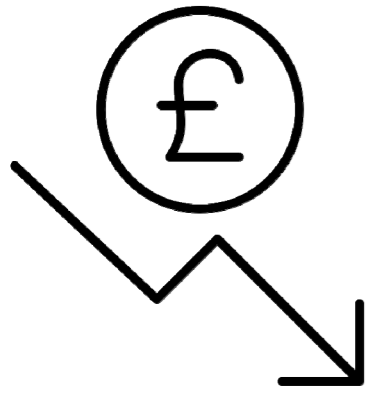




MORE CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY THAN ANY OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY IN ENGLAND

Childhood poverty



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Poverty can impact on poor diet, conflict between parents or damp and crowded housing. Children may not be able to take part in activities that build self-esteem, or engage with learning at school.

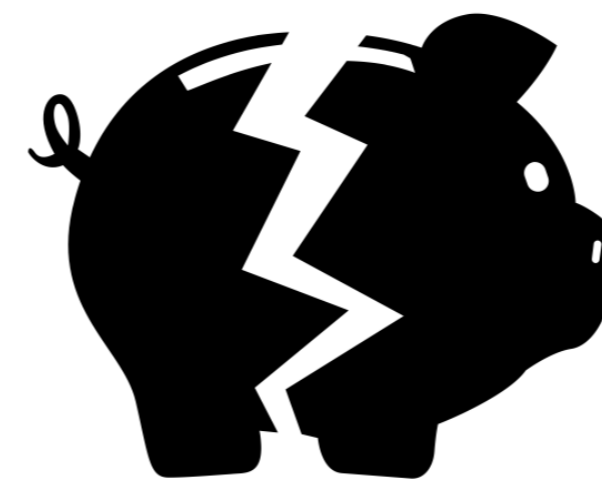
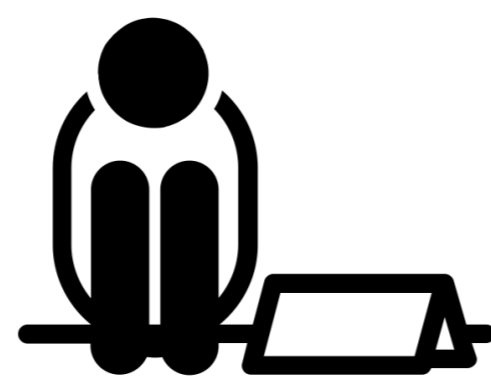
More deprived areas can be poor for children because of the quality of local facilities such as parks or schools, or the exposure to air pollution.

Adverse Experiences in Childhood

There will be large numbers of children who have experienced adversity in childhood. Those with multiple adverse experiences will be concentrated in our areas of disadvantage. This will result in significant adverse impacts in later stages of life.

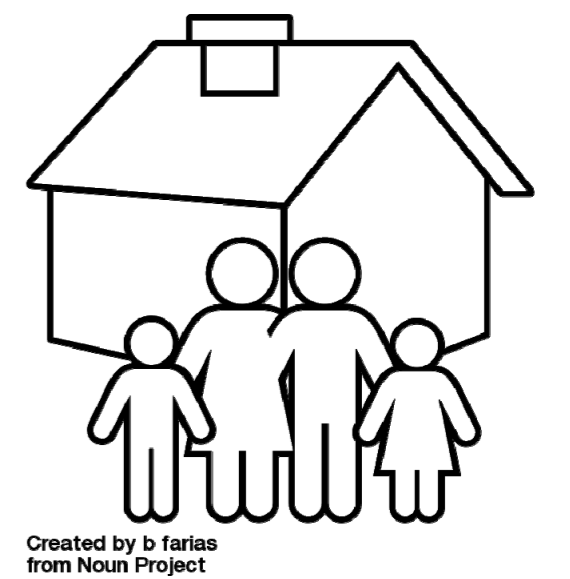
Child homelessness

The impact of a period of homelessness and temporary accommodation has been known for many years. The Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy offers a framework of multi-agency approaches to prevent homelessness occurring by offering early help to support and develop housing options.

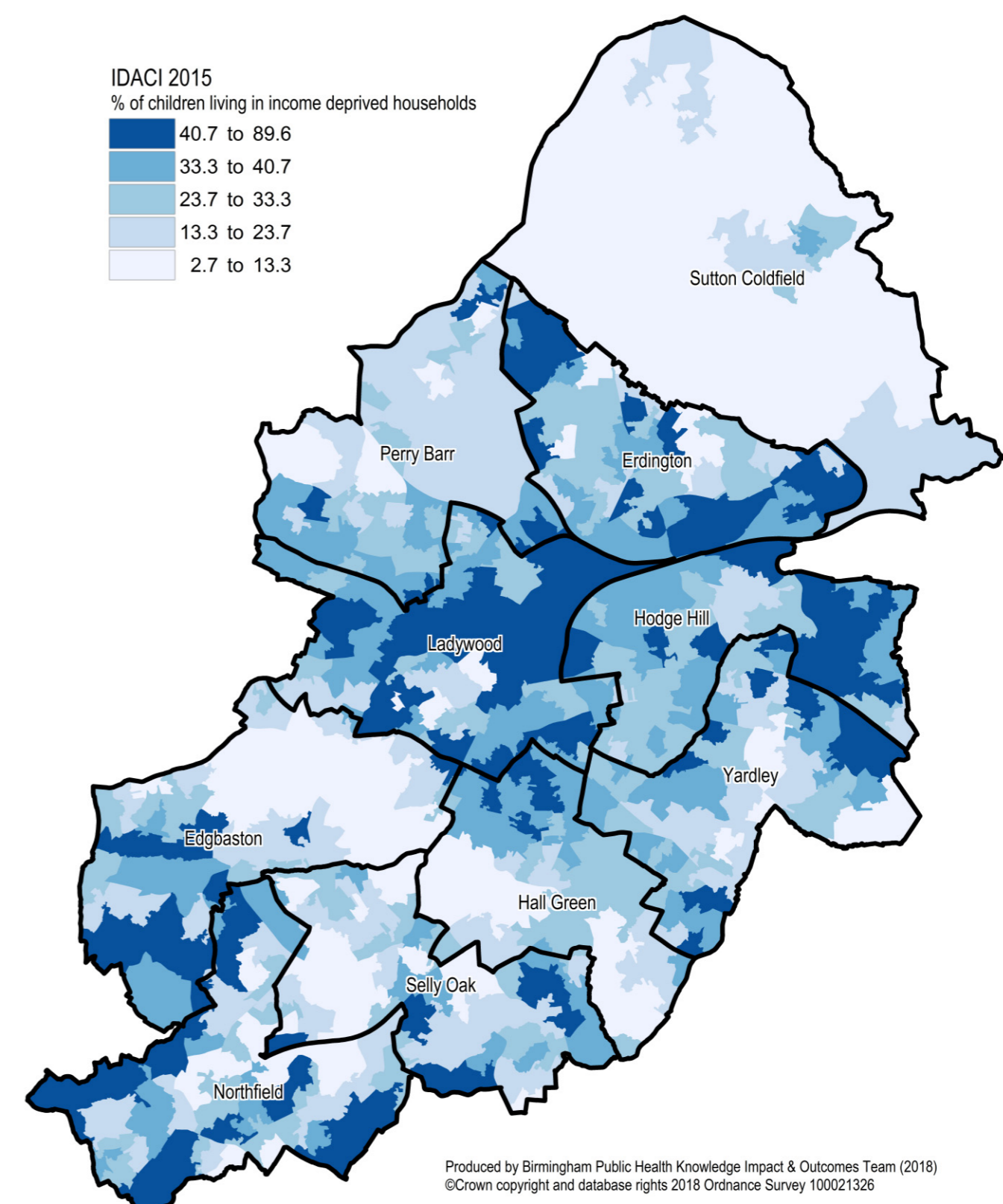


More than one in four children (27%) in Birmingham lives in poverty, significantly higher than England as a whole (16.7%) and any other local authority in the West Midlands.

2,961 city households with dependent children or a pregnant parent accepted as homeless (2016/17)



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Income Deprivation Affecting Children in Birmingham

Recommendations

1. The reduction in the impact of family poverty on children should become the outcome measure for the economic developments in the City by all partners collectively. The principles of the Inclusive Growth Commission and WMCA Inclusive Growth Unit should be explicitly explored for their implications in **Birmingham by Birmingham Financial Inclusion Partnership and Birmingham Child Poverty Action Forum.**
2. Opportunities to prevent the occurrence and impact of adverse experiences in childhood can be developed by multiple organisations including mental and social care services, as well as schools, the voluntary sector and the NHS
3. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment should focus on supporting the evaluation of the Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy by **Adult Social Care, Birmingham Public Health, and Birmingham Forward Steps.**

