

BE BOLD BE SHELDON

#BeBoldBeBham

Ward Profiles
Birmingham City Observatory 

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.

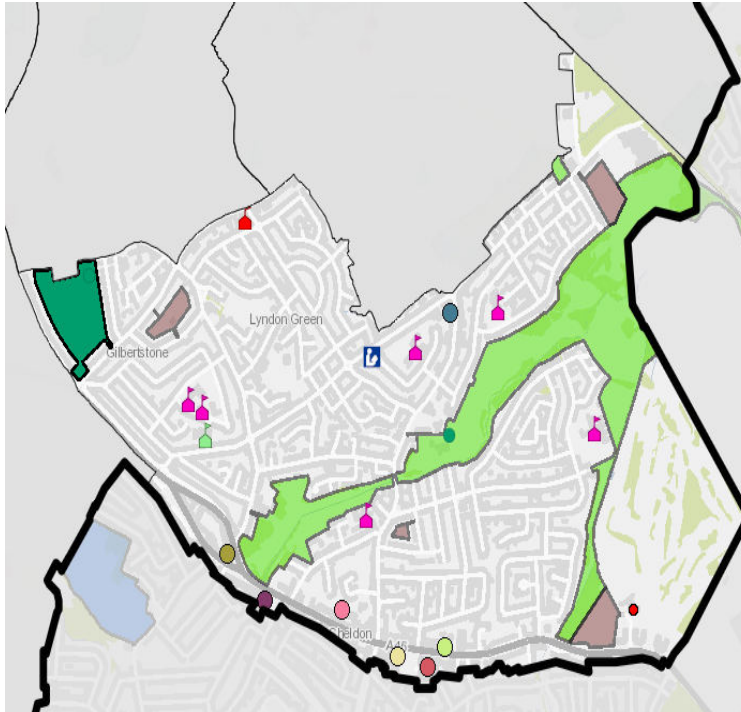


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Map of Key Facilities in the Ward

- Schools
 - Primary Schools 
 - Nursery Schools 
 - Secondary Schools 
 - Special Schools 
- Leisure
 - Leisure Centres 
- 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.

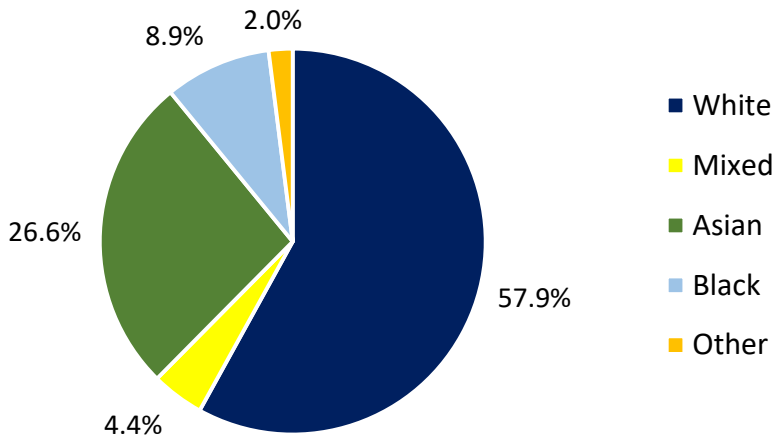


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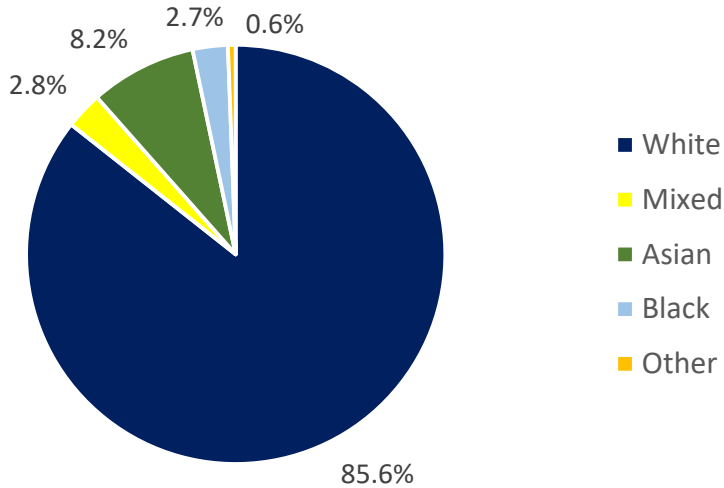
Ethnicity (2011 Census)

Population breakdown by Ethnicity: **Birmingham**

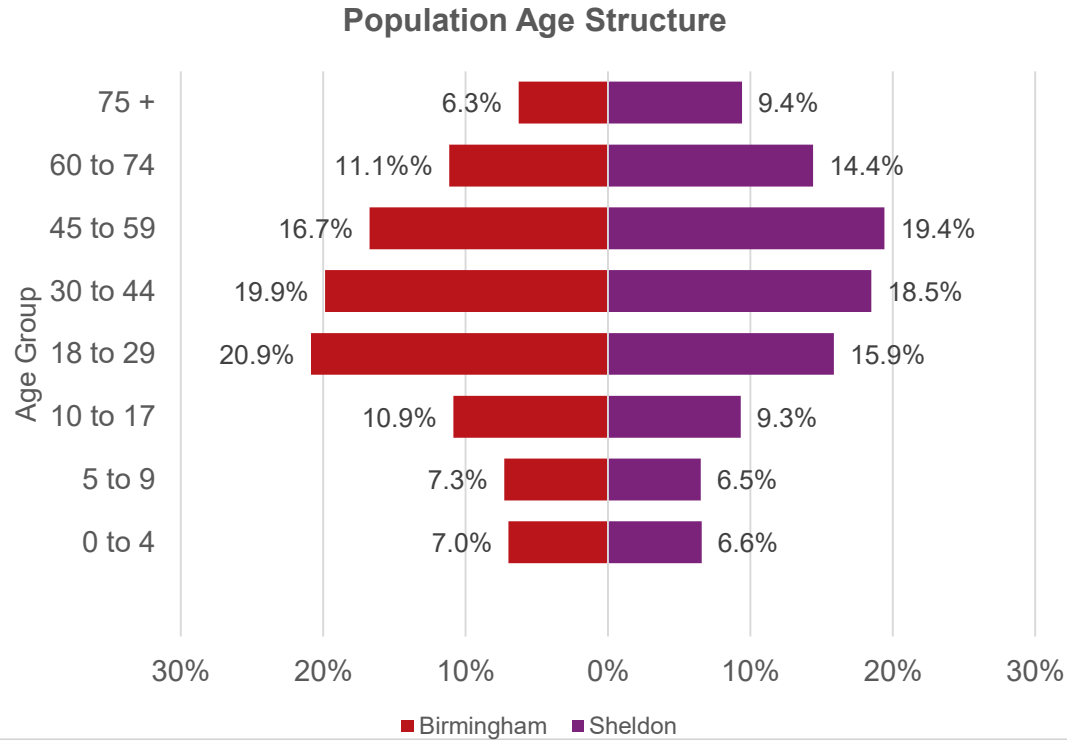


Total Population: 1,073,045

Population breakdown by Ethnicity: **Sheldon**



Total Population: 18,986



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.

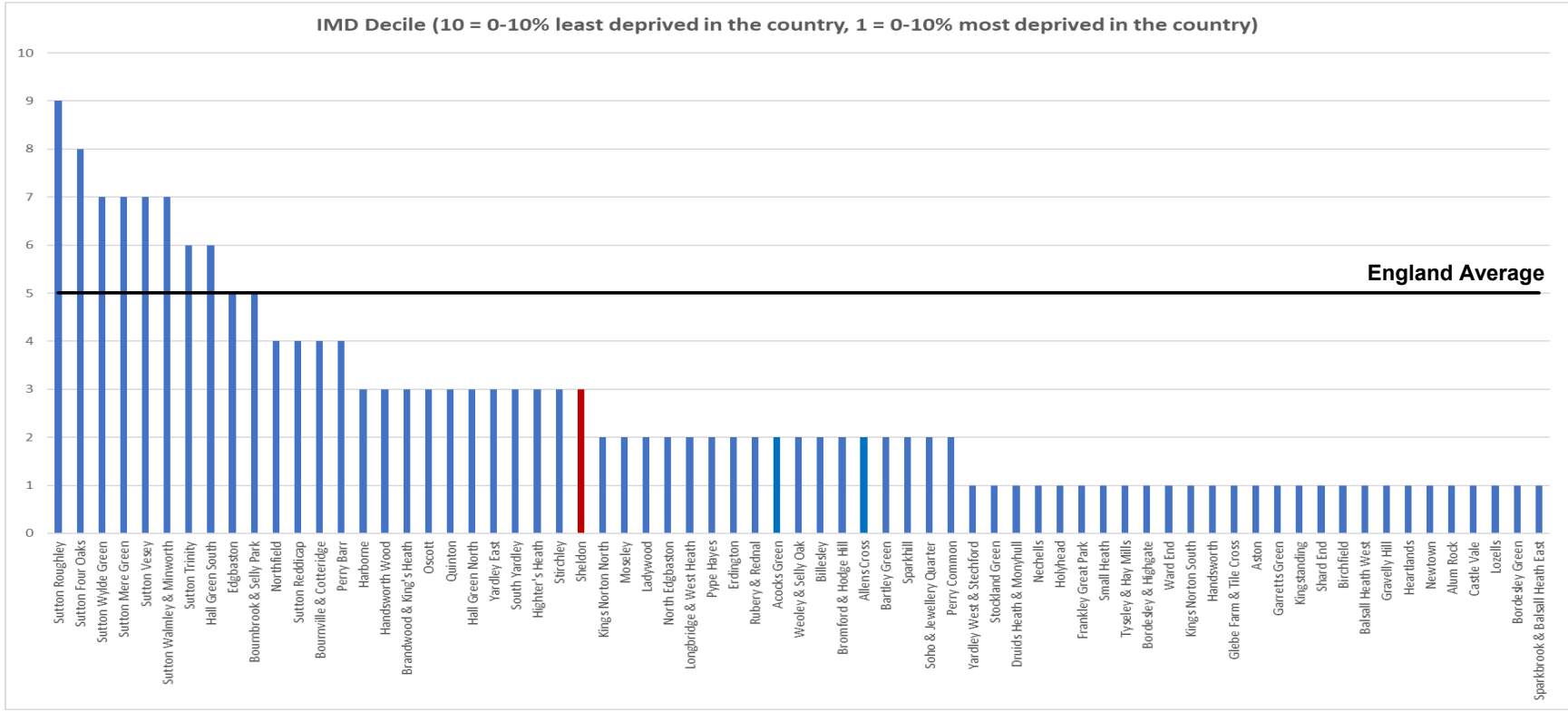
The indices are ranked 1-10, known as "deciles". A score of 10 puts the ward in the 0-10% least deprived in the country and a score of 1 put the ward in the 0-10% most deprived in England.



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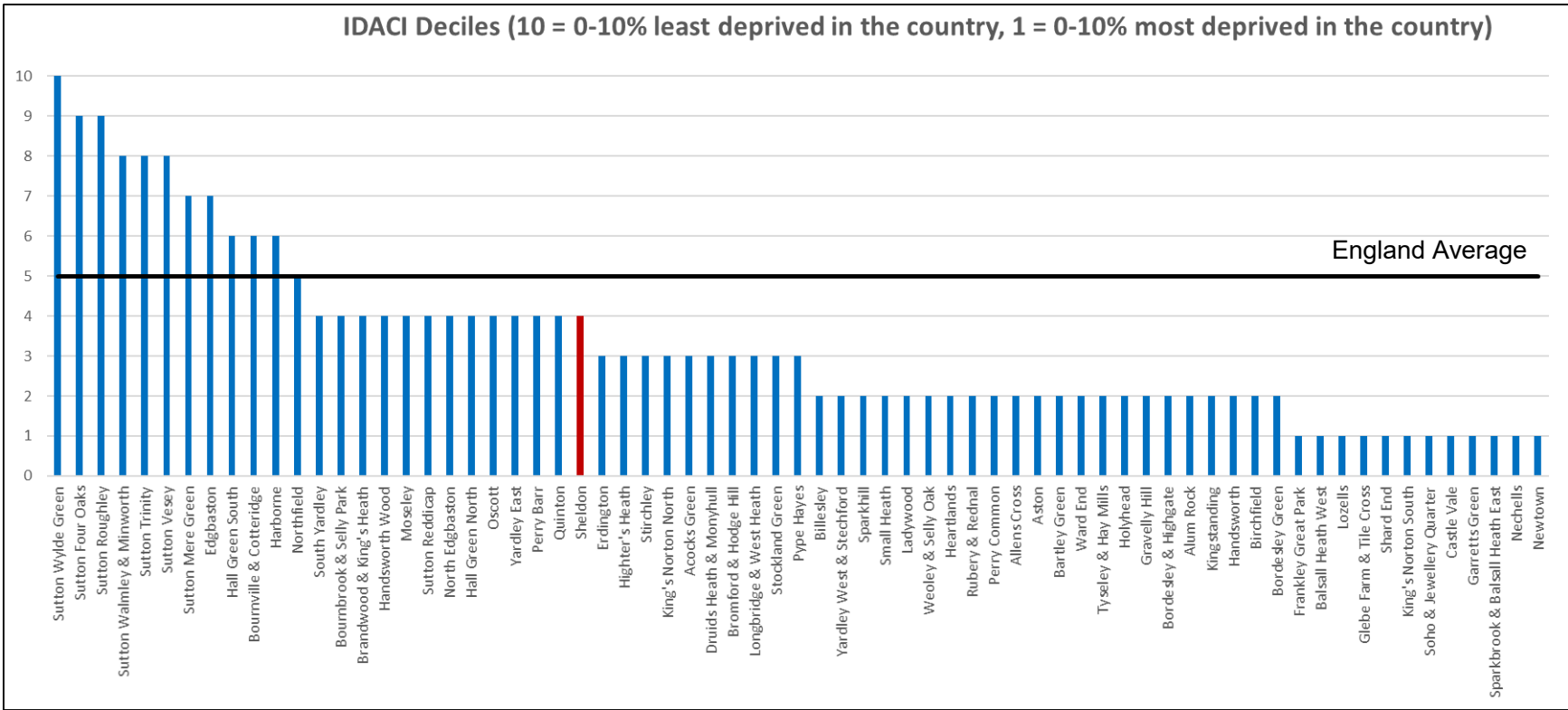
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



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Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019



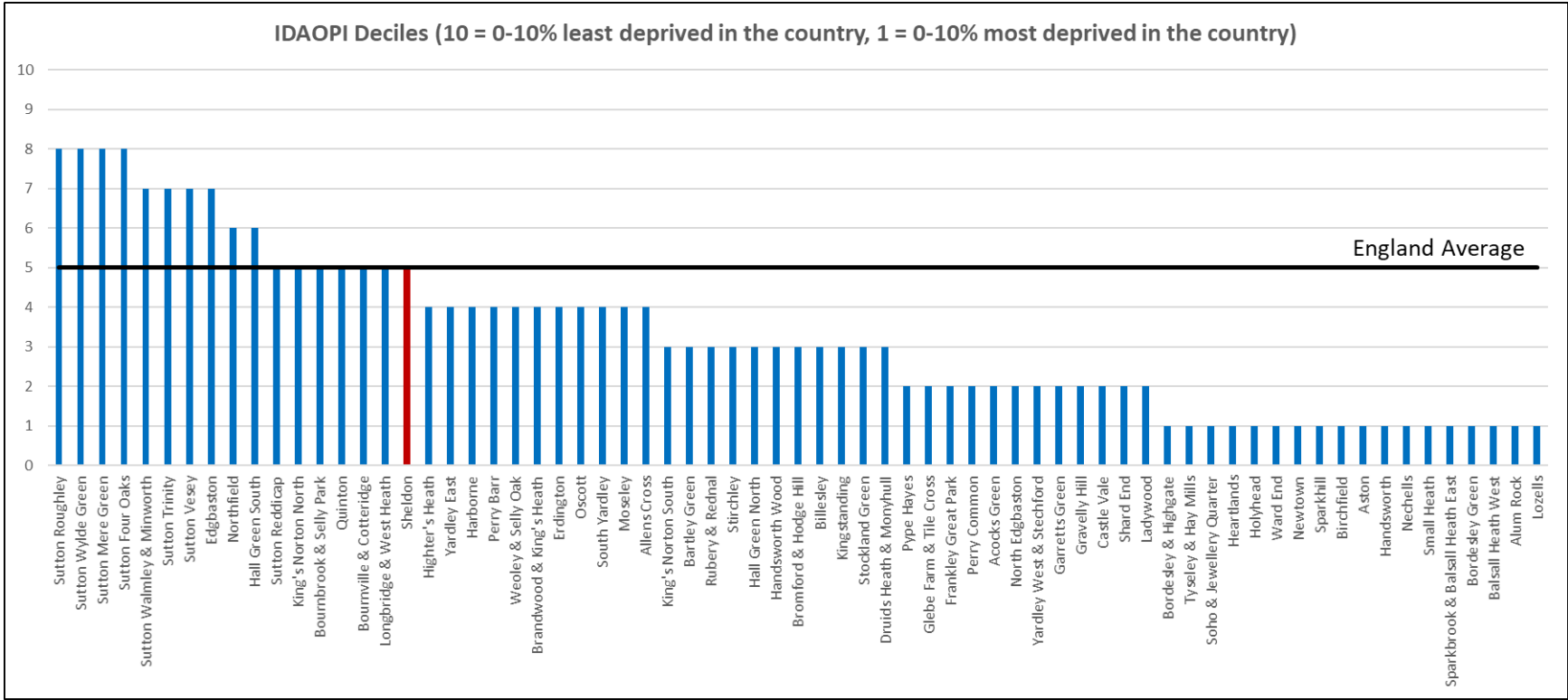
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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (60+) 2019



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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



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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: [Secondary accountability measures guidance Feb 2020 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/85222/secondary-accountability-measures-guidance-feb-2020.pdf)

Disadvantaged pupils include one of the following

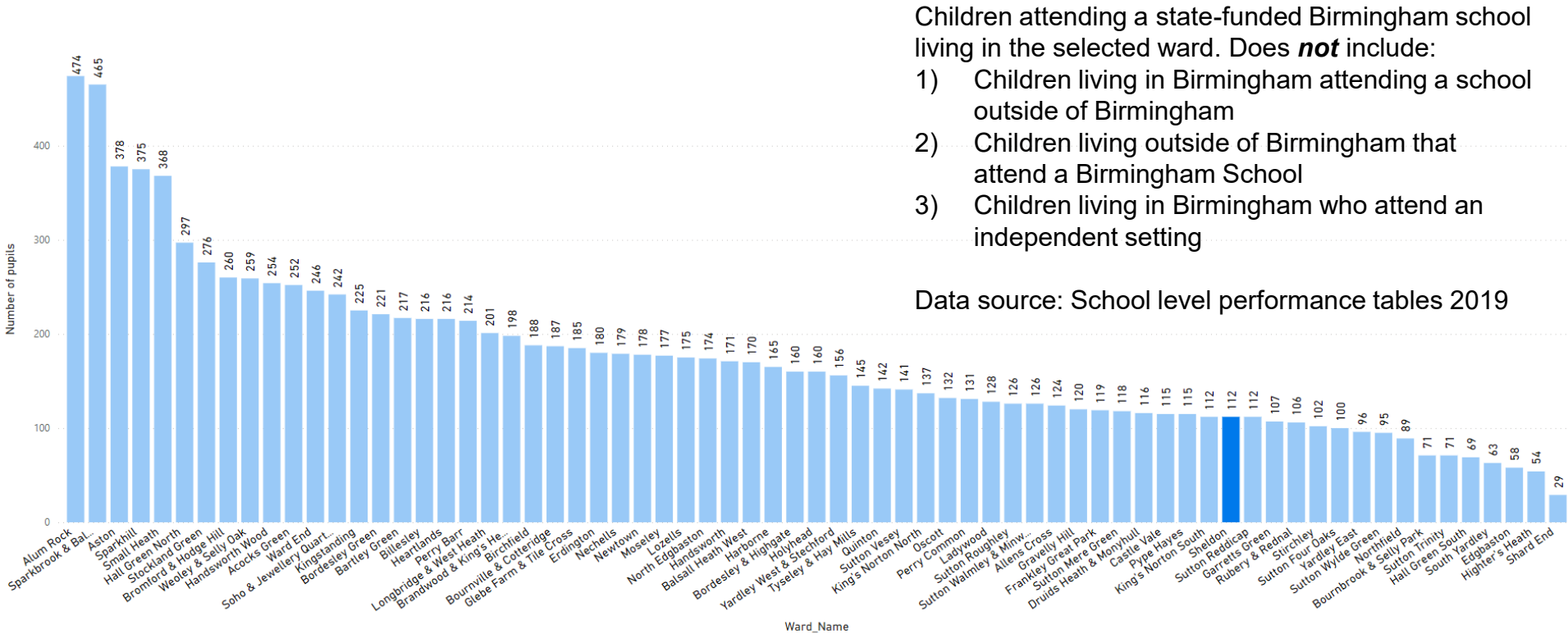
- Eligible for free school meals for at least one period in the last 6 years (eligibility on census day)
- Looked after continuously for 1 day or more and aged 4-15
- Adopted from care



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



Children attending a state-funded Birmingham school living in the selected ward. Does **not** include:

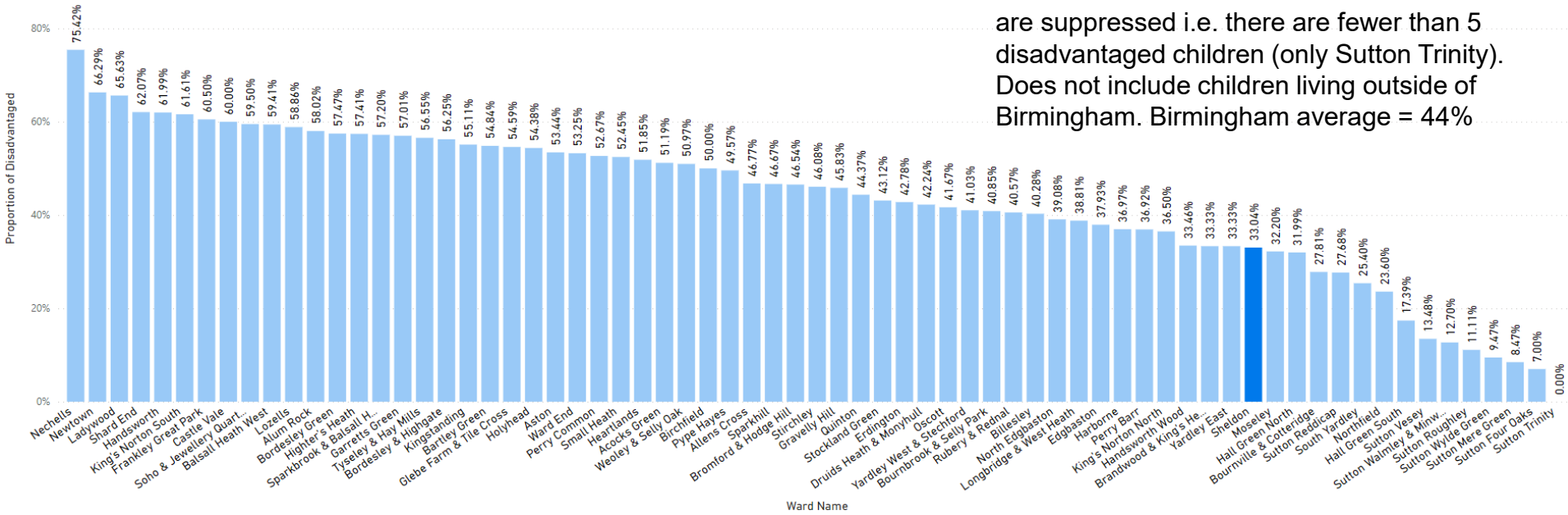
- 1) Children living in Birmingham attending a school outside of Birmingham
- 2) Children living outside of Birmingham that attend a Birmingham School
- 3) Children living in Birmingham who attend an independent setting

Data source: School level performance tables 2019



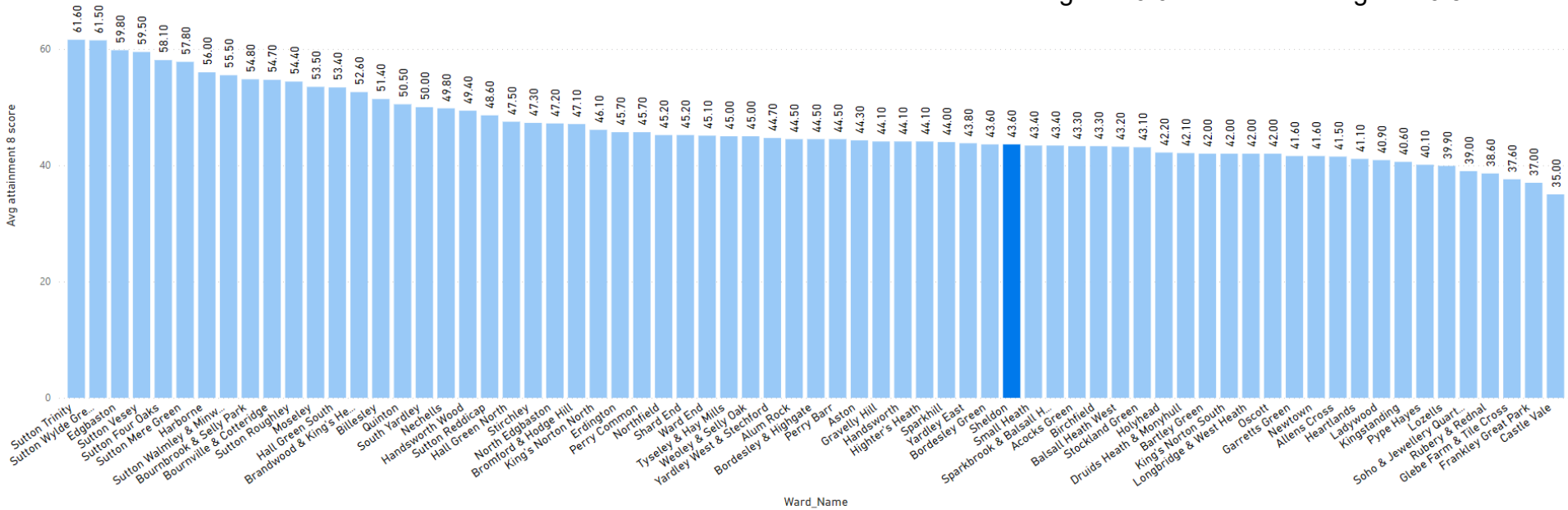
Proportion of Disadvantaged Pupils by ward (2019) (Residence of pupils)

Graph shows the proportion of disadvantaged children who took GCSEs in Year 11 living in the selected ward. NB: Data for lowest wards are suppressed i.e. there are fewer than 5 disadvantaged children (only Sutton Trinity). Does not include children living outside of Birmingham. Birmingham average = 44%



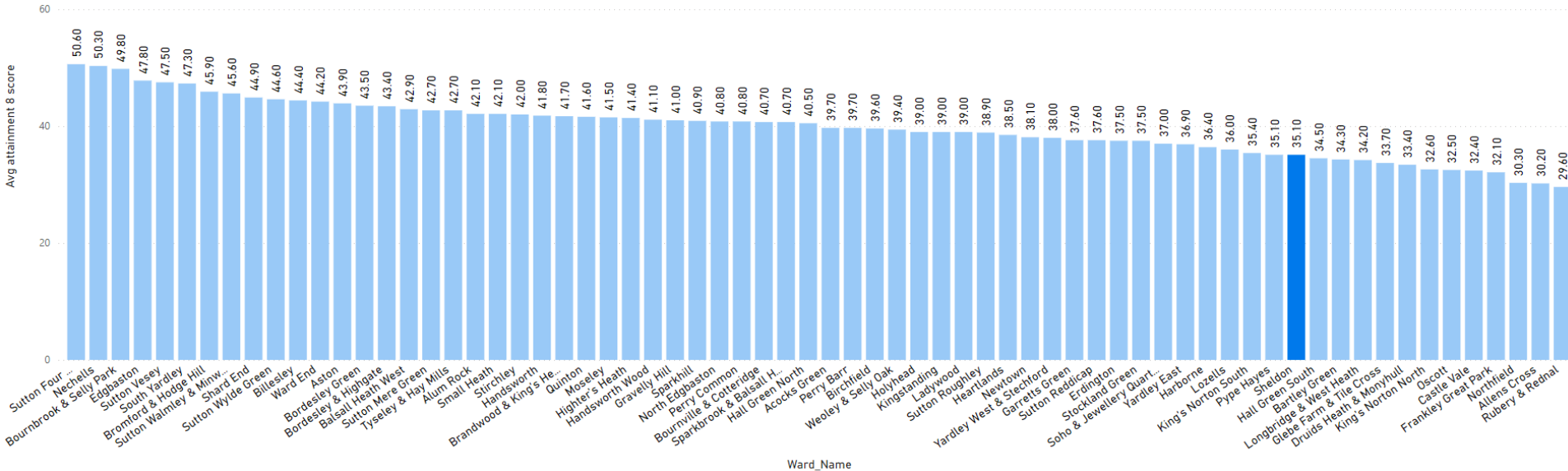
Attainment 8 scores by overall ward (2019)

Children attending a state-funded Birmingham school living in the selected ward. Birmingham Average = 46.6. National Average = 46.8



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



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Life Expectancy

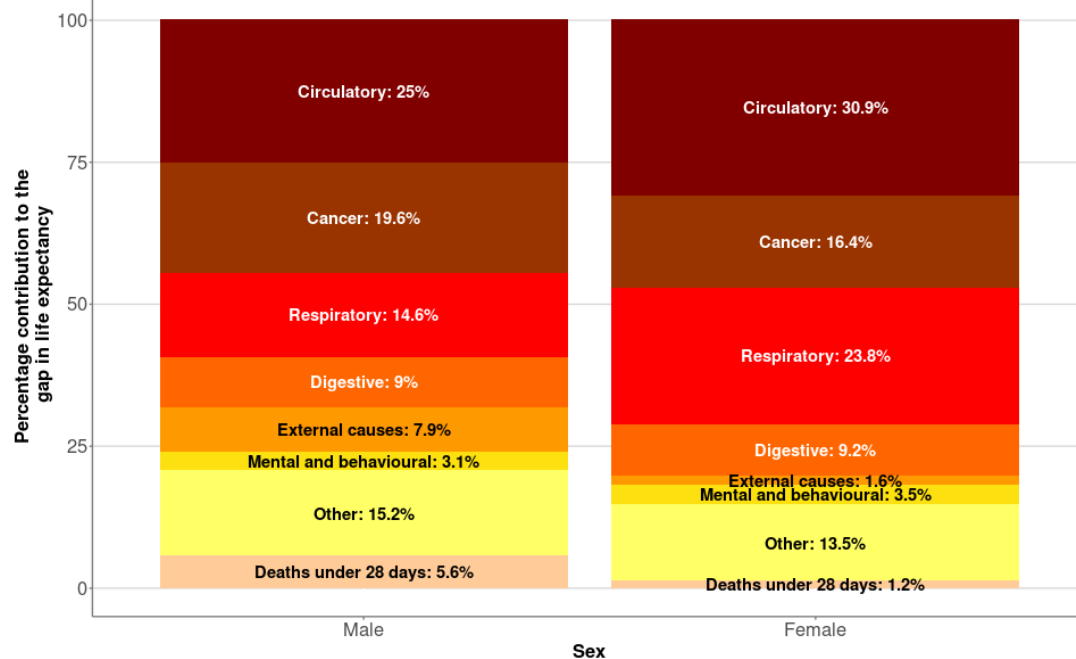
Life expectancy is a measurement of the average length of life and is the best overarching indicator of the health of the population.

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.

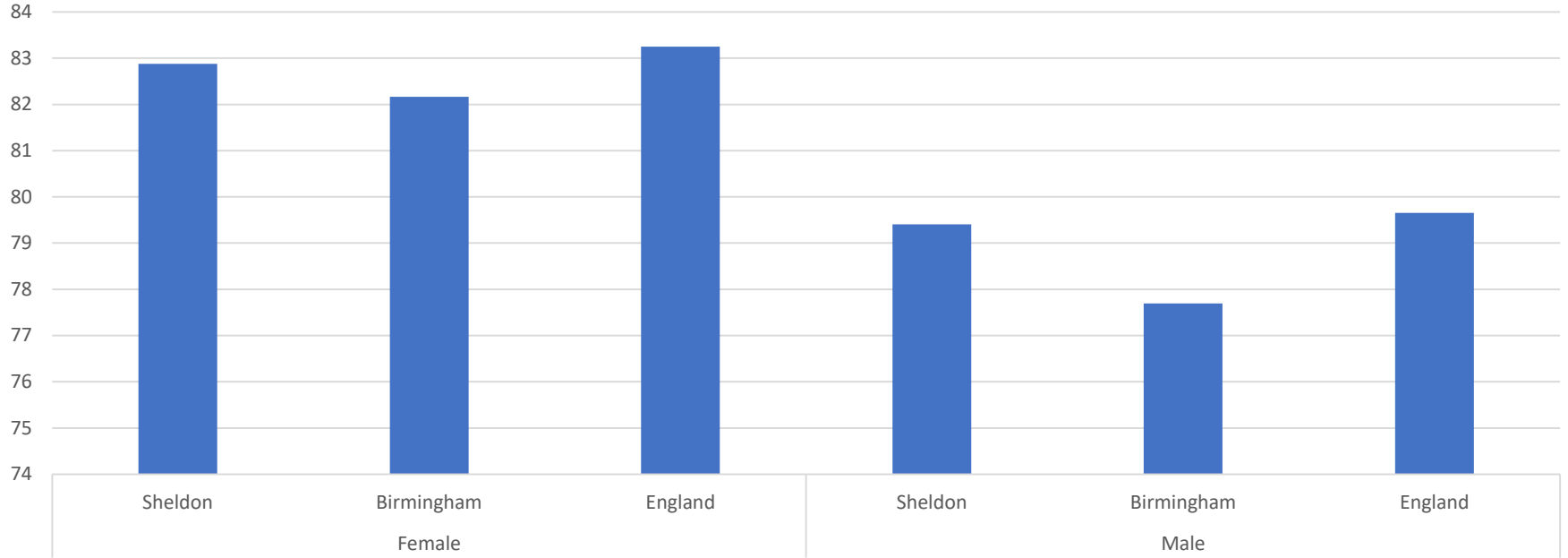
The gap is driven mainly by premature death due to circulatory diseases, respiratory disease and cancer within the city. Higher infant mortality is also a big cause of the gap between Birmingham and England.

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 for males and females

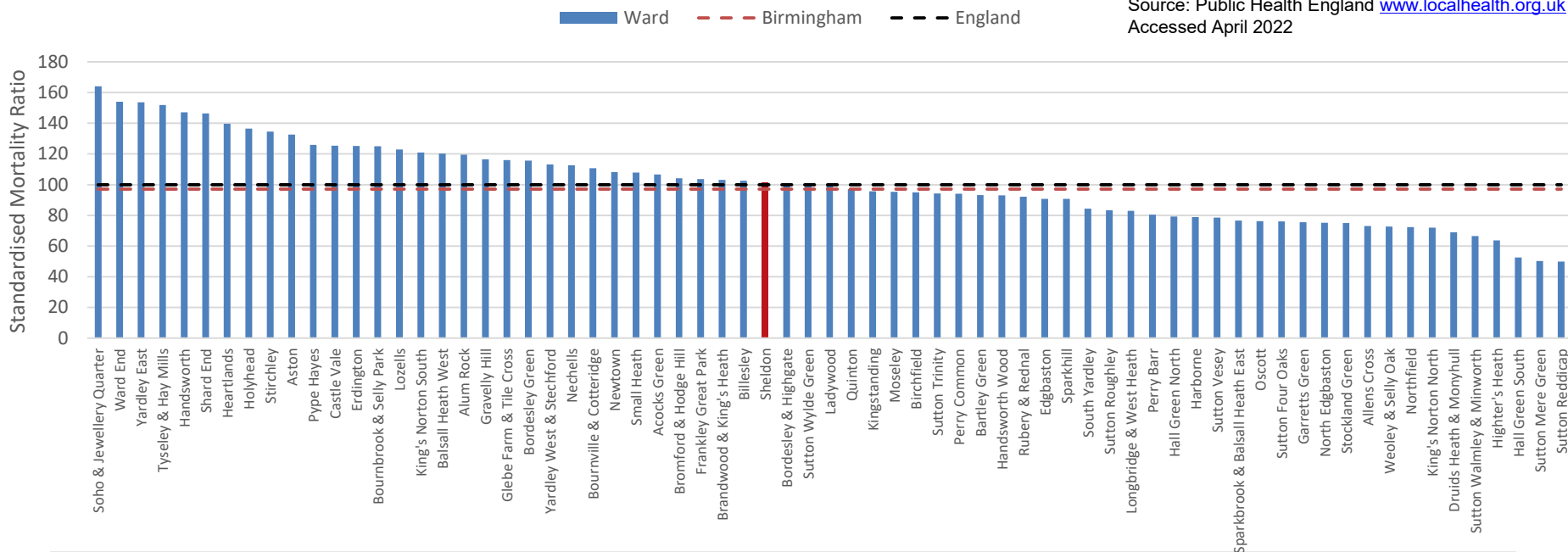
Source: Public Health England www.fingertips.ohe.org.uk
Accessed April 2022



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.

Source: Public Health England www.localhealth.org.uk
 Accessed April 2022



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



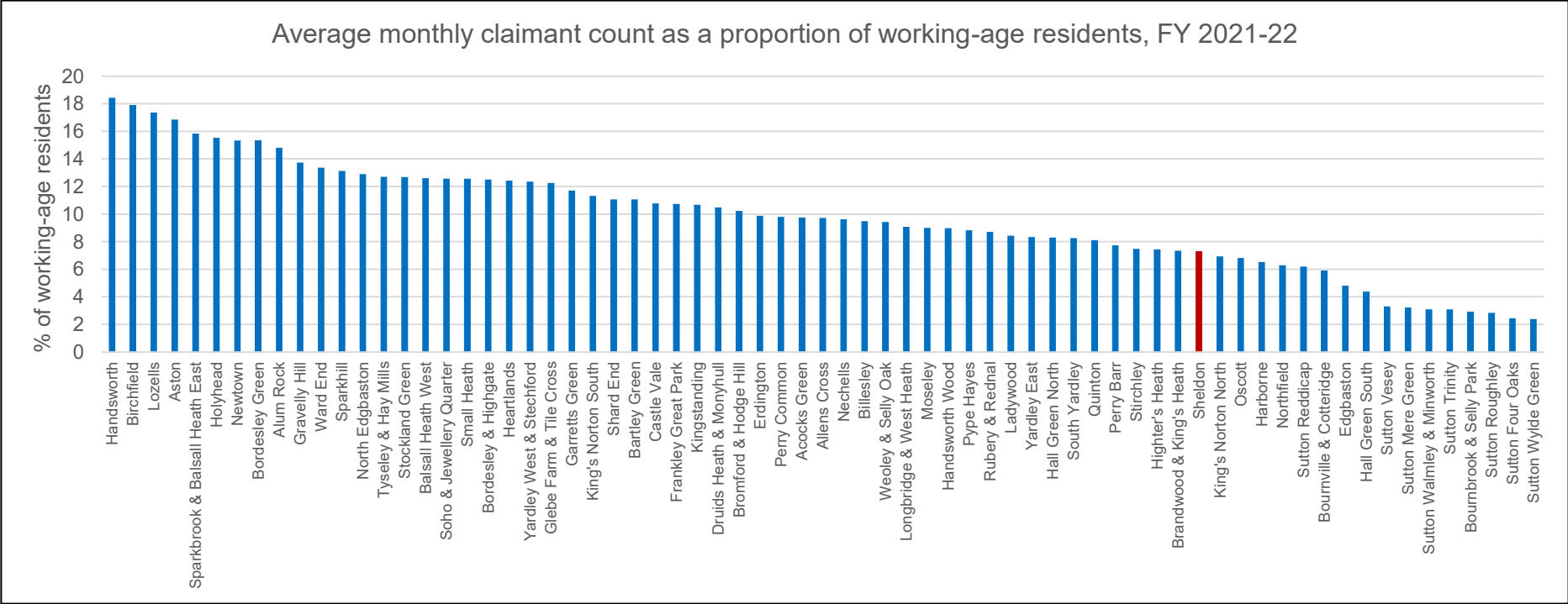
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Average Monthly Unemployment Claimant Count (% of all residents in age group) for working-age people (16-64), 2021-22

Source: Stat Xplore

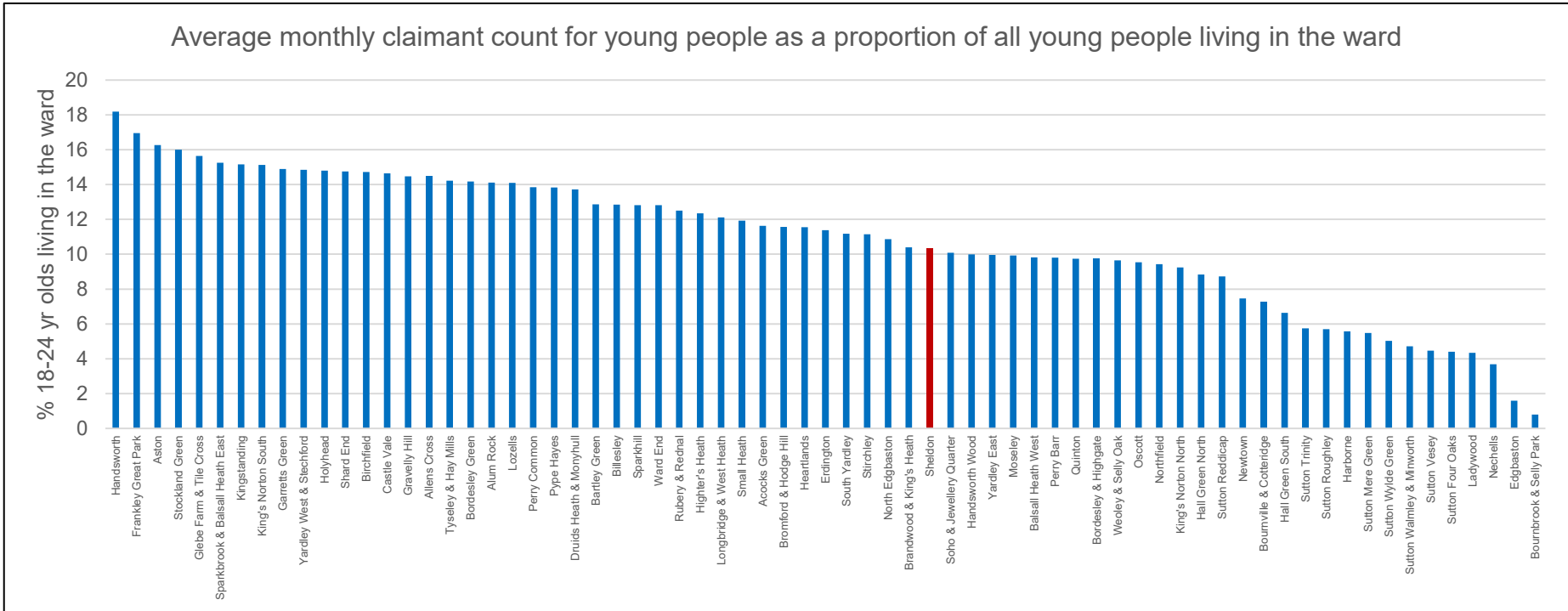
Average number of monthly claimants in ward: **883**



Average Monthly Unemployment Claimant Count (% of all residents in age group) for young people aged 18-24, 2021-22

Source: Stat Xplore

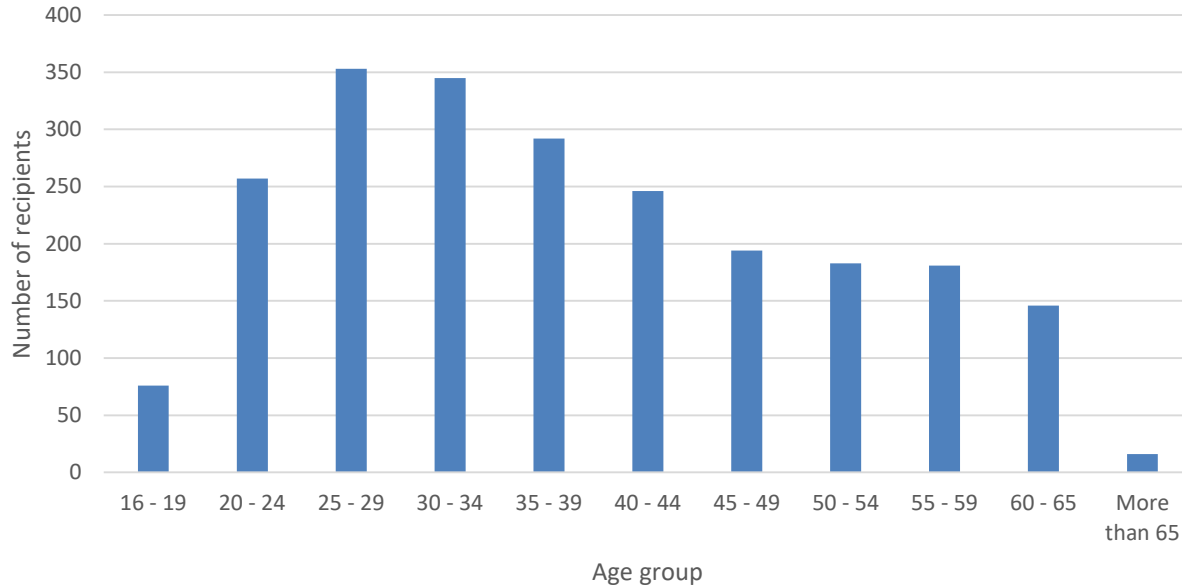
Average number of monthly claimants aged 18-24 in ward: **167**



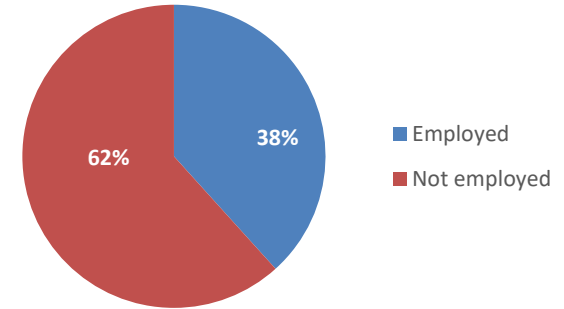
Ward residents who are Universal Credit recipients (February 2022)

Total recipients in ward: 2,287

Recipients of Universal Credit by Age Group



Recipients of Universal Credit by Employment Status



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. |



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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.

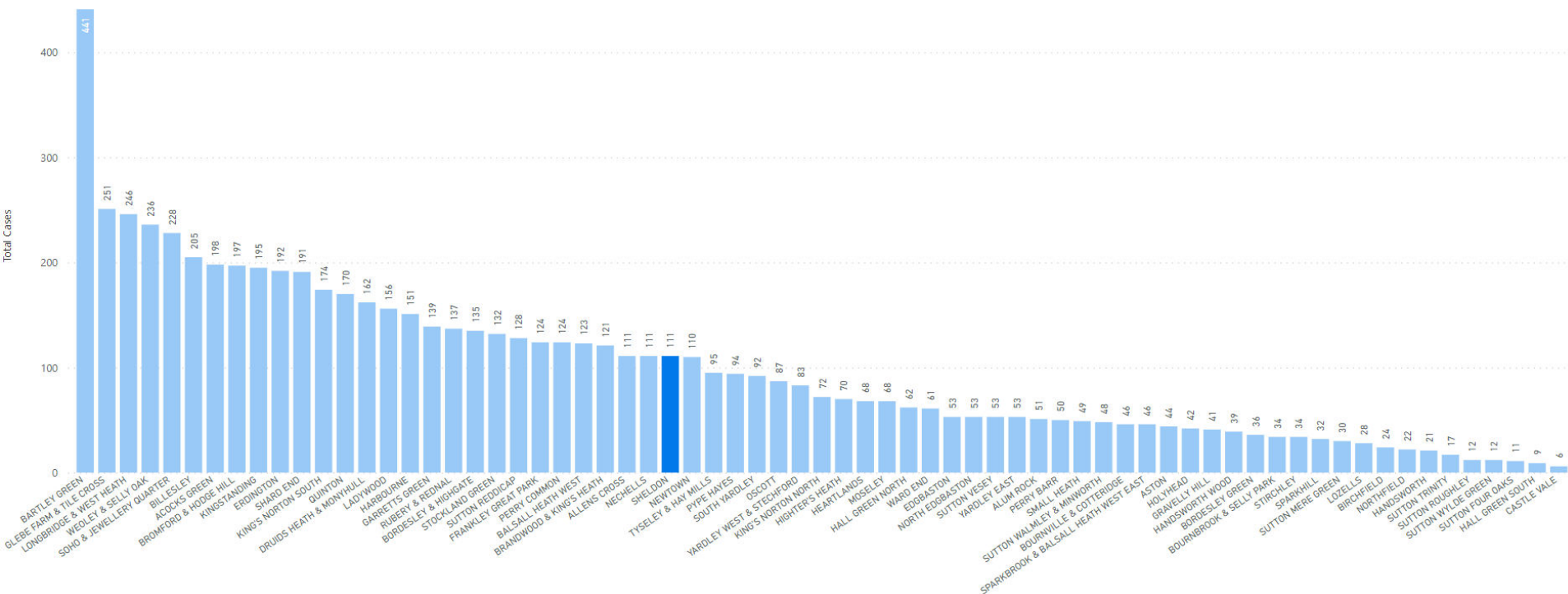
Anti-social behaviour is defined as behaviour which involves *“acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household”*.



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





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