

Birmingham's Public Health Challenges

and how to tackle them...

Adrian Phillips



What I will cover..

- Birmingham – demography, diversity and deprivation
- Key Public Health issues
- Main Public Health tasks
- Observations on the workforce

Birmingham:

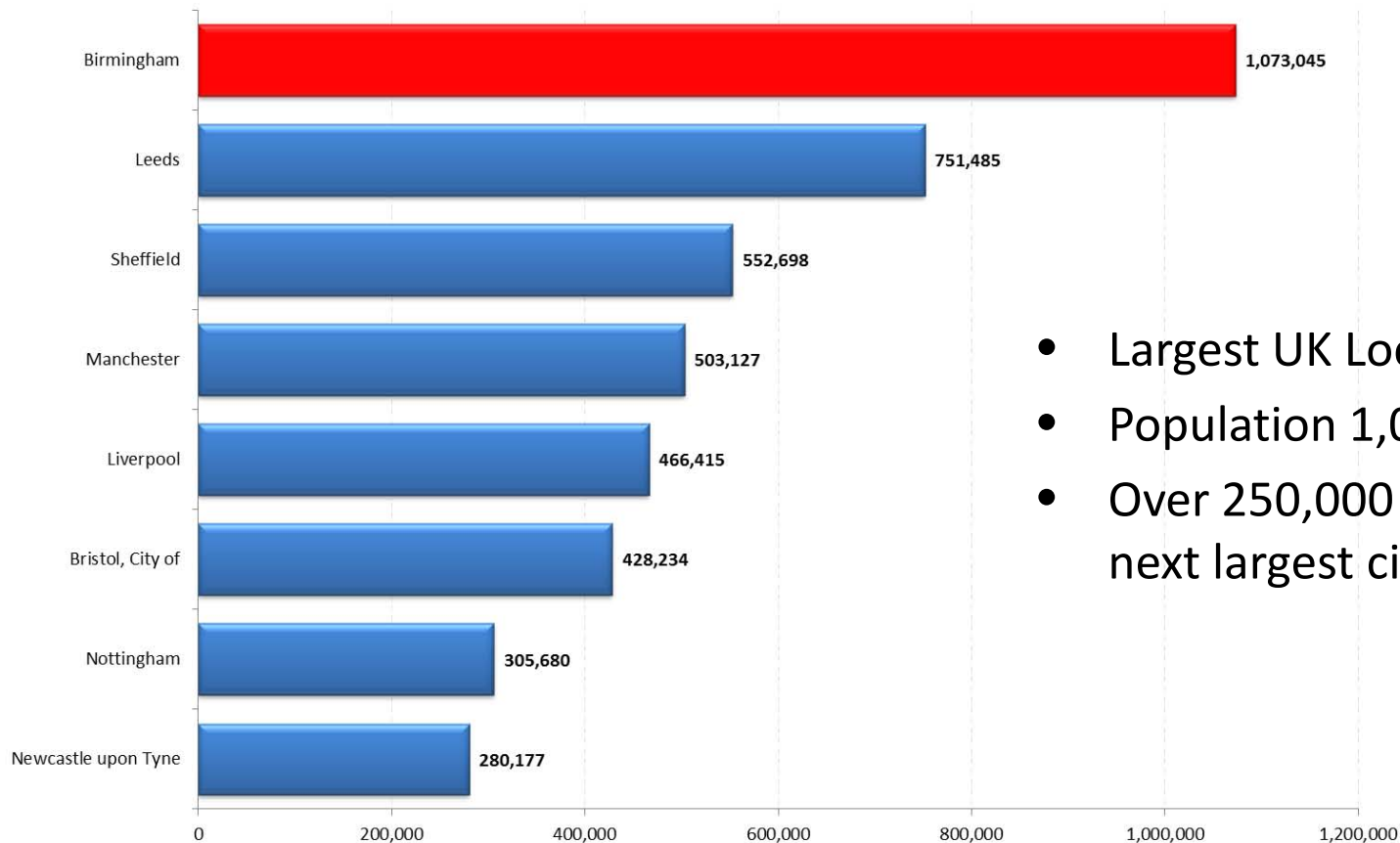
Bigger

Newer

Younger

Population

Usual Resident Population - Core Cities



- Largest UK Local Authority
- Population 1,073,035
- Over 250,000 more than the next largest city (Leeds)

City of Contrast

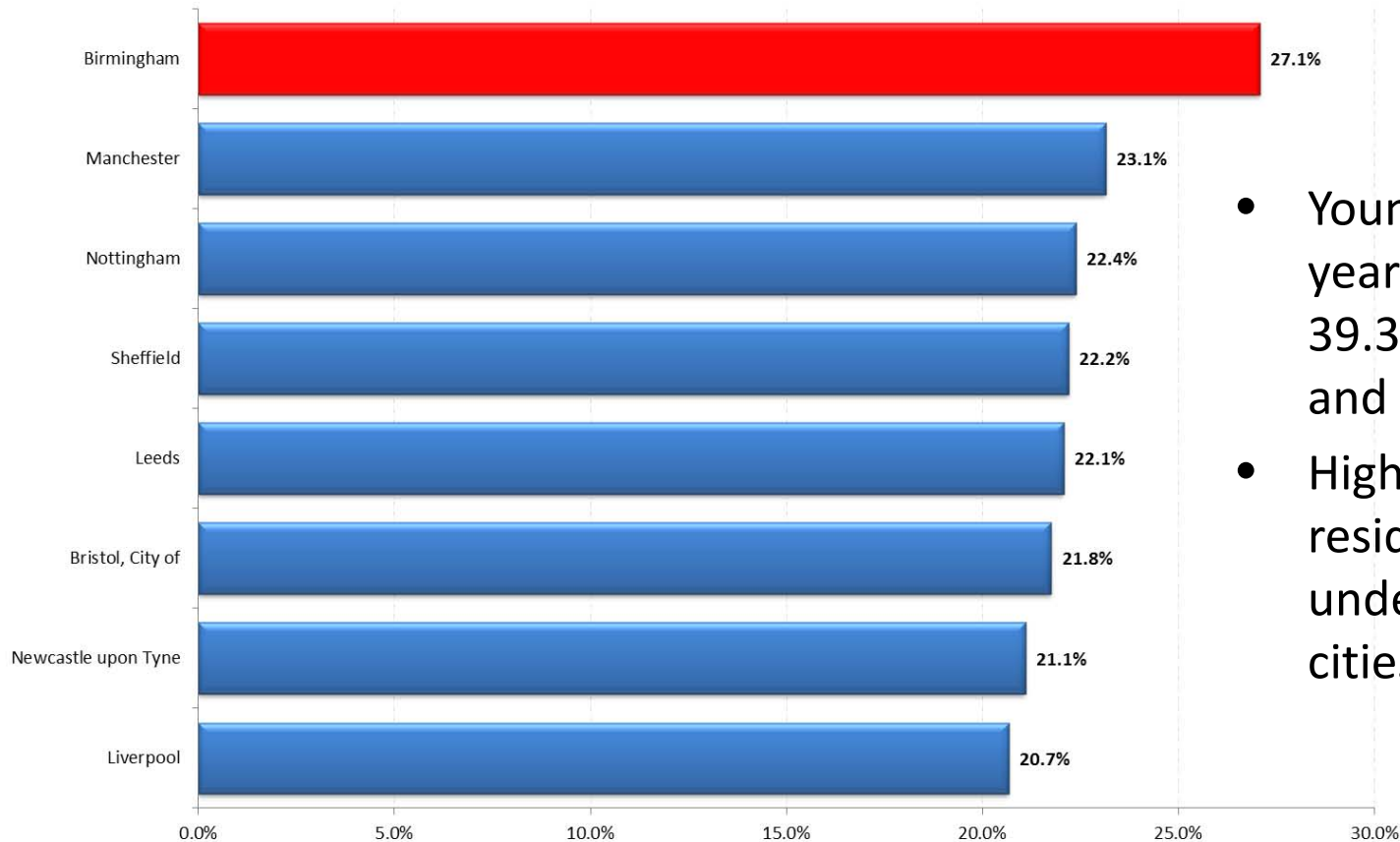
Population

- Largest UK Local Authority, with a population of 1,073,045 (2nd largest city after London)
- 29% (310,198) aged 0-19 (England 24%)
- 22% (238,313) residents born outside UK
- 16% (156,553) main language not English
- 9.6% (103,682) of residents were born outside of the UK and arrived in the UK *since* 2001
- Fewer over 65s now than in 2001

Population

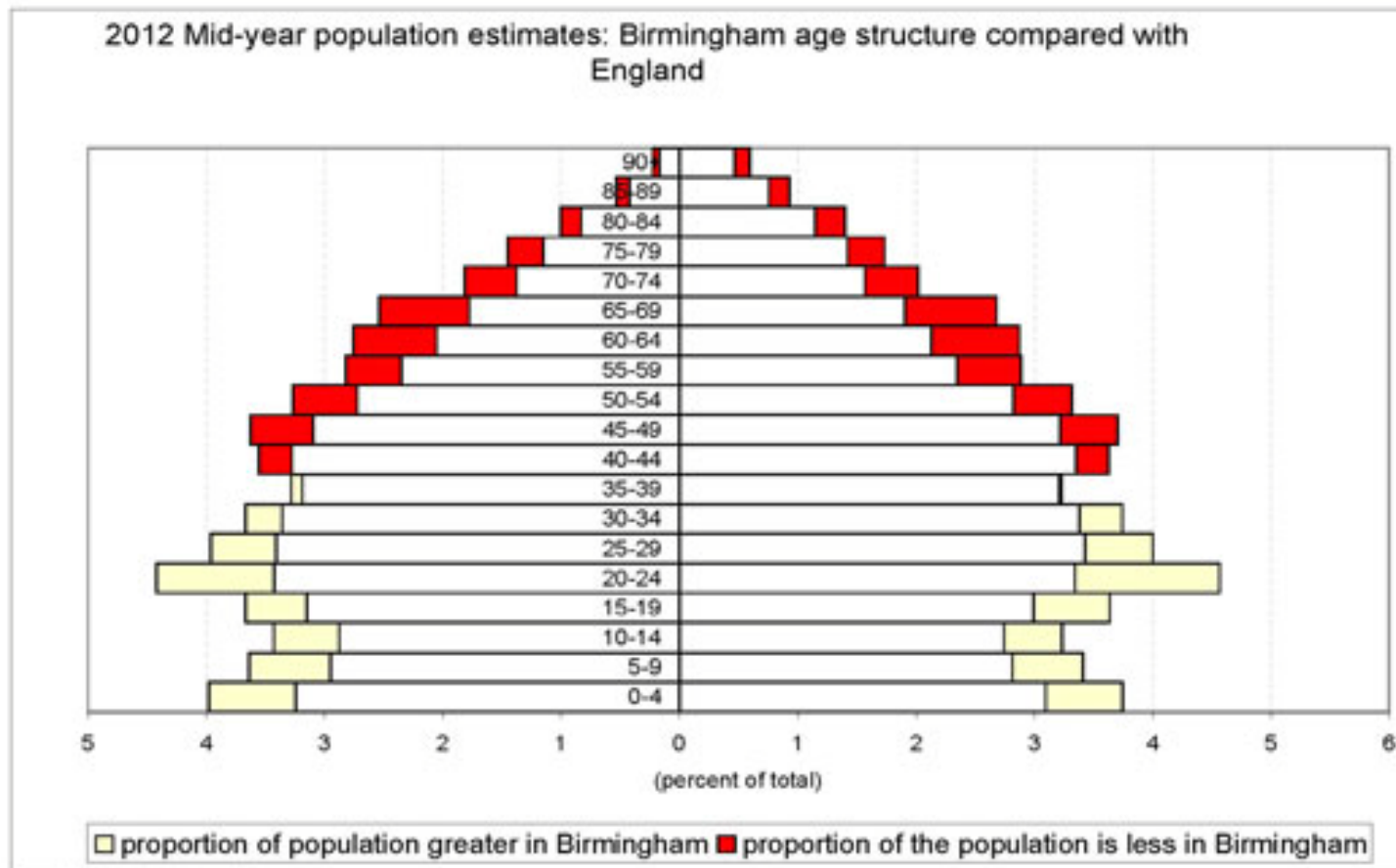
Proportion of residents Aged 18 and under - Core Cities

Source: Census 2011



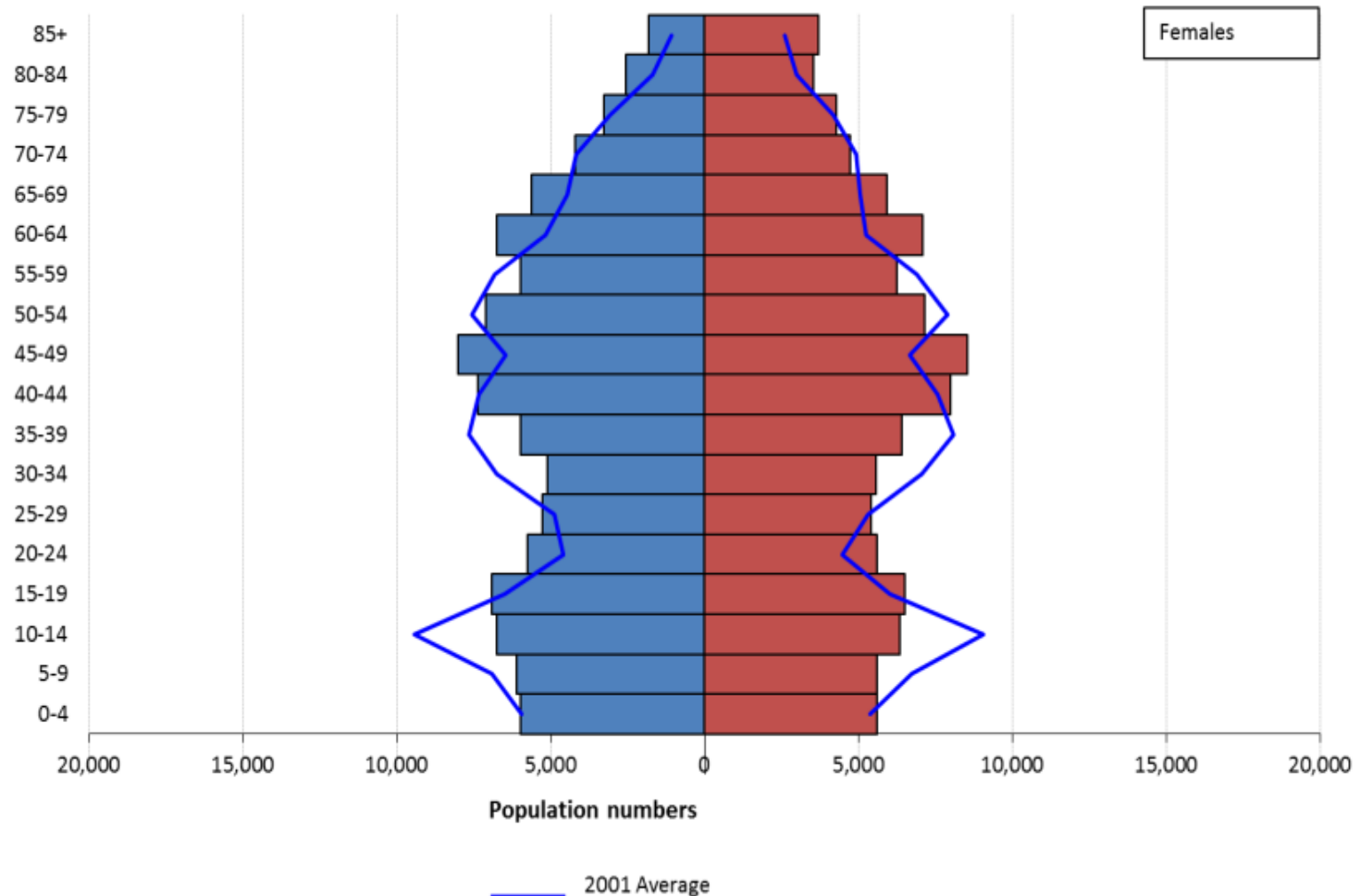
- Young mean age (35.3 years) compared to 39.3 across England and Wales
- Highest proportion of residents aged 18 and under out of all 8 core cities.

Population age breakdown



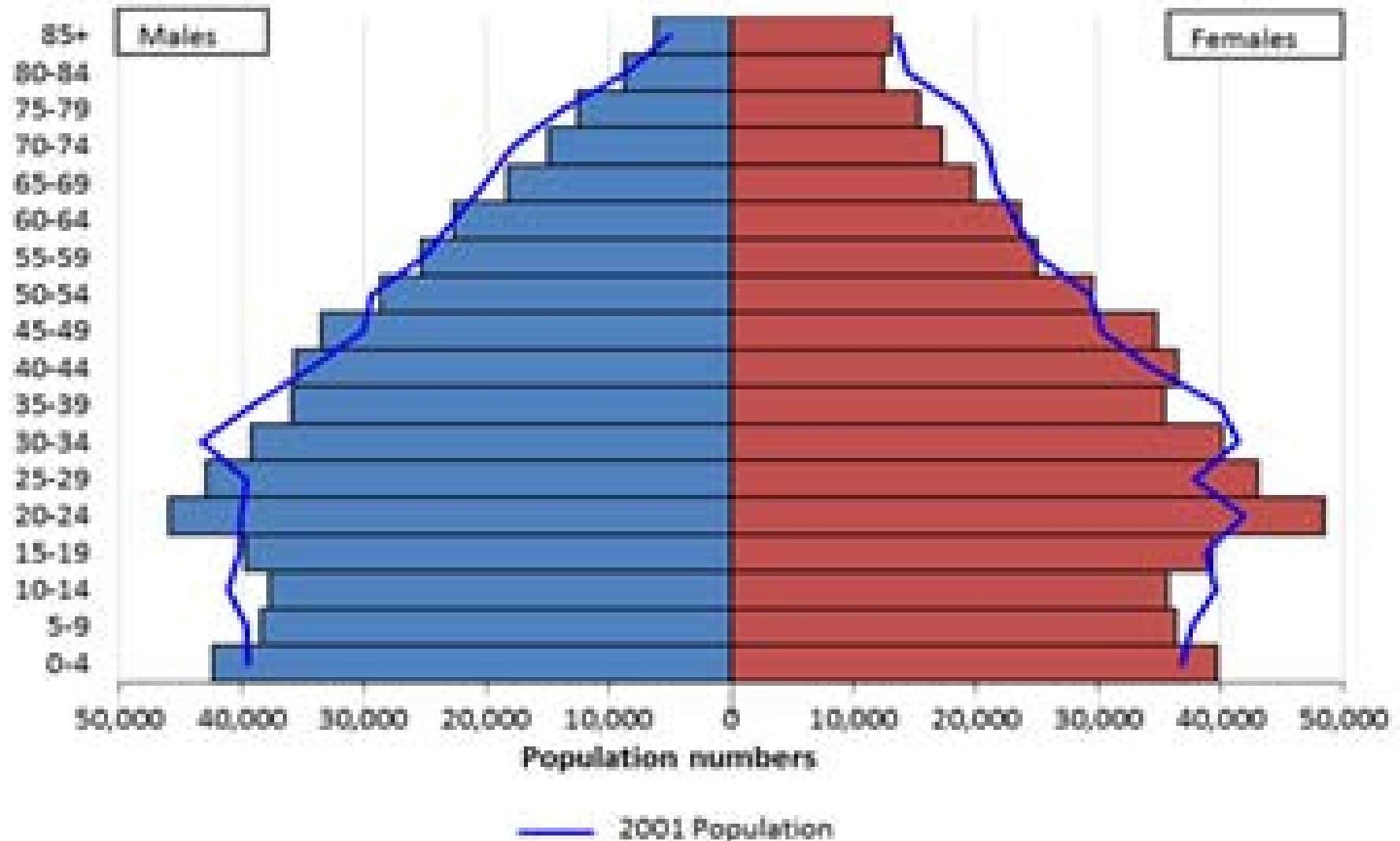
Population Pyramid - Solihull

Solihull 2011 age structure (Census) compared with Solihull 2001

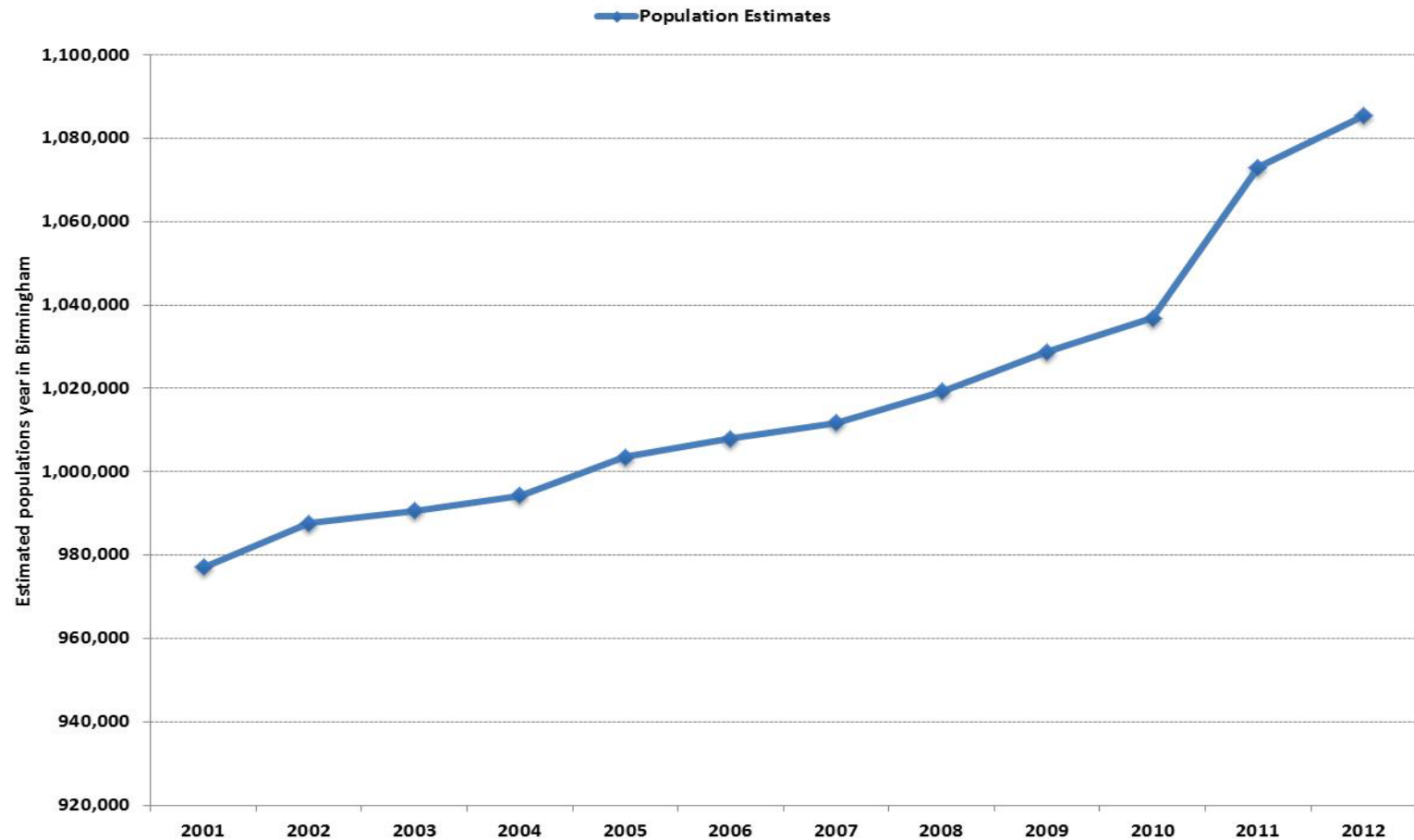


Population Pyramid - Birmingham

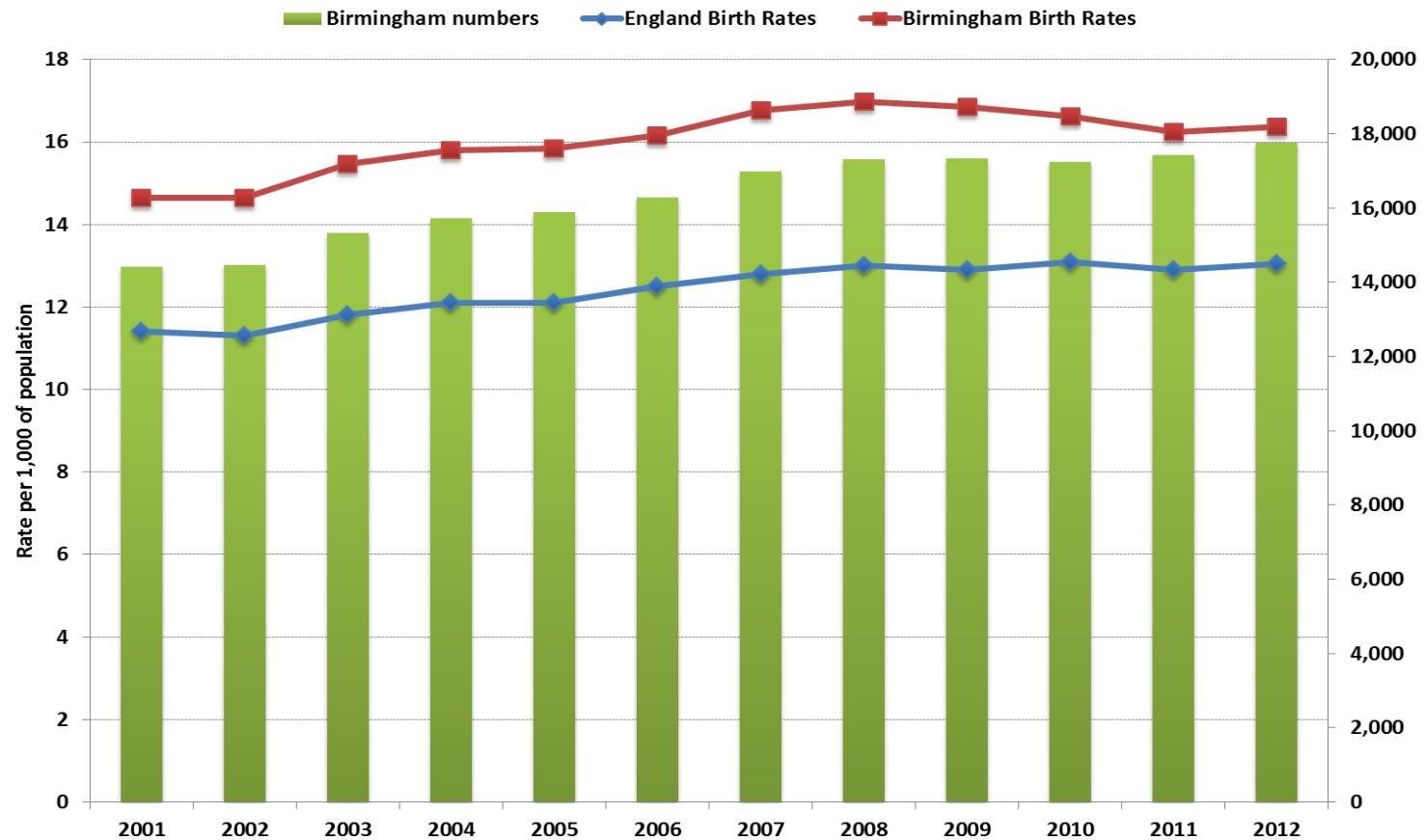
2001 Mid-year population estimates: Birmingham age structure compared with 2011



Population Growth 2001 - 2011

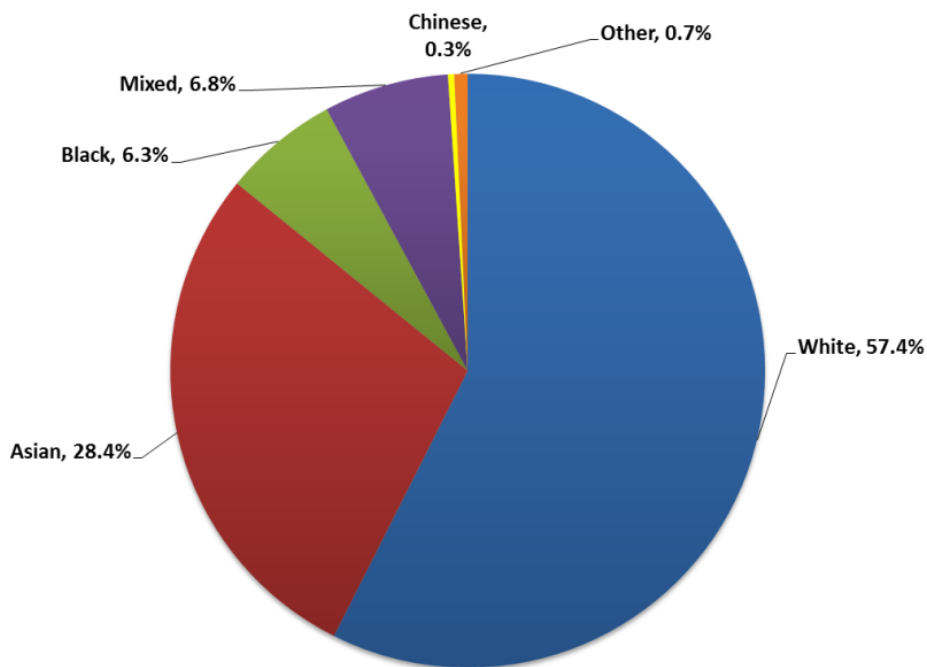


Birth Rates and numbers

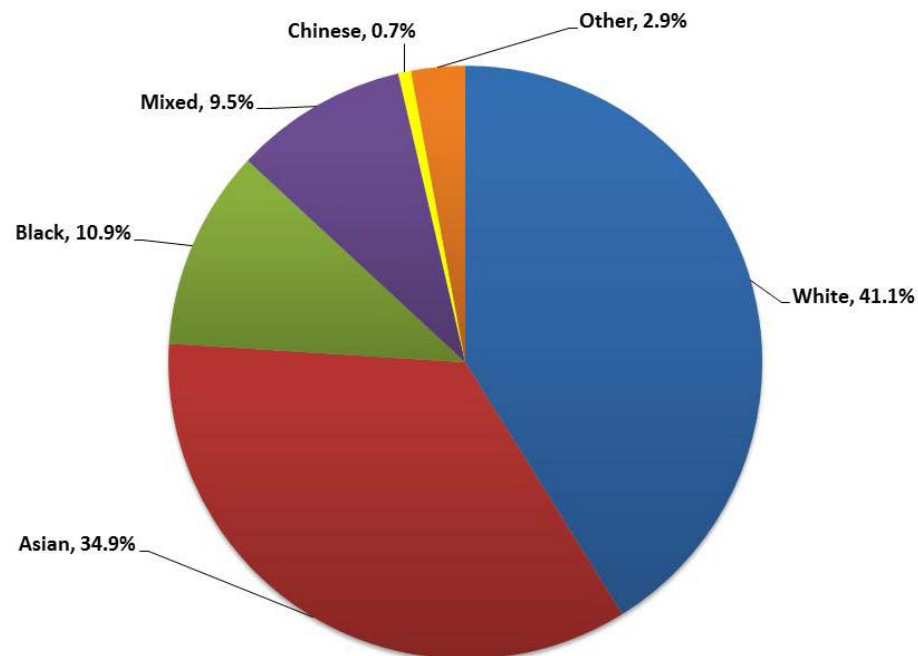


Under 16 Ethnicity Breakdown

2001 Under 16



2011 Under 16



Children who don't have English as their first language

Birmingham

- 42.7% of primary school aged children
- 35.8% of secondary school aged children

Regional Average

- 18.9% of primary school aged children
- 13.8% of secondary school aged children

- Birmingham has the highest proportion of primary school and secondary school children with a non-English 1st language in the West Midlands

Children with a non-white British ethnic origin

Birmingham

- 64% of primary school aged children
- 59% of secondary school aged children

Regional Average

- 30.6% of primary school aged children
- 25.9% of secondary school aged children

- Birmingham had the highest proportion of non-white ethnicity for primary school pupils and secondary school pupils in the West Midlands for 2011

SUPERDIVERSITY IN BIRMINGHAM


Residents born outside of the UK
ARRIVALS SINCE 2001
Proportion in each LSOA


CENSUS 2011


Legend


 Birmingham Wards


Since 2001

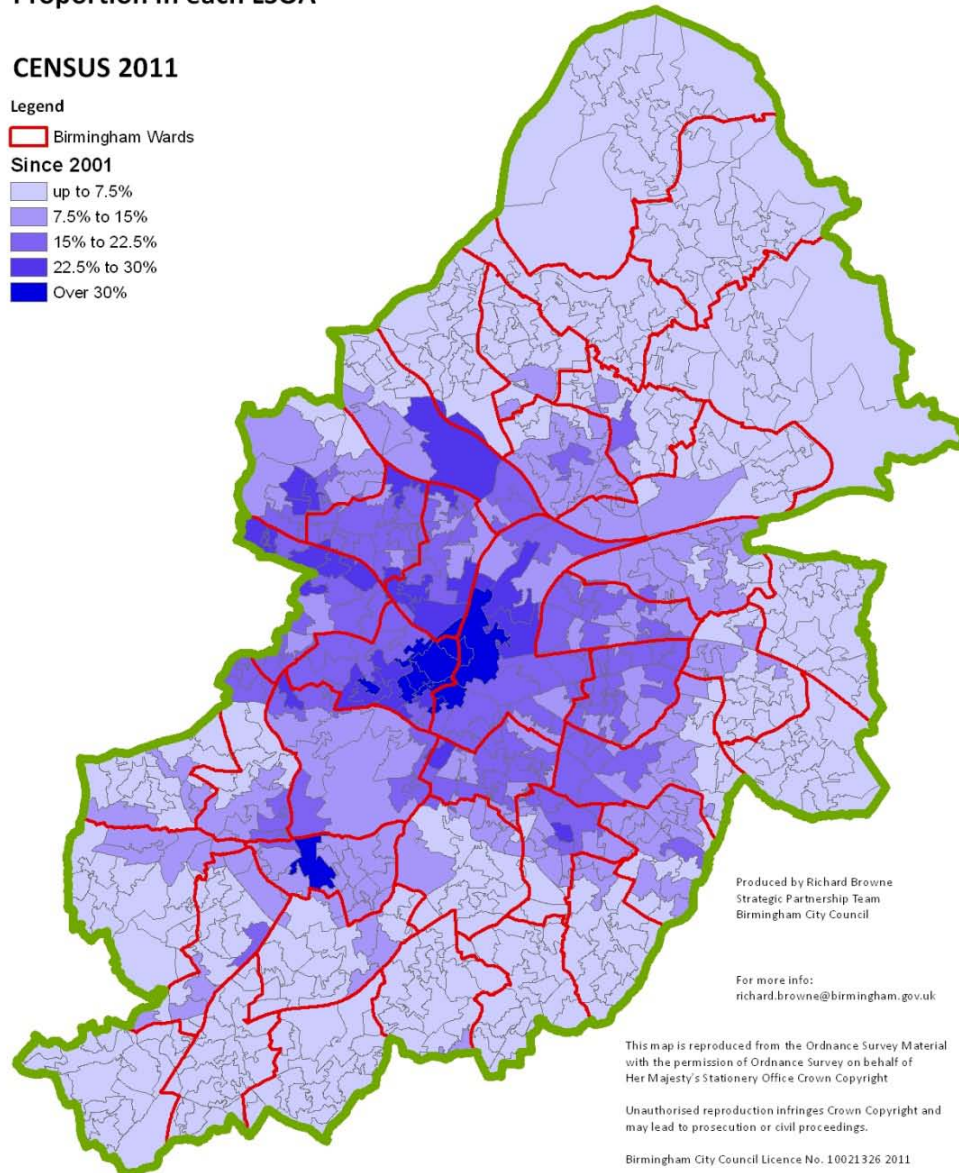
 up to 7.5%

 7.5% to 15%

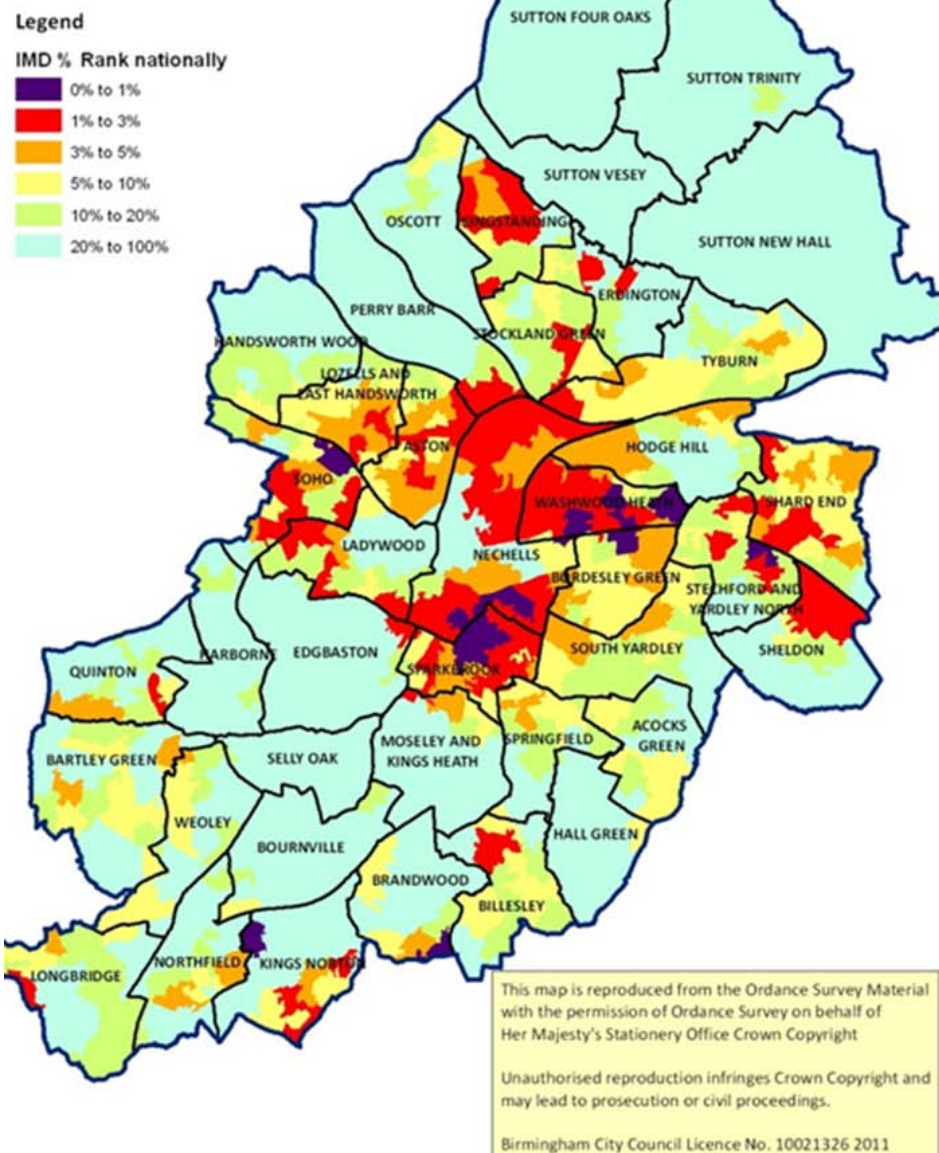
 15% to 22.5%

 22.5% to 30%

 Over 30%



Index of Multiple Deprivation Deprivation by Lower Super Output Areas



Using Census 2011 data and IMD 2010 information

All population

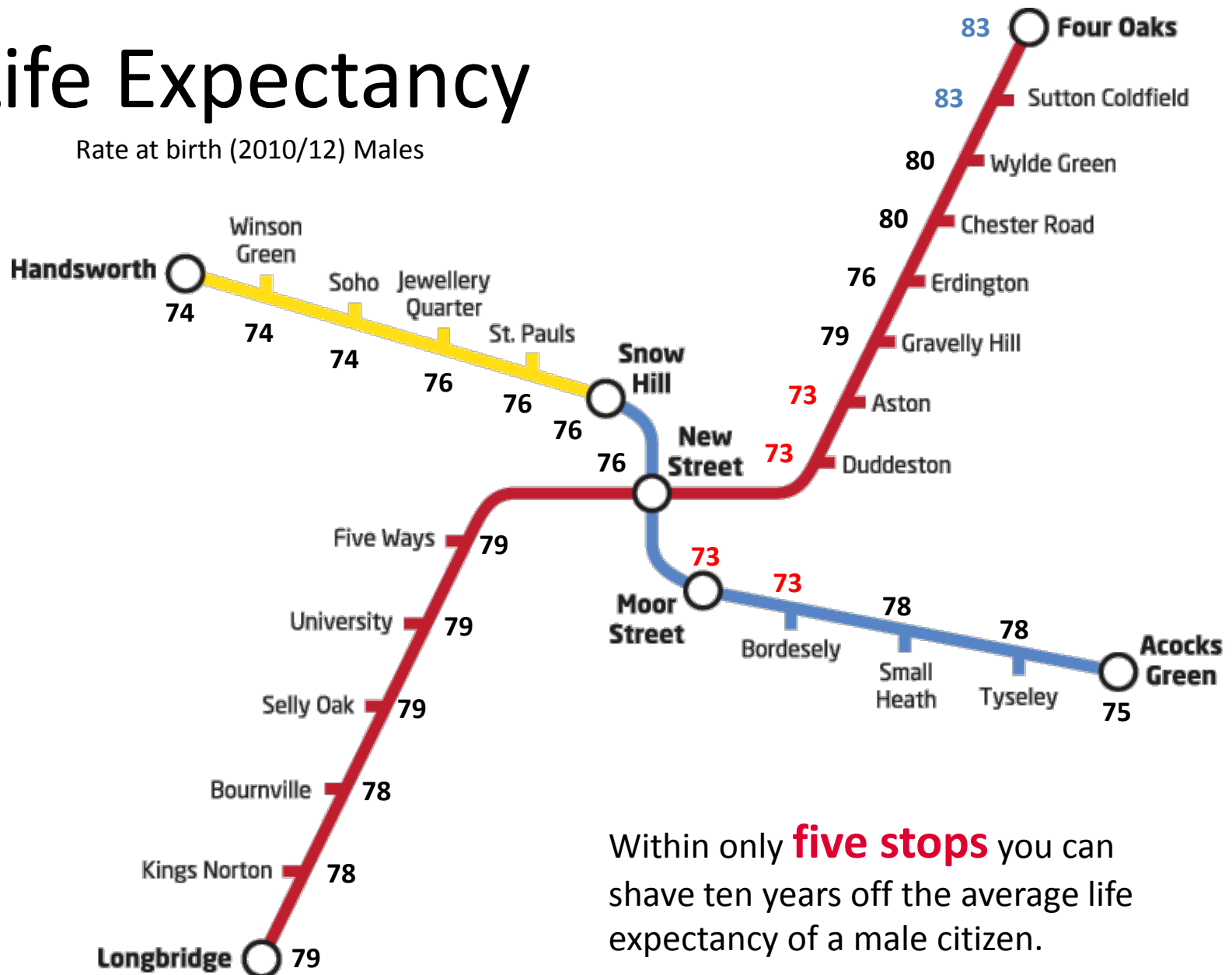
- 24.2% (141,808) live in the top 5% most deprived nationally
- 40.1% (429,917) of Birmingham's population live in 10% most deprived nationally

Children

- Nearly half (48.9%) of our under 18s in Birmingham live in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country (approx 134,176)
- 30% live in the top 5% most deprived, 17% live in 3% most deprived and 3% (7,818) live in the 1% most deprived SOAs in the country

Life Expectancy

Rate at birth (2010/12) Males



Within only **five stops** you can shave ten years off the average life expectancy of a male citizen.

Life Expectancy

Rate at birth (2010/12) Females



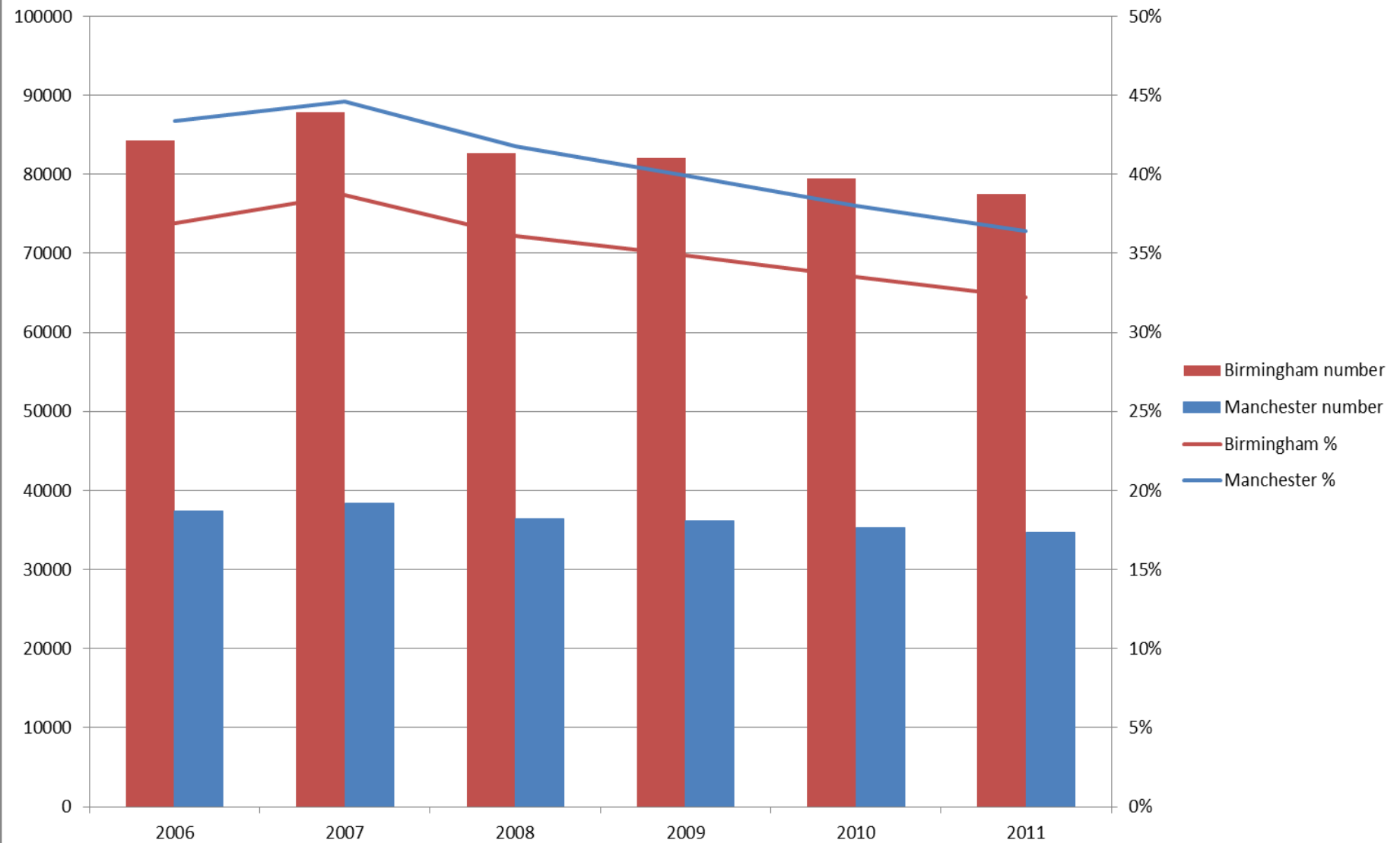
Within **eleven stops** you can shave nine years off the average life expectancy of a female citizen.

City of Contrast

Deprivation

- 48.9% (134,176) aged 0-18 live in the 10% most deprived areas in England
- A third of children are classified as living in poverty
- 28% (233,835) aged over 16 have no qualifications
- 14.9% (69,300) aged 16-64 year olds are unemployed (national 7.8%)

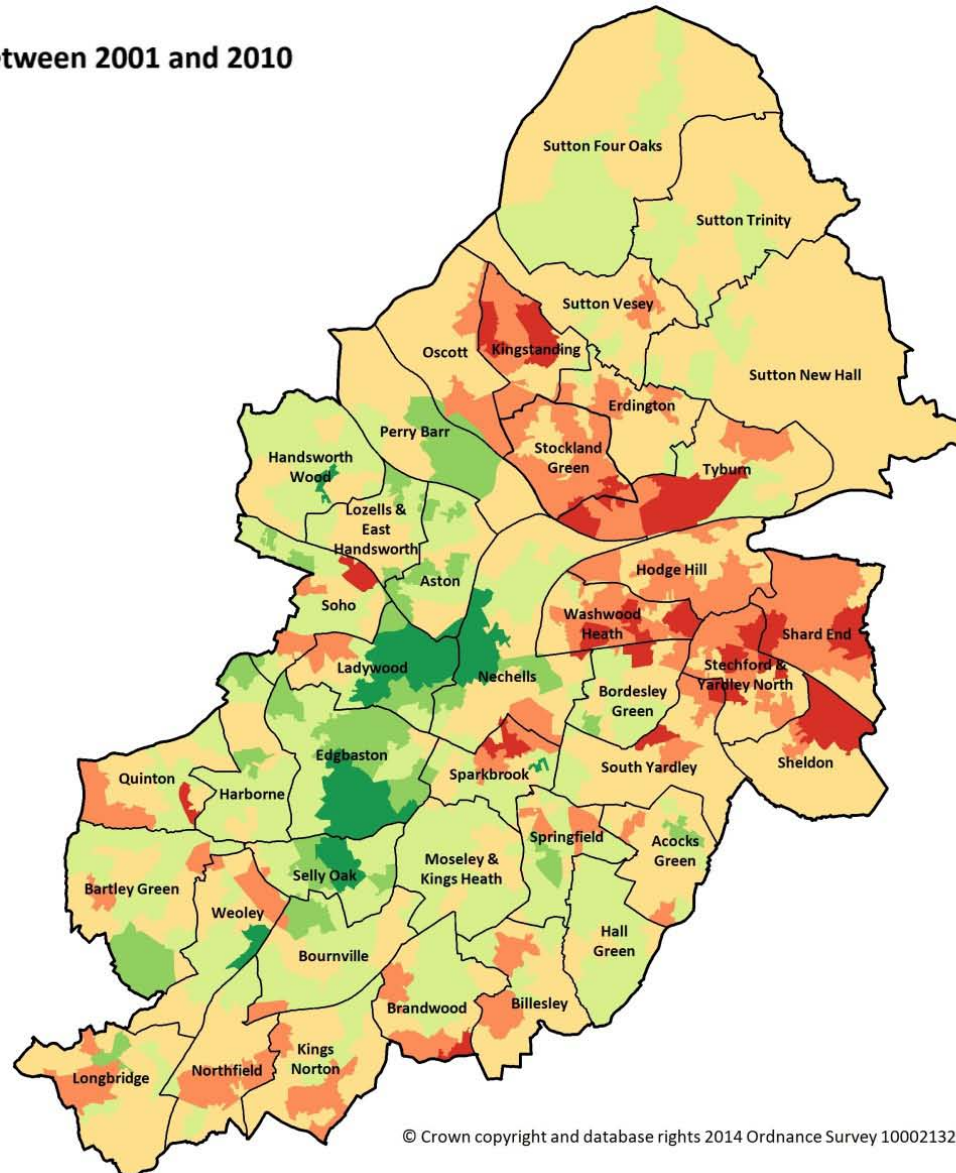
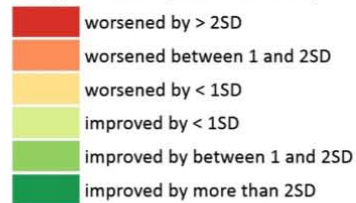
Child Poverty: Children under 16 in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA



Deprivation Change

Changes in deprivation levels between 2001 and 2010

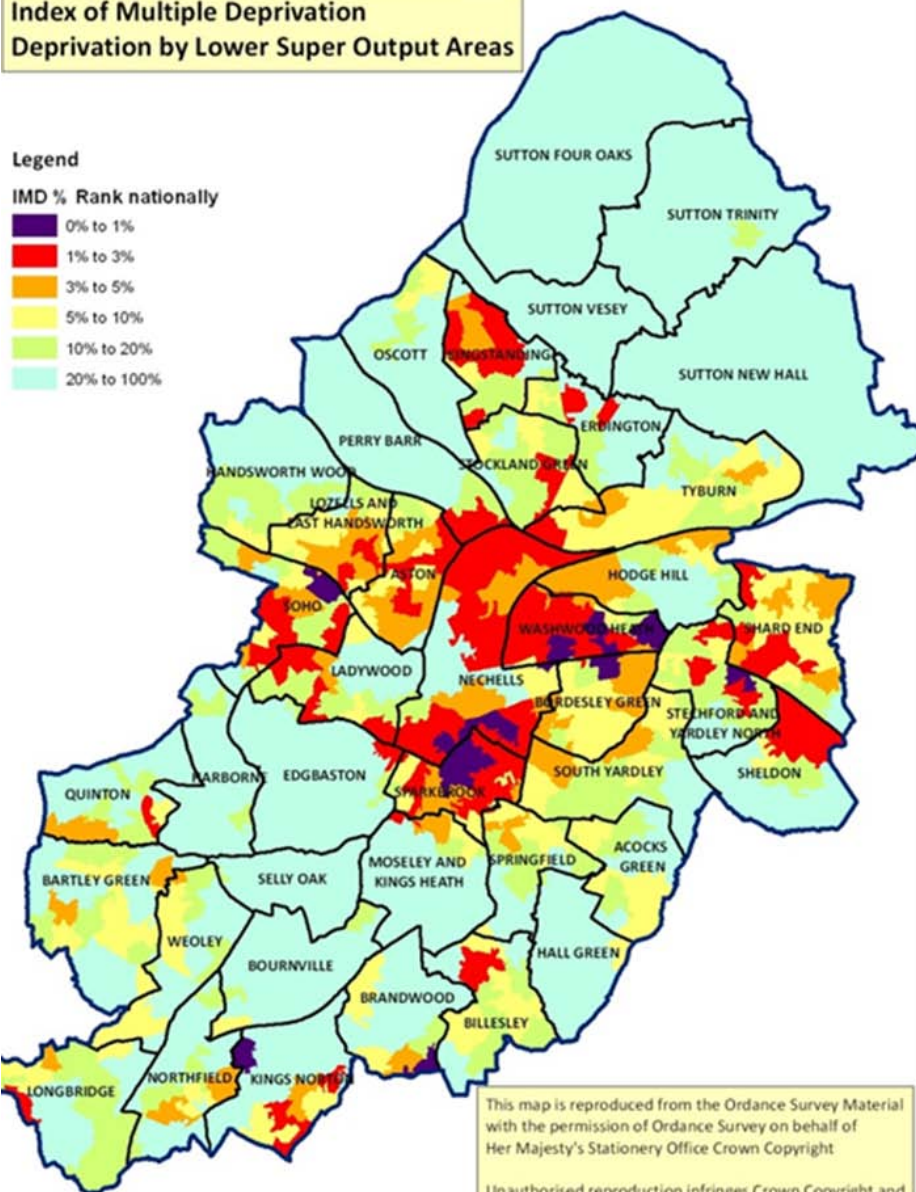
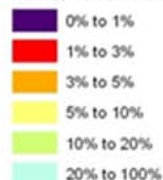
Change in Z Score (number of LSOAs)



Index of Multiple Deprivation Deprivation by Lower Super Output Areas

Legend

IMD % Rank nationally



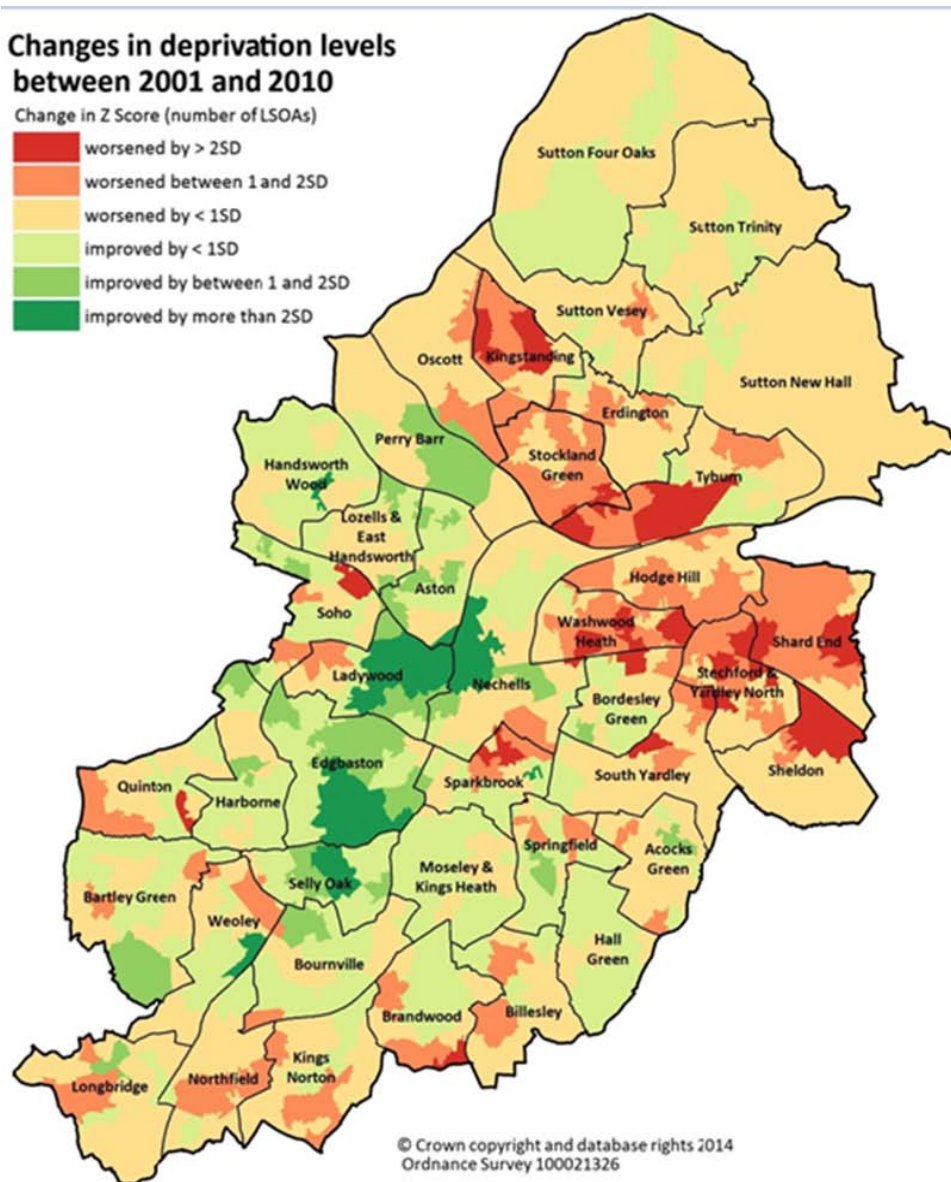
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Changes in deprivation levels between 2001 and 2010

Change in Z Score (number of LSOAs)



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Health and wellbeing priorities

Aims

- **Improve the health and wellbeing of our most vulnerable adults and children in need**
- **Improve the resilience of our health and care system**
- **Improve the health and wellbeing of our children**

Vulnerable Adults and Children

- Make children in need safer
- Improve the wellbeing of vulnerable children
- Increase the independence of people with a learning disability or severe mental health problem
- Reduce the number of people and families who are statutory homeless
- Support older people to remain independent

Resilience of Health and Care System

- Health and care system in financial balance
 - Finance is all consuming
- Common NHS and Local Authority approaches
 - Older Adults Integration/BCF
- Improve primary care management of common and chronic conditions
 - We have a system that could help..

Health and Wellbeing of Children

- Reduce childhood obesity
 - Maximise leadership of council
 - Potentiate FSM
 - Potentiate primary school sports
- Reduce infant mortality
 - Tackle main issue after gaining intelligence

Key Public Health Tasks

Public Health To-do list

- Re-commission Substance misuse system
 - Recovery focussed
 - Think family focussed
- Re-commission Sexual Health system
 - Sexual exploitation/violence
 - Primary care
- Early Help
 - Children and adults – use the evidence
- Re-commission Lifestyle services
 - Universal or targeted?

My Observations

- Public health skills valued (by most) in councils
- Evidence and outcomes paramount
- Tangible not theoretical
 - Expansion in 1990s
- Increasingly required by NHS
- Lack of people, project and “pound” management skills
- Lack of influencing skills (especially political)
- Medics really struggling with schizophrenia

What I have covered

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