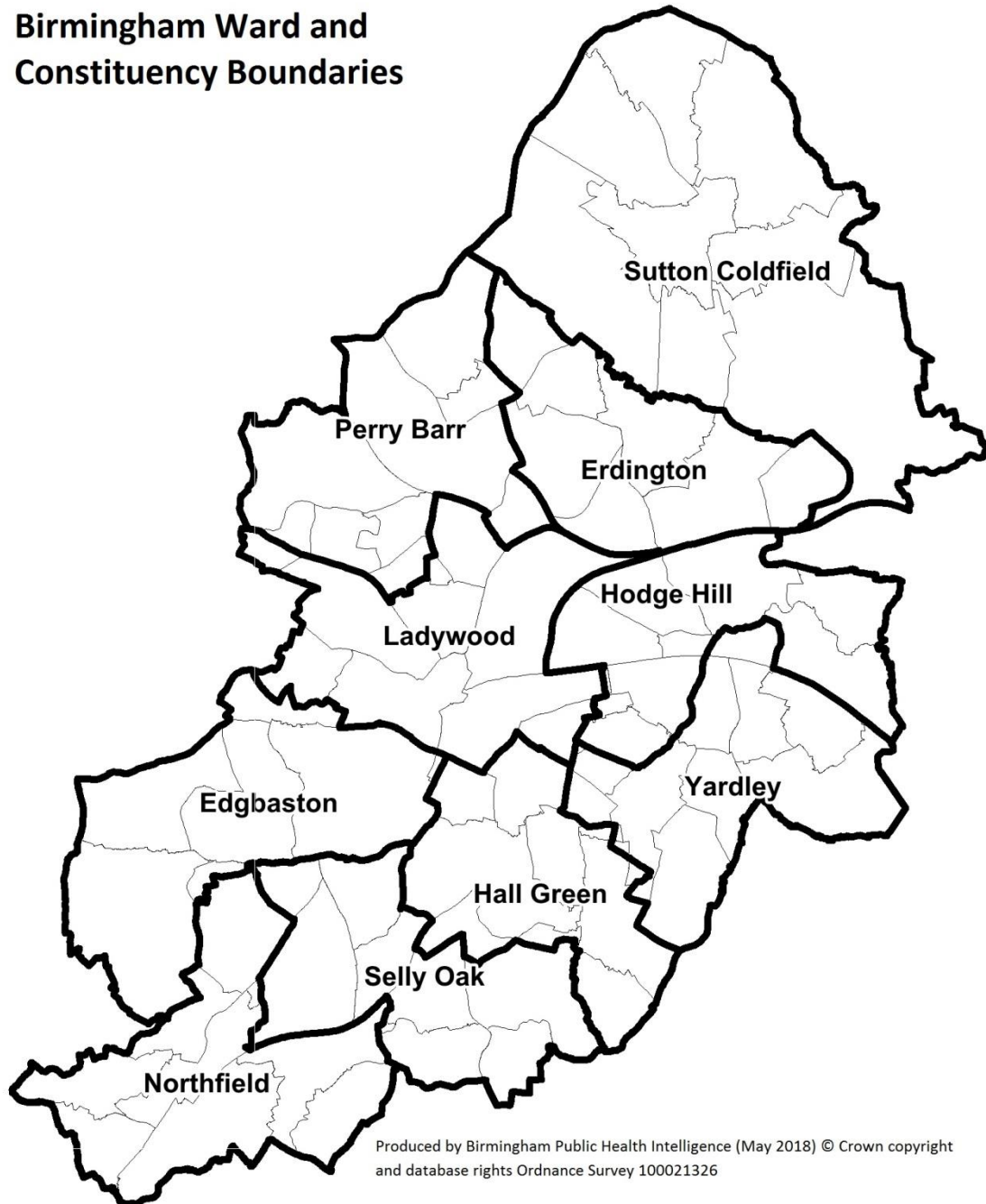
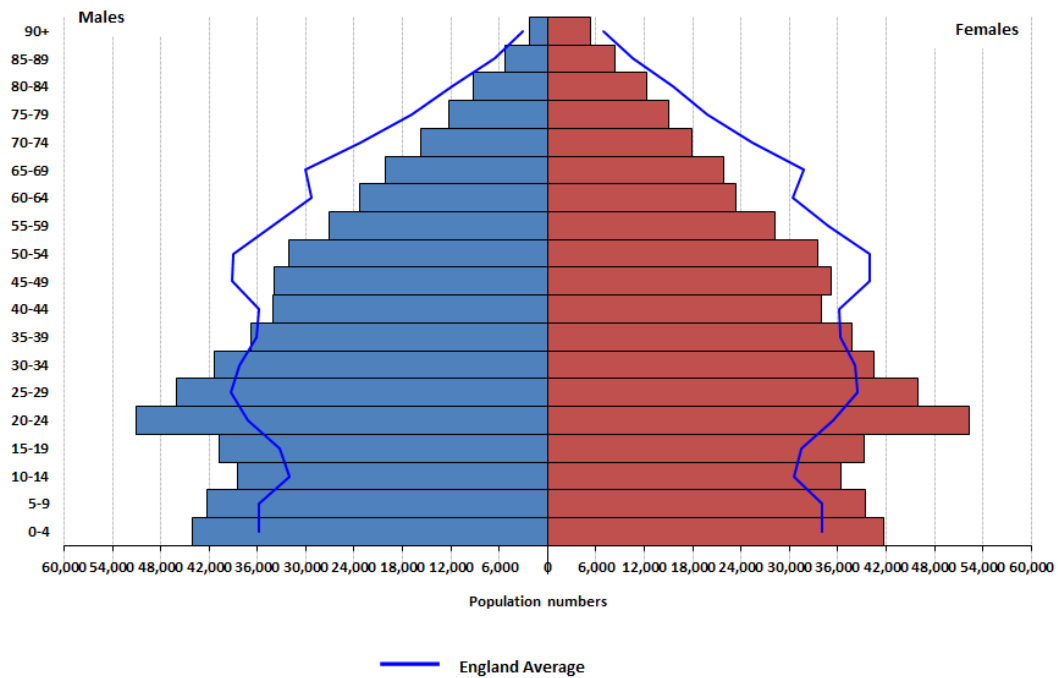


**Birmingham Ward and
Constituency Boundaries**



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2016 Mid-year population estimates: Birmingham age structure compared with England

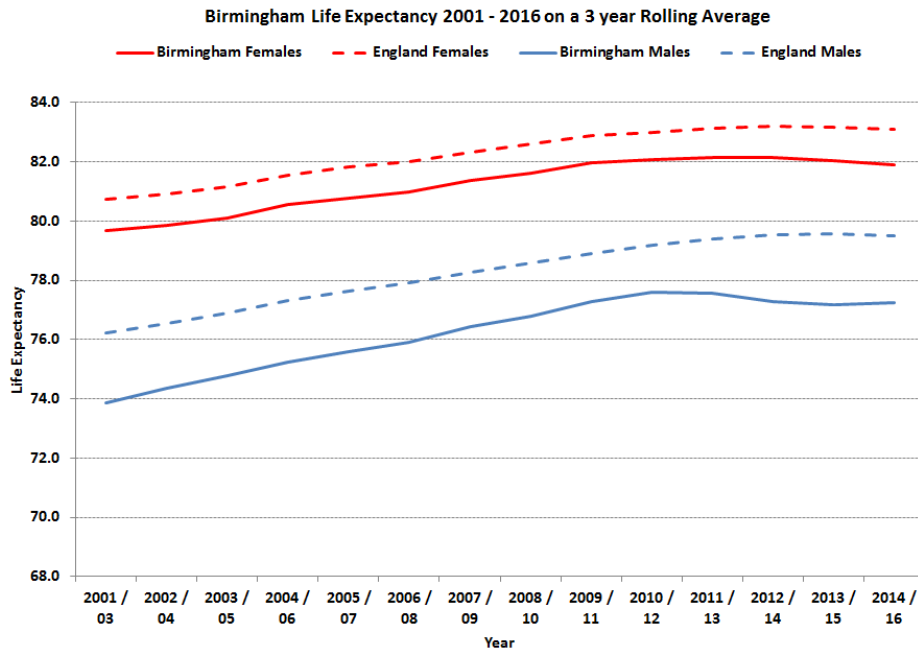


Source: ONS Population Estimates mid-year 2016

Key information:

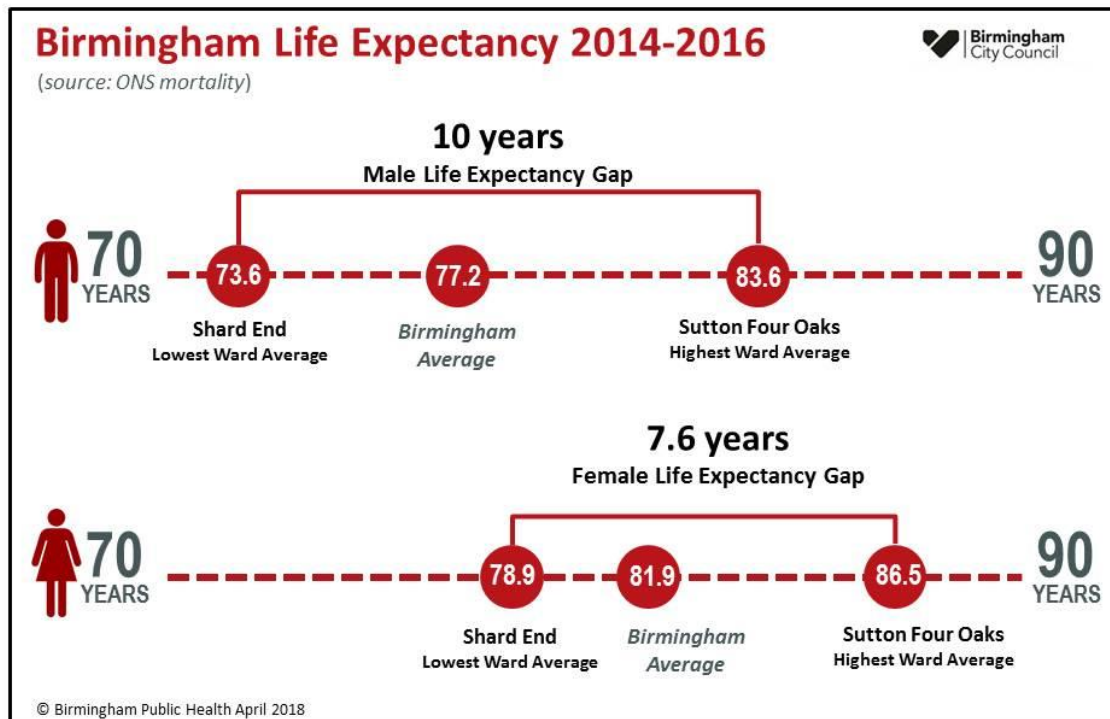
- In 2016 the population of Birmingham was 1,117,008 people. 13% of the population are over 65 (England 18%).
- 56.4% of Birmingham’s population live in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally in England.
- Life expectancy in Birmingham is lower than the national average. For males life expectancy at birth is 77.2 years (England 79.5) and females 81.9 years (England 83.1).
- During 2013/15 Birmingham’s under 75 death rate was 28% higher than the rate for England.
- Infant mortality is an area of concern: the rate was 7.5 per 1,000 live births during 2013/15; this compares to 3.9 nationally.
- The 2011 census showed that 42.1% of the Birmingham’s population are made up of BME groups (15% England).

LIFE EXPECTANCY



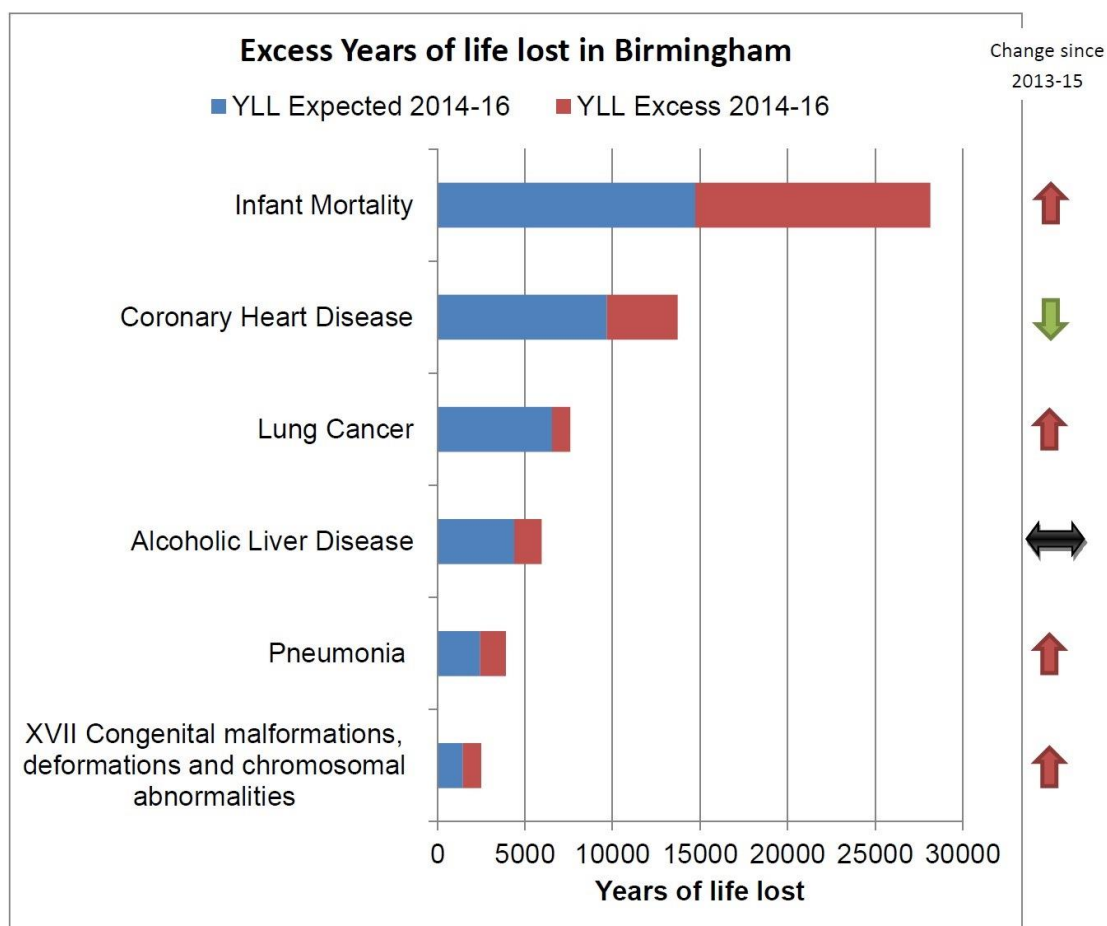
Source: ONS Deaths/estimated population

Life expectancy for Birmingham persons was 79.6 years in 2013-15. It is highest in Sutton Coldfield district 83.9 and lowest in Hodge Hill district 77.4



YEARS OF LIFE LOST

Overall Birmingham has a lower life expectancy than the average for England. The major causes of this gap, in terms of years of life lost up to the age of 75, are identified for a city as a whole. The chart below shows the excess years of life lost in Birmingham during 2014/16. It is a measurement of those we would expect to lose if we matched England and the amount of actual years lost. The chart identifies the diseases that account for the top 75% of early deaths (years of life lost). Note should be taken that infant mortality will always be high as an infant dying accounts for all the 75 years.



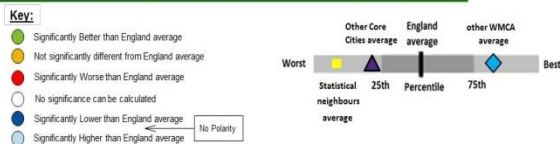
For persons in 2014-2016, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) has dropped off the list of leading conditions of Excess Years Life Lost. Though for males it remains one of their leading causes of early death. There is a gender split for Infant Mortality in that compared with 2013-2015 the Male gap has got worse and the Female gap has improved.

Source: ONS Deaths/Vital Statistics 2014/16

PUBLIC HEALTH INDICATORS

The spine chart below is a graphical interpretation of the position of Birmingham according to important health indicators. The chart portrays Birmingham's value (shown by a coloured circle) against the spread of values for all local authorities (the grey horizontal bars) compared to a benchmark of the England (the central black line). The circle for Birmingham is coloured red for those indicators where Birmingham's value is significantly worse than the benchmark, green for indicators where Birmingham is significantly better than the benchmark and amber where it is similar to the benchmark.

Birmingham Profile Public Health Outcomes Framework Feb 2018



Indicator	B'ham No	B'ham Stat	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best	Other Core cities average	Statistical neighbours average	other WMCA average
1.01ii - Children in poverty (under 16s) (2014)	81,845	32.9	20.1	39.2		7.0	28.3	31.7	28.5
1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and approp accom. (Persons) (2016/17)	1,336	61.7	76.2	33.2		96.2	75.7	75.9	73.9
1.06ii - Adults in contact with sec. mental health services who live in stable & approp accom. (Persons) (2016/17)	n/a	55.0	54.0	1.0		92.0	62.9	51.5	57.3
1.12i - Violent crime (inc. sexual violence) - hospital admis for violence (Persons) (2014/15 - 16/17)	2,096	56.6	42.9	130.2		12.4	70.6	62.0	56.1
2.01 - Low birth weight of term babies (2016)	603	3.8	2.8	5.2		1.3	3.2	3.9	3.5
2.06i - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds (2016/17)	3,978	24.7	22.6	28.2		15.0	23.8	24.7	24.5
2.06ii - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds (2016/17)	5,795	40.1	34.2	43.9		25.3	36.6	40.9	39.7
2.09ii - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular smokers (WAY survey) (Persons) (2014/15)	n/a	3.1	5.5	11.1		1.3	6.6	4.8	4.9
2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults) - current method (2015/16)	n/a	2.5	2.7	2.2		3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (Persons) (2016/17)	6,631	702.4	636.4	1151.1		388.2	751.9	731.4	767.6
2.24i - Emerg. hospital admis due to falls in people aged 65 and over (Persons) (2016/17)	3,429	2243.2	2113.8	3305.8		1284.2	2675.4	2202.9	2358.5
4.01 - Infant mortality (2014 - 16)	402	7.9	3.9	7.9		1.6	4.9	5.6	5.6
4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Persons) (2014 - 16)	5,541	229.3	182.8	330.0		129.7	244.0	265.4	218.7
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Persons) (2014 - 16)	1,333	63.0	46.7	94.9		24.3	63.3	76.7	57.0
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons) (2014 - 16)	1,923	91.6	79.4	128.6		56.5	103.4	105.3	90.6
4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (Persons) (2014 - 16)	491	21.6	16.1	41.9		8.7	23.0	26.6	21.9
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from resp.disease considered preventable (Persons) (2014 - 16)	476	23.7	18.6	46.7		8.0	30.5	32.6	21.5
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of spec.communicable diseases, inc. influenza (Persons) (2014 - 16)	388	15.5	10.7	22.0		5.1	12.9	15.1	14.8
4.09i - Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness (2014/15)	n/a	487.0	370.0	570.4		164.8	452.0	411.0	406.2
4.09ii - Proportion of adults in the pop. in contact with sec. mental health services (2014/15)	44,940	6.0	5.4	14.5		2.7	5.7	6.3	5.3
4.14i - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (Persons) (2016/17)	918	596.2	575.0	854.2		364.7	631.5	664.2	605.8

For source information please see following page.

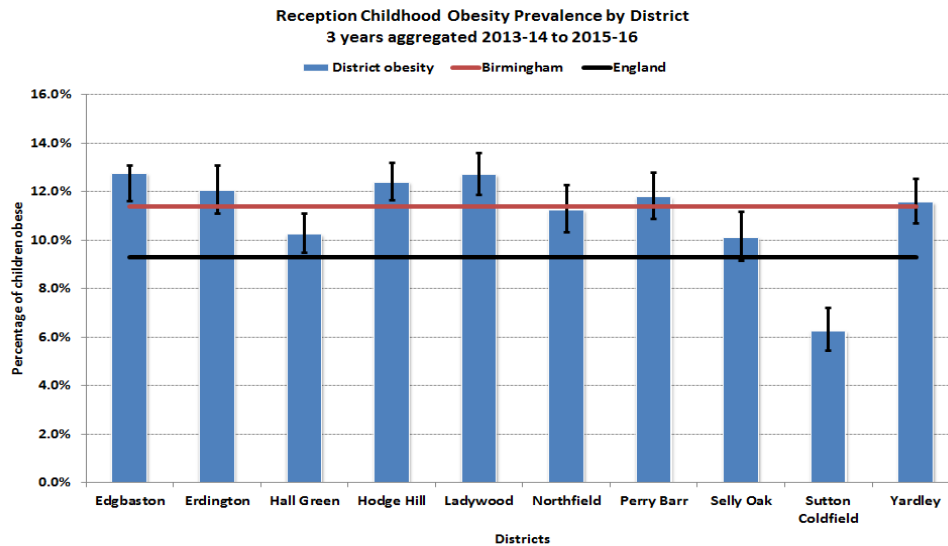
SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR SPINE CHART

Source No.	Indicator	Source	Description
1	Percentage of Children in Poverty 2014	Department of Work & Pensions	% of children age under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income.
2	Percentage of adults (18-64) with a learning disability who are living in their own home or with their family	BCC Continuous Improvement Team; Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016/17	% of adults (aged 18-64) with a learning disability who are known to the council, who are recorded as living in their own home or with their family
3	Percentage of adults (18-64) with a mental health who are living in their own home or with their family	BCC Continuous Improvement Team; Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016/17	% of adults (aged 18-64) with a mental health problem who are known to the council, who are recorded as living in their own home or with their family
4	Violent Crime admission rates 2012-2015	SUS, Midlands & Lancashire CSU; Public Health Outcomes Framework	Directly standardised violent crime admission rates per 100,000 of population 2014/15 to 2016/17.
5	Low Birth weight	ONS Births 2016	Percentage of all live births with a weight lower than 2500g
6	Excess weight in reception and Year 6 children	National Child Measurement programme 2016/17	Percentage of children in reception or year 6 who are obese or overweight
7	Smoking prevalence 15+	Way Survey 2014/15	Percentage of 15+ population who smoke regularly each day
8	Average number of people consuming vegetables daily (current method)	Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England) 2015/16	Percentage of adults consuming 5 portions of vegetables each day
9	Hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions – narrow definition. And rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+	HES, Midlands and Lancashire CSU; Public Health Outcomes Framework, (England rates are for 2016/17)	The directly standardised rate of admissions per 100,000 population of persons admitted for alcohol related conditions (PHE narrow definitions) / emergency admissions per 100,000 population over 65 who are admitted to hospital because of injuries sustained via a fall
10	Infant Mortality 2013/15	ONS Deaths	The crude rate per 1,000 live births during 2014/16 who died under the age of one
11	Death ratios (SMR) for Specific conditions listed in the Public Outcomes framework 2014/16	ONS Deaths	Indirectly standardised mortality ratios that compare whether the ratio is more or less than England
12	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services	HSCIC Indicators Portal 2014/15	The number of people aged between 18 and 74 in contact with secondary mental health services (in either the year in question, or the previous two years) as a percentage of the total population.
13	Admission rates to hospital for fractured neck of femur in people aged 65+ 2016/17	HES, Midlands and Lancashire CSU; Public Health Outcomes Framework	The directly standardised rate of admissions per 100,000 population for fractures to the femur in over 65 during 2016/17

CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Reception (ages 4-5 years)

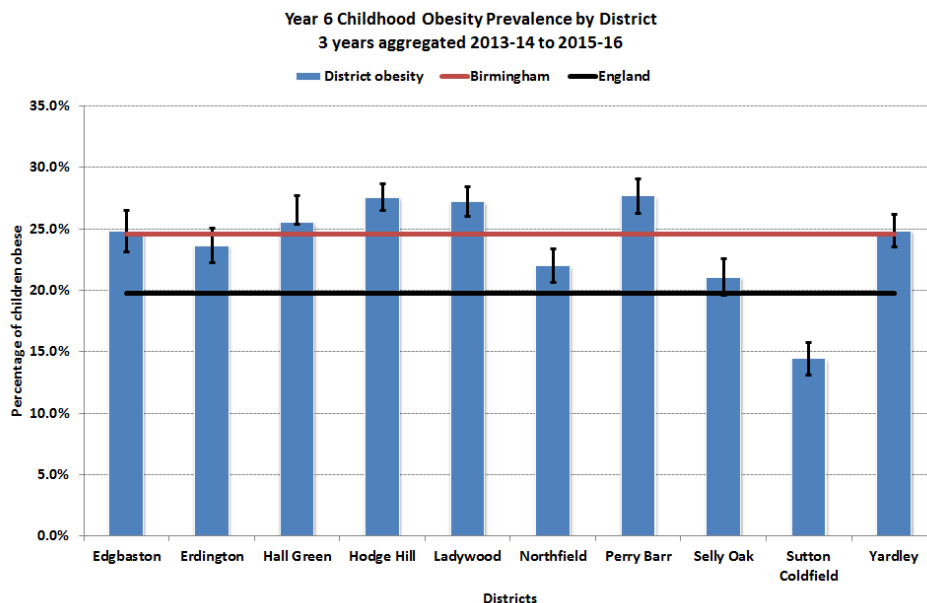
Obesity prevalence among children living within Birmingham in Reception was 11.4% (2013/14 to 2015/16). This was significantly higher than the national average.



Source: NCMP 2013/14 – 2015/16, NHS Digital

Year 6 (ages 10-11 years)

Obesity prevalence among children living within Birmingham in Year 6 was 24.6% (2013-14 to 2015/16). This is significantly higher than the national average.



Source: NCMP 2013/14 – 2015/16, NHS Digital

POVERTY

32.9% of Birmingham's children were living in poverty during 2014. This compared to a national average of 20.1%. Ladywood district (42.5%) had the highest percentage in Birmingham during 2014 (Department of Works and Pensions published Aug 2017).

PRIMARY CARE

Birmingham has a total of 208 GP practices (2016/17); from April 2018 this will be split between Birmingham and Solihull CCG and Sandwell and West Birmingham CCG.

SECONDARY CARE

The population of Birmingham are served by the following hospital Trusts – Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust, University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust including Heartlands, Good Hope, Solihull and the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals and Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust. Additionally, the city also has the Royal Orthopaedic NHS Foundation Trust.

ECONOMIC

Unemployment levels were 6.1% in Birmingham. (BCC/ONS/NOMIS – Dec 2017).

EDUCATION

The Department for Education school census 2016 showed that 45% of pupils of school age had a first language other than English. The district has a total of 462 schools, including 52 independent schools, 27 state-funded nurseries and 22 state funded special needs schools.

COMMUNITIES

67% Birmingham residents said they felt safe going out in the dark whilst 90% felt safe in the day. 86% of Birmingham residents are either fairly or very satisfied with living in the local area (Birmingham Residents Survey Oct 2015 to Dec 2015).