

Introduction

Birmingham is the second largest city in the UK with a population of over 1.1m people (according to the 2020 ONS estimates). The City is approximately 103 square miles and is divided into 69 wards.

These Ward Profiles bring together data from a wide range of sources to enable a richer understanding of local areas. The online version of the tool allows you to view and compare data at ward level, and informs you of services and facilities available in the local area. This downloadable copy provides the same information in a printable version. The sections included are:

- 1. Asset Map
- 2. Demographics
- 3. Deprivation
- 4. Education
- 5. Health and Wellbeing
- 6. Unemployment
- 7. Environment
- 8. Community Safety

This is the first version of Ward Profiles, further information will be added and released into the tool as we work towards building a deeper knowledge base.



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Section 1: Asset Map

This section provides a map of the ward, illustrating the location of primary schools, secondary schools, libraries and leisure centres.



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Map of Key Facilities in the Ward

Schools
Primary Schools

1

Nursery Schools

Secondary Schools



Special Schools



Leisure

Leisure Centres

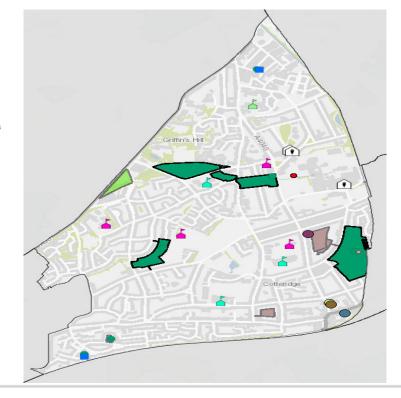
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Libraries

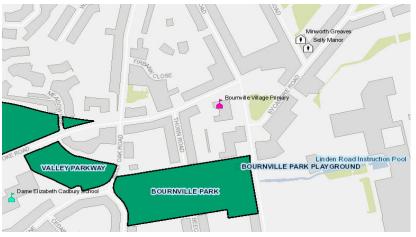


Museums





In the online tool additional information and further detail is available as you zoom in.







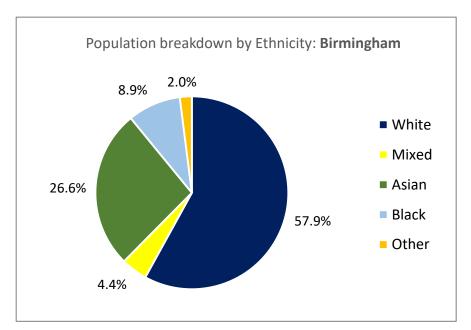
Section 2: Demographics

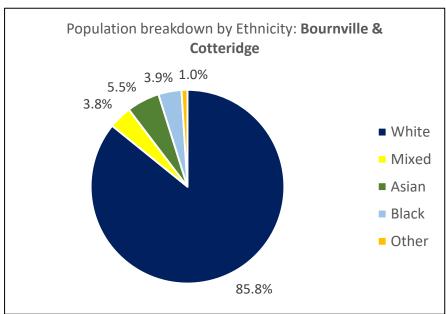
In this section the demographics of each ward are illustrated to show basic information about who lives in the ward. Data is from the 2011 Census but will be updated when the results of the 2021 Census are published by the Office for National Statistics (publication is expected to be Summer 2022).

This section includes a breakdown of ethnicity and age groups by ward.



Ethnicity (2011 Census)





Total Population: 1,073,045

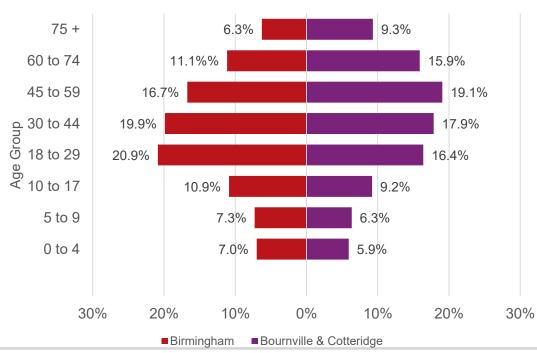
Total Population: 17,501





Age (2011 Census)









Section 3: Deprivation

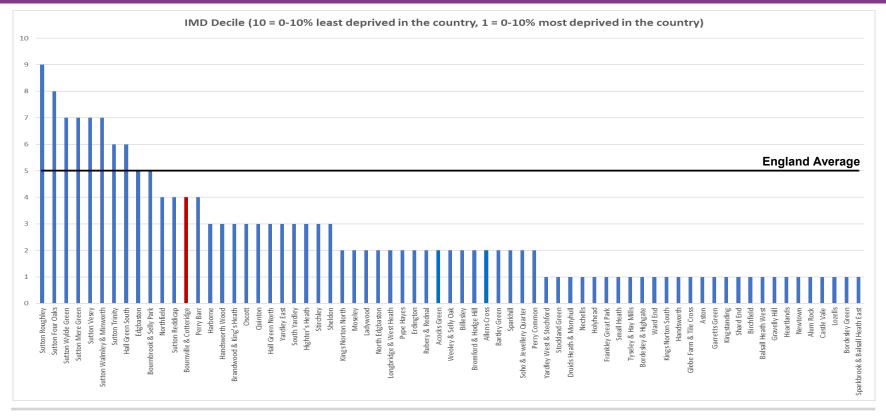
This section provides an understanding of relative deprivation in a ward across three different dimensions: overall deprivation, deprivation affecting children, and deprivation affecting older people. All data are for 2019.

- The *Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)* is a measure of deprivation at a local area level across England. The index reflects a basket of measures covering 7 domains which are: Income, Employment, Education, Skills and Training, Health and Disability, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment.
- The *Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI)* measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience
 income deprivation, defined as adults aged 60 or over receiving a form of Income Support such as Universal Credit and Pension
 Credit.

The indices are ranked 1-10, known as "deciles". A score of 10 puts the ward in the 0-10% least deprived in the country and a score of 1 put the ward in the 0-10% most deprived in England.

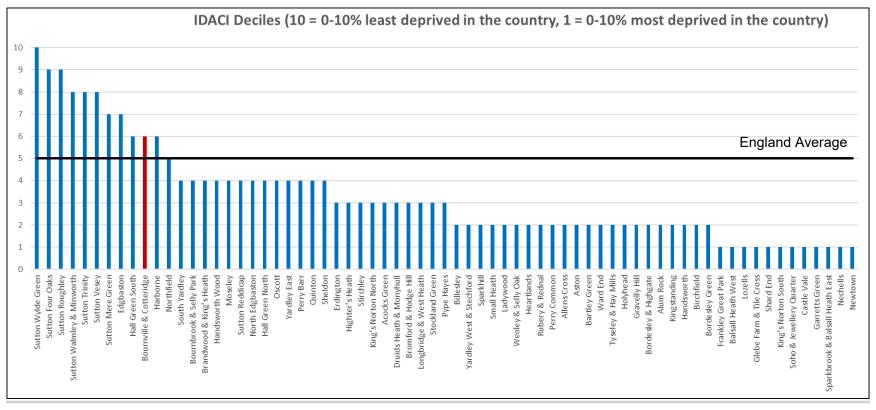


Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

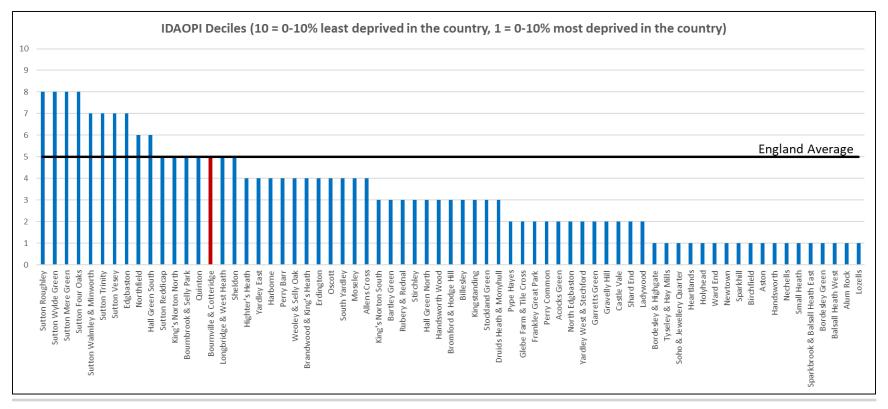




Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (60+) 2019







Section 4: Education

This section provides details of pupil numbers and educational attainment at secondary school for the ward based on academic year 2018/19 for those children attending Birmingham state schools. The data is based on pupils living in the ward and attending a Birmingham school.

The following data are presented:

- The number of pupils that live in the ward who are in year 11 (the final year of Secondary School)
- The proportion of disadvantaged pupils resident in the ward
- The average attainment 8 score for pupils who live in the ward
- The average attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils who live in the ward





Section 4 Continued: Education Definitions

Attainment 8 measures pupils' attainment across 8 qualifications taken at the end of secondary school, including:

- Maths (double weighted) and English (double weighted, if both English language and English literature are sat)
- 3 qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) measures
- 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or technical awards from the DfE approved list
- Further guidance can be found here: <u>Secondary accountability measures guidance Feb 2020</u> (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Disadvantaged pupils include one of the following

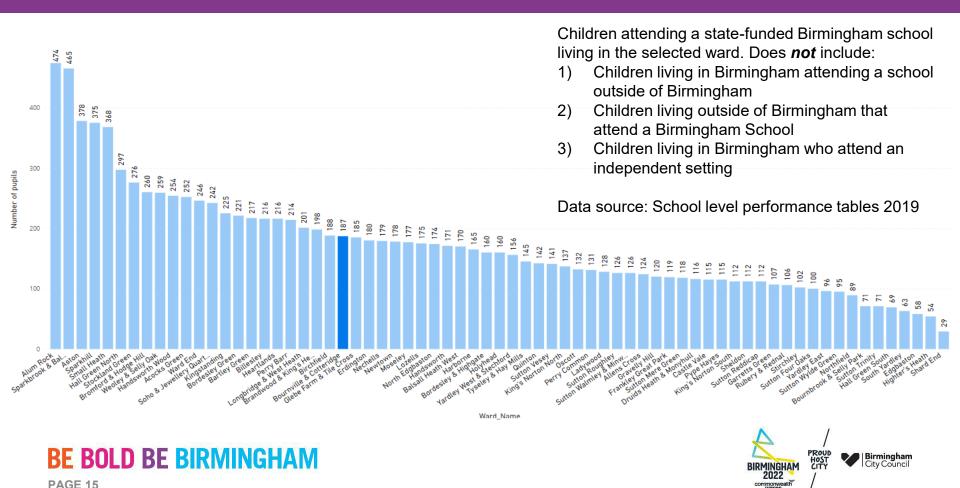
- Eligible for free school meals for at least one period in the last 6 years (eligibility on census day)
- Looked after continuously for 1 day or more and aged 4-15
- Adopted from care



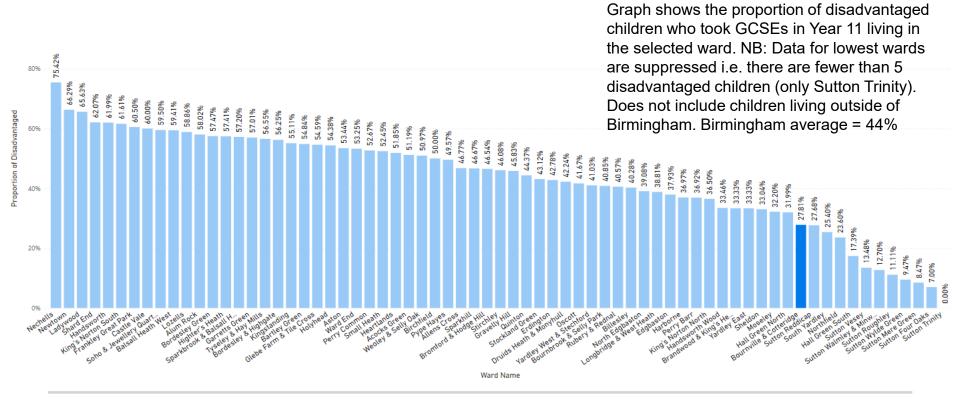
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Number of Pupils in Year 11 – Final Year of Secondary School (2019)

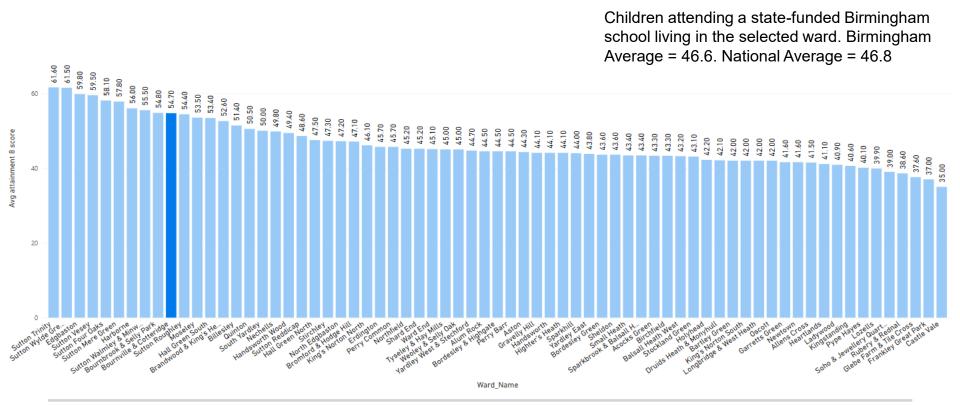


Proportion of Disadvantaged Pupils by ward (2019) (Residence of pupils)





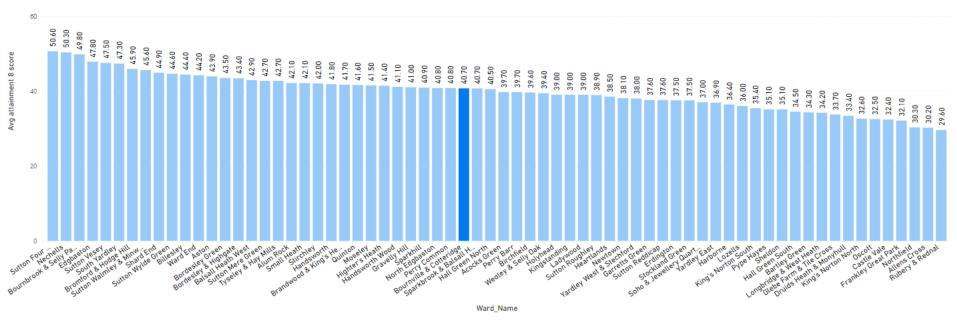
Attainment 8 scores by overall ward (2019)





Attainment 8 scores of Disadvantaged Pupils by ward (2019)

Disadvantaged children attending a state-funded Birmingham school living in the selected ward. Birmingham Average = 40.2. National Average = 36.8.





Section 5: Health & Wellbeing

This section illustrates:

- Life expectancy at birth for both females and males comparing the ward to the Birmingham and England averages.
- Deaths from stroke for residents of each ward, compared with the Birmingham and England averages





Life Expectancy

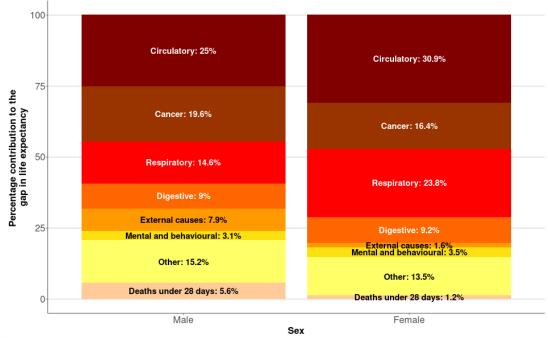
Life expectancy is a measurement of the average length of life and is the best overarching indicator of the health of the population.

Life expectancy in Birmingham is lower than the national average for men and women (see following slides).

Within the City there is a 10.8yr gap for men and a 7.8yr gap for women between our highest and lowest life expectancy wards.

The gap is driven mainly by premature death due to circulatory diseases, respiratory disease and cancer within the city. Higher infant mortality is also a big cause of the gap between Birmingham and England.

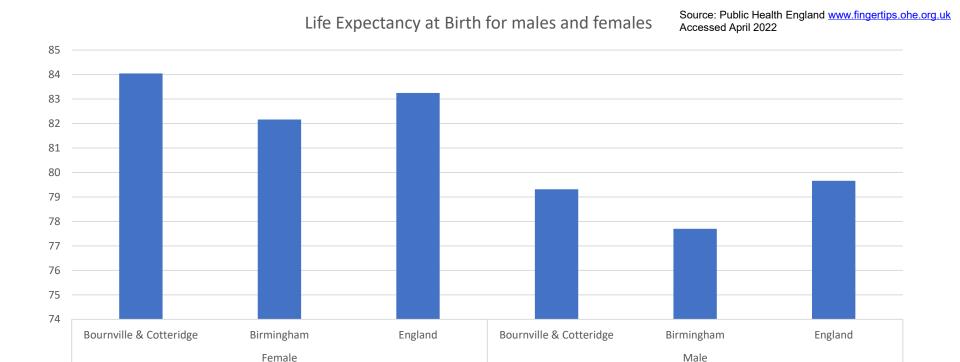
Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Birmingham, by broad cause of death, 2015-17 (OHID Inequalities Segment Tool)







Life Expectancy at Birth (years)

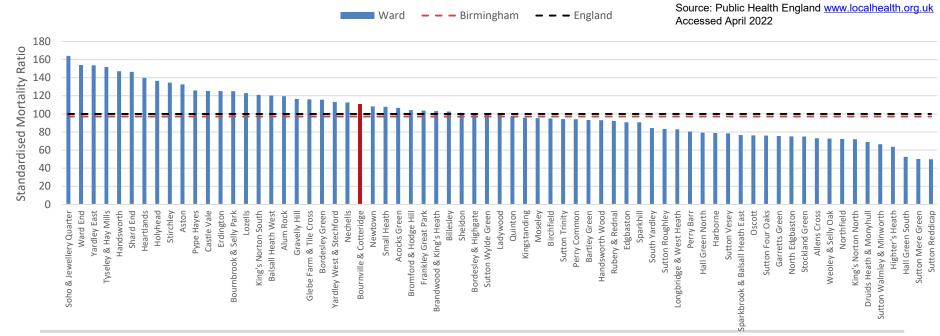






Deaths from stroke at all ages

This graph shows the number of deaths per year from stroke for ward residents of all ages, compared with Birmingham overall and England. The measure used is called the Standardised Mortality Ratio or SMR. The lower the score, the lower the death number of deaths from stroke each year.







Section 6: Unemployment

This section contains details of claimant rates for different forms of benefits provided by central government to support those that are unemployed or on low incomes. The rates presented here do not represent all of those that are out of work – some people who are not working will not be claiming any benefits.

The data presented are:

- Proportion of working-age residents (age 16-64) claiming unemployment benefits in 2021-22
- Proportion of young people (age 18-24) claiming unemployment benefits in 2021-22
- Number of working-age residents and young people claiming unemployment benefits in 2021-22
- Number of recipients of Universal Credit as at February 2022
- Breakdown of employment status for recipients of Universal Credit as at February 2022

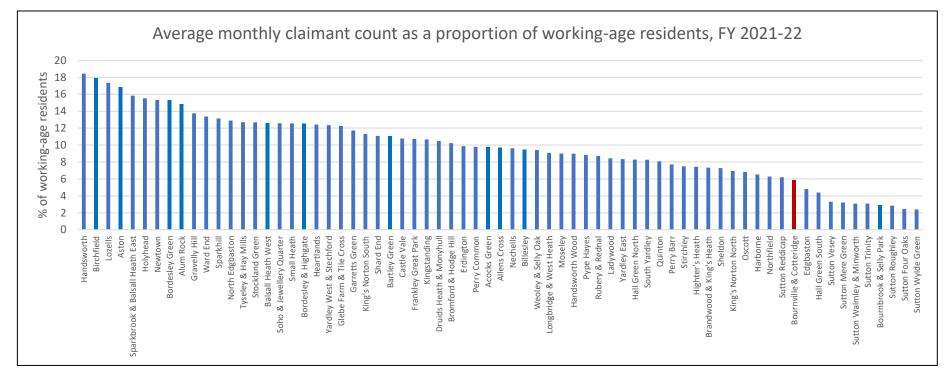






Source: Stat Xplore

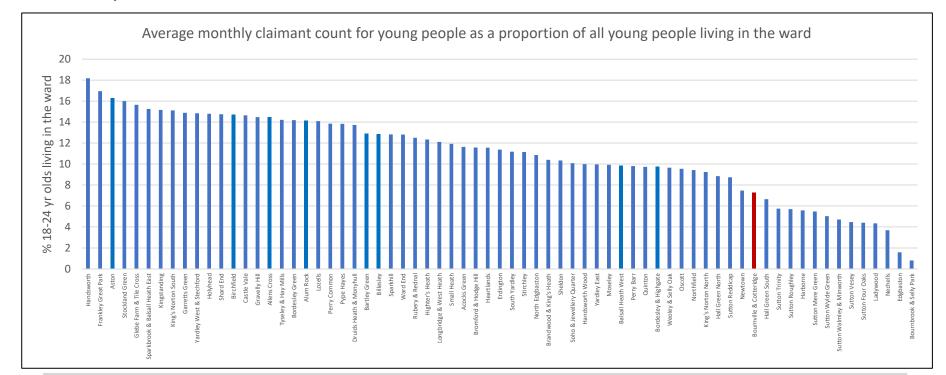
Average number of monthly claimants in ward: 646





Source: Stat Xplore

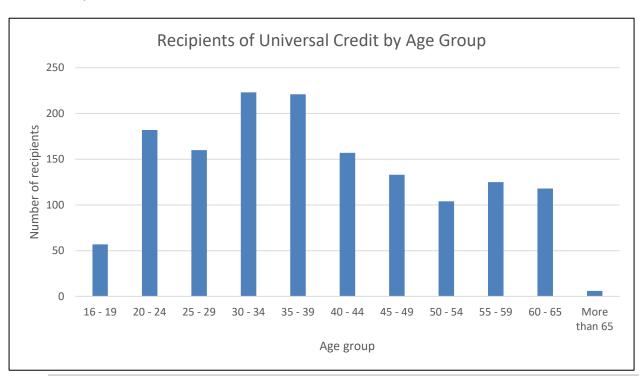
Average number of monthly claimants aged 18-24 in ward: 128

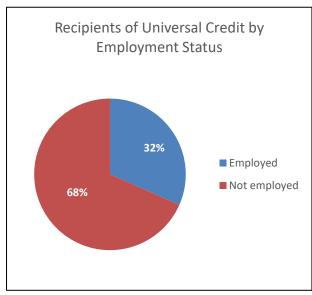




Ward residents who are Universal Credit recipients (February 2022)

Total recipients in ward: 1,479









Section 7: Environment

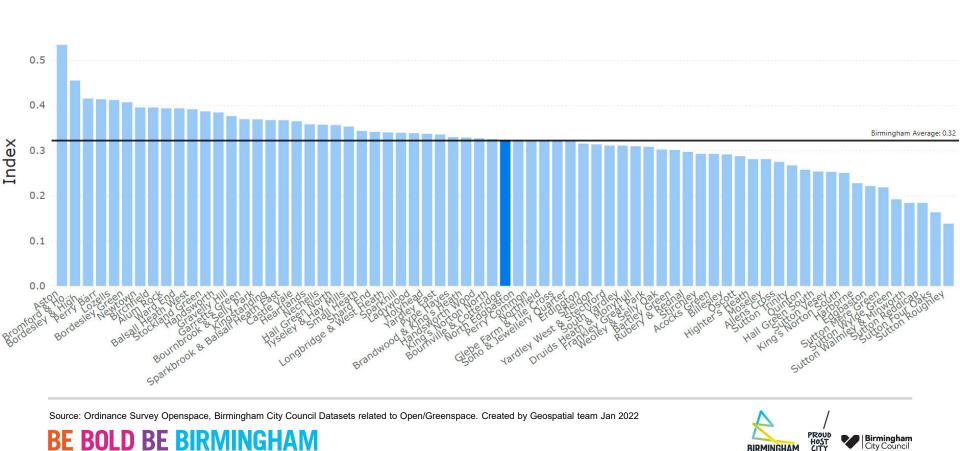
This section contains information on the environment of the ward, the section currently contains information showing how accessible greenspace is to residents.

- The specific indicator presented a Greenspace Accessibility Index (the lower the score the greater the accessibility to open/greenspace).
- The indicator measures access to greenspace within 1000m.
- All wards below the average line have better access than the average and all wards above the average line have less access.





Greenspace Accessibility Index (the lower the index the greater the accessibility to green space)



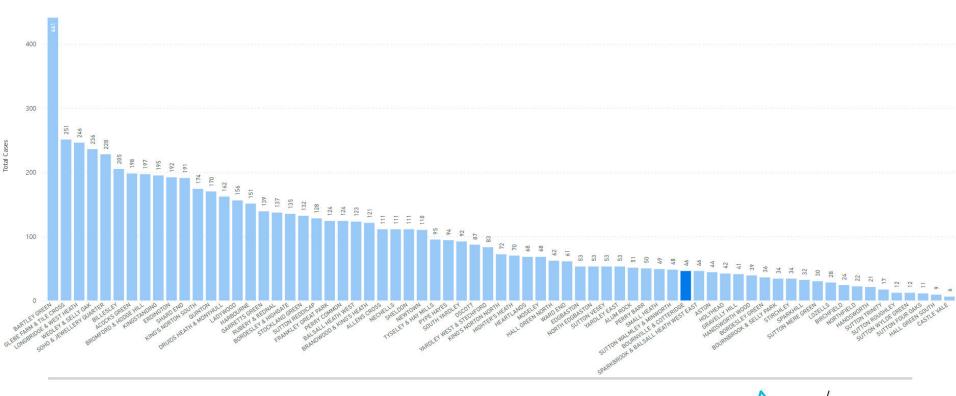
Section 8: Community Safety

This section contains data relating to community safety in the ward. It currently illustrates the number of Anti-Social Behaviour cases that were enforceable by the council in 2021.

Anti-social behaviour is defined as behaviour which involves "acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".



Total cases of Anti-Social Behaviour in 2021 per ward which were enforceable by the council















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