with the local communities on the evidence found and highlight the opportunities to address inequalities



To promote the use of these summaries for Local Authority and wider system use for community and service development.

# Health and Wellbeing Themes

Getting the Best Start in Life

Mental Wellness and Balance

Healthy and Affordable Food

Active at Every Age and Ability

Working and Learning Well

Protect and Detect

Ageing and Dying Well

Closing the Gaps

Green and Sustainable Future

Mitigating the Legacy of COVID-19

# 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
  - Health & Wellbeing data review and research synthesis according to specified health and well-being indicators
- Comparator groups include the 'White' or 'White British' groups, the 'Black Caribbean' and 'Black Other' groups in the 'Black' overall group.



# Limitations of the Findings

- 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 heterogeneous community.
- Analysis of Census data reveals that children born in Britain of Caribbean parents tend to identify themselves as 'Black British' rather than the 'Black Caribbean' group.
- Limited granular data available on specific communities.

# Sharing Community Health Profiles

- Written report & PowerPoint slide set
- Published on the [BCC Communities Pages](#)
- YouTube highlights video
- Webinars for Caribbean community and wider partners



The letter 'B' is rendered in a bold, stylized font. The top half is pink, the bottom half is yellow, and it has a thick black outline. It is positioned on the left side of the page, partially overlapping the teal background.

# COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES **2022**

Caribbean Islands Commonwealth States  
Profile

Weblink: [Caribbean Commonwealth community health profile | Community health profiles | Birmingham City Council](#)

**A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM**

# Overview of Caribbean Commonwealth Community

- 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.<sup>[1]</sup>
- Migration from the Caribbean mainly took place before 1981, and has been steadily declining in the following decades.<sup>[2]</sup>
- Caribbean population in Birmingham is overwhelmingly Christian (**73.8%**).<sup>[3]</sup>

577,826 Black  
Caribbeans living in  
England and Wales<sup>[2]</sup>



47,641 Black  
Caribbeans living in  
Birmingham<sup>[4]</sup>



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



# Overview of Inequalities



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 Alzheimer's disease

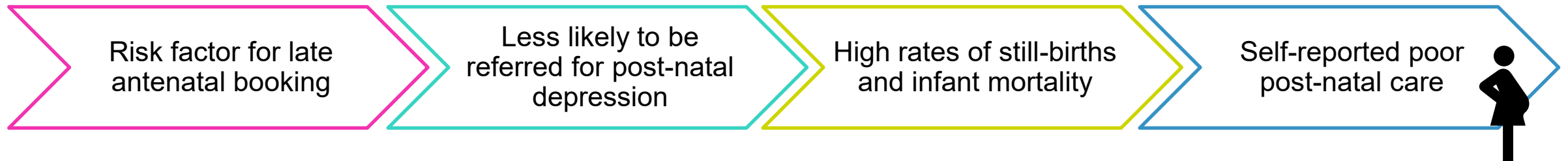
High prevalence of doctor-diagnosed diabetes

Low uptake of bowel cancer screening

# Getting the Best Start in Life

- Severe maternal morbidity is **80%** higher amongst Black Caribbean women compared to White women.<sup>[5]</sup>
- 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.<sup>[6]</sup>
- Black Caribbean children had the poorest uptake for influenza rotavirus vaccinations, but some of the best uptake for meningitis vaccinations.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Pregnancy and Postnatal Care



# Mental Health and Wellbeing

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



## Substance Misuse

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

# Healthy and Affordable Food



## Obesity

- Prevalence of obesity is higher amongst Black Caribbean women (**64.5%**) than the general population (**57%**).<sup>[11]</sup>

## BMI and Waist Circumference

- BMI was higher among Black Caribbean women (**28.0**) compared to the general population (**26.8**).<sup>[11]</sup>

## Healthy Eating

- **77%** of Black Caribbean men use salt in cooking, compared to **56%** of the general population.<sup>[11]</sup>



# Active at Every Age and Ability

- Black Caribbean women had one of the highest rates of adherence to physical activity recommendations (**31%**) compared to the general population (**25%**).<sup>[11]</sup>
- Recent data shows increasing inactivity within the 'Black' ethnic group (**29%**) compared to the 'White British' group (**25%**).<sup>[12]</sup>



High participation in physical activity



Few differences in physical activity in under 15's



Recent decline in physical activity



Limited data on Caribbean population

# Working and learning well

## Housing



- Black Caribbeans have a relatively high level of owner-occupation (**45%**) compared to the 'Black Other' population (**28%**).<sup>[1]</sup>

## Employment and Education



- One of the lowest GCSE attainment - **29.2%** of Black Caribbean boys and **40.4%** of Black Caribbean girls achieved GCSEs at grade 5 or above in English and Maths.<sup>[13]</sup>
- Substantial gender gap in Black Caribbeans progressing to higher university, the highest of any ethnic group (**34.6% male, 54.6% female**). Women considerably more likely to have a degree.<sup>[14]</sup>

# Protect and Detect

## Screening Attendance

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

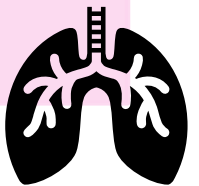


## Sexual Health

- The number of HIV diagnoses made in heterosexual people declined **40%** in the Black Caribbean population.<sup>[19]</sup>
- Highest proportion of STIs in 'Black' ethnic group, particularly Black Caribbeans.<sup>[20]</sup>

## Tuberculosis (TB)

- Non-UK born Black Caribbeans had a higher rate of TB cases (**63 cases**) than UK-born Black Caribbeans (**46 cases**).<sup>[21]</sup>
- TB rates: UK-born (7.3-12.3 per 100,000), non-UK born (12.2-25.3 per 100,000).



# Ageing and Dying Well

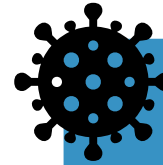
- Incidence of dementia was **25%** higher in Black Caribbean men and women compared to the White group.<sup>[22]</sup>
- Evidence suggests that Black Caribbeans may have more unmet end of life care needs than people from White backgrounds and experience barriers to accessing good healthcare.<sup>[23]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

## Leading Causes of Death<sup>[22]</sup>



# Closing the Gaps and Mitigating the Legacy of COVID-19

- Disability free life expectancy was significantly lower than the White British group for men and women from the Black Caribbean and Other Black communities.<sup>[24]</sup>
- Black Caribbean men and women have a slightly higher life expectancy than the White group<sup>[22]</sup>:
  - Black Caribbean men = **80.7**
  - White men = **79.7**
  - Black Caribbean women = **84.6**
  - White women = **83.1**



## COVID-19

- Initial vaccine uptake was lowest amongst the Black Caribbean population (**58.3%**).<sup>[25]</sup>
- Of hospitalised patients for COVID-19, Black Caribbeans may be at increased risk of death.<sup>[26]</sup>



# COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES **2022**

Caribbean Islands Commonwealth States  
Profile  
Infographics

A BOLDER HEALTHIER BIRMINGHAM

## INTRODUCTION

IN THE 2011 CENSUS, BIRMINGHAM WAS HOME TO

**47,641** Black Caribbean residents, the largest Black Caribbean population in England and Wales, with **8%** OF ALL BLACK CARIBBEAN PEOPLE LIVING WITHIN BIRMINGHAM

THE BLACK CARIBBEAN POPULATION IS ONE OF THE ELDEST ACROSS ETHNIC GROUPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH

**14%** AGED 65 AND OVER  
Only the White British and White Irish ethnic groups had older populations

BLACK CARIBBEANS IN BIRMINGHAM HAD AN AGE STRUCTURE TYPICAL OF AN AGEING POPULATION, WITH RELATIVELY LARGE NUMBERS IN ADULT AGE GROUPS, ESPECIALLY IN THE 20 TO 54 AGE RANGE



THE BLACK OTHER POPULATION IN BIRMINGHAM IN 2011 HAD A DIFFERENT, MORE YOUTHFUL AGE STRUCTURE (THAN THE BLACK CARIBBEAN POPULATION. THERE WERE VERY SMALL NUMBERS IN THE OVER 55 AGE GROUPS



THE ISLANDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ARE

Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada), Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, the British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the so-called Northern Islands (the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands).



## OVERVIEW

THE CARIBBEAN SIX FOOD GROUPS ARE STAPLES, LEGUMES, ANIMAL FOODS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FATS & OILS

The first of these, the staples group, includes rice, ground provisions (tubers), wheat, oats, corn, and starchy fruits, is always represented at each meal, and forms the foundation of the Caribbean diet



Nearly all Black Caribbeans had English as their main language. Of 577,826 Black Caribbeans in England and Wales,

**569,304** (98.5%)  
SELECTED ENGLISH

Of Other Black persons, 82.3% of the total of 257,560 in England and Wales selected English

The Black Caribbean population in Birmingham is overwhelmingly Christian. Of the 47,641 residents,

**35,167** (73.8%)  
WERE CHRISTIAN

**773** (1.6%)  
WERE MUSLIM

**6,028** (12.7%)  
HAD NO RELIGION

Of the Other Black population, with 18,728 Birmingham residents, 46.1% were Christian, 30.2% were Muslim, and 12.1% had no religion

## MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF COVID

In the first COVID-19 wave fully adjusted mortality rates for Black Caribbean men were amongst the highest and in the middle of the range for Black Caribbean women.

In the second wave fully adjusted mortality rates were in the middle of the range for both Black Caribbean men and women. Males and females of Black Caribbean background were also at elevated risk in the third wave in fully adjusted rates



The cumulative weekly COVID-19 vaccine uptake (1st, 2nd, and 3rd doses, %) by ethnicity in those living and resident in England, aged 18 and over show that the 'Black' groups had the lowest rates:



<b>58.3%</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Black Caribbean	Black African	Any other Black background	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	White British

ACCORDING TO THE NHS SURVEYS, BLACK AND BLACK BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE THE HIGHEST VACCINE HESITANCY LEVELS, ALTHOUGH THESE HAVE DECLINED: FROM IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2021 44% TO IN JUNE-JULY 2021

**21%**



## GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

THERE IS NO PUBLISHED LITERATURE ON A GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE THAT CAN BE STRATIFIED BY ETHNIC GROUP OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH, WITH RESPECT TO THE BLACK CARIBBEAN POPULATION IN BIRMINGHAM



## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

RESEARCH STUDIES INDICATE THAT BLACK CARIBBEANS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE REFERRED TO IAPT THROUGH SECONDARY CARE THAN THEIR GP



DETENTIONS UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT PER 100,000 PEOPLE WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RAISED FOR



## SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER DRINKING LEVELS

AMONGST BLACK CARIBBEAN MEN AND WOMEN THAN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION WAS REPORTED IN THE 2004 HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND (AND ALSO LOWER FOR THE 'BLACK' GROUP IN THE 2014 HSE)



According to the 2013/14 British Crime Survey Black Caribbean men compared to Black Caribbean women had around



**SMOKING** The most recent data (2012) indicates that around



ARE SMOKERS, ALTHOUGH RATES ARE LOWER IN THE NON-UK BORN

## HEALTHY AND AFFORDABLE FOOD

56% OF MEN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION REPORTED USE OF SALT IN COOKING

This proportion was higher - with the exception of Irish men - among men in minority ethnic groups



MEN ARE EQUAL BUT BLACK CARIBBEAN WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY

## OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

Black Caribbean      General population



## FOODBANKS

THE 'BLACK' POPULATION ARE OVER-REPRESENTED



in the use of Trussell Trust foodbanks in London pre-COVID 19 pandemic and during lockdown nationally

**5-A-DAY** In 2004 significantly higher proportions of Black Caribbean men and women consumed 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day than their White counterparts. By 2017/18 in England the proportions eating 'five a day' had improved across all pan-ethnicities, though the minority ethnic groups now had a less satisfactory relative position compared with the White group



## GETTING THE BEST START IN LIFE

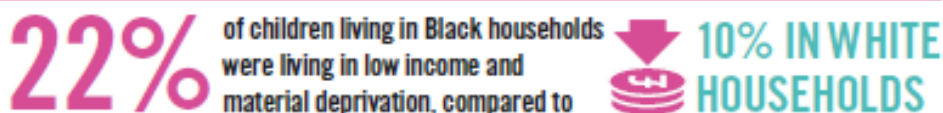
Maternal mortality rates are substantially raised in the Black group, though lower amongst **BLACK CARIBBEANS 3% & BLACK AFRICANS 11%**

There is some evidence that Black Caribbean women are less likely to be referred to secondary care for **POST-NATAL DEPRESSION**



## STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

are amongst the highest in babies from the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups



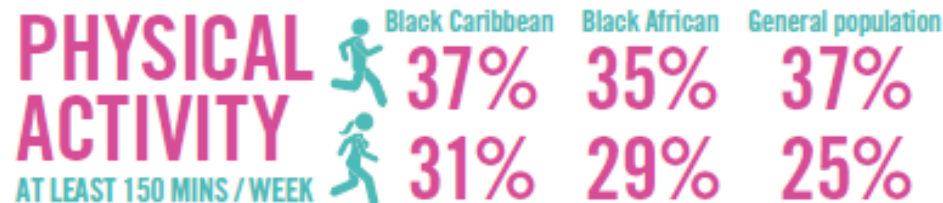
Black Caribbeans have amongst the highest prevalence of obesity of any ethnic groups in



Amongst a cohort study of 2.4 million children, Black Caribbean children had the poorest uptake for influenza and rotavirus vaccinations, intermediate uptake for MMR, and next to the best uptake for meningitis vaccinations



## ACTIVE AT EVERY AGE & ABILITY



The 2004 HSE showed that there were few differences across ethnic groups in the proportion of children aged 15 or under who

**PARTICIPATED IN ANY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**





## WORKING AND LEARNING WELL

In 2019-20 the percentage of Black Caribbeans who got a grade 5 or above in English and maths GCSE, was the lowest of all 18 census ethnic groups, apart Gypsy/Roma and Irish Traveller



**29.2%** BLACK CARIBBEAN BOYS **40.4%** BLACK CARIBBEAN GIRLS

**9.1%** of Black Caribbean students got at least 3 A grades at A level, the lowest of all ethnic groups apart from Irish Traveller in 2019-20

## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UK

Caribbean	↑	General population
<b>86.3%</b>		<b>91.8%</b>
<b>82.7%</b>		<b>82.2%</b>

Full-time employment rates in Black Caribbean men aged 25-49 were consistently below those of the White British in 1991, 2001, and 2011; Black Caribbean women rates were persistently higher than for White British women



**45%** In 2011 Black Caribbeans had a relatively high level of owner-occupation, with 45% owning their houses, substantially higher than 'Other Black' (28%)

Black Caribbeans had a relatively low level of overcrowding based on bedrooms (10%), compared with 17% in the Black Other group, 22% in the Black African group and 3% in the White British group. 2016-19 data shows that Black Caribbeans had amongst the lowest levels of overcrowding and damp

There was a substantial gender gap in Black Caribbeans progressing to higher education (boys vs. girls), the highest of any ethnic group

## PROTECT AND DETECT

Although not an NHS screening programme, uptake of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing is



**LOWER IN BLACK THAN WHITE MEN**

Black Other and Black Caribbean women had amongst the poorest levels of attendance for

**BREAST CANCER SCREENING**



Lower levels of attendance may account for higher levels of late stage breast cancer diagnosed in these groups

THE NUMBER OF HIV DIAGNOSES FIRST MADE IN ENGLAND AMONG HETEROSEXUAL PEOPLE DECLINED BY

**40%** amongst Black Caribbean heterosexuals (from 50 to 30) between 2019-20, but was less pronounced among Black Africans (25%, 400 to 300)

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES PER 100,000

	Black Caribbeans	↓	Black Other
UK-BORN	<b>10.0</b>		<b>18.7</b>
NON-UK-BORN	<b>17.9</b>		<b>51.0</b>

Adult vaccination programmes 2021 fully adjusted data show reduced vaccination uptake in Black Caribbean and Black African populations



**50%** COMPARED TO THE WHITE POPULATION **70%**

There is evidence that Black Caribbean and Black British people attend for the annual NHS Health Check at a level above their representation in the population, although there may be pockets of poor attendance



## AGEING AND DYING WELL

Relative to the White population, Black Caribbean women had lower rates of breast, ovarian cervical, and lung cancer but higher rate of endometrial cancer (but not significantly so)

Top 5 causes of death in Black Caribbean men

1. Dementia or Alzheimer's
2. Ischaemic Heart Disease
3. Malignant Neoplasm of the Prostate
4. Cerebrovascular Disease
5. Malignant Neoplasms of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung



## ISCHAEMIC (CORONARY) HEART DISEASE



Mortality rates for Black Caribbean men and women were lower than for the White group, significantly so in the case of men

Compared with the White group, the incidence of dementia was **25%**

higher in Black Caribbean women and men. Mortality rates for dementia and Alzheimer's disease were amongst the highest for these groups.

Black Caribbean and Black Other people in London were half as likely as White people to have



## CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

after adjusting for smoking rates

In the 2004 HSE the prevalence of doctor-diagnosed diabetes was second highest in Black Caribbean men and women, rates reflected in 2017-19 mortality data



Evidence suggests that BME groups may have more unmet end of life care needs than people from White backgrounds and experience barriers to accessing good and personalised care

## CLOSING THE GAPS

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Black Caribbean	↑	Mixed men	White men
<b>80.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>		<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>
<b>84.6</b>		<b>83.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	

### DISABILITY FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY

was significantly lower than the White British group for men and women from the Black Caribbean and Other Black communities



# References

[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](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, P.B., Murray, R.M., AESOP Study Group (2006) 'Incidence of schizophrenia and other psychoses in ethnic minority groups: results from the MRC AESOP study', Psychol Med 36, 1541-50.

[10] Home Office. Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales. London: Home Office, July 2014.

[11] 2004 Health Survey for England

# References (2)

- [12] Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport/Sport England. Active Lives Survey, 2018, published 2019. Accessed at: <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/health/diet-and-exercise/healthy-eating-of-5-a-day-among-adults/latest>
- [13] Ethnicity Facts and Figures (2022). GCSE English and Maths Results. Available at: <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/education-skills-and-training/11-to-16-years-old/a-to-c-in-english-and-maths-gcse-attainment-for-children-aged-14-to-16-key-stage-4/latest#by-ethnicity-and-gender>
- [14] Department for Education
- [15] Jack RH, Møller H, Robson T, et al. Breast cancer screening uptake among women from different ethnic groups in London: a population-based cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2014;4: e005586. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2014-005586.
- [16] Waller J, Bartoszek M, Marlow L, Wardle J. Barriers to cervical cancer screening attendance in England: a population-based survey. *J Med Screen.* 2009;16(4):199-204. doi: 10.1258/jms.2009.009073. PMID: 20054095.
- [17] Dharni N, Armstrong D, Chung-Faye G, Wright AJ. Factors influencing participation in colorectal cancer screening-a qualitative study in an ethnic and socio-economically diverse inner city population. *Health Expect.* 2017 Aug;20(4):608-617. doi: 10.1111/hex.12489. Epub 2016 Aug 22. PMID: 27550367; PMCID: PMC5513014.
- [18] Jacomelli J, Summers L, Stevenson A, et al (2017) Inequalities in abdominal aortic aneurysm screening in England: effects of social deprivation and ethnicity. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, 53(6), pp. 837-843
- [19] UK Health Security Agency. 2021. HIV testing, new HIV diagnoses, outcomes and quality of care for people accessing HIV services: 2021 report. The annual official statistics data release (data to end of December 2020) 1 December 2021.
- [20] Public Health England. New STI diagnoses and rates by gender, sexual risk, age group and ethnic group, 2016-2020. 7 September 2021. Accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sexually-transmitted-infections-stis-annual-data-tables>
- [21] UK Health Security Agency, Tuberculosis in England: 2021 Report, 2021

# References (3)

- [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](https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20160505%20CQC_EOLC_BAME_FINAL_2.pdf)
- [24] Wohland P, Rees P, Nazroo J & Jagger C (2015). *Inequalities in healthy life expectancy between ethnic groups in England and Wales in 2001*, *Ethnicity & Health*, 20:4, 341-353, DOI: 10.1080/13557858.2014.921892
- [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 multi-ethnic hospitalised COVID patients*. *Age and Ageing*, 2022 (March); 51 (Supplement 1). afac037.670, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afac037.670>



[@BhamCityCouncil](#)



[@birminghamcitycouncil](#)



[@birminghamcitycouncil](#)



[birmingham.gov.uk](#)