Kerslake Review (Sept 2014)

Demographic insight and strategic assessment of challenges facing the city

Compiled by Strategic Research - Input from wider intelligence community
Presented by Steve Rose and Richard Browne

Birmingham Basics

Governance

10 Districts

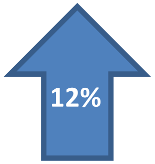
co-terminus with the 10 Parliamentary Constituencies

40 Wards

120 councillors in 40 wards

Population

Current population estimated to be **1,092,330** (2013 Mid-Year Estimates)



This is around **12%** higher than in 2001
This population growth is a faster rate than the England and Wales and West Midlands averages.

At the time of 2011 census there were **410,700** households in the city. A 5% increase on 2001

2.6
people

Birmingham has a higher average household size than England and Wales average

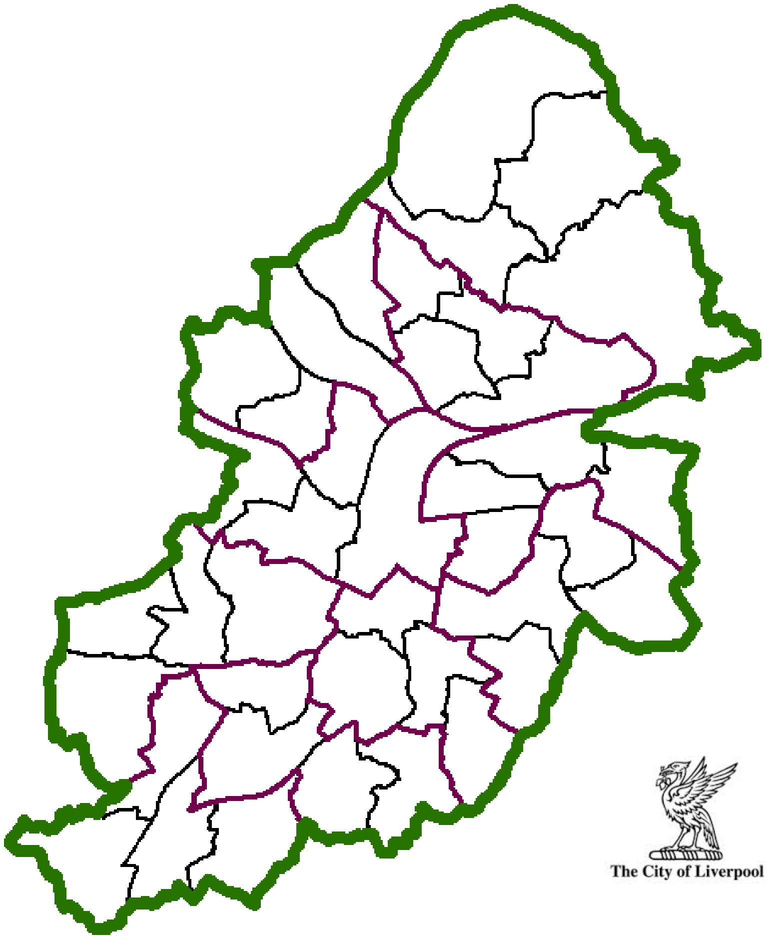
12%

12.4% of Birmingham households are classed as overcrowded above the 8.7% average across England and Wales.

Birmingham's Size

Birmingham is the largest single tier authority and has largest population out of all the English Core Cities

Population: 1,092,330
(2013 Mid-Year Estimates)



Population of Core Cities

Birmingham	1,092,330
Leeds	761,481
Sheffield	560,085
Manchester	514,417
Liverpool	470,780
Bristol, City of	437,492
Nottingham	310,837
Newcastle upon Tyne	286,821

43% Birmingham's population is 43% larger population than the next biggest sized Core City – Leeds

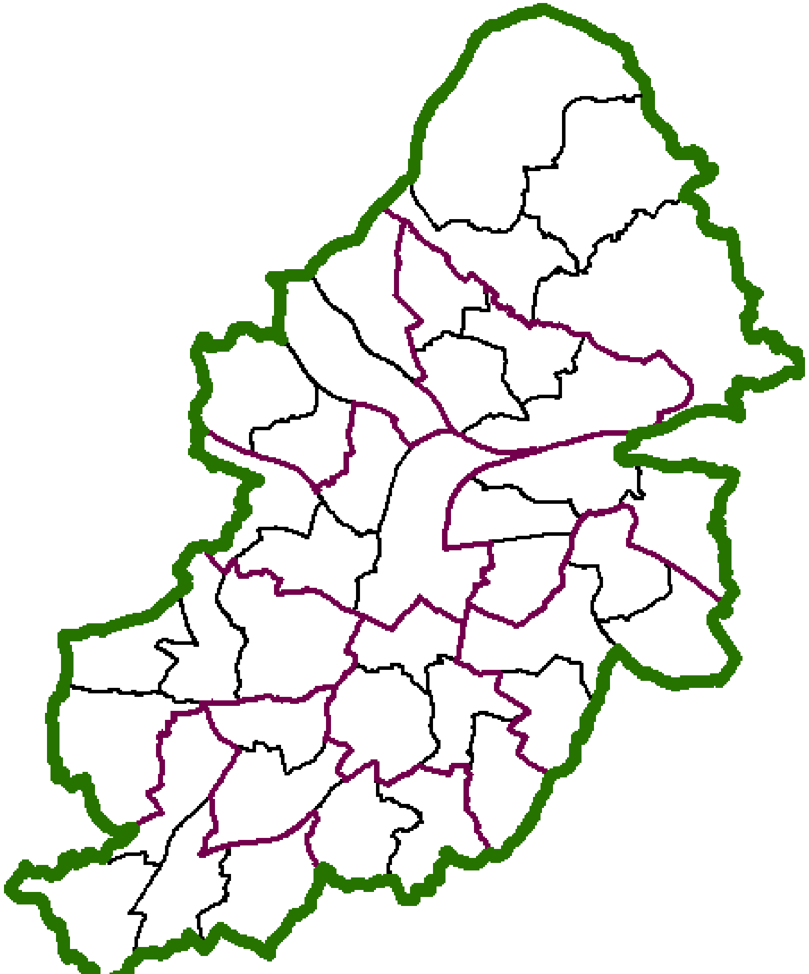
The City of Liverpool

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Birmingham's population is the size of the cities of Liverpool and Manchester combined

Birmingham's Size

Birmingham has a significantly large population and one that is growing



Population: 1,092,330 (2013 Mid-Year Estimates)

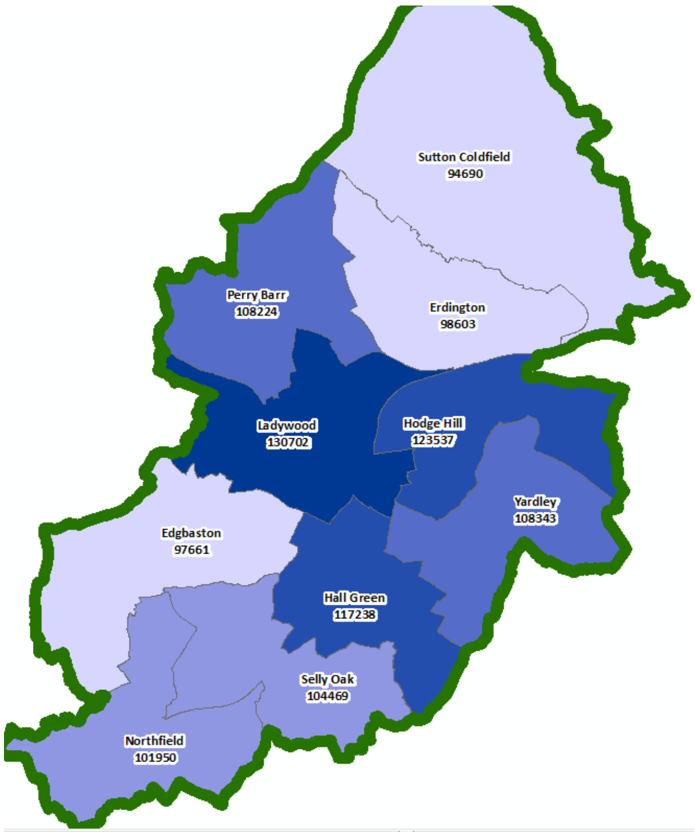
For comparison:

Suffolk County Council	735,898
Barnsley Met Council	231,221
Kirklees Council	422,458
Wakefield Council	325,837
Wigan Council	317,849
Hillingdon London Borough	273,936
Oldham Council	224,897

Districts

There are ten District Committees across the city and they have responsibilities for making decisions for the following local services:

- Sports and Leisure
- Community Libraries
- Neighbourhood Advice and Information Services
- Community Development and Play Services
- District Engineers
- School Crossing Patrols
- Local Car Parks
- Community Arts
- Local Housing Management
- Youth Services
- Adult Education
- Local Community Safety Teams



The areas these district cover are significant in themselves.

Ladywood is the 16th largest Parliamentary constituency in the country.

For comparison purposes, both Ladywood has a larger population than the cities of Cambridge (126,480) and Gloucester (124,562)

District Populations

Edgbaston	97,661
Erdington	98,603
Hall Green	117,238
Hodge Hill	123,537
Ladywood	130,702
Northfield	101,950
Perry Barr	108,224
Selly Oak	104,469
Yardley	108,343
Sutton Coldfield	94,690

District figures based on mid-2012 population projections, ONS

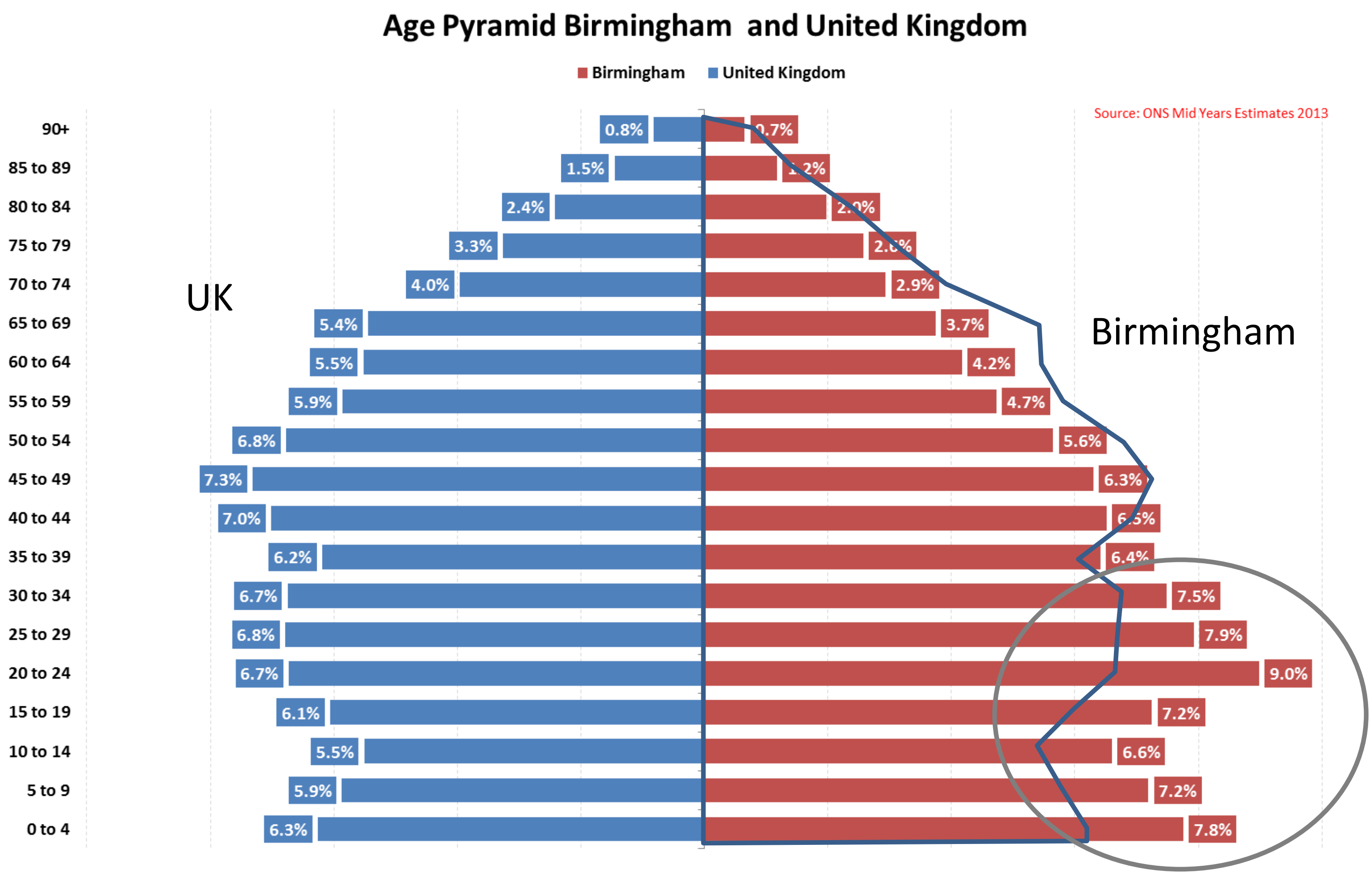
Ward Size comparison

Ward Name	Local Authority	Population
Central	Sheffield	37,994
Nechells	Birmingham	35,549
Bordesley Green	Birmingham	34,567
City and Hunslet	Leeds	34,313
Washwood Heath	Birmingham	33,376
Sparkbrook	Birmingham	32,846
Springfield	Birmingham	32,191
Aston	Birmingham	32,151
Ladywood	Birmingham	31,920
Lozells and East Handsworth	Birmingham	31,742
South Yardley	Birmingham	31,262
Soho	Birmingham	31,082
Acocks Green	Birmingham	28,884
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	28,553
Gipton and Harehills	Leeds	28,108
Burngreave	Sheffield	28,034
Handsworth Wood	Birmingham	27,878
Shard End	Birmingham	27,041
Hall Green	Birmingham	26,739
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	Leeds	26,735

15 of the 20 largest wards in the country are in Birmingham

Age Profile

Birmingham has a younger than average population



UK	Proportion 15 and under	BIRM
18.8%		22.9%

UK	Proportion 30 and under	BIRM
37.2%		45.7%

UK	Proportion over 65	BIRM
17.4%		13.0%

Population Growth

150,000
By 2031

80,000
By 2031

- The population growth seen in last 10 years coupled with the future projections for the City's population there is a pressing need to address issues of overcrowding and the provision of jobs.
- The publication of the Office of National Statistics revised population projections show that Birmingham's population will grow by up to 150,000 between 2011 and 2031.
- On the basis of these latest population and household projections Birmingham's Strategic Housing Market Assessment concludes that the number of households in the City will increase by around 80,000 over the period to 2031.

Corporate Performance

Year end 2013/14

People

Achievements & successes

90% of adults receiving social care services reviewed

87% of adult safeguarding conferences within 38 days of referral

21.0% children re-referral rate (25.0% Nationally)

last 6 months **84.6%** of Children's Social Workers are receiving supervision

11,000 prevented or relieved cases of homelessness

33% young offenders re-offended (national 35.3%)

Target missed or Under performing

71.0% of target number quitting smoking from deprived areas

13.0% of children in care 5 or more A*-C GCSEs

74.8% (Apr-Dec) of young offenders into employment, education & training

76% Of single assessments for children in need within 45 days

Safeguarding Caseloads up to **22.0** per Social Worker

74% ICPC delivered in timescale (13/14)

50% Of statements issued to support children with SEN

96.0% children participated in their care plan reviews

20.0% children CP twice or more

Place

Achievements & successes

5.2% graffiti levels on land and highways

88% Core investment period completed on Highways Management and Maintenance

275 private sector properties back into use (+17 Vs last year)

93% Of consumers feel confident buying good and services in the city

Target missed or Under performing

640kg of residual household waste was collected per 1,000 population (+5kg)

7.7% of waste to landfill (-0.2% Vs last year)

31.7% household waste reused, recycled & composted (-1.03%)

Unacceptable levels of, **4.6%** Litter **12.1%** Detritus **1.4%** Fly-posting

3.0% increase in recorded crime

11.6% increase in recorded criminal offences

Economy

Achievements & successes

95% of non-domestic business rates collected

£10.2m Of housing rent arrears collected

-59 fewer killed or serious injured in road traffic collisions (300 in 2013/14)

700 affordable homes built (excl. s106 funded)

5,300 jobs created

1,100 Young people into work through city jobs fund

Target missed or Under performing

Find it In Birmingham.com

8% of procurement opportunities greater than £10k not advertised on find it in Birmingham

Customer Services

71.0% of customer complaints responded to in full within 15 days

+20.0% number of Your Views customer complaints

3,000,000 telephone calls received

-4.0% reduction in call volumes, saving **£380k**

Calls Answered: In-house 25%, Service Birmingham 75%

93.0% answer rate for Service Birmingham

Activity Data

Changing pressures arising from the corporate Activity Data metrics

Number of individuals with following conditions now living independently and in receipt of community service, best recorded results since Apr-12

1,400 physical disability

1,500 learning disability

640 Mental health condition

£2.7m (-8.0%) Planning income YTD

190,000 (+6.0%) Void Days YTD. Month 12 73% increase on the same period last year, from 12,091 to 20,953.

810 (+53.0%) properties were void at Month 12. 53% increase on same period last year.

76 (-32.0%) children placed with family & friends in month 12, lowest since Apr-11

130 (+81.0%) Children in other placements at Month 12 highest since Apr-11.

81 (-21.0%) children living independently In Month 12

Workforce

£481.1m (-7.1%) Total workforce spend to March 2014 £13.6m below planned budget

-7.6% The workforce (excluding schools) reduced by -1,101.61 FTE over the last 12 months

-7.8% Staff contracted has reduced by 1,400 over the last 12 months

+3.5% Agency heads of staff increased by 3.5% (61) on the previous year

1,000 Approved VR applications

700 Leavers by resignation

690 Leavers either Voluntary or Compulsory Redundancy

10.7 (-13.8%) average days sickness for all council employees

11,000 days lost to sickness: Short Term 41%, Long Term 59%

21.5% anxiety, stress and depression being prevalent reason for absence

LPS Progress

78 completed or remain on track

14 behind schedule

1 awaiting further update

1 off-target

Satisfaction

65% of residents satisfied -15.0% from 2 years ago

Deterioration mainly in **King's Norton, Weoley** and **West of Sutton**

52% of people who find it very difficult to make ends meet are satisfied

Note: Data rounded to 2 Significant figures

Resident perceptions

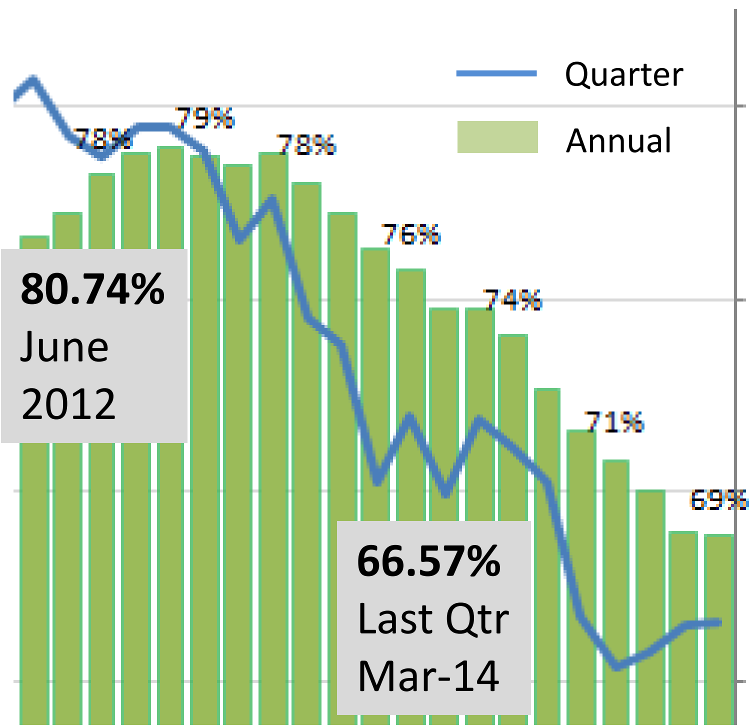
Satisfaction with the way BCC is running things

Source: Percyandcompany.com

68.77% Resident satisfaction with way BCC running things

Strong decline in satisfaction levels since mid 2012. Potentially stalled in the last quarter.

Strong relationship between BCC satisfaction and perceived value for money provided by the council.



	Least Satisfied	**Greatest Decline**
Areas	Nechells 54.2% Bordesley Green 55.6 % Lozells & East Handsworth 55.7 %	Weoley -25.7 % Kings Norton -23.3 % Sutton Four Oaks -22.7 % Sutton New Hall -19.6 %
Demography	Ethnicity - Black Caribbean (60.2%) Aged 55-64 (62.7%) Not working LT illness /disability (63.7%) Unemployed (65.6%)	Aged 85+ (-19.1%) White EU Accession Counties (-17.6%) Hindu (-15.1%) Full-time carer (-13.3%) Degree-qualified (-12.5%)
Household	Extremely income deprived (52.0%) Living in high-rise flat (53.6%) High deprivation [10th decile] (57.1%)	Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations (-26.8%) Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes (-21.6%)

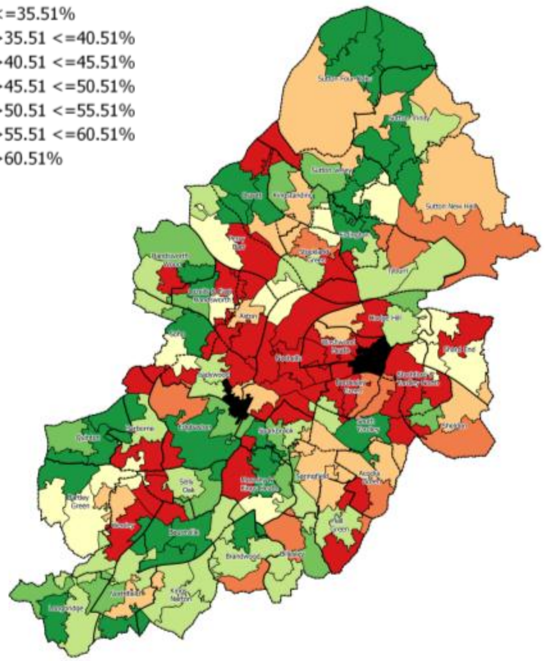
Resident perceptions

Satisfaction with involvement in decision making

Source: Percyandcompany.com

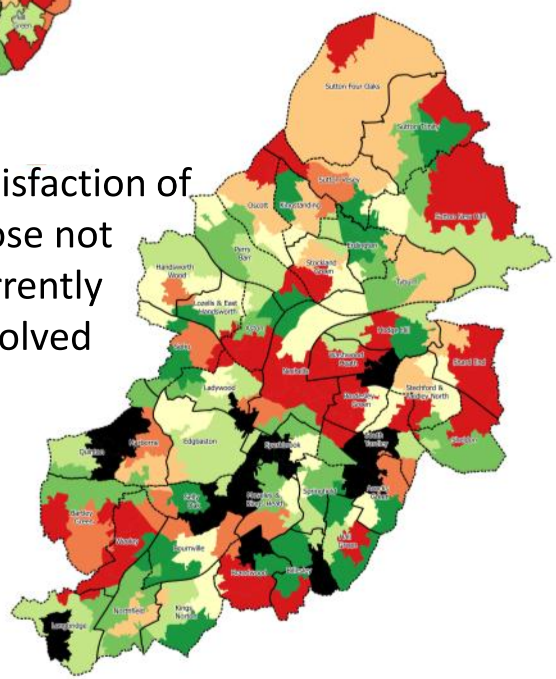
48.01% satisfaction with involvement in decision making

There are pockets of low satisfaction



Nechells, Bordesley Green and Stechford & Yardley North least satisfied with decision making

Satisfaction of those not currently involved



Springfield, Quinton and Selly Oak least satisfied with decision making and currently not involved

Two-thirds of residents are not involved with decision making, but are content with this

One in five residents are not involved and feel dissatisfied by this

High rates of people in high-rise flats, full-time carers, permanently sick or disabled people, self-employed people, and Black residents.

Preference for receiving council or budget information

All prefer written material to residents' homes

2nd Choices

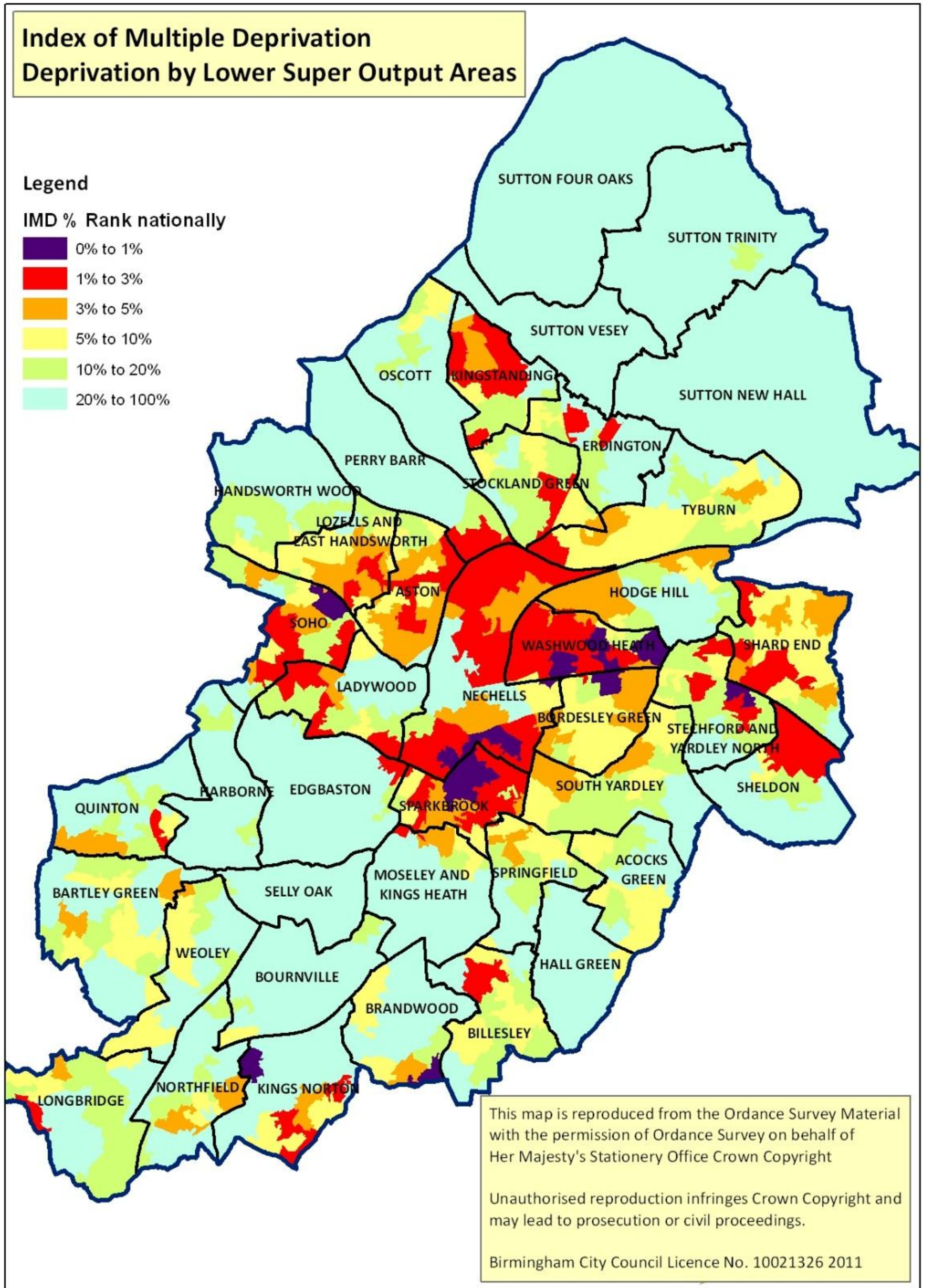
Aged 18-45 on-line

Aged 45+ local public meetings

Deprivation & Poverty

Source: Channel 4 Life Stuff Children living in poverty. Children living in poor conditions in Stetchford, Birmingham, UK

Index of Multiple Deprivation

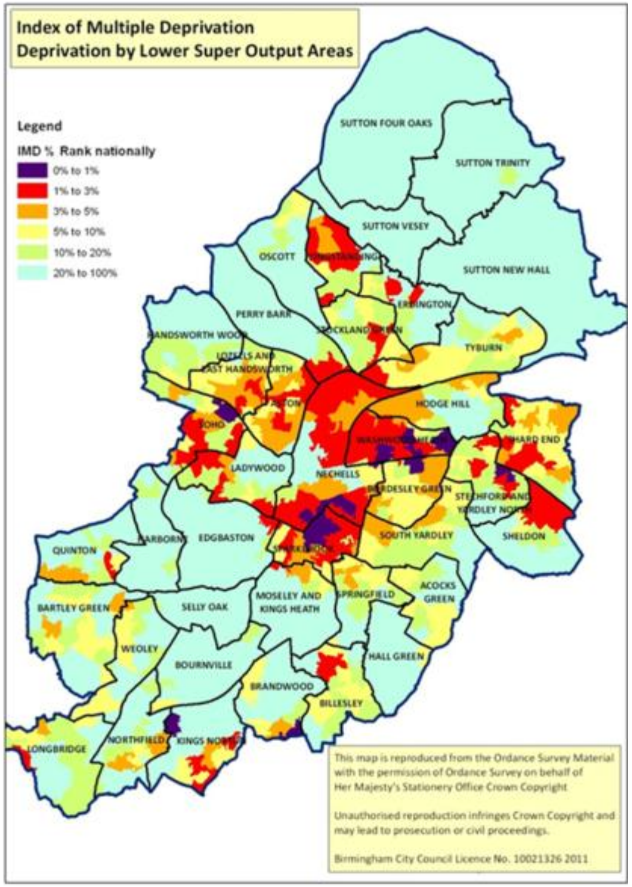


Birmingham is one of the most deprived LAs in the country.

But "average" figure for the city can mask the huge disparity in deprivation that exists within the city

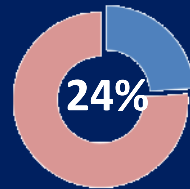
Core City	2010: Number of SOAs in the 5% most depried 2010	2010: Proportion of LSOAs in the area that are amongst the most deprived
Liverpool District	115	39.5%
Manchester District	66	25.5%
Birmingham District	**144**	**22.5%**
Newcastle upon Tyne District	27	15.6%
Sheffield District	48	14.2%
City of Nottingham	19	10.8%
Leeds District	45	9.5%
City of Bristol	14	5.6%

Deprivation

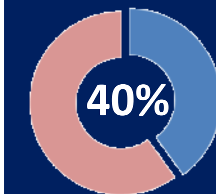


Deprivation is concentrated in the inner city and east of the city with pockets elsewhere

Prevalence of Birmingham's deprivation



live in the top 5% most deprived nationally (142K people)

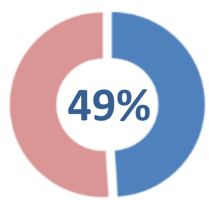


population live in 10% most deprived nationally (430K people)

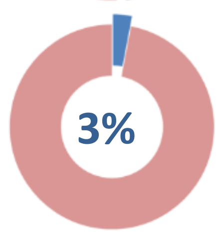
9th

Birmingham is ranked 9th most deprived Local Authority in England out of 326

Deprivation and children



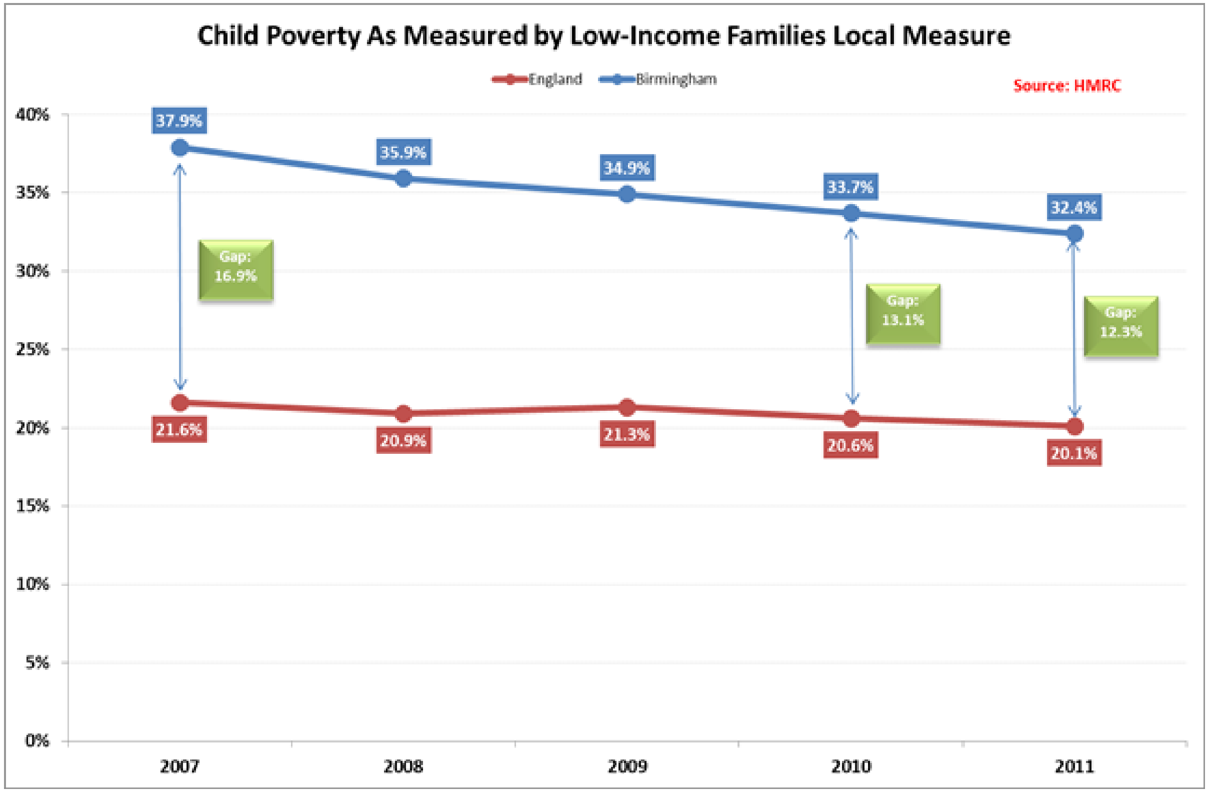
Nearly half of Birmingham under 18s live in the top 10% most deprived areas (LSOAs)

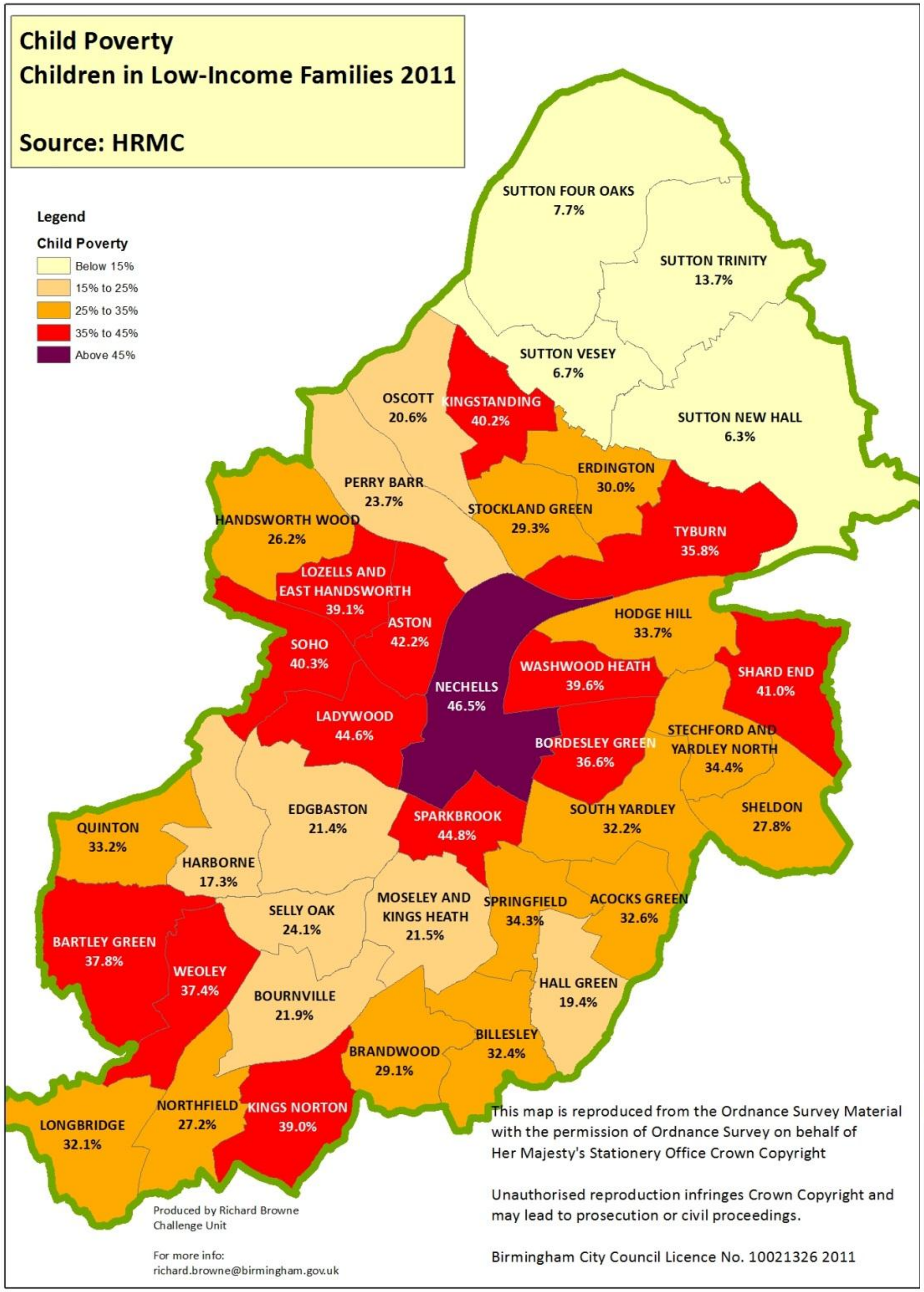


There are nearly 8,000 children living in the top 1% most deprived areas in the country in Birmingham

Child Poverty

There are significant levels of Child in Poverty in the city. With HMRC data indicating that 32.4% of children in the city live in poverty.




Child Poverty
Children in Low-Income Families 2011
Source: HRMC
Legend
Child Poverty
Below 15%
15% to 25%
25% to 35%
35% to 45%
Above 45%
SUTTON FOUR OAKS 7.7%
SUTTON TRINITY 13.7%
SUTTON VESEY 6.7%
SUTTON NEW HALL 6.3%
OSCOTT 20.6%
KINGSTANDING 40.2%
ERDINGTON 30.0%
PERRY BARR 23.7%
STOCKLAND GREEN 29.3%
HANDSWORTH WOOD 26.2%
TYBURN 35.8%
LOZELLS AND EAST HANDSWORTH 39.1%
ASTON 42.2%
HODGE HILL 33.7%
SOHO 40.3%
WASHWOOD HEATH 39.6%
SHARD END 41.0%
NECHELLS 46.5%
LADYWOOD 44.6%
BORDESLEY GREEN 36.6%
STECHFORD AND YARDLEY NORTH 34.4%
EDGBASTON 21.4%
SPARKBROOK 44.8%
SOUTH YARDLEY 32.2%
SHELDON 27.8%
QUINTON 33.2%
HARBORNE 17.3%
SELLY OAK 24.1%
MOSELEY AND KINGS HEATH 21.5%
SPRINGFIELD 34.3%
ACOCKS GREEN 32.6%
BARTLEY GREEN 37.8%
WEOLEY 37.4%
BOURNVILLE 21.9%
HALL GREEN 19.4%
BRANDWOOD 29.1%
BILLESLEY 32.4%
LONGBRIDGE 32.1%
NORTHFIELD 27.2%
KINGS NORTON 39.0%
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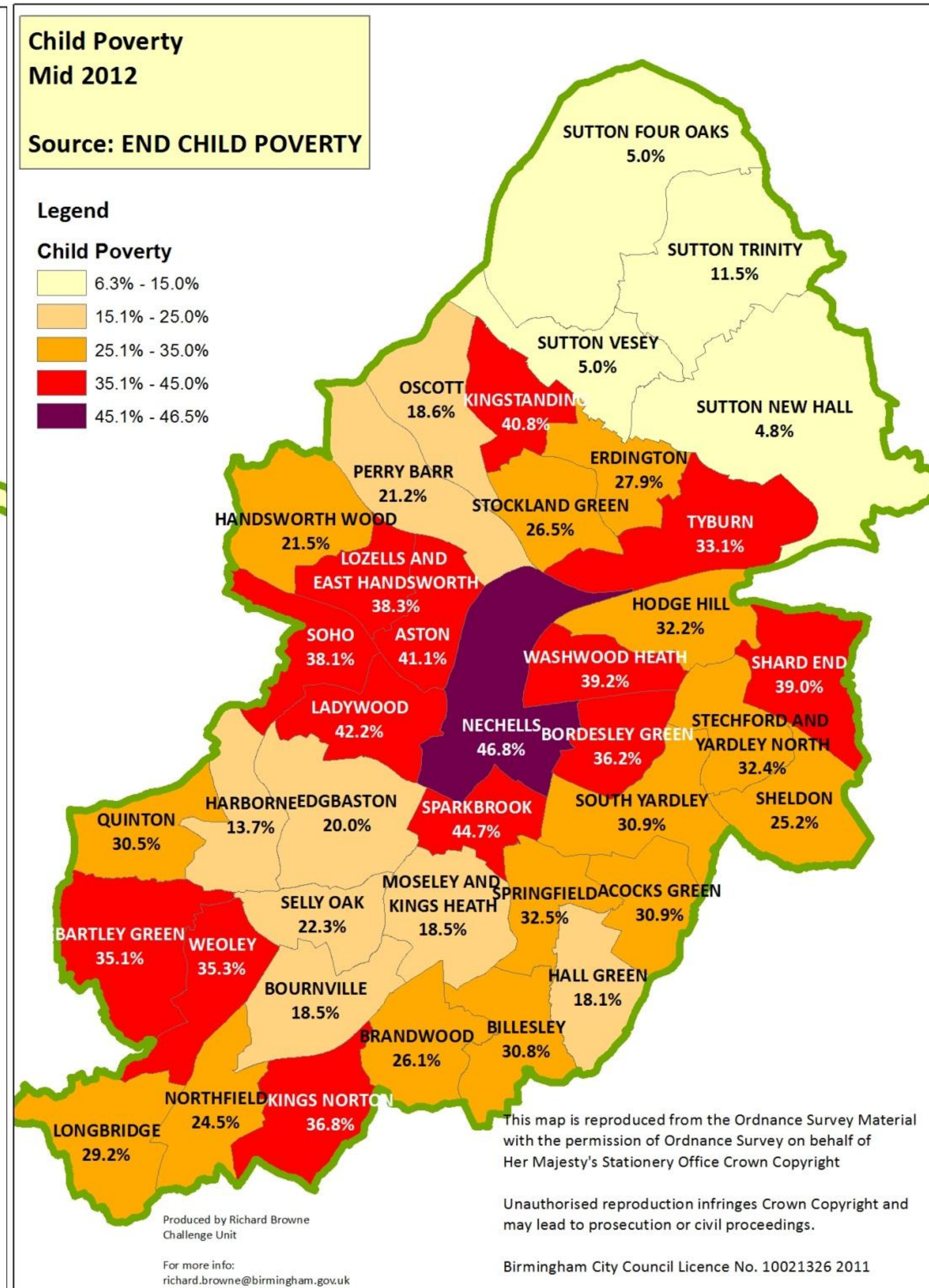
Child Poverty
Mid 2012
Source: END CHILD POVERTY
Legend
Child Poverty
6.3% - 15.0%
15.1% - 25.0%
25.1% - 35.0%
35.1% - 45.0%
45.1% - 46.5%
SUTTON FOUR OAKS 5.0%
SUTTON TRINITY 11.5%
SUTTON VESEY 5.0%
SUTTON NEW HALL 4.8%
OSCOTT 18.6%
KINGSTANDING 40.8%
ERDINGTON 27.9%
PERRY BARR 21.2%
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TYBURN 33.1%
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HODGE HILL 32.2%
SOHO 38.1%
ASTON 41.1%
WASHWOOD HEATH 39.2%
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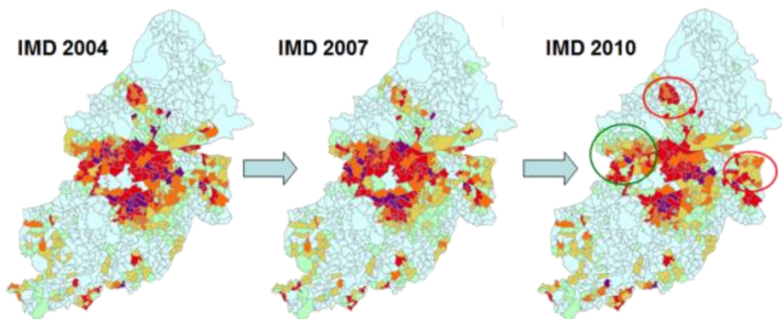
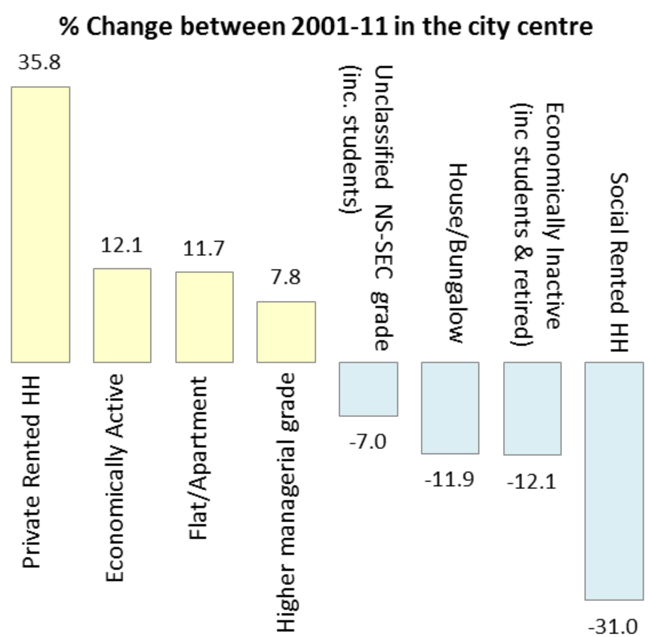
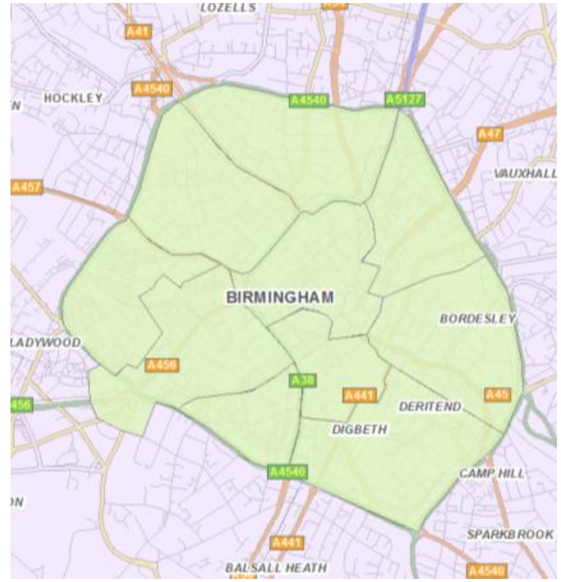
Deprivation – change…



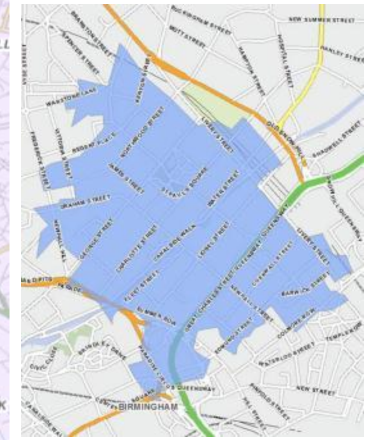
There has been an increase in young highly qualified people living in the city centre changing the make up and social dynamic of traditionally deprived areas

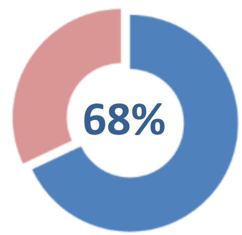


Skilled people come into the centre



B3





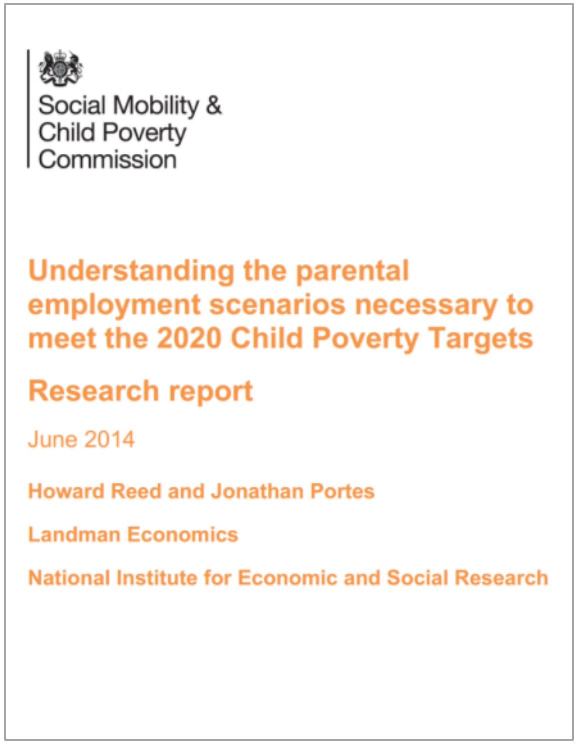
of people living in B3 are qualified to level 4 or above making it the most qualified postcode district in the UK (outside of London)

Policy Implications

- What is attracting young qualified?
- Can we do more?
- Can do more with universities to help transition to living and working in the city?
- Positive 'educational' migration

Tackling Child Poverty

Interesting analysis as part of the national social mobility commission on whether we can meet the national 2020 targets around employment


Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission

Understanding the parental employment scenarios necessary to meet the 2020 Child Poverty Targets

Research report

June 2014

Howard Reed and Jonathan Portes

Landman Economics

National Institute for Economic and Social Research

The effectiveness of key strategies to tackle child poverty

Child poverty targets being twofold:

1. Absolute poverty
2. Relative poverty (gap)

A third of children are classified as living in poverty

Getting people into work	Hits both child poverty targets, BUT in reality the increase required is impossible
Growth in wages	Helps absolute poverty BUT increases relative poverty as income improves more for middle income
Targeted wage growth (living wage)	Negligible impact. It only impacts on those in-work and the gain is comparatively small

Policy Implications

Is living wage enough?

Does it need supplementing?

Do we agree or is it having a greater effect?

Target groups?

Does child poverty start before conception? (youth hardship, access to training/jobs/housing etc…_

Superdiversity

Source: economist.com

A city of superdiversity….

SUPERDIVERSITY

Some argue that Birmingham has moved beyond being a diverse city and is now “superdiverse”

In the three years from 2007 people moved to Birmingham from **187** different countries. They came to live here as workers, marriage migrants, students and, to a lesser extent, asylum seekers.

This has positive impact on the city, however also raises significant challenges for cohesion. Especially when newly arrived communities are often the most excluded

A Superdiverse City

A city with a history of immigration

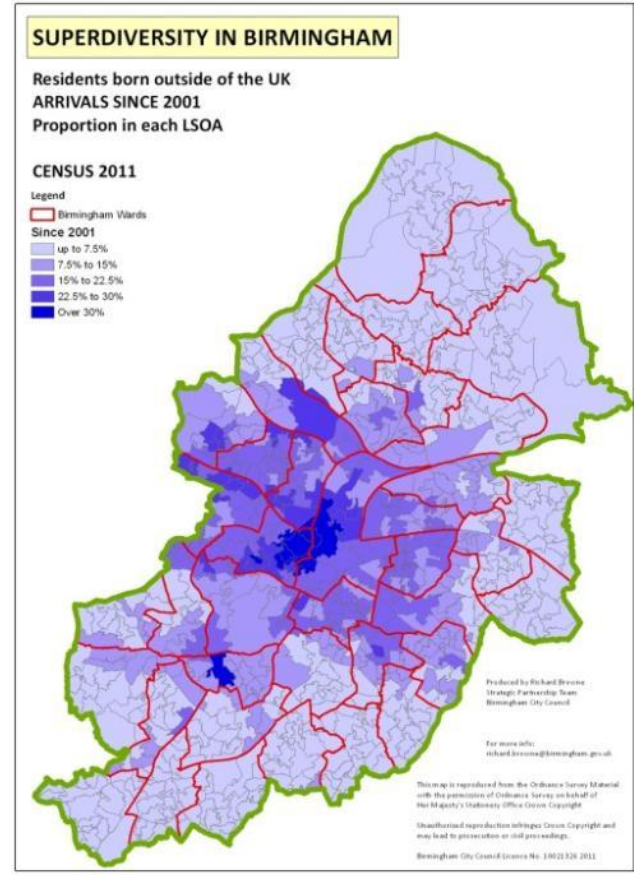
Historical
Major immigration from Ireland following famine (1845-49)
Jewish fleeing religious persecution in 18th & 19th centuries

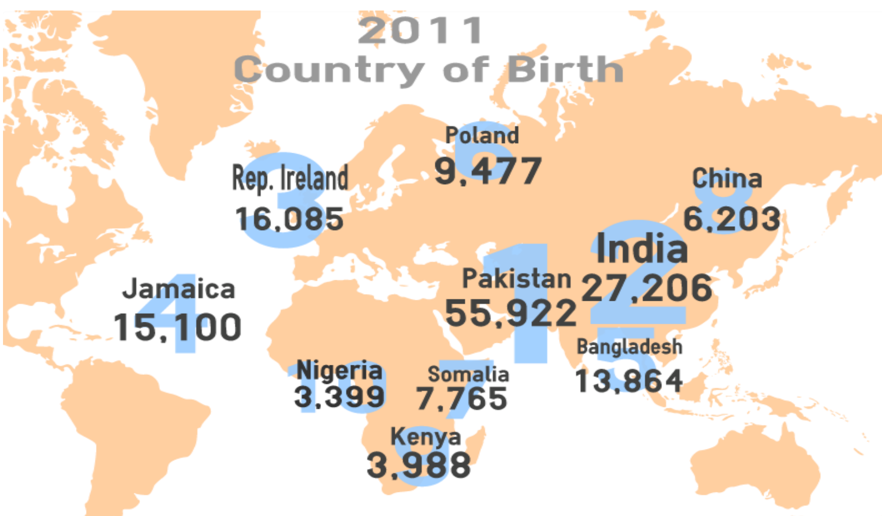
Historic — **1950s/ 60s** — **1990s** — **2000s**

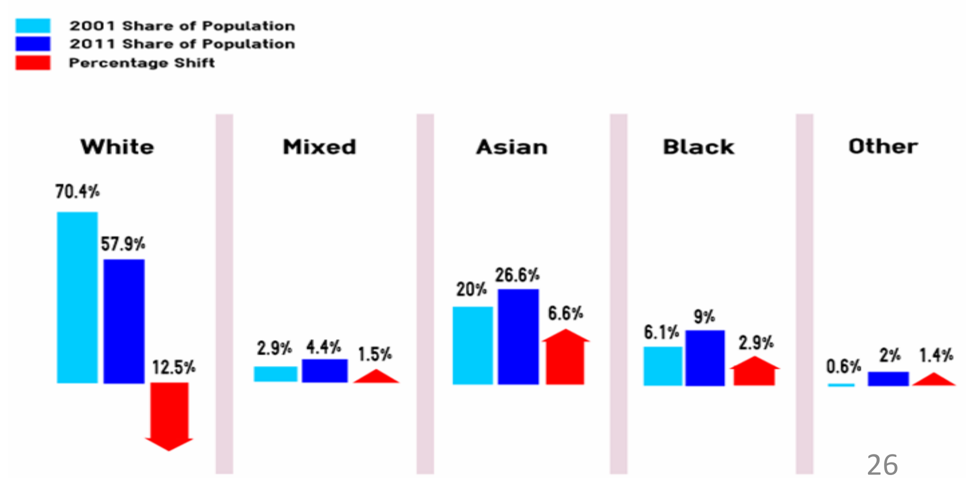
Post WWII
Increased employment attracting Commonwealth of Nations / Asian sub continent

Fleeing Conflict
Conflict leads to many nationalities seeking refuge or asylum in Birmingham.
Including Balkans, East Africa, Iraq & Afghanistan

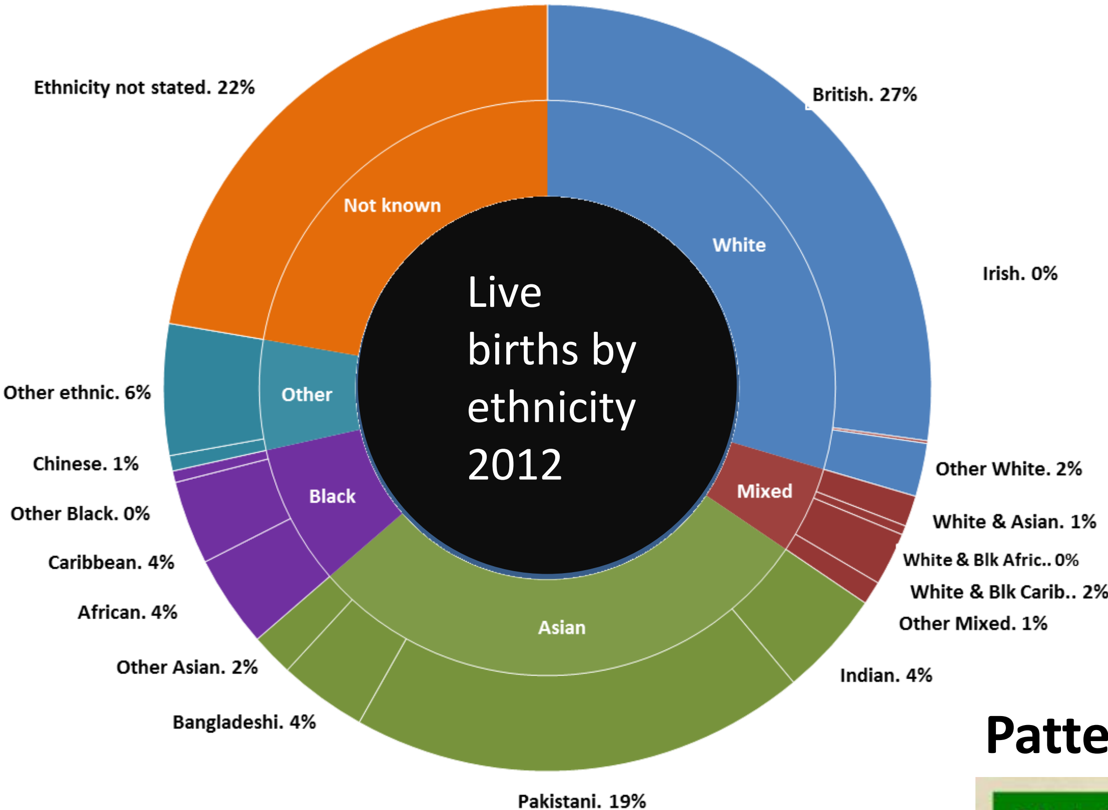
EU Expansion
Migration from the A8 European Countries joining EU in 2004 (e.g. Poland)



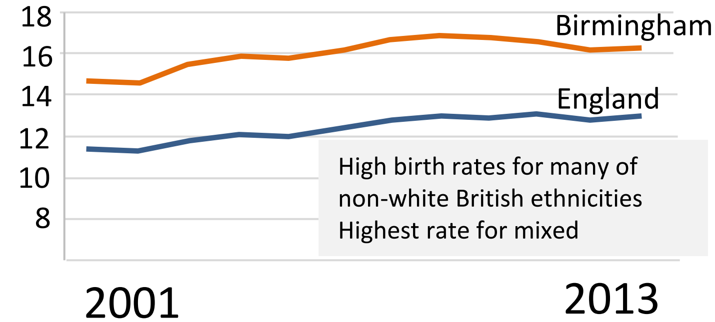




Increasingly superdiverse……



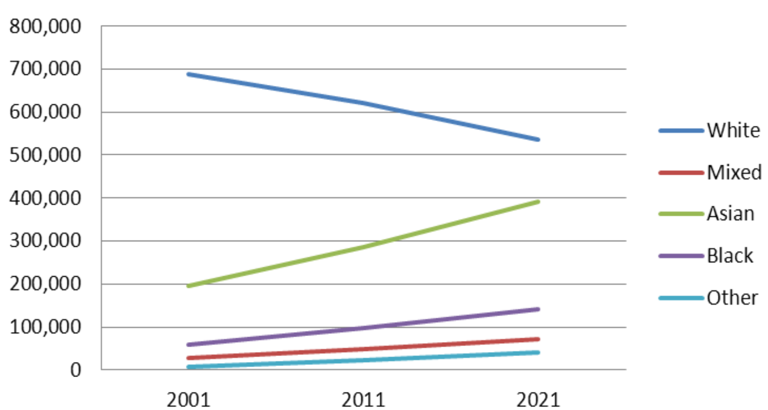
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)



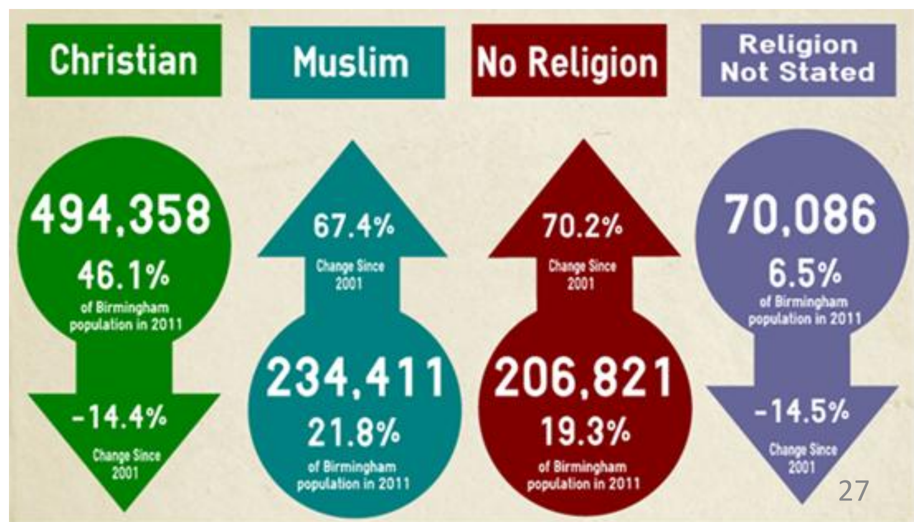
9.6% (103,682) of Birmingham's residents were born outside of the UK and arrived in the UK since 2001.

5.1% arrived from outside the UK in the past 5 years. This is significantly higher than regional average (2.9%)

Census 2021 Ethnicity Projections



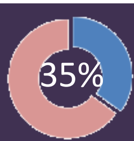
Patterns of Religion



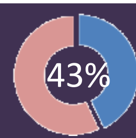
Superdiversity and public services

Language & Communication

English not 1st Language



Secondary School



Primary School

49,000 known to be living in Birmingham unable to speak English (Census 2011)

Diversity in Education

Overseas attendance at Birmingham Universities

102,915 (12.6%) Undergraduates

198,860 (37.1%) Postgraduates

Has influenced a change to historical inner city deprivation south west of the city centre


BIRMINGHAM MAIL

WIN a holiday in Egypt

EXCLUSIVE SECRET DOCUMENTS ALLEGE EXTREMIST CONSPIRACY

'JIHADIST PLOT TO TAKE OVER CITY SCHOOLS'

Explosive claim of dirty tricks campaign

Council investigates 'ousting of heads'

Police probe 'fake' resignation letters

TROJAN HORSE

evans estate agents

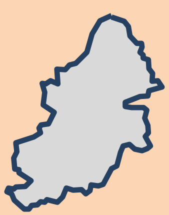
Spring Offer

Fostering & Adoption

Summary of key demographic groups

	Adopt	Foster
Likely	**B, D, F** Typically less diverse and well off living in suburbs of the city	**B, D, F** Typically less diverse and well off living in suburbs of the city
Unlikely	**I, N, O** Typically deprived, hard pressed and diverse areas	**G, M, N** Typically young professionals, elderly or young deprived

Source: Mosaic

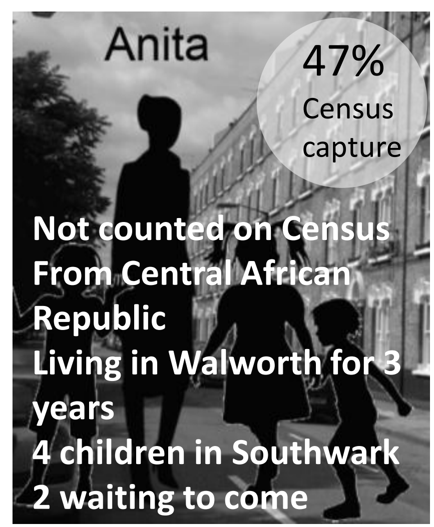


The majority of adopters/fosterers live in the least deprived, least diverse areas.
Adopters are particularly found in the top two least deprived IMD bands

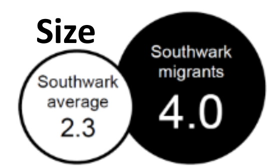
Hidden Communities

Case Study: Southwark

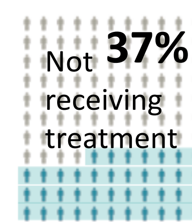
In depth ethnographic study of 984 hidden migrants



Household Size



Ill health with children

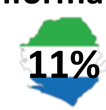


Working Females

71%

75%

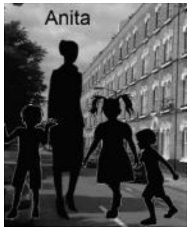
Informal Childcare



Look after someone else's children

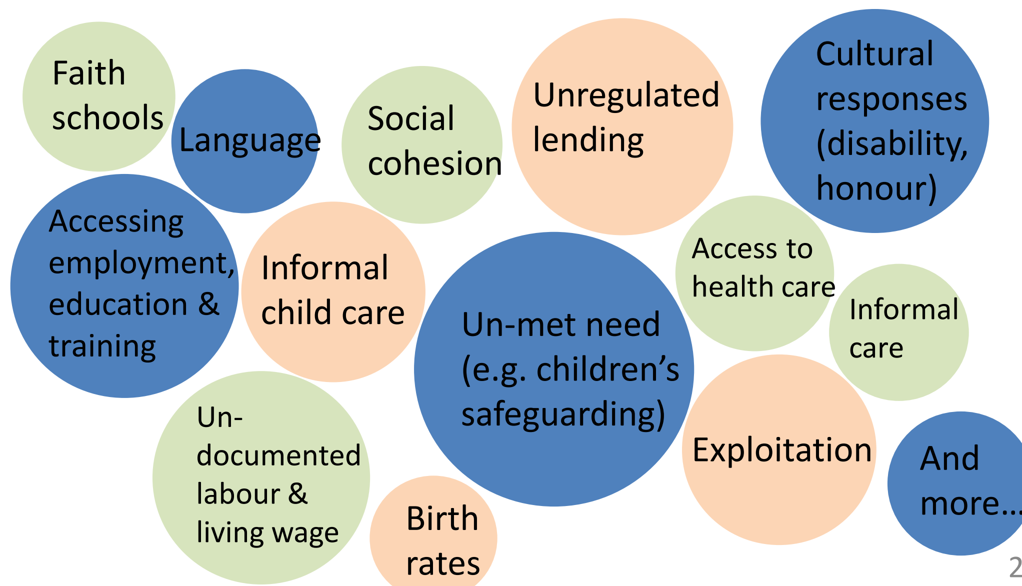
Source: Southwark Council, study by ESRO

Future/policy considerations



- Hidden communities
  - hidden voices, most likely touchpoint is NHS
- It's messy
  - 'Linear' idea of ethnicity evermore outdated
  - Significant growth in mixed ethnicity and inter-generational differences in cultural response

- Multiple service impacts & questions?



Economy and Growth

Source: meetbirmingham.com

Business & investment

75,000	Companies in Birmingham and the surrounding region
1,190	International firms
90%	Of UK can travel to Birmingham within a four hour travel time
£5.1bn	Worth of the city's visitor economy
33.8m	visitors a year

Accountable Body, Guarantor and Oversight Responsibilities

£220m[3] ERDF/ESF 2014-2020 BSLEP Notional Allocation

£128m City Centre Enterprise Zone

£125m Advanced manufacturing supply chains (AMSCI)

[3] Not accountable body but will be delivered via overseeing implementation of European Structural Investment Fund (ESIF) strategies

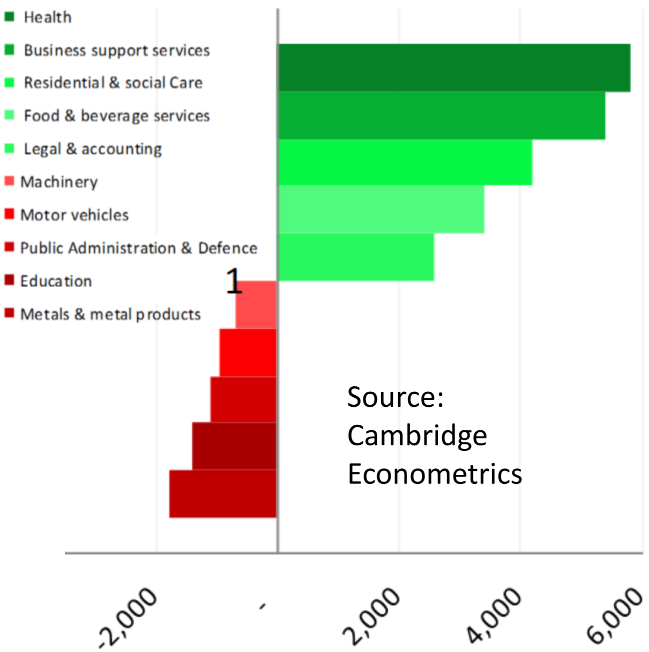
Total Funds[2] **£720m**

Expected leveraged funds **£446m** an extra 67%

[2]Exchange rate £1.00= €0.84

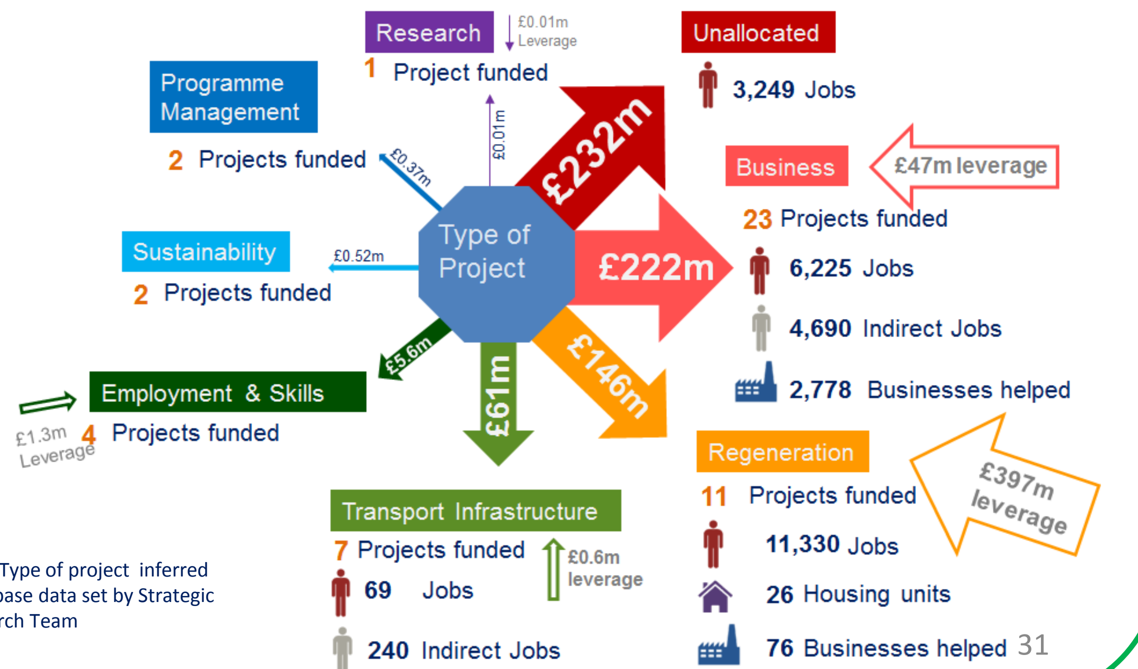
[1] Includes £53m ESF Innovation Transnationality and Mainstreaming programme (ITM) which is spent nationally

Forecast Employment Change by Sector 2012-2025



Source: Cambridge Econometrics

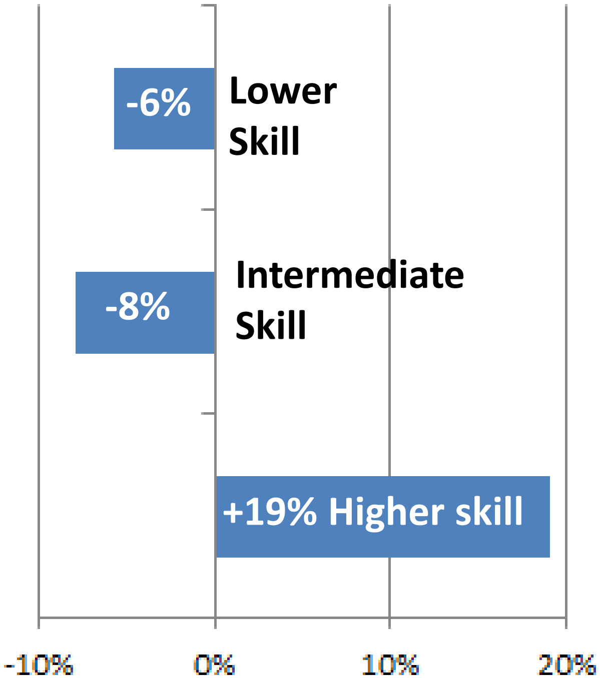
Accountable Body – Outcomes by theme



Note: Type of project inferred from base data set by Strategic Research Team

Growth Sectors

Forecast Employment Change by Occupation 2012-2025



Source: Cambridge Econometrics

Largest growth in higher skilled occupations such as corporate managers and professional and technical occupations.

Largest decline are lower skilled occupations such as plant and machinery operatives and admin and secretarial roles

Transport Technologies

- Predicted to create an additional 4,700 jobs in the region by 2016.
- The region generates approx. 60% of the UK's automotive R&D
- Approx. 115k employed in 1,400 businesses including Jaguar Land Rover, Aston Martin, Goodyear Dunlop and Certec

Business Professional and Financial services

- Birmingham has the largest regional BPFS hub in the UK bringing £23bn (25% of GVA) into the region
- 30% of Birmingham's firms are in this sector and over 300 company headquarters located here
- BPFS has the second highest expected growth in the city with a 34% uplift by 2020

Digital media

- 1,700 companies, already here in the region, with GVA over £2bn for the digital and creative sector
- By 2015, the sector is set to see the second highest relative growth of all
- eBay rates the region as the UK's hotspot for e-commerce start-ups – over 1,000 of these new businesses, set up since the recession, have contributed over £18million to the local economy

Source: Business Birmingham (Marketing Birmingham)

Policy implications

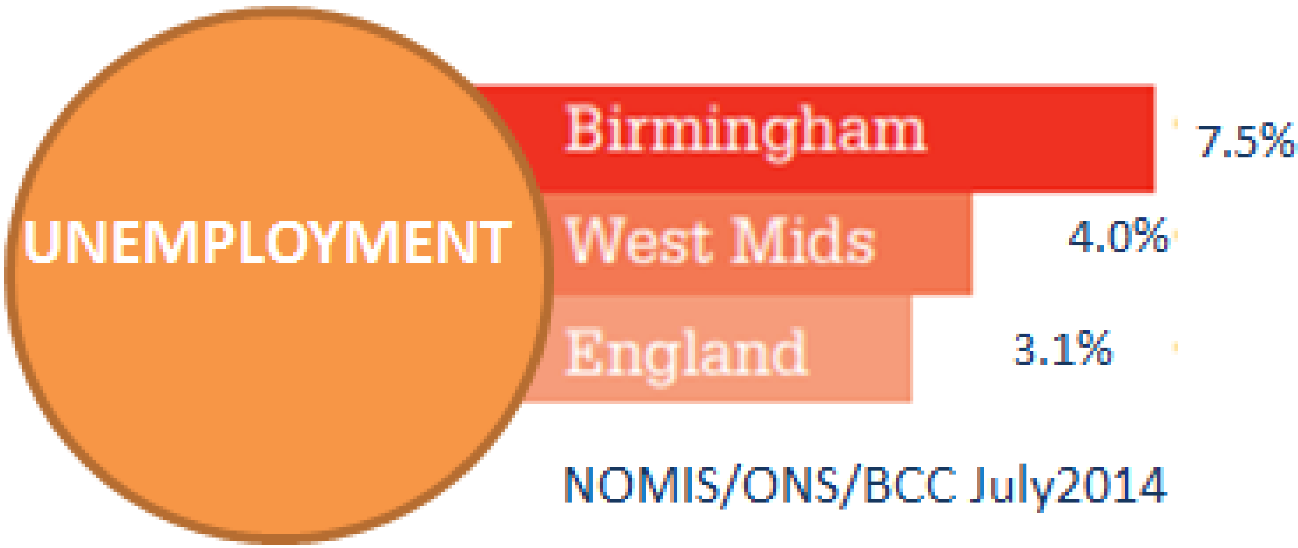
- Continue to encourage and drive inward investment and push the growth of high skill employment
- Need tandem policies to ensure skilling up of Birmingham employment base to meet this demand
- LEP strategy and pursuing improved city region stance and joint planning on issues such as transport and housing.

Employment & Skills

Source: www.yorhub.com

Worklessness, Unemployment & Jobs

NOMIS/ONS/BCC February 2014

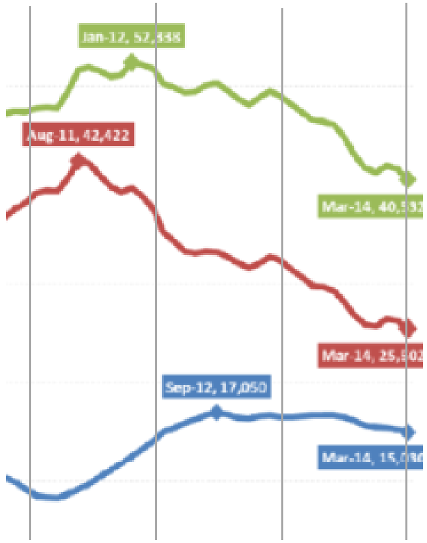


NOMIS/ONS/BCC July2014

59% in Employment

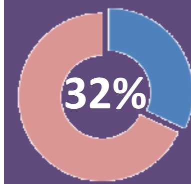
(of working age, 72% nationally)

Claimant counts



Reduced Claimant counts
But not for long term claimants

Skills & Attitudes



37% National

of 16 year old School leavers considered by their employer to be poorly or very poorly prepared for work

Lacking in working world/ Life Experience/ Maturity

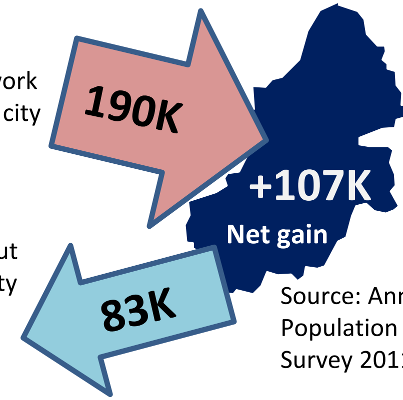
Having a poor attitude/ personality or lack of motivation

Source: Employer Skills Survey

skilled and managerial vacancies are the most difficult to fill

Source: Quarterly Economic Survey undertaken by the Greater Birmingham Chambers of Commerce for Q1 2014

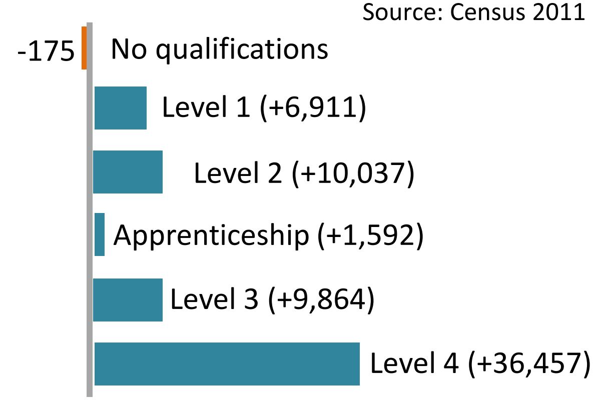
Employment Migration



Source: Annual Population Survey 2011

Workday population Vs usual residents (qualification)

Source: Census 2011



Forecast Employment 2014-2025

	2014	+/- 2025
Male	231,783 (83% FT)	-2,746 (-1.2%)
Female	241,837 (54% FT)	+30,478 (+12.6%)

Source: Cambridge Econometrics

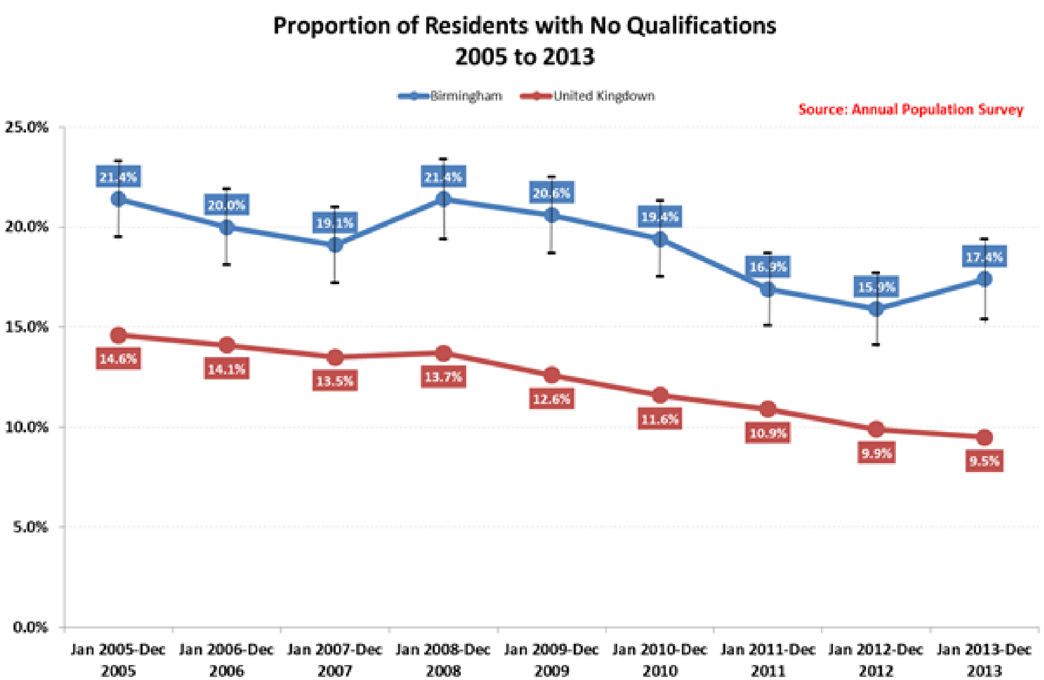
Employment growth to be fuelled by growth in female employment

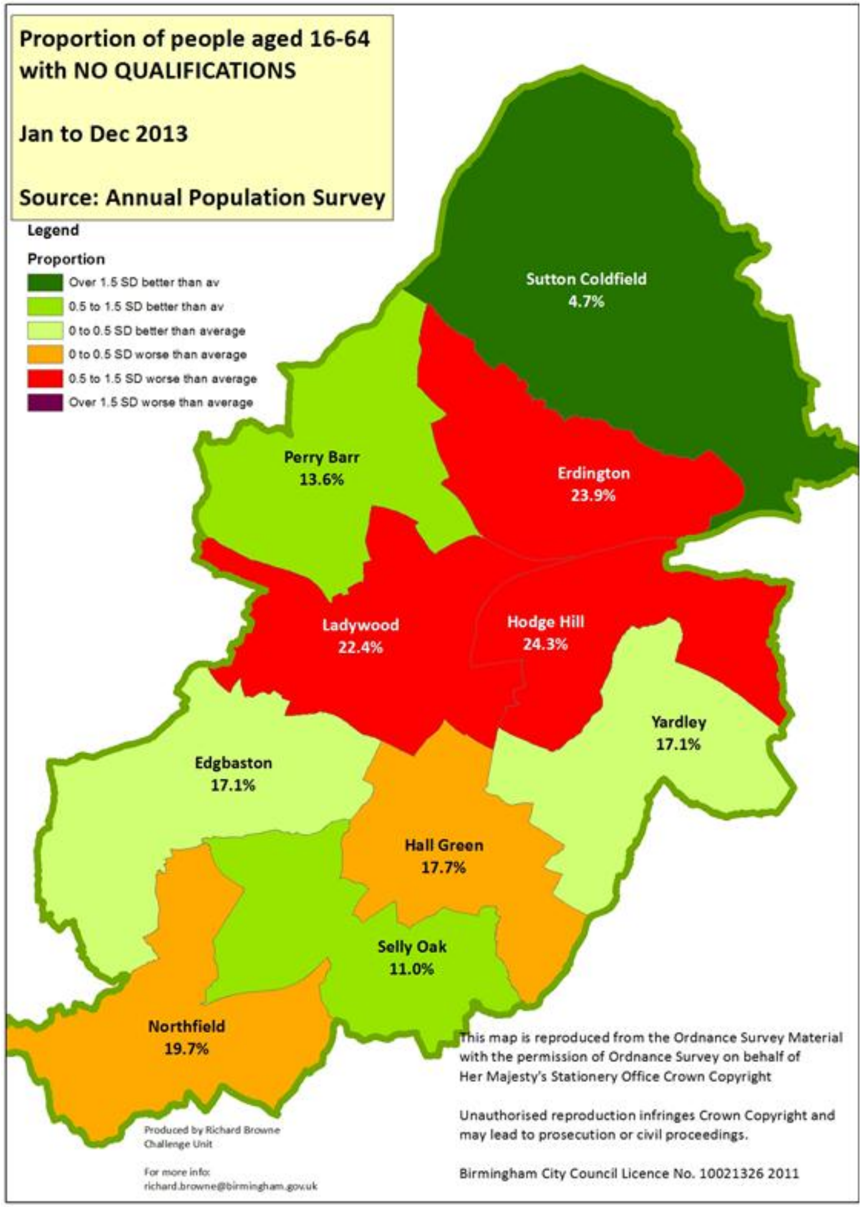
- Consider industry type
- Flexibility
- Pro-family employment policies

Skills

The level of skills in the Birmingham population are much lower than average.

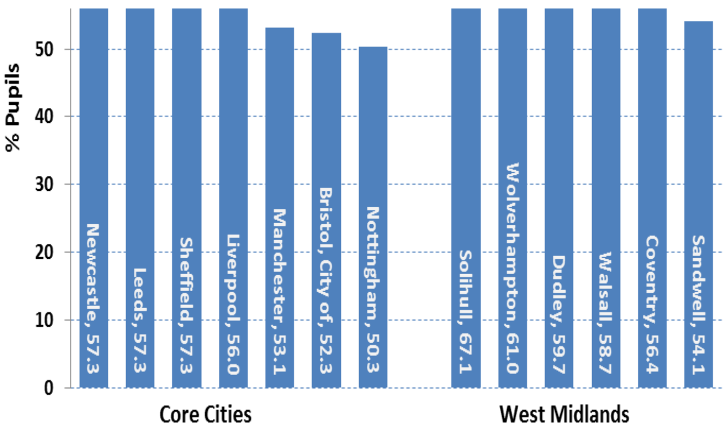
Over 17% of residents have no formal qualifications





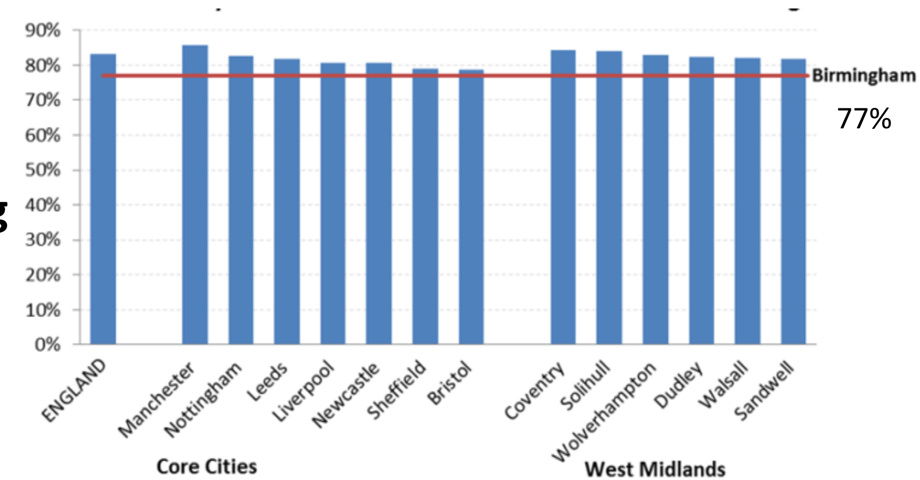
Youth offer & NEETs (conversion to a positive offer)

% 5+ A*-C GCSE 2012/13 (incl. English & Maths)



Source: DfE

% 16-17 yr olds recorded in FT education & training



Source: DfE

Education & Training

77%*

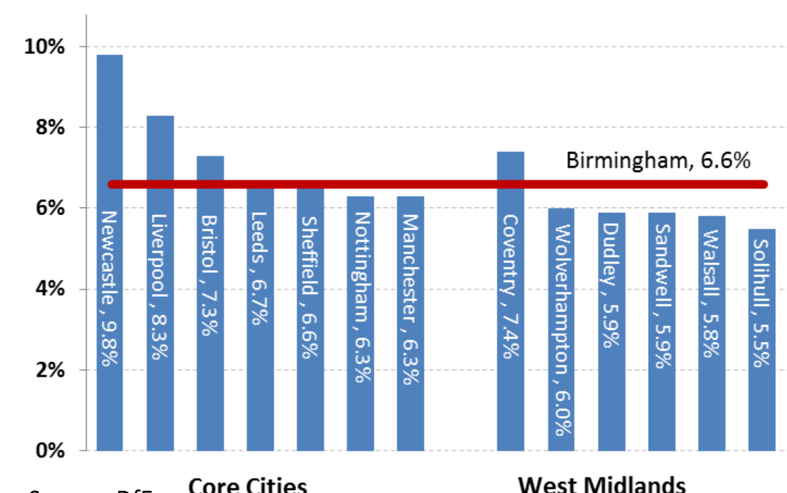
NEET 6.6%*

Not Known 23.5%*

WM & Core City 6.8%

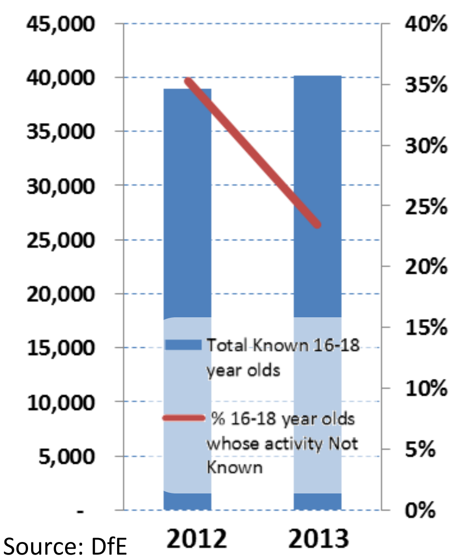
*Note: Will not add to 100% as different age cohorts

% 16-18 NEET



Source: DfE

Activity not known 16-18



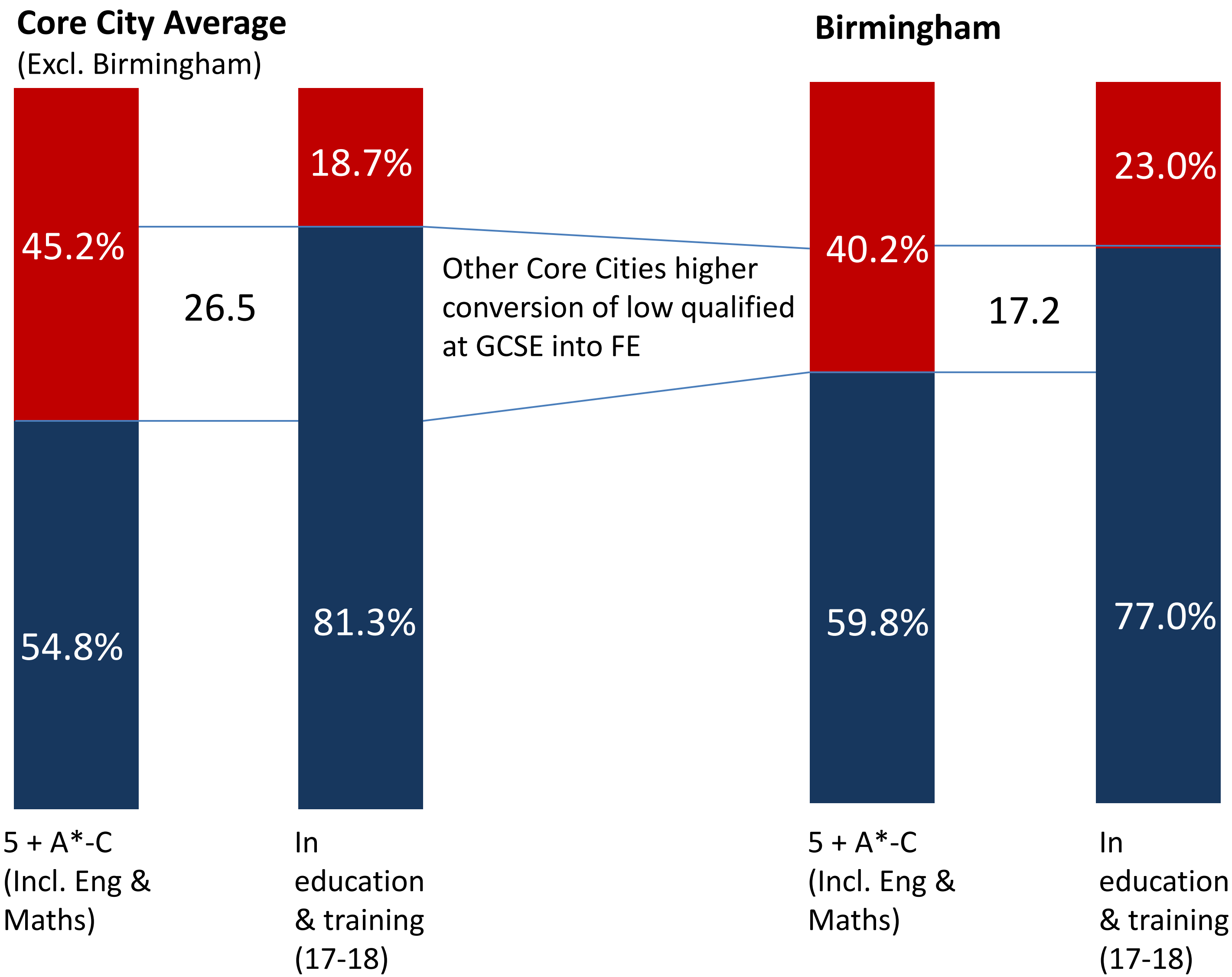
Source: DfE

Culture & Employment Rates Aged 16-24

	Employ-ment Rate	Employ-ment/ Training Rate
All people	37%	77%
Pakistani Females	22%	66%

Source: Census 2011

Conversion from 16 years (GCSE) to 17-18 Education and Training



Birmingham has larger cohort achieving 5+ A*-C than all other core cities.

It has the lowest rate of 17-18 year olds in training and education.

Assuming children with 5+ A*-C go onto to FE, does Birmingham struggle to accommodate or attract less academic children in its FE offer?

Or

Does Birmingham struggle to accommodate academic children in its FE offer?

Future/policy considerations

- Long Term claimants
  - require tailored, targeted and holistic efforts (e.g. WiSH) difficult for JCP.
  - BCC role (as part of) an integrated targeted approach at the LT unemployed cohort.
- Employment
  - Net influx of workers, positive but need to consider both skills of Birmingham residents and type of employment generated in the city i.e. Mix of required skills/ female employment.
- Youth offer
  - Improve data, must reduce un-knowns
  - Examine high attrition from good GCSE results to low take up of education and training, is the offer right?
  - Consider approach, provision and outcome from a superdiversity perspective.
  - Policies to retain and attract graduates to live in the city’

Tales of

beginnings & endings

Source: BBC, children welcoming the Olympic torch to Birmingham

Source: The information daily. A radical shift in thinking is needed to tackle the adult social care crisis By: Jon Glasby,

A very young city

35 Average age in Birmingham

39 England & Wales

82k Under 4s in Birmingham

17% increase 2011 Vs 2001

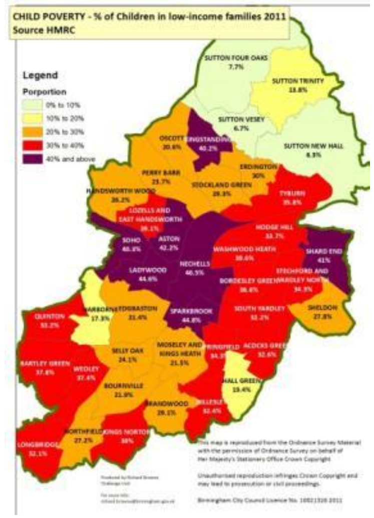
27% Of Birmingham population U18

Significantly higher than other core cities

16.6 Birth rate per 1,000 population

17% increase 2011 Vs 2001

Children living in poverty

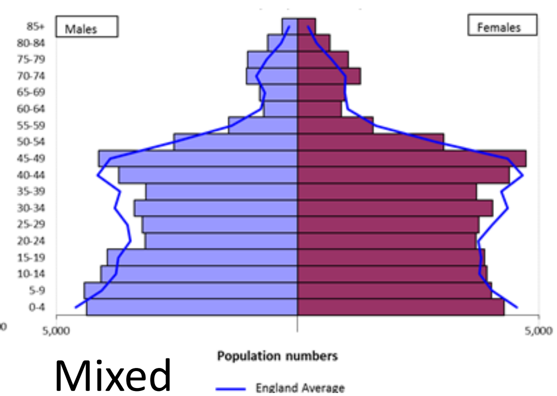


1 in 5 children are below the poverty line
(before housing costs)

Variation by Ethnicity

White

Black

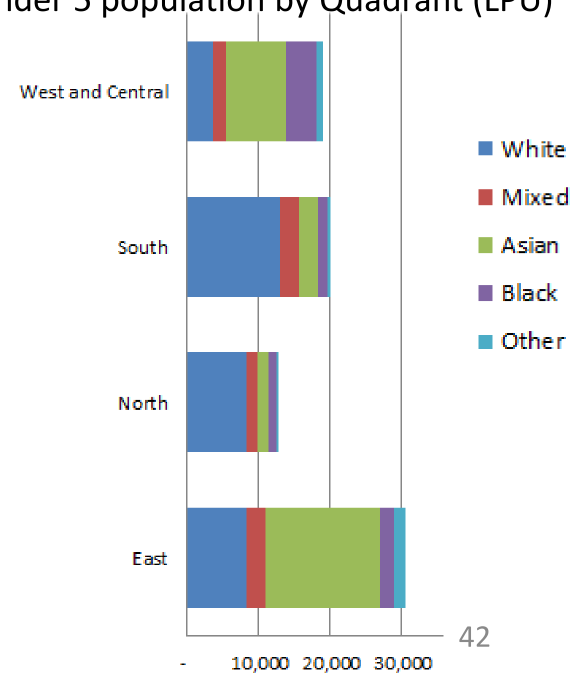


Asian

Mixed

Variation by Geography

Under 5 population by Quadrant (LPU)



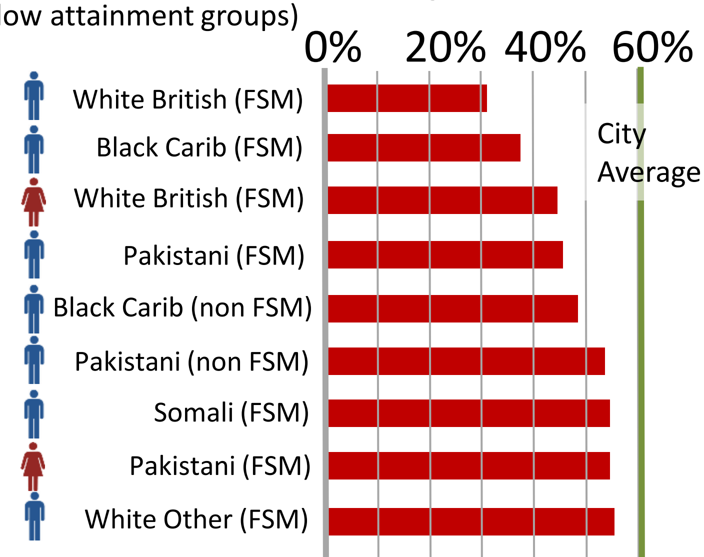
A challenging context for children

Childhood Obesity	Reception 4-5 yrs	Year 6 10-11 yrs	Growth % +/-
Birmingham	**11%**	**25%**	**+125%**
England	**9%**	**19%**	**+103%**
% +/-	**+22%**	**+34%**	Rounded to nearest % Source: PHIT Team

Pupils from following wards highest rates, (Aston, Lozells & EH, Nechells, Soho, Parkbrook, Washwood Heath)
Geographic correlation to deprivation, poverty and diversity

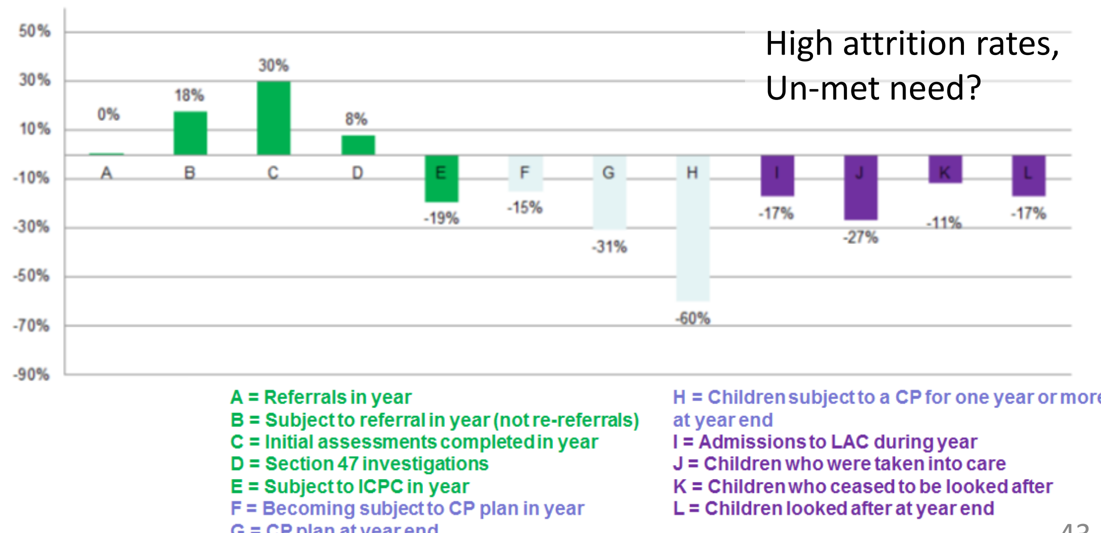
Attainment
5+ A*-C (incl. Eng & maths)
(low attainment groups)

Clear links to poverty and gender



Safeguarding Children

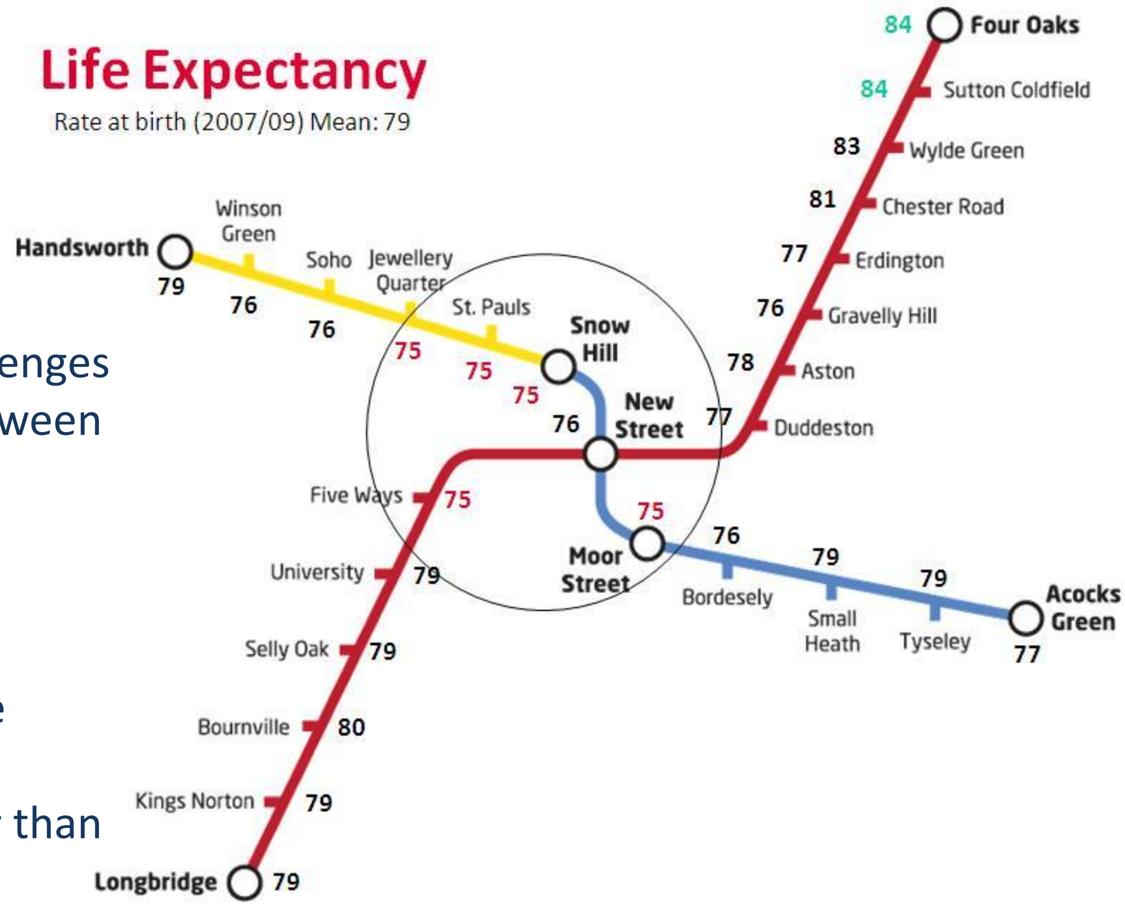
Birmingham Child Social Service rates Vs statistical neighbours (Expected Vs 2014 actual)



*Note: Comparison is aggregated area based statistical neighbours

Health Inequalities

76.8 years **81.6 years**



Life expectancy (LE) is increasing in Birmingham and England.

While this is positive, significant challenges still remain. For example the gap between the national average male LE and Birmingham male LE is widening.

There are also significant health inequalities across the city with those living in the more deprived inner-city wards likely to die significantly earlier than those in more affluent areas.

Ageing population

19k Aged 85+ in Birmingham
1.8% of Birmingham population

+13% Aged 85+ 2011 Vs 2001

119K Aged 65-85 in Birmingham
11.1% of Birmingham population

-3% Aged 65-85 2011 Vs 2001

Elderly, infirm & living alone

1 in 5
31K households

21% of households with someone with a long term health problem/ disability are one person households aged 65 and over.

These are vulnerable older people who are more likely to require support from services such as Social Care/Health.

Source: Census 2011

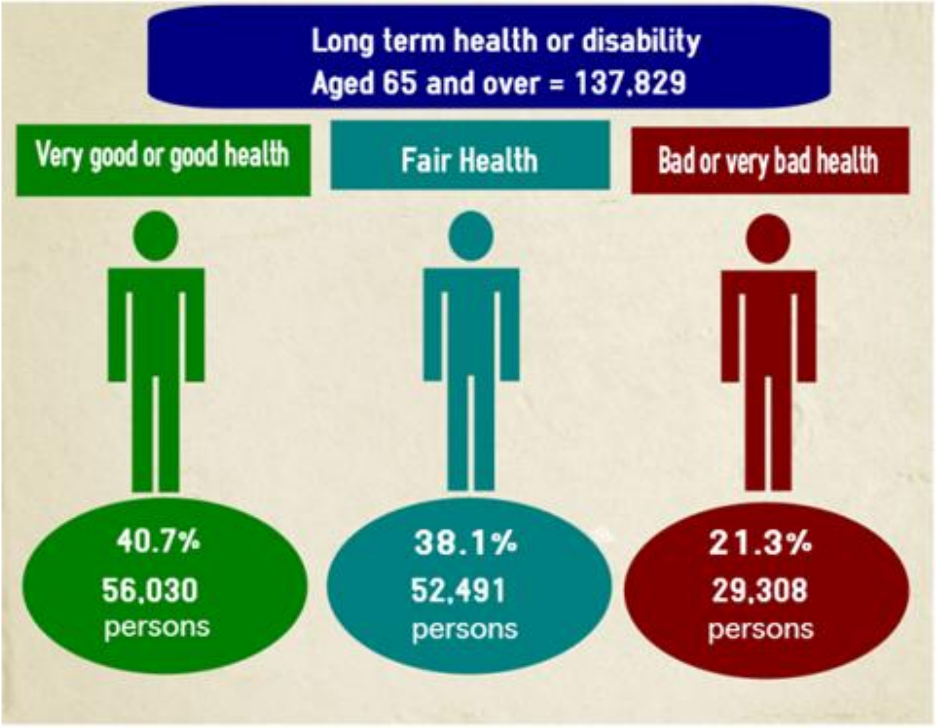
Reduced life expectancy

For the 10 most deprived wards

66.5 life expectancy
-10.8 years Vs city average

76.1 life expectancy
-5.9 years Vs city average

Source: DoH Health profile 2012 Birmingham



Source: Census 2011

A caring population (UK survey)

There are 6.5m carers in Britain (9m by 2037)

1 in 8 Adults

(1 in 9 also work)

2m Given up work to care

3m Reduced their working hours

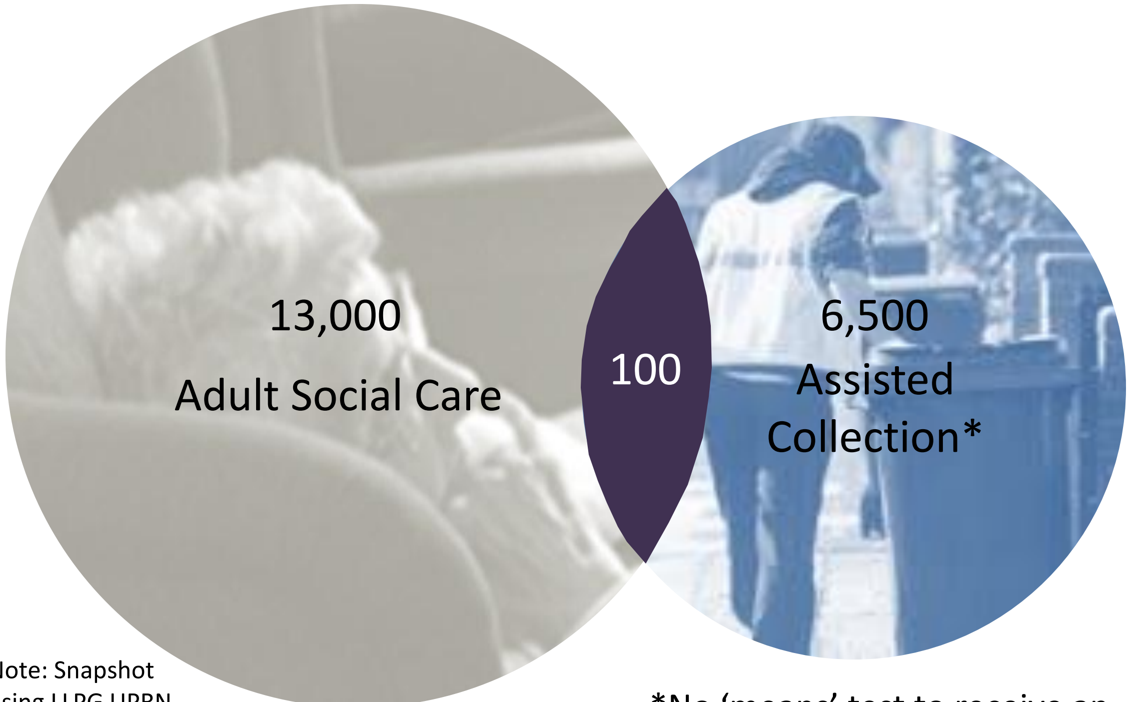
+11% Increase in carers since 2001

£119bn Value of unpaid carers a year

Source: Carers UK

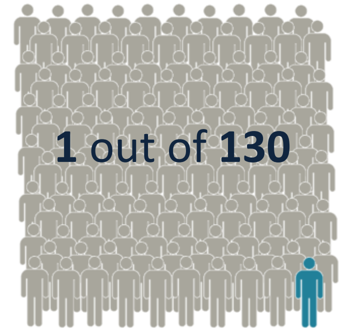
Using intelligence to find opportunities for collaboration

Matching Adult social care to assisted bin collections

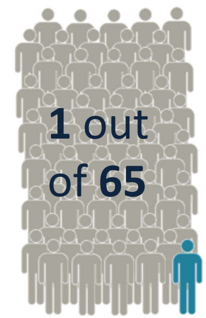


Note: Snapshot using LLPG UPRN (matching on address)

*No 'means' test to receive an assisted collection



Addresses receiving adult social care also receive an assisted bin collection



Households receiving an assisted bin collection is also receiving adult social care

Raises questions?

Is there an opportunity when approached for an assisted collection to offer a wider needs assessment?

Is an assisted collection a pre-cursor/predictor to future adults social care requirement?

Who is helping with the bin? Carers, neighbours, informal carers?

Who are those who need help with bins? Do they need additional support?

Policy implications

- Pro-flexible working arrangements to informal or unpaid support carers to continue to work
- Joined up approaches to services that support the elderly and vulnerable, living alone, prevention
- Why is the very old cohort increasing? Is this a function of the housing offer?
- Birmingham is a very young city, a city this young should be able to support its elderly
- Housing mix and the importance of enabling independent but assisted schemes

Housing

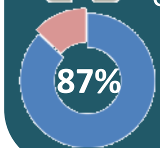
Source: SkyscraperCity.com Birmingham Tower Blocks

Housing

Source: Census 2011

Best use

55% of BCC pensioner only houses under occupied



Of overcrowded BCC households have dependent children

Homelessness

+19% increase households seeking help

1,068 households in temporary accommodation

Gap in housing provision for elderly

45K under occupied 65+ households

To many straight to care

To few tertiary options

Enablement vs under occupation without correct housing mix

Housing demand

80,000 Homes required

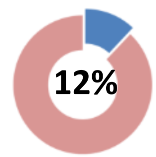
51,000 Capacity Identified

Source: Core plan

Need to work with neighbours on housing supply

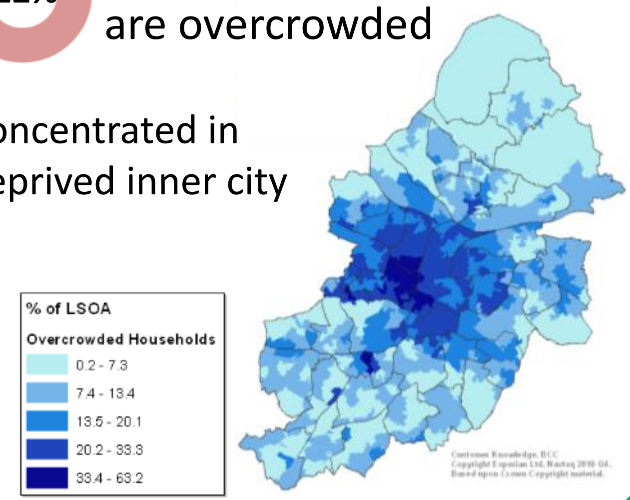
Overcrowding?

+13,575 overcrowded households (+36%)



Of all lived in households are overcrowded

Concentrated in deprived inner city



Rise of the private landlord

+75% increase in private rented sector

19.6% of all households private rented

11.8% in 2001

Policy response? to impact on neighbourhoods
e.g. Issues of stability and ‘regulation’ of poor Landlords/letting agencies, resilience

Policy implications

- Encourage/incentivise people to move to appropriate size of accommodation
- Long term plan needs to fill the gap in elderly independent living options (sheltered living etc..)
- Assess the current approach to quality assuring private rented sector and landlords e.g. Decent homes for the private sector?
  - What is the social impact of the rise in private rented sector?Instability, housing conditions, resilience….
- Strategic approach to LEP and partnership with neighbouring authorities to help with housing provision
- Housing a key aspect for vulnerable families and must be a significant part of an integrated response.

Summary

- Birmingham is an ever more superdiverse city which has far reaching policy and service implications that will need to continue to adapt and evolve.
- Ours is a very young city bringing demands for children's wellbeing, young peoples skills and employment but also brings vibrancy and innovation
- Birmingham is an attractive city for business and commuters but can do more to integrate its strategy with neighbours in the city region