

A large, stylized letter 'B' graphic is positioned on the left side of the slide. 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 background of the slide is a mix of teal and pink.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILES

Understanding the health needs of the Latin American community: using the Latin American 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 [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



Language: Relevant Definitions

Latin American

Considered to be all the countries in South American, Central America, and a selection in the Caribbean (whose populations speak a Roman language), as well as Mexico (usually classified under “other North America”)

Hispanic

Refers to a person with ancestry from a country where the primary language is Spanish

Latino (and its variations; Latina, Latinx):

Refers to a person with origins from anywhere in Latin America (Mexico, South and Central America) and the Caribbean

Data Collection

2021 Census:

- Latin American population typically defined using country of birth (190 category dataset)
- Relevant categories in census data:



Census Categories:

- For some variables, analysis was only available for 60 category dataset.
- In this instance, ‘Other North American’ and ‘Other Caribbean’ have not been included
- Categories likely contain high number of people who are not part of the Latin American community

Data Limitations



Reliance on International Data: Large data gaps on health needs of Latin American populations in the UK



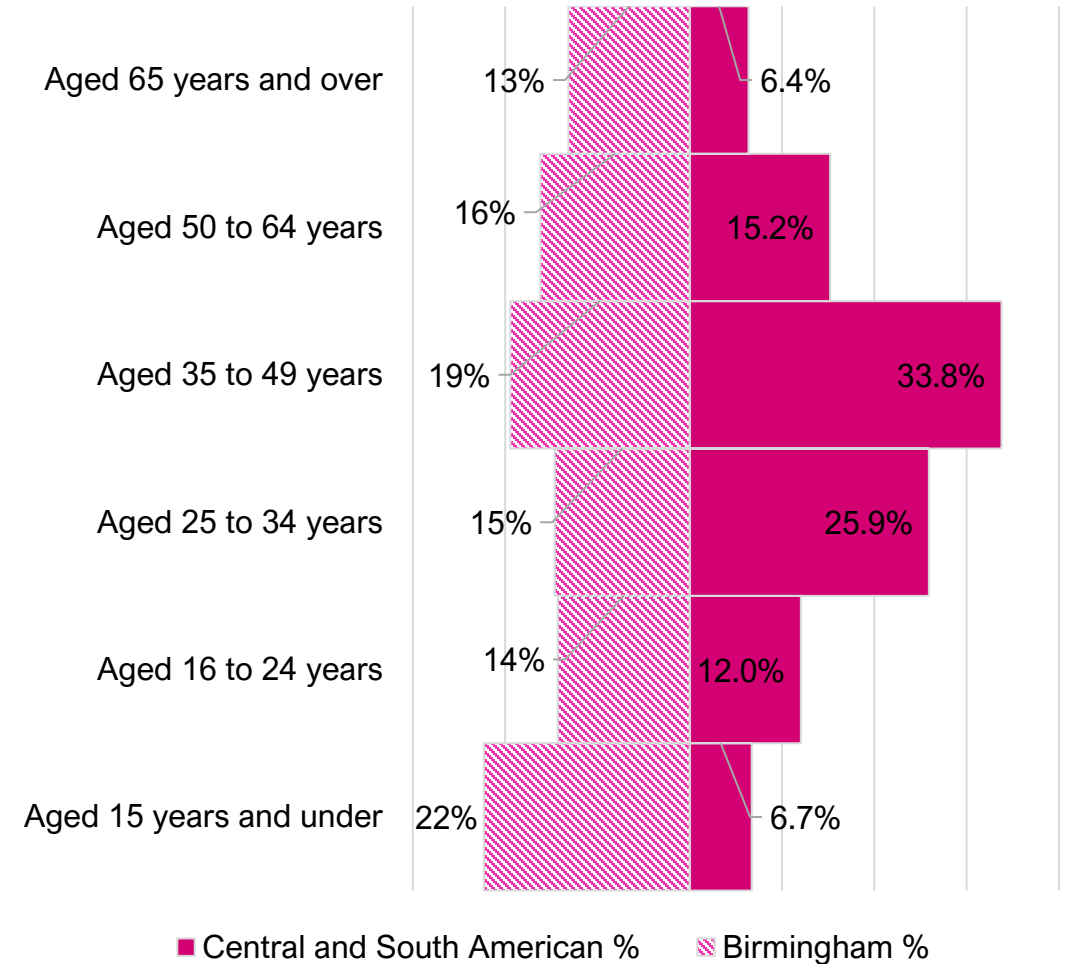
Country of Birth: Will only capture 1st generation migrants and does not explore the differences between 1st and 2nd/3rd generation migrants



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

Demographic Overview

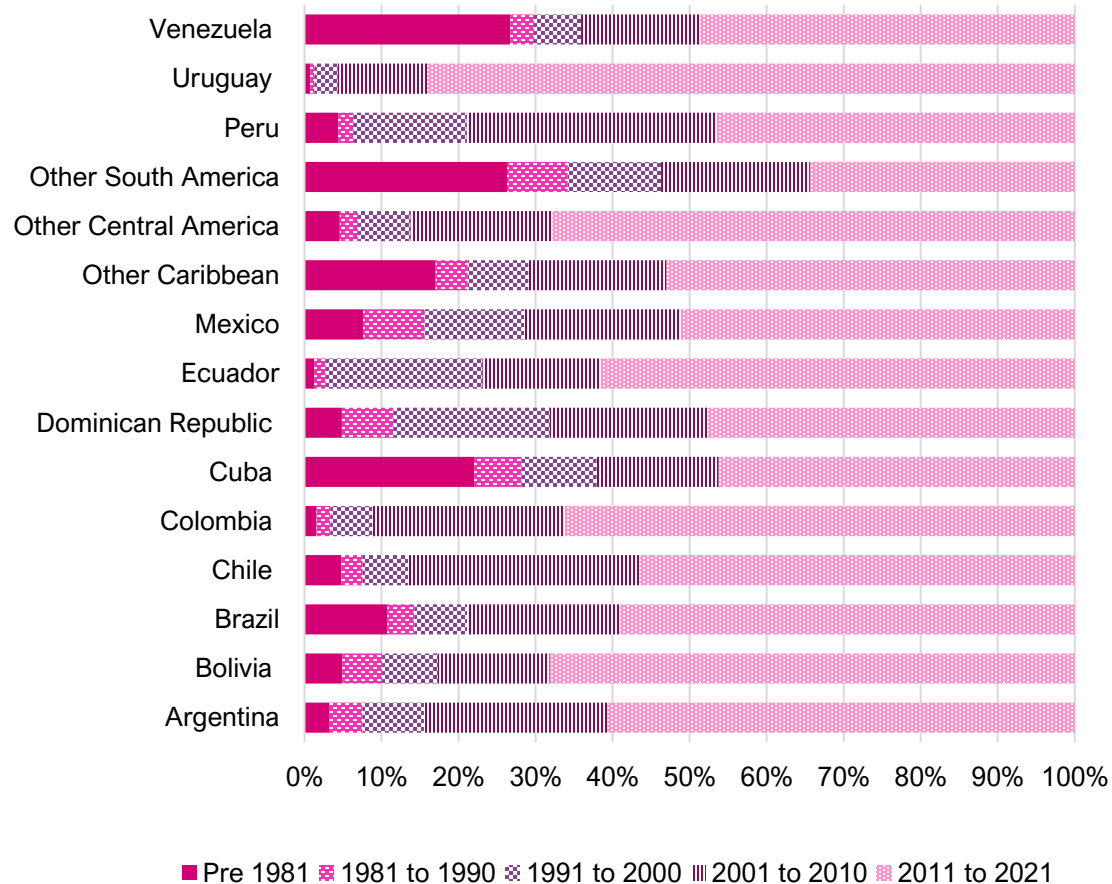
- **Population size:** 3,268 Latin American-born residents live in Birmingham*. [1]
- **Religion:** 64% of Latin-American born residents with the Christian faith.
- **Ethnic group:** 44% identified in the 'White ethnic' category, 30% identified as 'Other ethnic group', 20% identified as 'Mixed or Multiple ethnic'
- **Age:** Birmingham have a younger population, with 22% aged 15 and under, compared to 6.7% in Central and South American-born people.*



All demographic data relates to the England and Wales population only, unless otherwise specified. Local data may differ.

*Birmingham data

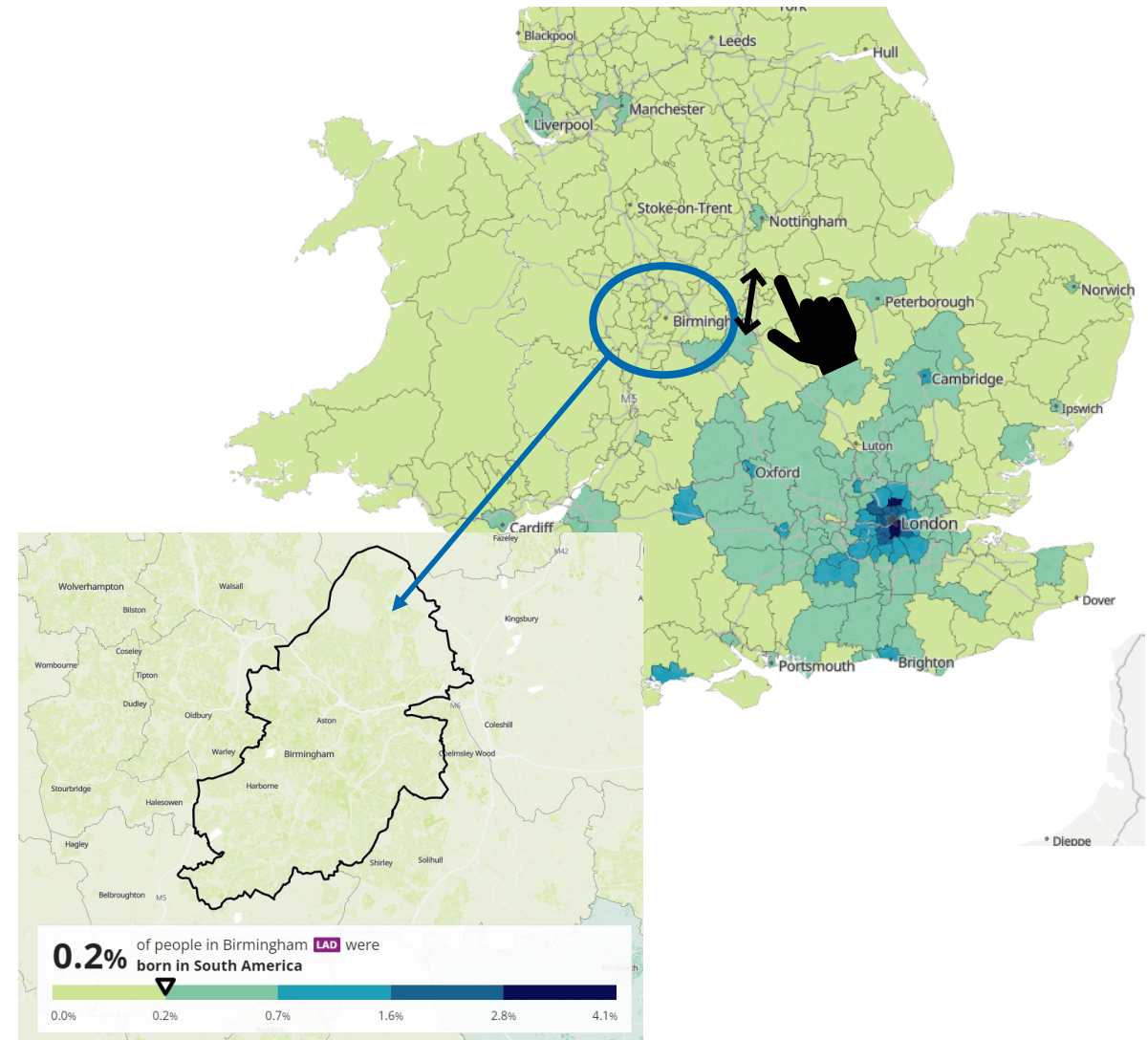
Length of Residence in the UK



- Length of residence in UK (60-category dataset): ^[1]
 - All Central American countries: 44% have been in the UK less than 5 years
 - All South American countries: 37% have been in the UK less than 5 years
- International data/information on recent migrants may not be applicable to all Latin American populations

Geography Overview

- [Census mapping tool](#): country of birth data available to MSOA level [2]
- 0.2% of Birmingham population was born in “South America”
- MSOAs by total South American-born population:
 - Edgbaston North, Digbeth, Ladywood – Summer Hill
- MSOAs by total Central American-born population:
 - Winson Green & Gib Heath, Longbridge North, Moseley Village



Note: the map for England and Wales shows people born in “All South American countries”

Getting the Best Start in Life

Total fertility rate (TFR): [3]

- ONS data by country of birth (2011), not available yet for 2021
- TFR for mothers born in Central America or South America (1.8)
- TFR for UK-born women in England and Wales (1.5)

Maternal mortality [4]

13 per 100,000 live births (Latina or Hispanic) vs 18 per 100,000 (White, US) (2019)*

Infant mortality [5]

Variable: 3.8 per 1,000 Cuban Americans to 5.6 per 1,000 for Puerto Ricans*

Live births [3]

4,509 to mothers born in South America (0.75%), 513 to mothers born in Central America (0.08%). (2021)

**US based data available due to lack of UK information. May not be applicable to UK population*

Healthy and Affordable Food

Global Nutrition Report (2023): [6]

- No data on dietary patterns among Latin American populations in UK
- International data highlighted:
High Consumption



Low Consumption

Food Insecurity: [7]

- UK based research on the Latin American diaspora (n=170)
- During the pandemic 31% struggled to pay for food
- Food insecurity increased in-line with cost-of-living crisis
- [Birmingham Food Strategy 2022 to 2030](#)

Active at Every Age and Ability

Galaviz *et al.*, (2014): [8]

- Systematic review on physical inactivity among Latin American populations
- In Latin America, 43% of the population older than 15 years were inactive in 2012.
- Inactivity ranged from 16% in Guatemala to 68% in Argentina.
- By comparison, in 2021 to 2022, 26% of people in the West Midlands were physically inactive (less than 30 minutes of moderate exercise per week)



Overestimate of physical activity by self-report [9]



Number of years in US positively associated with vigorous activity [9]



No UK specific data

**US based study, caution should be taken when applying to UK landscape*

Living, Working and Learning Well

Household Deprivation (2021 census) ^[1]

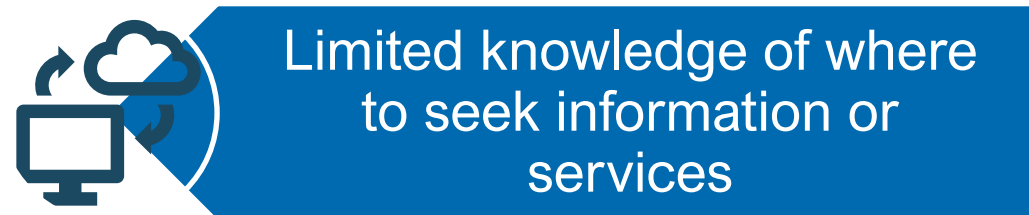
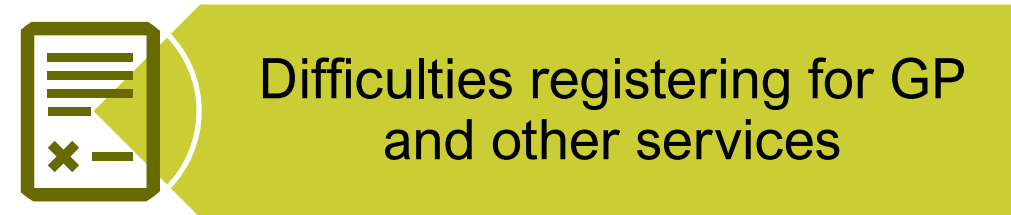
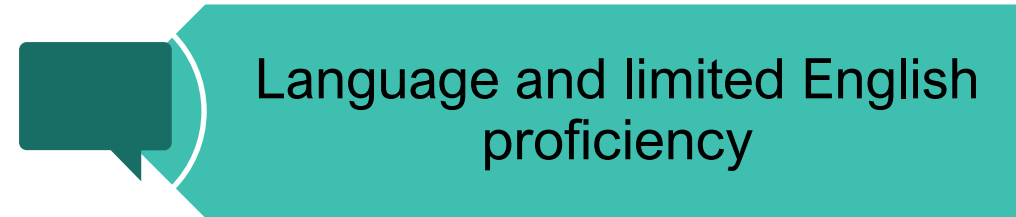
- 25% of South American and 17% of Central American born migrants lived deprivation under the 'housing' dimension (9% England and Wales average)



Protect and Detect

- Limited UK findings; information taken from small study from Healthwatch Southwark (n=29) on the Latin American community ^[10]
- Low up take of services:
 - 1 in 5 (20%) were not registered with a GP
 - 4 in 10 (40%) had not seen a dentist
- Many used migrant organisations for a variety of advice and support needs

Barriers to accessing health & social care



Ageing and Dying Well

No readily available research on older Latin American adults in the UK and their associated health and wellbeing

Alzheimer's Association (US): ^[11]

- Approximately 13% of Latin American population aged 65 or older had Alzheimer's or another dementia.
- Community was found to be 1.5 more likely than those from White US ethnic background to have dementia
- Understanding for observed inequality unclear
- One third (33%) of Latin American sample reported experiences of discrimination when seeking dementia-related health care

Other Key Inequality Data and Conclusions

Other Key Inequality Data

Experiences of
discrimination

Potentially higher
CVD risk

Chagas disease
among migrant
populations

Live in polluted
areas of the city

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

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 Latin American 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

References

- [1] [ONS Custom Data Tool](#)
- [2] ONS (2023). [Census maps](#)
- [3] Office for National Statistics (2022) [Births by parents' country of birth, England and Wales: 2021 to 2022](#)
- [4] United States Government Accountability Office (2022). [Maternal health: Outcomes worsened, and disparities persisted during the pandemic.](#)
- [5] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health (2020) [Infant mortality and Hispanic Americans](#). Available at:
- [6] Global Nutrition Report (2023) [Latin America and the Caribbean](#).
- [7] Francis-Devine, B. *et al.*, (2022) [Food poverty: Households, food banks, and free school meals.](#)

References and Further Reading (2)

References

- [8] Galaviz, K. I., *et al.*, (2014) Physical activity promotion in Latin American populations: a systematic review on issues of internal and external validity. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 11: 77.
- [9] Sweatt, S. K., *et al.*, (2015) Physical activity patterns of Latina immigrants living in Alabama. *Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.* 2, 365–372
- [10] HealthWatch Southwark (2014) [Community focus group with Latin American women's service rights \(LAWRS\). Findings and recommendations](#)
- [11] Alzheimer's Association (nd) [Hispanic Americans and Alzheimer's.](#)