# SUTTON MERE GREEN WARD PROFILE

## Introduction

Birmingham is the second largest city in the UK with a population of over 1.4m people (according to the Census 2021). The city is approximately 103 square miles and is divided into 69 wards.

These Multi Area 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.

Further information will be added and released into the tool as we work towards building a deeper knowledge base.

### 👫 SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

Details of the population make up of the ward including ethnicity, religion and age breakdown of the selected area using the 2021 Census.

### 🏠 SECTION 2: DEPRIVATION

Maps of the index of multiple deprivation and two of its subsets: the income deprivation affecting children index and the income deprivation affecting older people index.

### 🍎 SECTION 3: COST OF LIVING

Map of Warm Welcome and Foodbank locations registered and supported by Birmingham City council.

### 🎓 SECTION 4: EDUCATION

The Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 education outcomes for children, which are based on academic year 2021/22 and for those children attending Birmingham state-funded schools.

### 💼 SECTION 5: LABOUR MARKET

Data on Unemployment claimants and Universal Credit recipients.

### ❤️ SECTION 6: HEALTH & WELLBEING

General health and disability of the ward population using the 2021 Census. An illustration of life expectancies and death rates, and weight measurements of children.

### 🏡 SECTION 7: HOUSING

Information on housing tenure and council housing stock.

### 🌱 SECTION 8: ENVIRONMENT

Information on accessibility to open and green space in the ward.
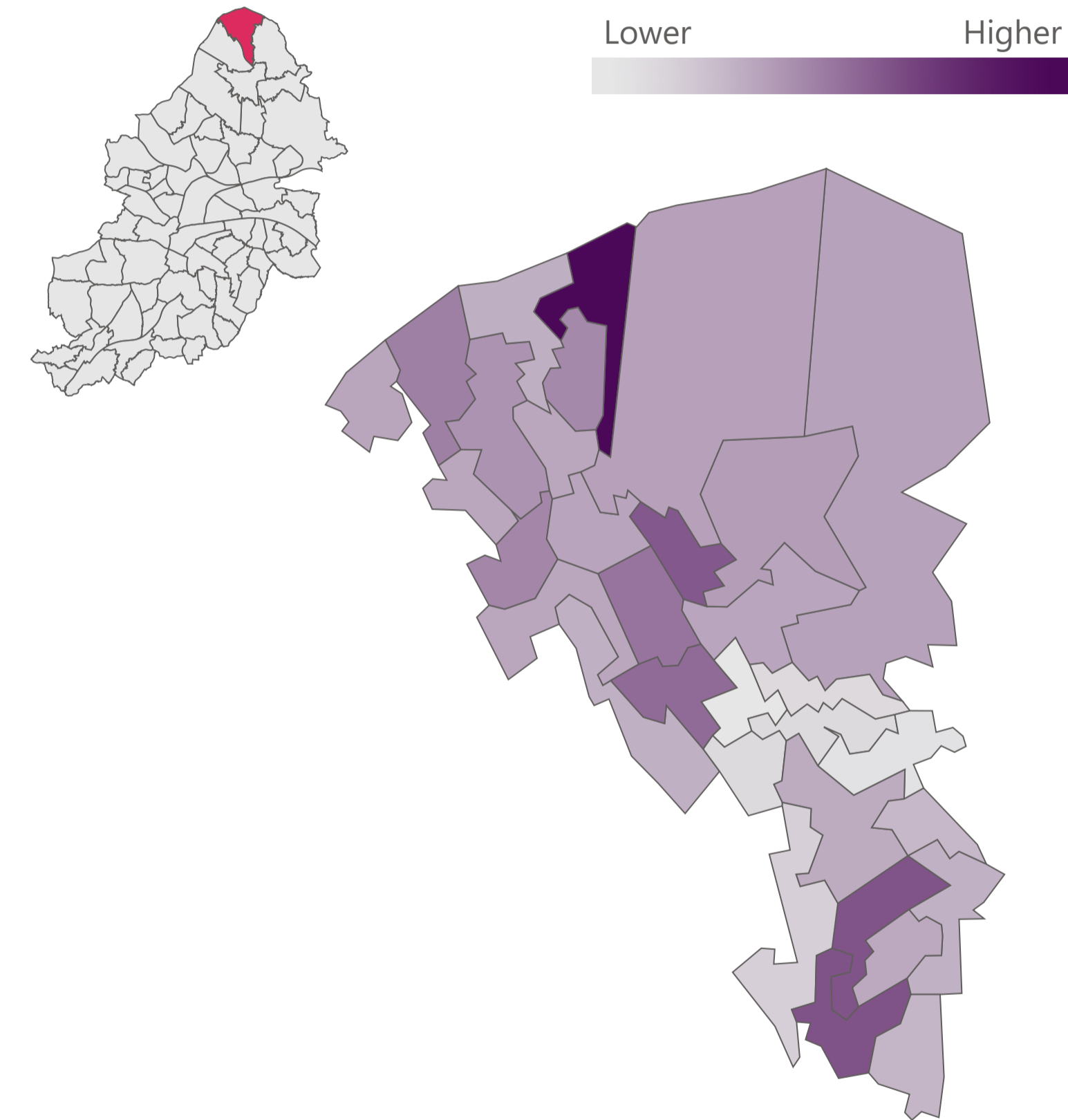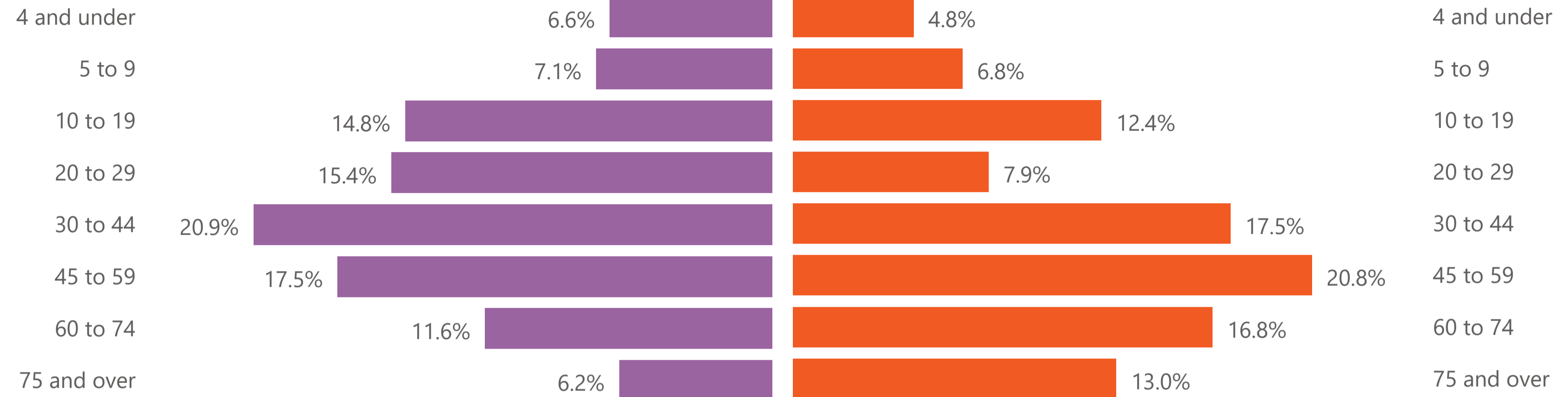
BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

# Population

| Birmingham Population | Area Population |
|---|---|
| 1,144,918 | 10,140 |

## Map of the area broken down by output area

Lower — Higher

## Birmingham age groups

| Age | Birmingham | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 4 and under | 6.6% | 4.8% |
| 5 to 9 | 7.1% | 6.8% |
| 10 to 19 | 14.8% | 12.4% |
| 20 to 29 | 15.4% | 7.9% |
| 30 to 44 | 20.9% | 17.5% |
| 45 to 59 | 17.5% | 20.8% |
| 60 to 74 | 11.6% | 16.8% |
| 75 and over | 6.2% | 13.0% |

## Area age groups

## Birmingham broad age groups

● Children (0-14 years)  ● Working age (15-64 years)  ● Pensioner age (65+ years)

| 20.9% | 65.9% | 13.1% |
|---|---|---|

### Area broad age groups

| 18.4% | 57.4% | 24.2% |
|---|---|---|

## Birmingham gender split

● Female  ● Male

| 51.1% | 48.9% |
|---|---|

### Area gender split

| 51.8% | 48.2% |
|---|---|

## Data source

Census 2021, Office of National Statistics
Data is updated every **10 years**.

## Key findings

There are 10,140 people living in Sutton Mere Green. Of these, 48.2% are male and 51.8% are female.

18.4% of the area population are aged 0-15 years old and 24.2% are aged 65 and over.

Sutton Mere Green

Birmingham City Council

## Map of the area broken down by output area

Lower      Higher
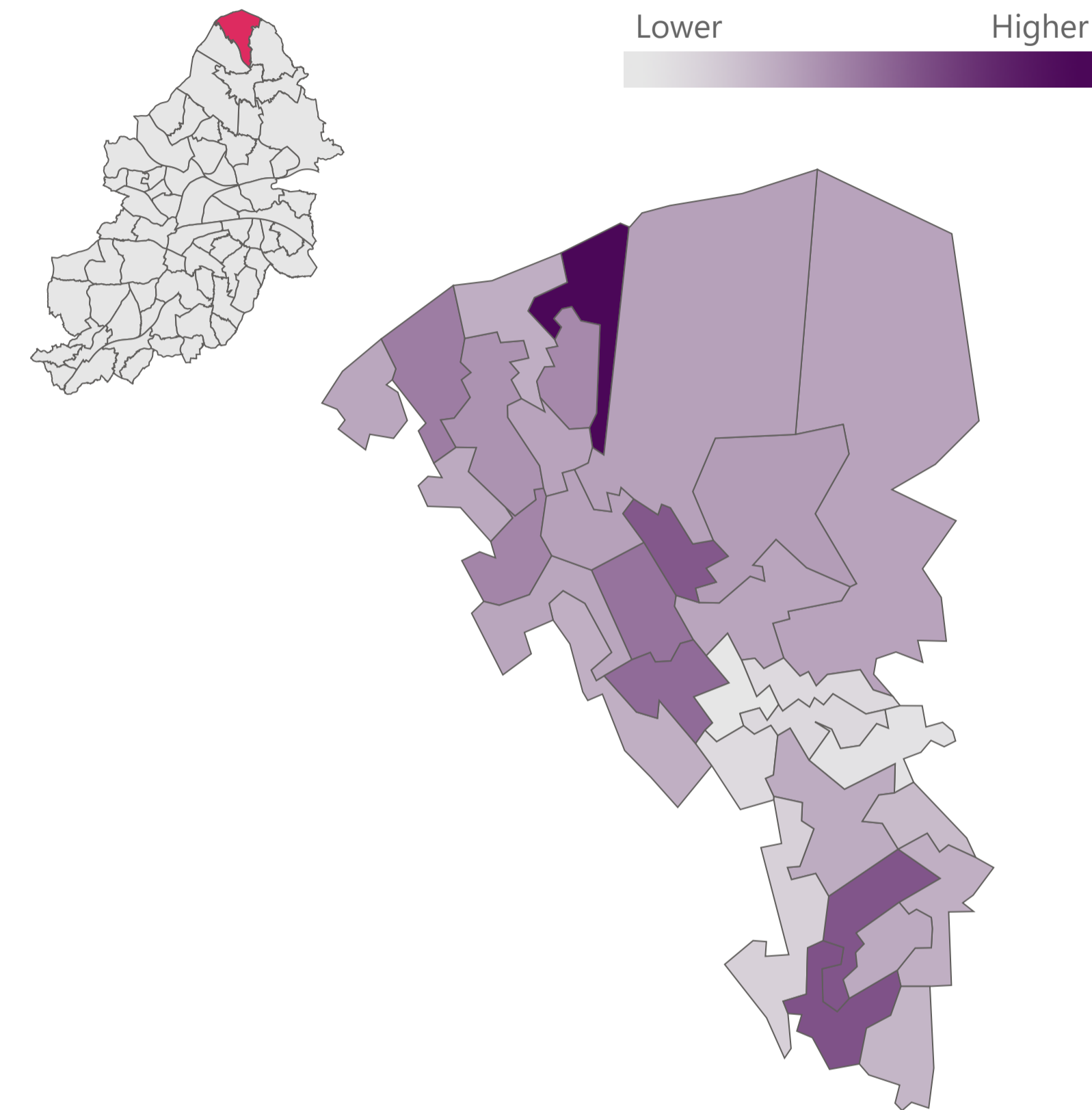
## Birmingham ethnicity as a percentage of the total population

● White   ● Mixed, multiple ethnic groups   ● Asian, Asian British   ● Black, African, Caribbean, Black British   ● Other ethnic group

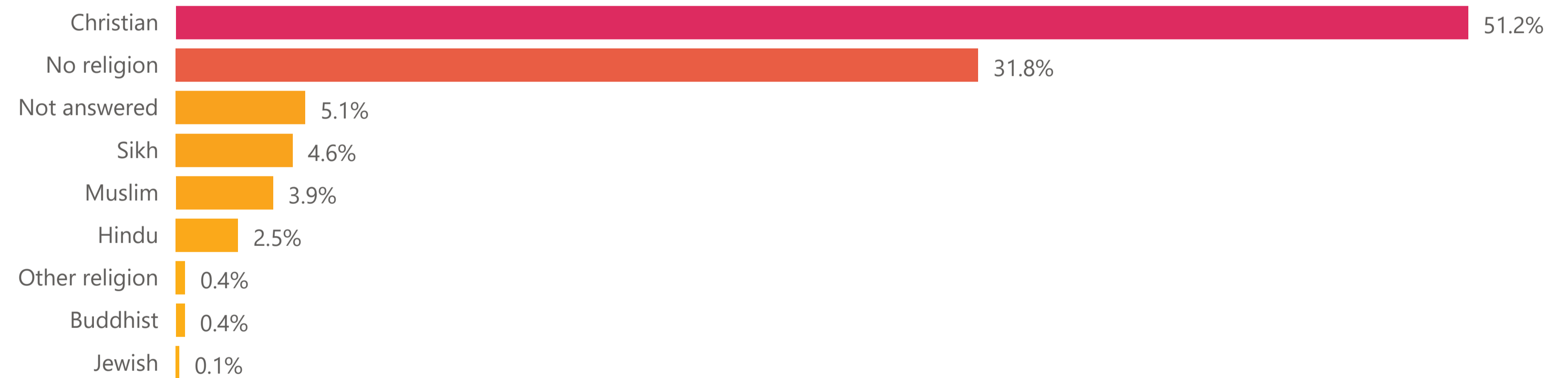| 48.6% | 4.8% | 31.0% | 11.0% | 4.5% |
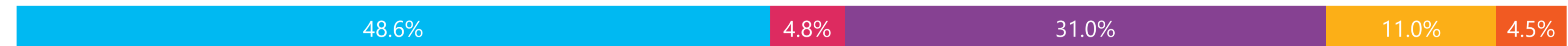
## Area ethnicity as a percentage of the total ward population

● White   ● Mixed, multiple ethnic groups   ● Asian, Asian British   ● Black, African, Caribbean, Black British   ● Other ethnic group

| 81.1% | 11.2% | | |

## Religion

| | |
|---|---|
| Christian | 51.2% |
| No religion | 31.8% |
| Not answered | 5.1% |
| Sikh | 4.6% |
| Muslim | 3.9% |
| Hindu | 2.5% |
| Other religion | 0.4% |
| Buddhist | 0.4% |
| Jewish | 0.1% |

## Data source

TS021 - Ethnic group - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)
Data is updated every **10 years**.

## Key findings

The largest ethnic group in Sutton Mere Green is White, which accounts for 81.1% of the area population.

The largest religion within the area is Christian, which accounts for 51.2% of the ward population. This is followed by No religion, which accounts for 31.8% of the area population.

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 2: DEPRIVATION

Birmingham City Council

BE BOLD BE BIRMINGHAM

*Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)* provides an understanding of relative deprivation in a ward across three different dimensions:
- Overall deprivation,
- Deprivation affecting children, and,
- Deprivation affecting older people.

IMD is a measure of deprivation at a local area level across England.

The overall IMD measure 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.

IMD ranks small areas from most deprived to least deprived and divides them into 10 equal groups (deciles). Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10%, while decile 10 represents the least deprived 10% in England.

At a more local level, IMD scores have been aggregated to calculate ward deprivation rankings. This allows us to shows Birmingham's 69 wards ranked by their aggregate IMD score from 1 the most deprived to 69 the least deprived.

## Map of Birmingham

### Deprivation Decile

Least deprived ▬▬▬▬ Most deprived

## Sutton Mere Green's rank out of 69

Where 1 is most deprived and 69 is the least

0    **66**    69

## Sutton Mere Green's decile score out of 10

Where 1 is 10% Most Deprived Nationally

0    **7**    10

## Data source

Indices of deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.
Data is updated every **4 to 5 years**.
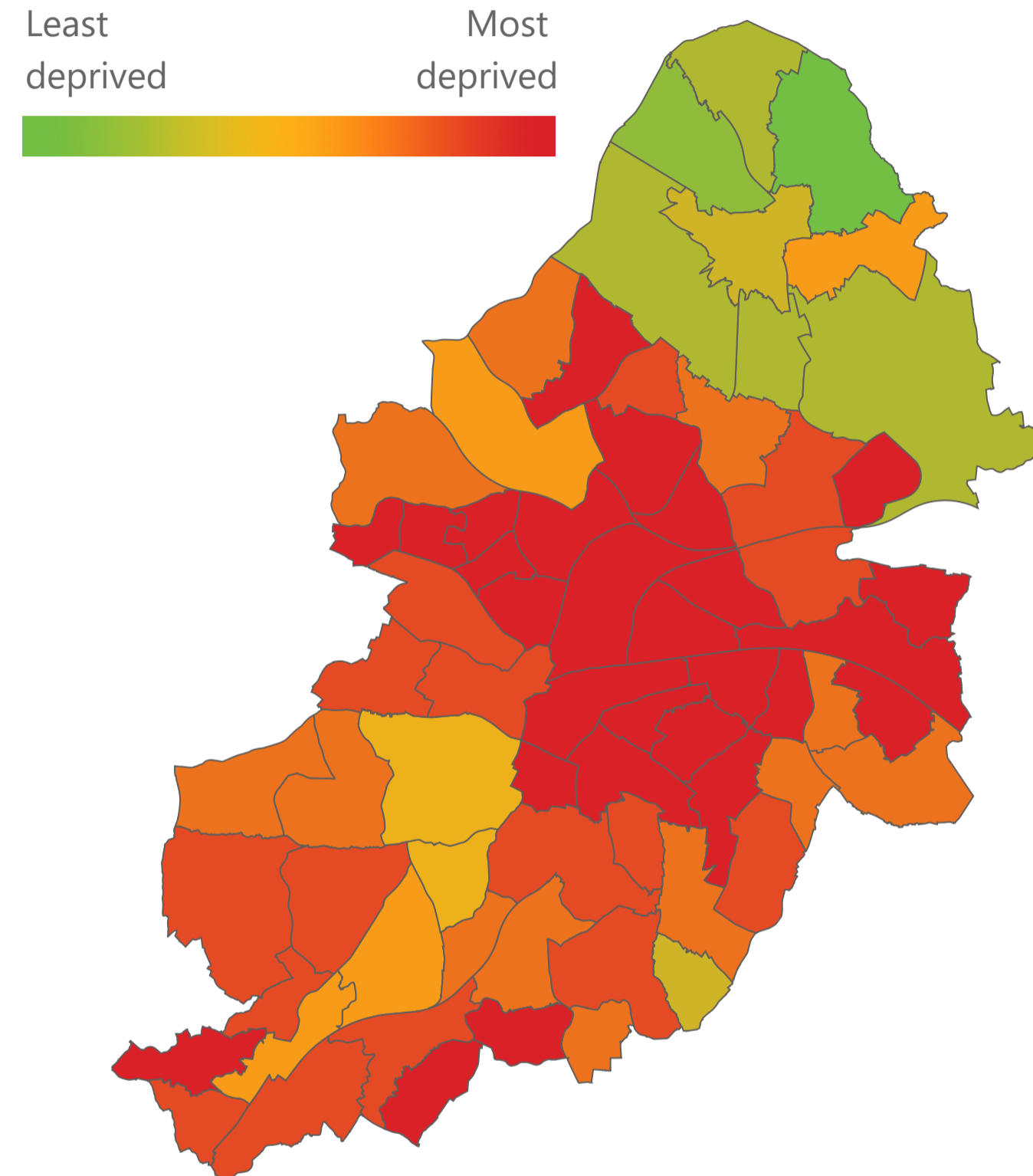
## Key findings

Of the 69 wards, 43 wards are in the top 20% most deprived (deciles 1 and 2) in the country.

The top three most deprived wards in Birmingham are Sparkbrook and Balsall Heath East, Bordesley Green, and Lozells.

*Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)* provides an understanding of relative deprivation in a ward across three different dimensions: overall deprivation, deprivation affecting children, and deprivation affecting older people.

In addition to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation measure, there are two supplementary measures:

- 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.

Both of which are absolute measures, based on the proportion of income deprived households in that area.

## Key findings

The ward with the highest proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families is King's Norton South at 40.9%.
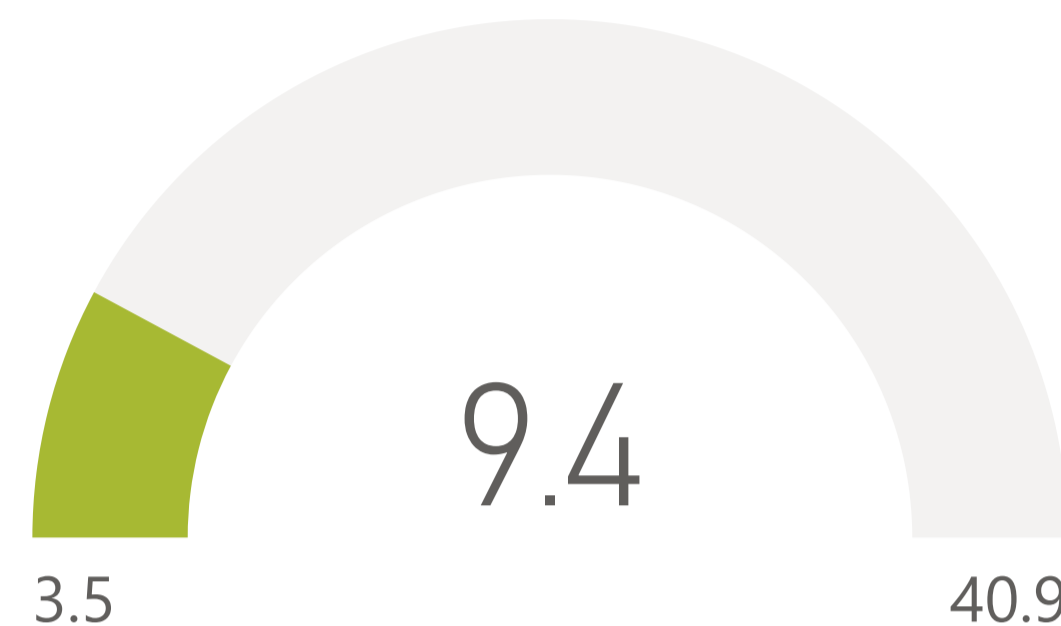
The ward with the highest proportion of those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation is Lozells at 67.5%.

## Data source

Indicies of deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.
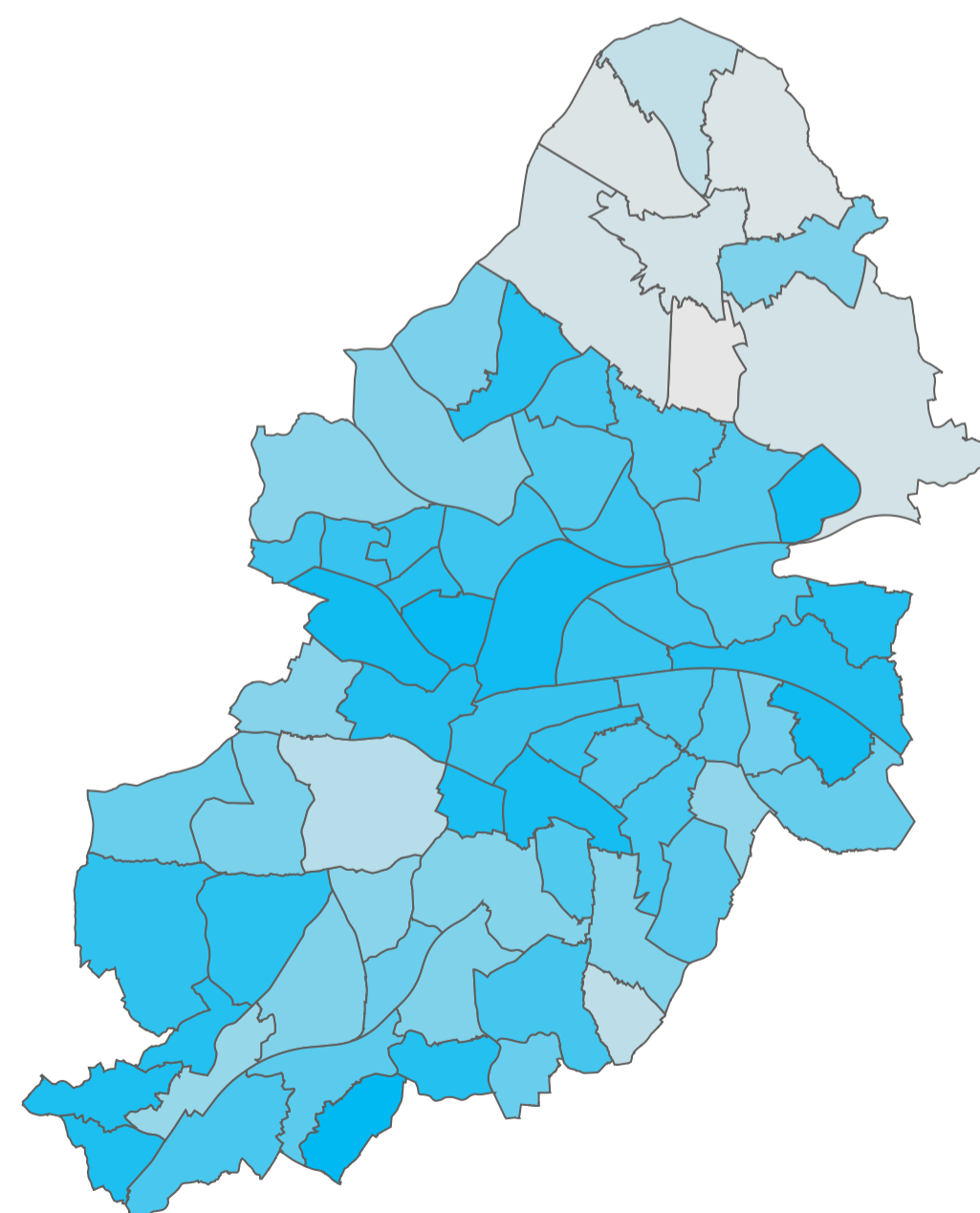Data is updated every **4 to 5 years**.

## Sutton Mere Green's Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) score
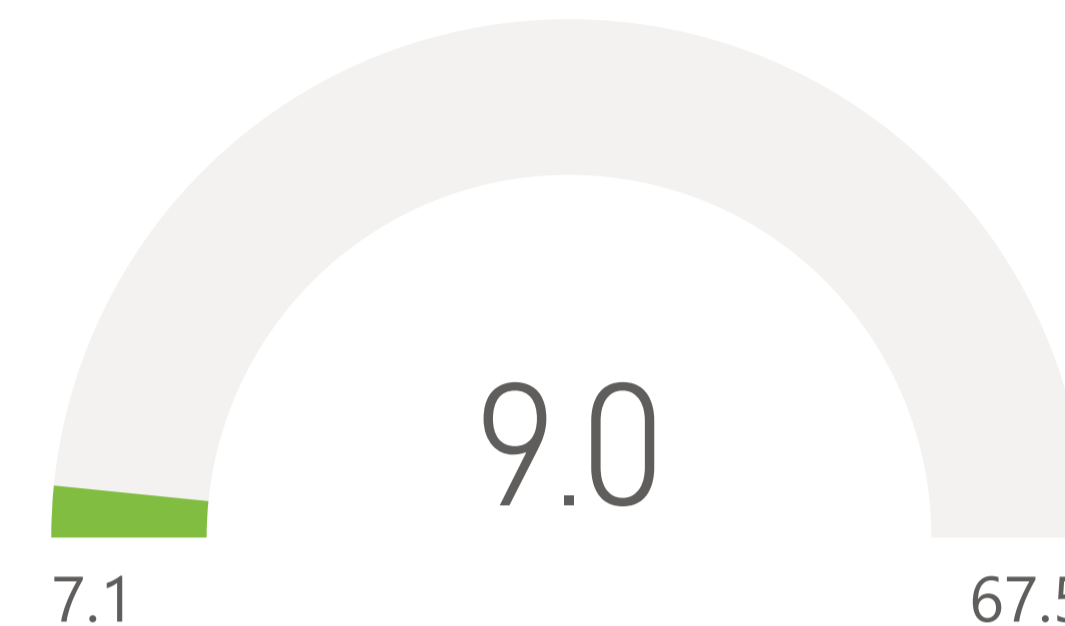
9.4

3.5     40.9

## Map of Birmingham

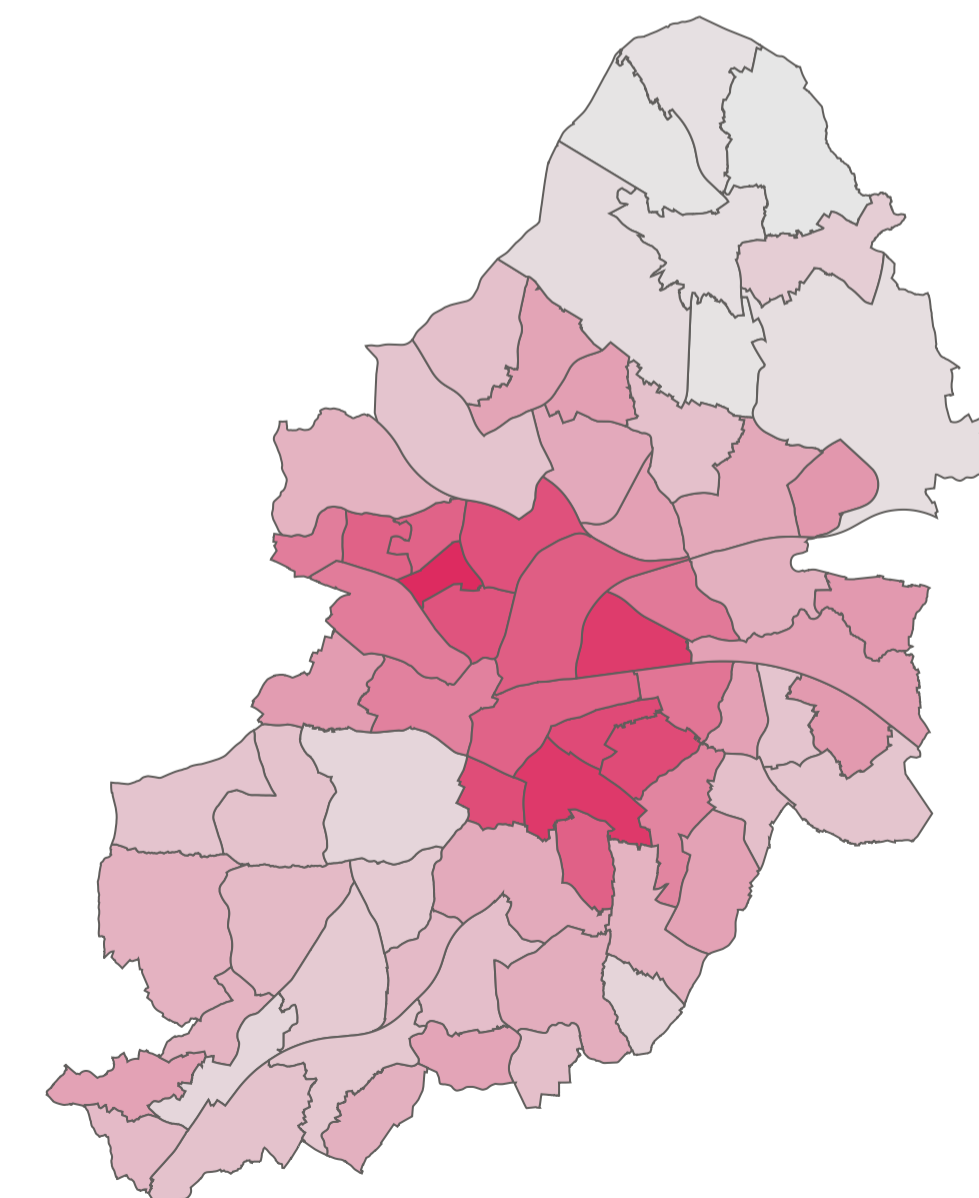IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children)



## Sutton Mere Green's Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) score

9.0

7.1     67.5

## Map of Birmingham

IDAOPI (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People)

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 3:
# COST OF LIVING

# Warm **Welcome** Locations

Sutton Mere Green

20 October 2023
Data Last Updated

Birmingham
City Council
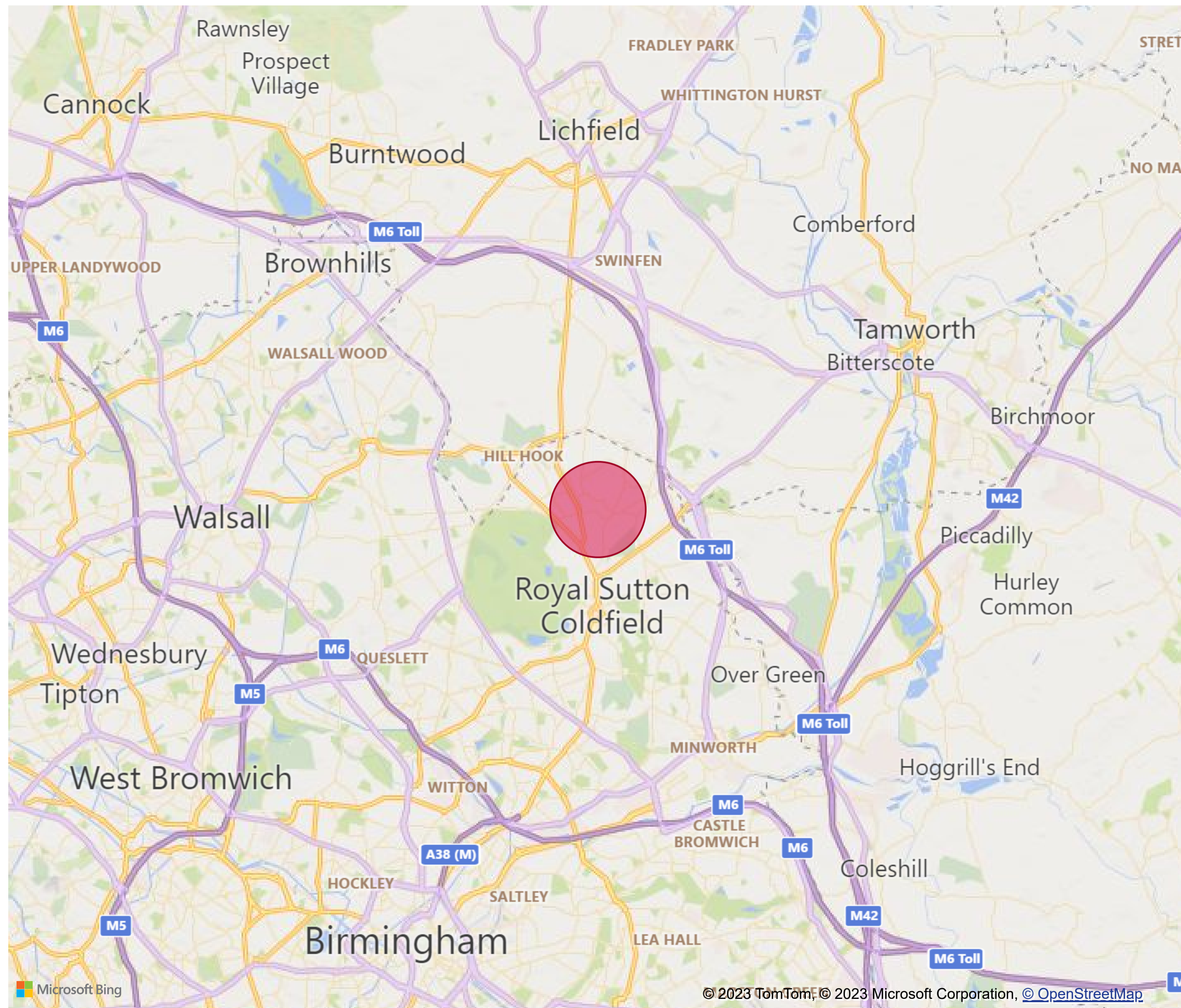
Warm Welcome Spaces are local community groups, voluntary and community sector organisations who have registered their space on the Birmingham City Council's Warm Welcome Directory, accessible through the Birmingham City Council website.

**Warm welcome spaces**

**1**

## Data source

Birmingham City Council warm spaces team
Data is updated **daily**

| Warm Space Name | Postcode |
| --- | --- |
| Ark Community Church | B75 5EH |

# Foodbank Locations

Birmingham City Council
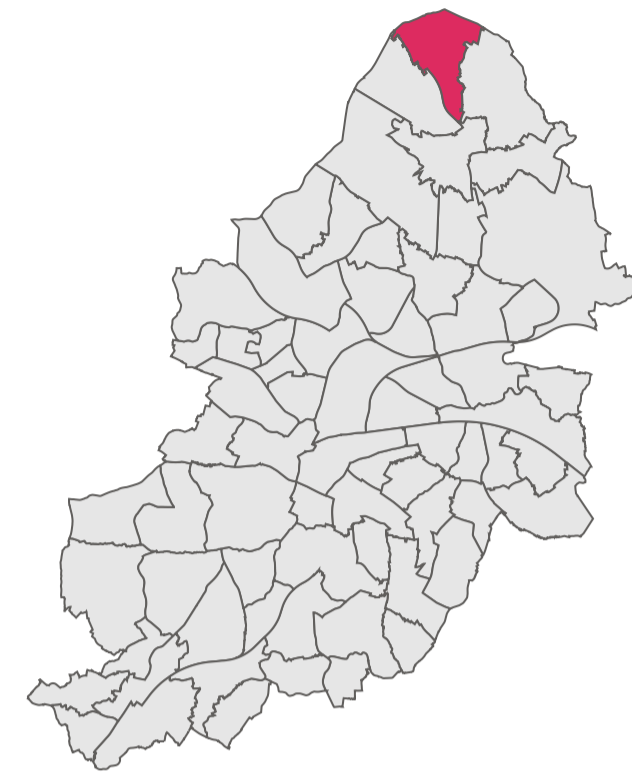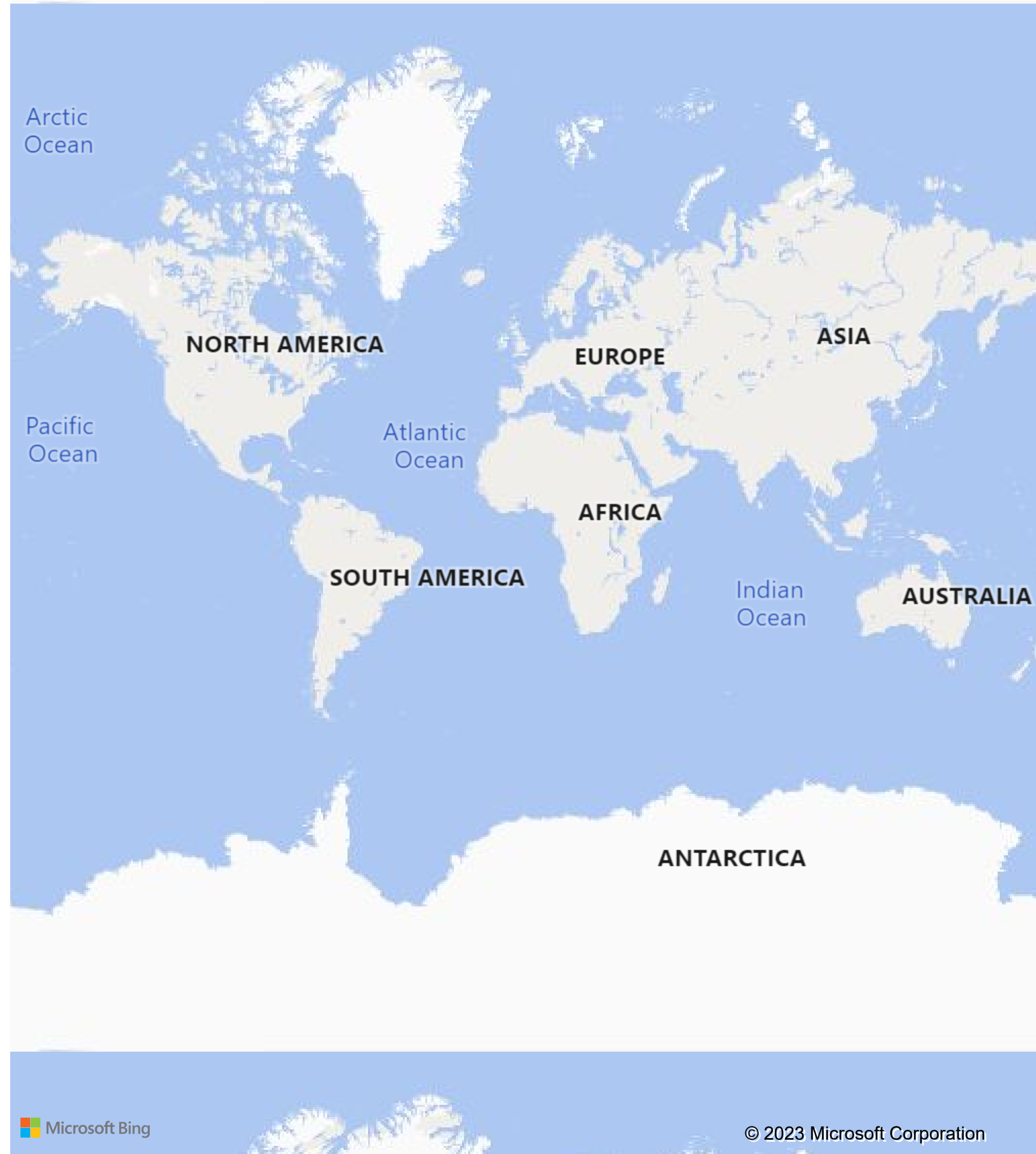
Sutton Mere Green



The cost of living crisis has made it much more difficult for many people in Birmingham to afford food. Listed below are food projects supported by Birmingham City Council Cost of Living grants (winter 2022-2023).

It should be noted, there are many more foodbank options available in the city. These can be accessed using this Google map.

**Foodbanks supported by the council**

**0**

## Data source

Birmingham City Council food provision workstream (Cost of living response)

| Food project | Foodbank /parcels? | Club/pantry/ social supermarket? | Community café? | On street feeding & hot food delivery? | Postcode |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 4: EDUCATION

# Primary School - Key Stage 2 Attainment

Sutton Mere Green ▾

**2022**
Data Last Updated

Birmingham
City Council

Key stage 2 is the final phase of Primary education, at the end of which children are assessed in Reading, Writing, Grammar Punctuation and Spelling, Maths and Science with a combination of tests and teacher assessments. To be regarded as "Secondary Ready" children need to achieve the following:

- Achieve at least the expected standard in the Reading test.
- Be deemed to have achieved at least the expected standard in Writing by Teacher Assessment.
- Achieve at least the expected standard in the Maths test.

This measure is referred to as reaching at least the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths.

## Key findings

For Sutton Mere Green, there are a total of 160 pupils at the end of key stage 2, of which 11.3% are disadvantaged compared to 47.1% for Birmingham overall.

The expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths in the area was 76.9% compared to 57.5% in Birmingham and 58.7% nationally.

## Data source

Birmingham City Council Data and Intelligence team - Children and Families Directorate
Data is updated **annually**.

## Percentage achieving expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths

● Area Percentage  ■ Birmingham Average  ● England Average



| | 2018 | 2019 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| England Average | 64.4 | 64.9 | 58.7 |
| Birmingham Average | 61.1 | 62.1 | 57.5 |
| Area Percentage | 84.8 | 82.2 | 76.9 |

*Data is not available for 2020 and 2021 due to the cancellation of assessments during the pandemic.*

### Birmingham (2022)

Number of pupils
16,503

Percentage of disadvantaged pupils
47.1%

### Area (2022)

Number of pupils
160

Percentage of disadvantaged pupils
11.3%

During key stage 4 most pupils work towards national qualifications - usually GCSEs. The compulsory national curriculum subjects are the 'core' and 'foundation' subjects.

Core subjects are: English, Maths, Science.

Foundation subjects are: Computing, Physical education, Citizenship.

Schools must also offer at least one subject from each of these areas: Arts, Design and Technology, Humanities, Modern Foreign Languages.

"Attainment 8" is a way of measuring how well pupils do across a selection of 8 subjects including English and Maths. Out of the remaining 6 subjects:
- 3 must come from qualifications that count towards the English Baccalaureate (EBacc), like sciences, language and history.
- 3 qualifications can be either GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or technical awards from a list approved by the Department for Education.

Each grade a pupil gets is assigned a point score from 9 (the highest) to 1 (the lowest). Each pupil's Attainment 8 score is calculated by adding up the points for their 8 subjects, with English and maths counted twice.

## Key findings

For Sutton Mere Green in 2022, there are a total of 120 pupils at the end of key stage 4, of which 14.2% of pupils are disadvantaged, compared to 48.9% in Birmingham overall.
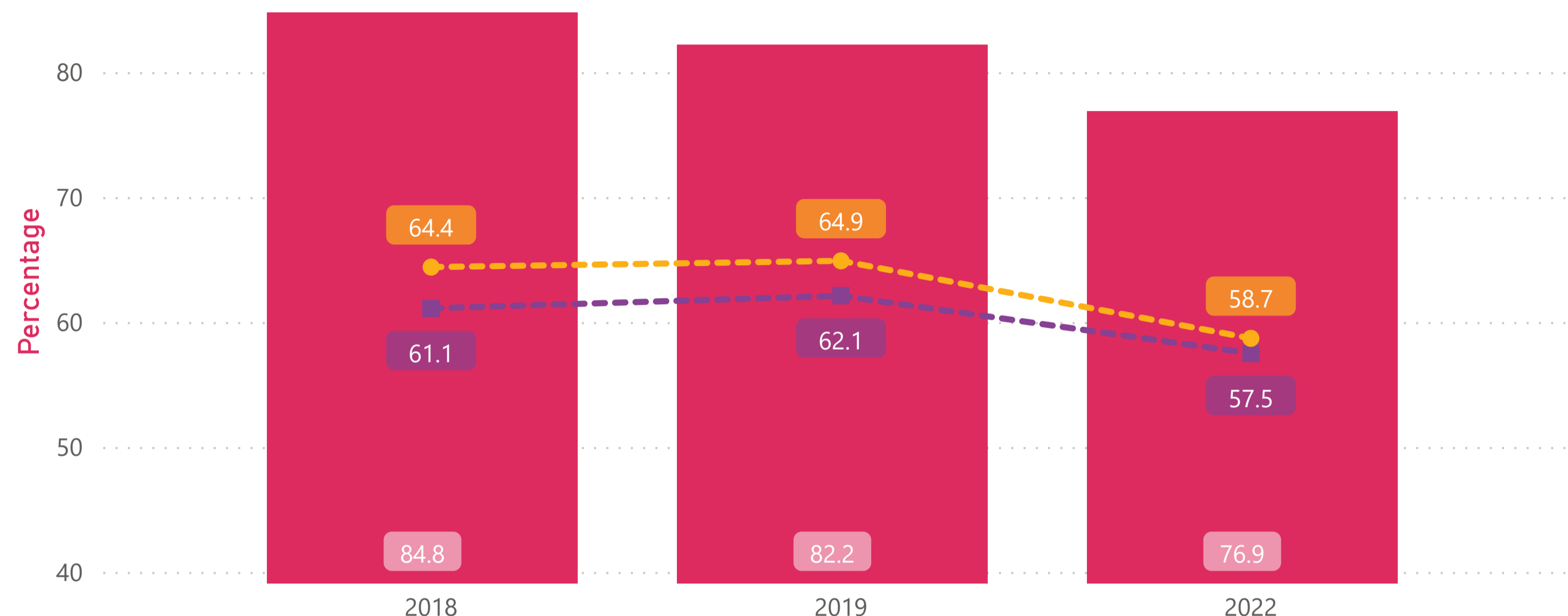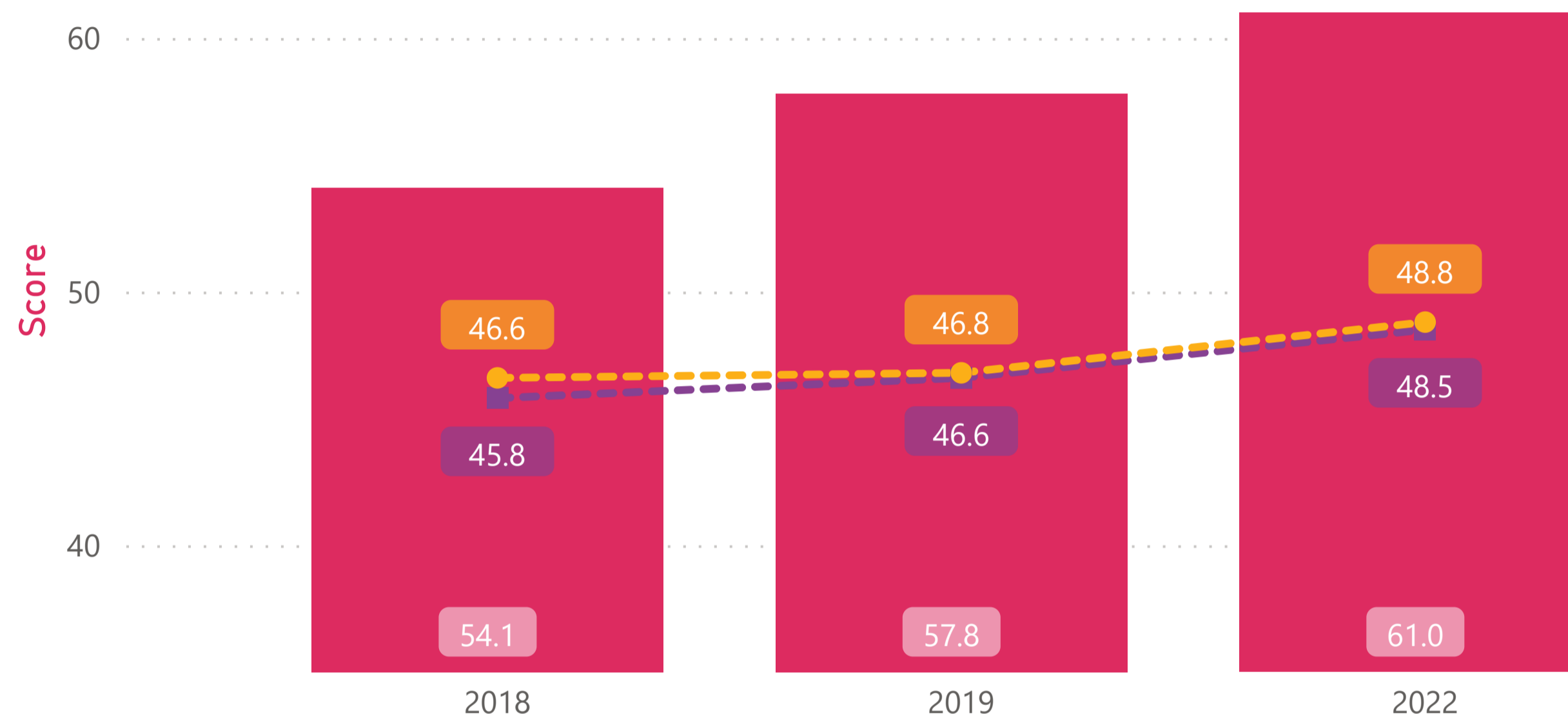
The average Attainment 8 score for the area was 61.0, compared 48.5 in Birmingham and 48.8 Nationally.

## Data source

Birmingham City Council Data and Intelligence team - Children and Families Directorate
Data is updated **annually**.

## Attainment 8

● Area Score　■ Birmingham Average Score　● England Average Score



| | 2018 | 2019 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| England Average Score | 46.6 | 46.8 | 48.8 |
| Birmingham Average Score | 45.8 | 46.6 | 48.5 |
| Area Score | 54.1 | 57.8 | 61.0 |

*Data is not available for 2020 and 2021 due to the cancellation of assessments during the pandemic.*

### Birmingham (2022)
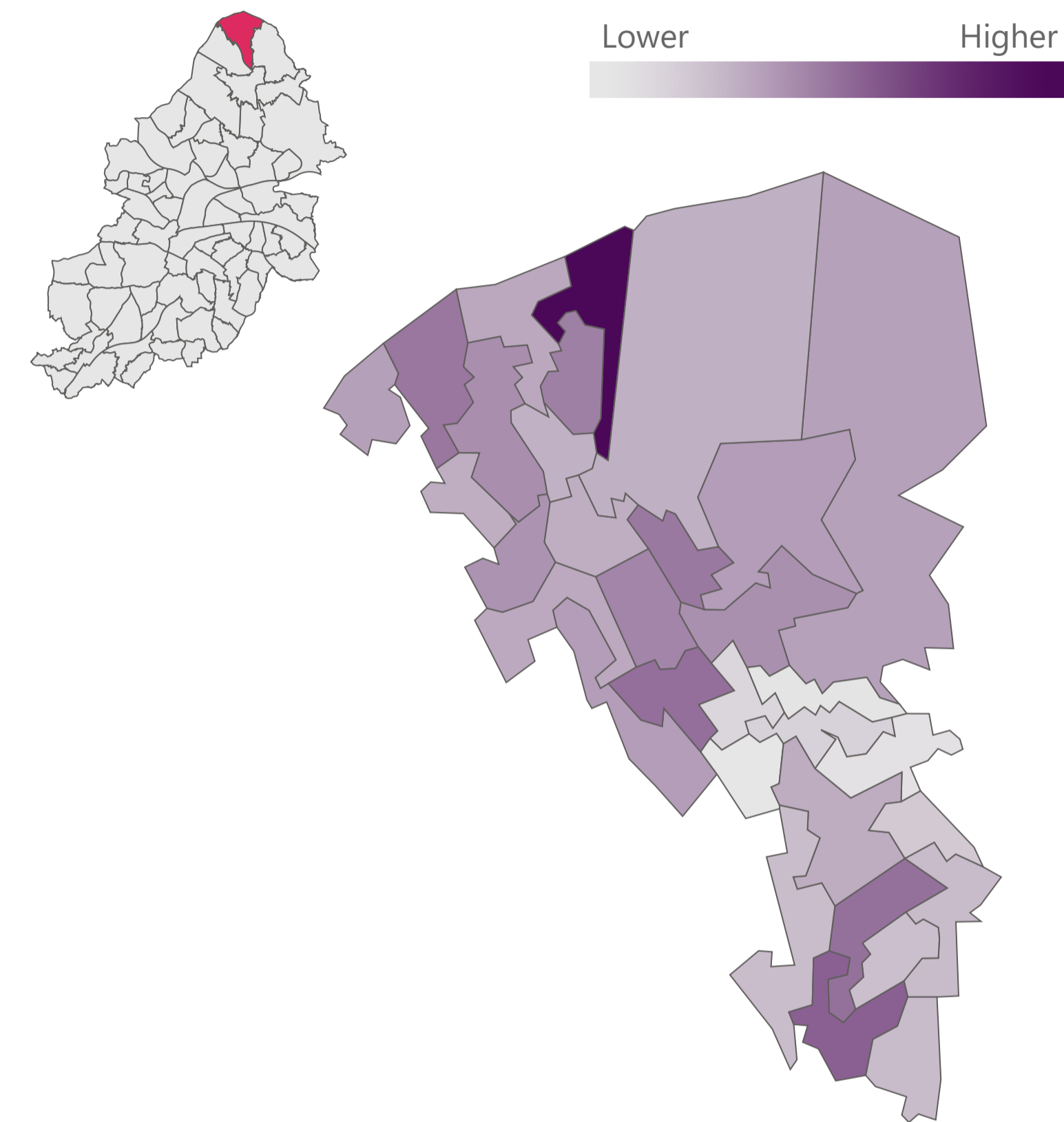
Number of pupils
14,295

Percentage of disadvantaged pupils
48.9%

### Area (2022)

Number of pupils
120

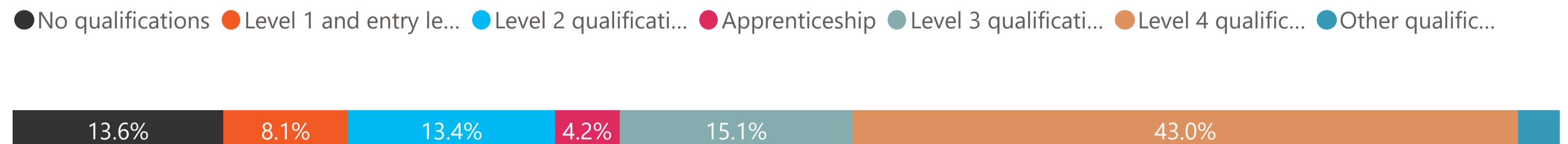Percentage of disadvantaged pupils
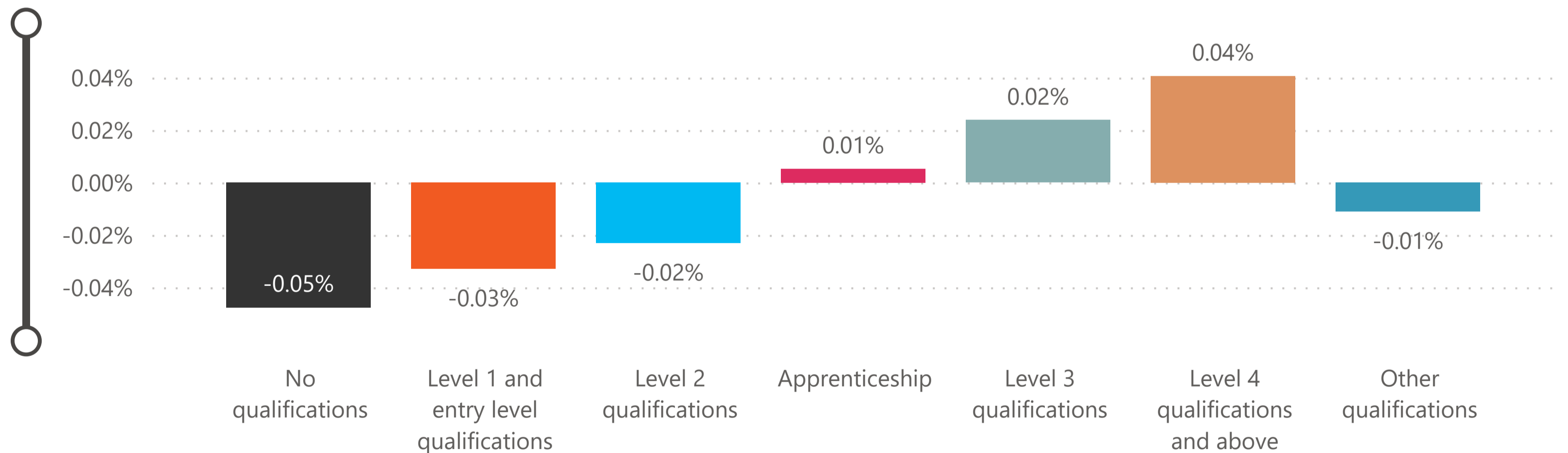14.2%

## Map of the area broken down by output area

Lower　　　Higher

## Birmingham highest level of qualification as a percentage of the total population

● No qualifications ● Level 1 and entry le... ● Level 2 qualificati... ● Apprenticeship ● Level 3 qualificati... ● Level 4 qualific... ● Other qualific...

| 23.9% | 10.1% | 12.5% | | 17.1% | 29.9% | |

## Area highest level of qualification as a percentage of the ward population

● No qualifications ● Level 1 and entry le... ● Level 2 qualificati... ● Apprenticeship ● Level 3 qualificati... ● Level 4 qualific... ● Other qualific...

| 13.6% | 8.1% | 13.4% | 4.2% | 15.1% | 43.0% | |

## Area highest level of qualification change since 2011 Census



| No qualifications | Level 1 and entry level qualifications | Level 2 qualifications | Apprenticeship | Level 3 qualifications | Level 4 qualifications and above | Other qualifications |
| -0.05% | -0.03% | -0.02% | 0.01% | 0.02% | 0.04% | -0.01% |

This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 years and over in England and Wales by their highest level of qualification.

### Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green, the proportion of residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications is 13.6%, a change of -0.05% since 2011. In comparison, 23.9% in Birmingham have no qualifications.

### Data source

TS067 - Highest level of qualification - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)
Data is updated every **10 years**.

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 5: LABOUR MARKET

Birmingham City Council

## Birmingham count (September 2023)

Claimant count

**63,710**

## Area count (September 2023)

Claimant count

**115**

Unemployment Claimant Count measures of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits, such as jobseeker's allowance or universal credit claimants.

Whilst it does not represent all of those that are out of work (as some people who are not working will not be claiming any benefits, it provides a useful indication of unemployment levels and the state of the local labour market.
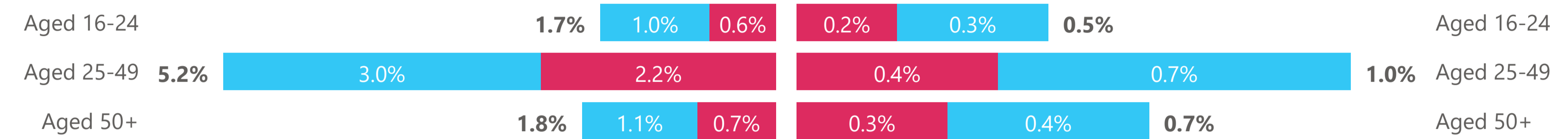
## Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green the total claimant count in September 2023 is 115, an increase of 15 claimants.

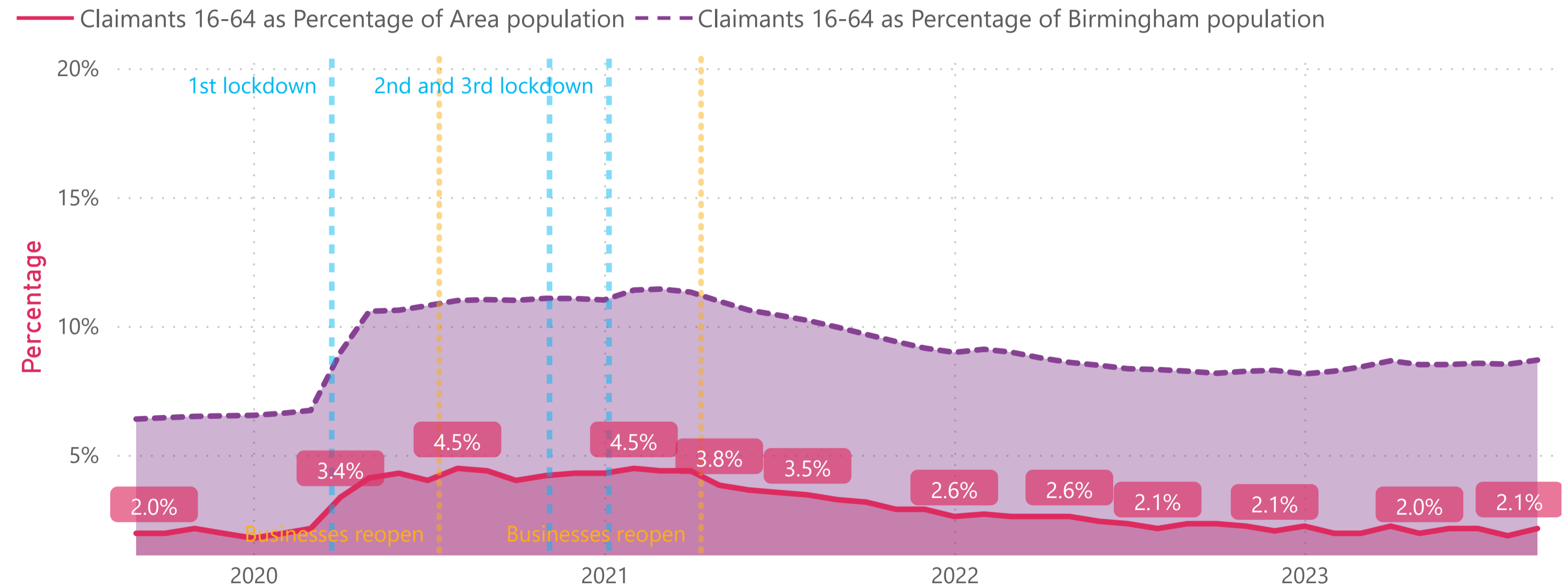The claimant rate in Sutton Mere Green is 2.1% of the working age population, an increase of 0.2%.

This is compared to Birmingham, where the claimant rate is 8.7%, with, an increase of 0.2%.

## Birmingham breakdown of claimants by age and gender (September 2023)

● Female ● Male

| | Female | Male | | | Male | Female | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aged 16-24 | | 1.0% | 0.6% | **1.7%** | 0.2% | 0.3% | **0.5%** | Aged 16-24 |
| Aged 25-49 | **5.2%** 3.0% | | 2.2% | | 0.4% | 0.7% | **1.0%** | Aged 25-49 |
| Aged 50+ | | 1.1% | 0.7% | **1.8%** | 0.3% | 0.4% | **0.7%** | Aged 50+ |

## Area breakdown of claimants by age and gender (September 2023)

## Claimant percentage of working age population

—— Claimants 16-64 as Percentage of Area population    - - - Claimants 16-64 as Percentage of Birmingham population

1st lockdown    2nd and 3rd lockdown

Businesses reopen    Businesses reopen

2.0%    3.4%    4.5%    4.5%    3.8%    3.5%    2.6%    2.6%    2.1%    2.1%    2.0%    2.1%

2020    2021    2022    2023

## Data source

[Claimant count by sex and age - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)](nomisweb.co.uk)

Data is updated **monthly**

## Birmingham count (September 2023)

Claimant count

**12,095**

## Area count (September 2023)

Claimant count

**25**

Youth Unemployment Claimant Count measures the number of young people (age 18-24) claiming unemployment-related benefits. It provides a useful indication of youth unemployment levels and the state of the local labour market.

Youth claimant proportions is calculated as a percentage of the 18-24 population in each area.

## Key findings

The youth (18-24) claimant count in Sutton Mere Green is 25 in September 2023, an increase of 10 claimants.

The youth claimant rate in Sutton Mere Green is 4.0% of the 18-24 years population, an increase of 1.6%.

This is compared to Birmingham, where the youth claimant rate is 8.6%, with, an increase of 0.2%.

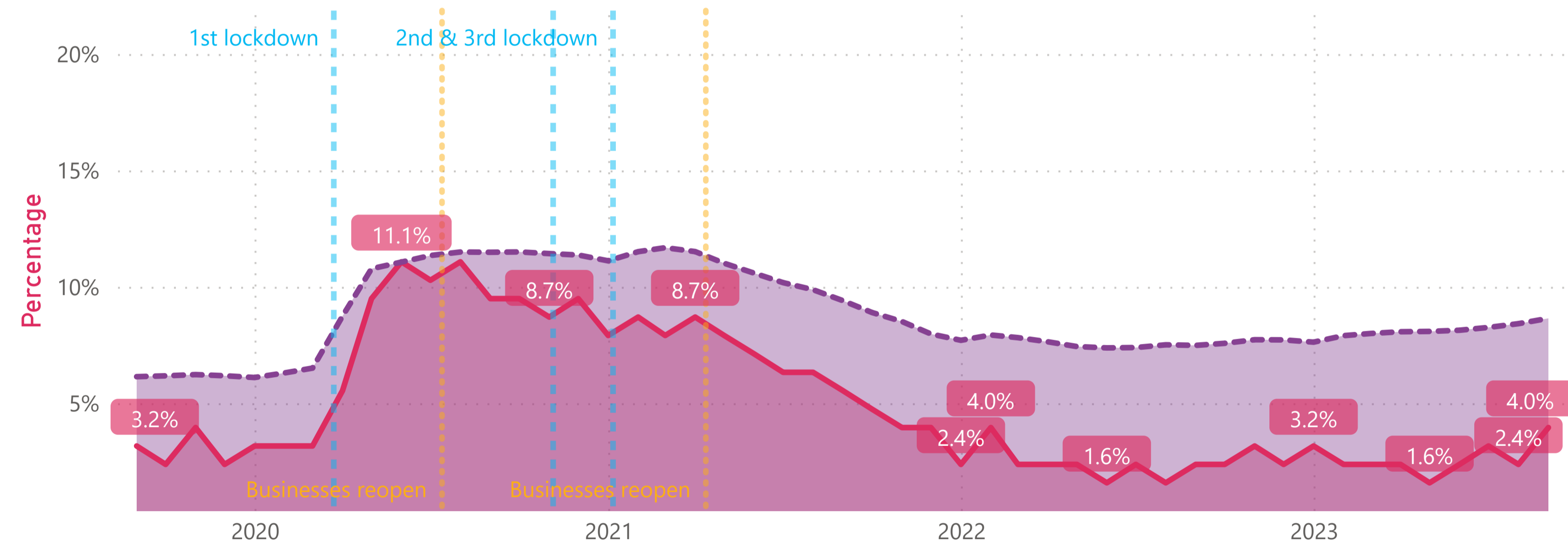## Birmingham breakdown of claimants by age and gender (September 2023)

● Female  ● Male

3.3%

5.4%

## Area breakdown of claimants by age and gender (September 2023)

1.6%

2.4%

## Claimant percentage of young working population

—— Claimants 18-24 as Percentage of Area population　- - - Claimants 18-24 as Percentage of Birmingham population

1st lockdown

2nd & 3rd lockdown

20%

15%

11.1%

10%

8.7%　8.7%

Percentage

5%

3.2%

Businesses reopen　Businesses reopen

4.0%

2.4%　1.6%　3.2%　1.6%　2.4%　4.0%

2020　2021　2022　2023

## Data source

[Claimant count by sex and age - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)](nomisweb.co.uk)
Data is updated **monthly**

# Universal Credit Recipients

Sutton Mere Green

**Birmingham City Council**

Universal Credit is a means-tested payment that replaces and combines six benefits for working-age households with a low income. These being:
- Child Tax Credit
- Housing Benefit
- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Working Tax Credit

It is a monthly payment that helps with living costs and is based on the claimant's circumstances, such as earnings, household income, housing costs, and health condition or disability.
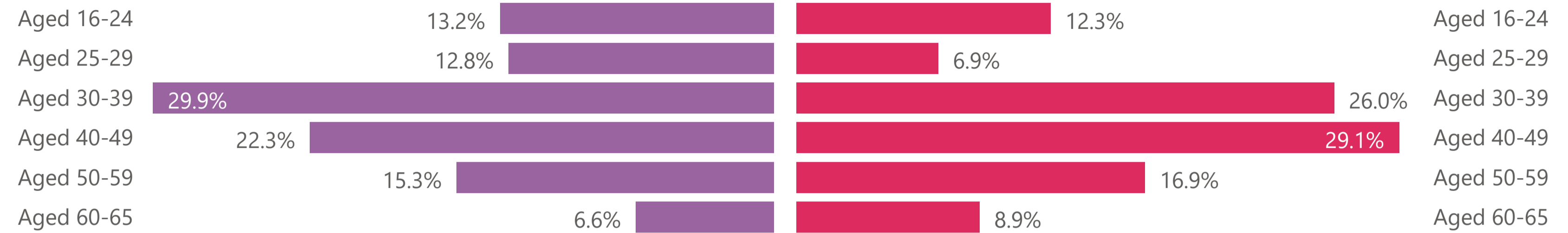
## Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green, there are 350 people on Universal credit as of September 2023, a increase of 11 recipients.

This is compared to Birmingham average of 2,496, with an average increase of 33 recipients across all wards.
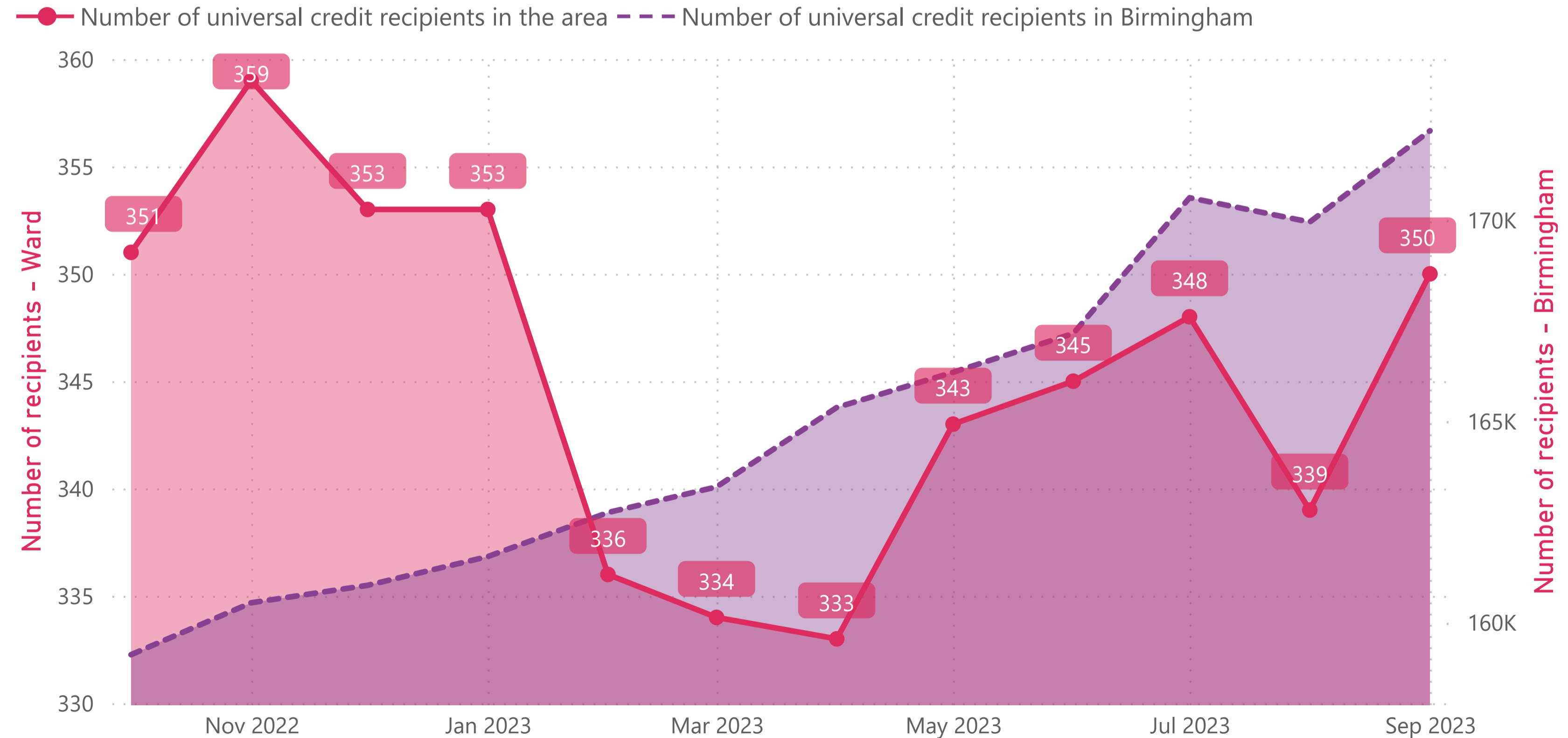
## Data source

LG Inform+
Data is updated **monthly**

### Birmingham breakdown of recipients by age (September 2023)

| Age | Birmingham % |
|---|---|
| Aged 16-24 | 13.2% |
| Aged 25-29 | 12.8% |
| Aged 30-39 | 29.9% |
| Aged 40-49 | 22.3% |
| Aged 50-59 | 15.3% |
| Aged 60-65 | 6.6% |

### Area breakdown of claimants by age (September 2023)

| Age | Area % |
|---|---|
| Aged 16-24 | 12.3% |
| Aged 25-29 | 6.9% |
| Aged 30-39 | 26.0% |
| Aged 40-49 | 29.1% |
| Aged 50-59 | 16.9% |
| Aged 60-65 | 8.9% |

### Number of recipients by month compared to Birmingham average

— Number of universal credit recipients in the area
-- Number of universal credit recipients in Birmingham



Ward recipients: 351, 359, 353, 353, 336, 334, 333, 343, 345, 348, 339, 350

# Universal Credit by Employment Status

Sutton Mere Green

Birmingham City Council

Universal Credit can be claimed by people who are either in or out of employment.

An individual on Universal Credit at the count date will be recorded as in employment if they have employment earnings within the Universal Credit assessment period which spans the count date. They may not be in employment precisely on the count date.

Employment for this measure is defined as being employed as an employee. It does not include self-employment.

The employment indicator for claimants can take the following values:
• In employment
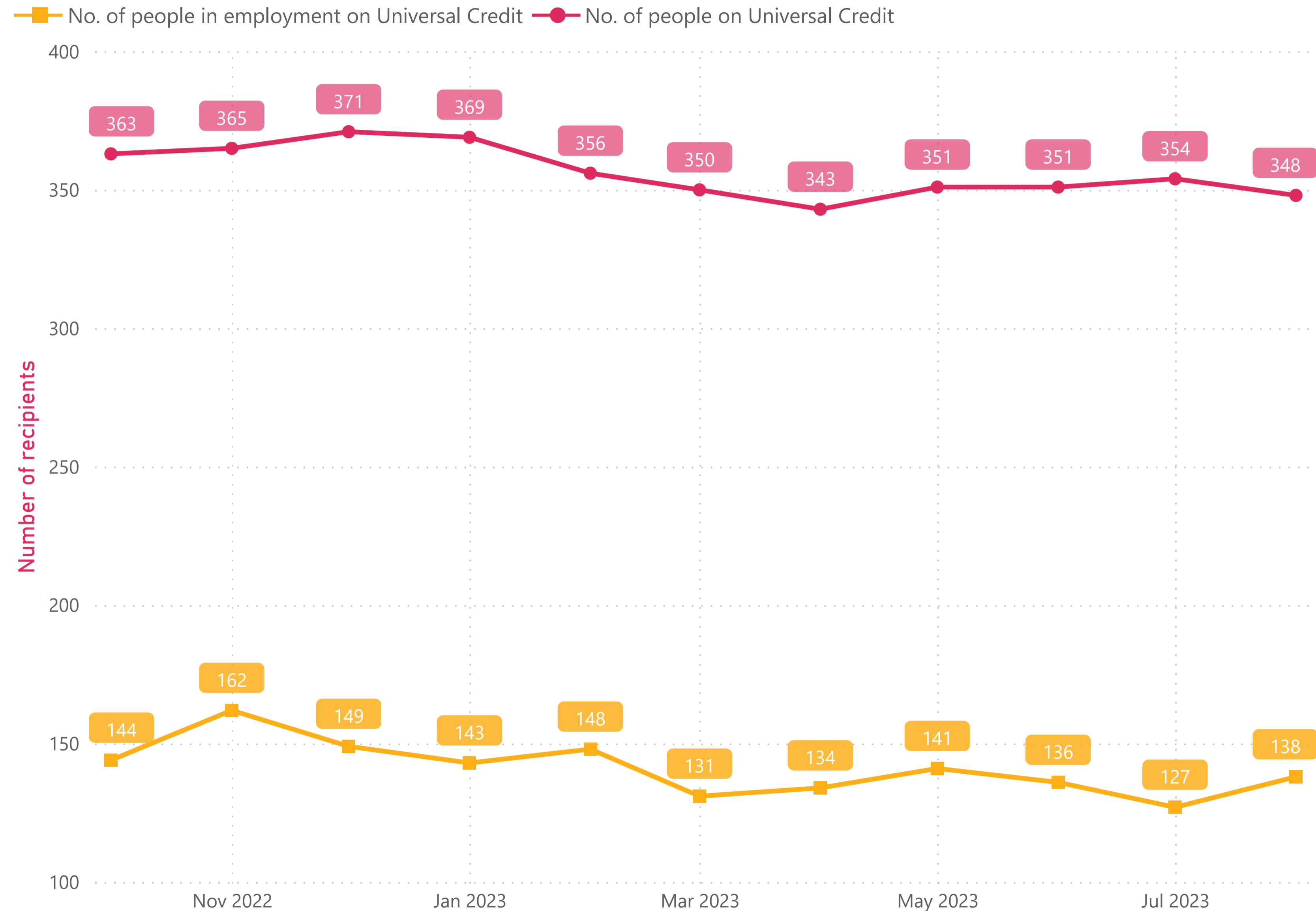• Not in employment
• Not available

## Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green, there are 138 people on Universal Credit in employment as of August 2023, an increase of 11 on the previous month.

The **blue trend line** indicates the direction of travel.

## Data source

LG Inform+
Data is updated **monthly**

### Number of universal credit recipients by employment status including the blue trend line

No. of people in employment on Universal Credit — No. of people on Universal Credit

**No. of people on Universal Credit:** 363, 365, 371, 369, 356, 350, 343, 351, 351, 354, 348

**No. of people in employment on Universal Credit:** 144, 162, 149, 143, 148, 131, 134, 141, 136, 127, 138

Y-axis: Number of recipients (100–400)

X-axis: Nov 2022, Jan 2023, Mar 2023, May 2023, Jul 2023

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 6: HEALTH AND WELLBEING

BE BOLD BE BIRMINGHAM

# General Health

## Map of the area broken down by output area

Lower　　　　Higher
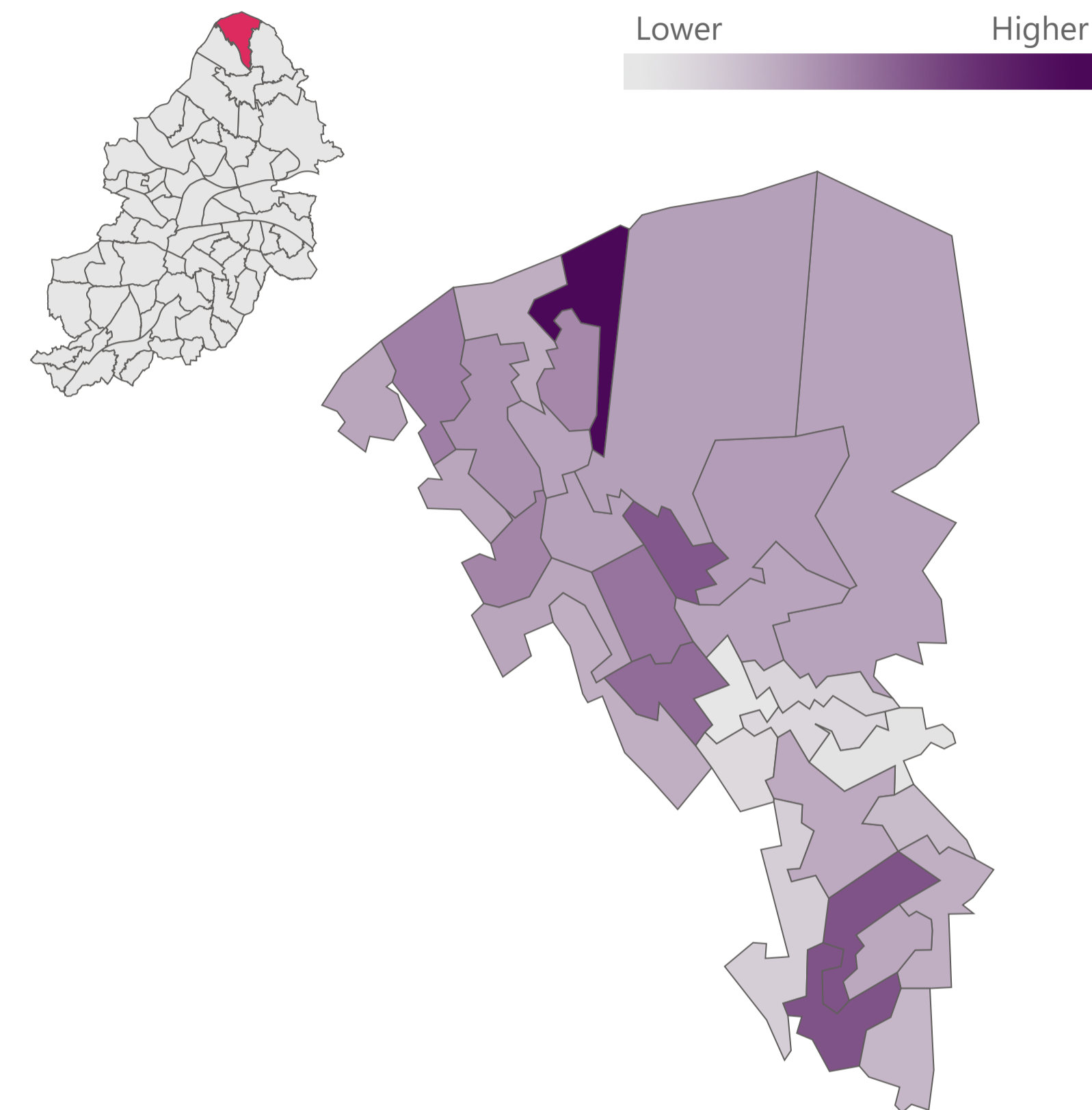


## Birmingham general health as a percentage of the ward population

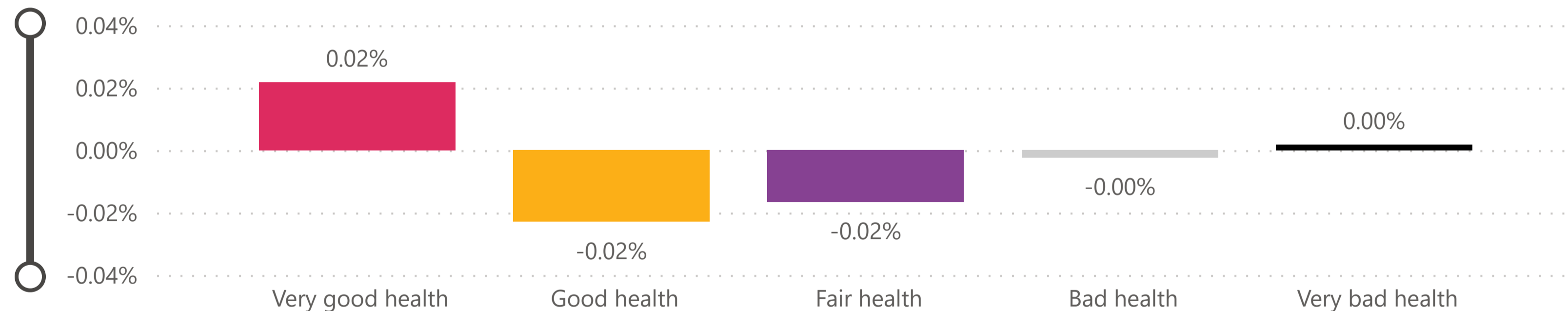● Very good health　● Good health　● Fair health　● Bad health　● Very bad health

| 47.6% | 33.3% | 13.2% | 4.5% | |

## Area general health as a percentage of the ward population

● Very good health　● Good health　● Fair health　● Bad health　● Very bad health

| 52.0% | 32.1% | 11.5% | | |

## Area general health change since 2011 Census



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very good health | Good health | Fair health | Bad health | Very bad health |
| 0.02% | -0.02% | -0.02% | -0.00% | 0.00% |

In Census 2021, respondents were asked to assess their general health on a five-point scale from "*Very good*" to "*Very bad*". Census 2021 was conducted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This may have influenced how people perceive and rate their health.

### Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green, 52.0% are in very good health, a 0.02% change on 2011.

In comparison, in Birmingham 47.6% are in very good health, a 2.03% change on 2011.

### Data source

TS037 - General health - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)
Data is updated every **10 years**.

## Birmingham

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 81.9 | 77.3 |

## England

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 83.2 | 79.5 |

## Area

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 85.7 | 82.9 |

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 at birth is defined as how long, on average, a newborn can expect to live, if current death rates do not change.

Life expectancy in Birmingham is lower than the national average for men and women.

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.

## Key findings

In the 2016 - 20 period, Sutton Mere Green's life expectancy at birth for females is 85.7 years and for males is 82.9 years. This is better when compared to the England average.

In comparison, Birmingham's life expectancy at birth for females is 81.9 years and for males is 77.3 years.
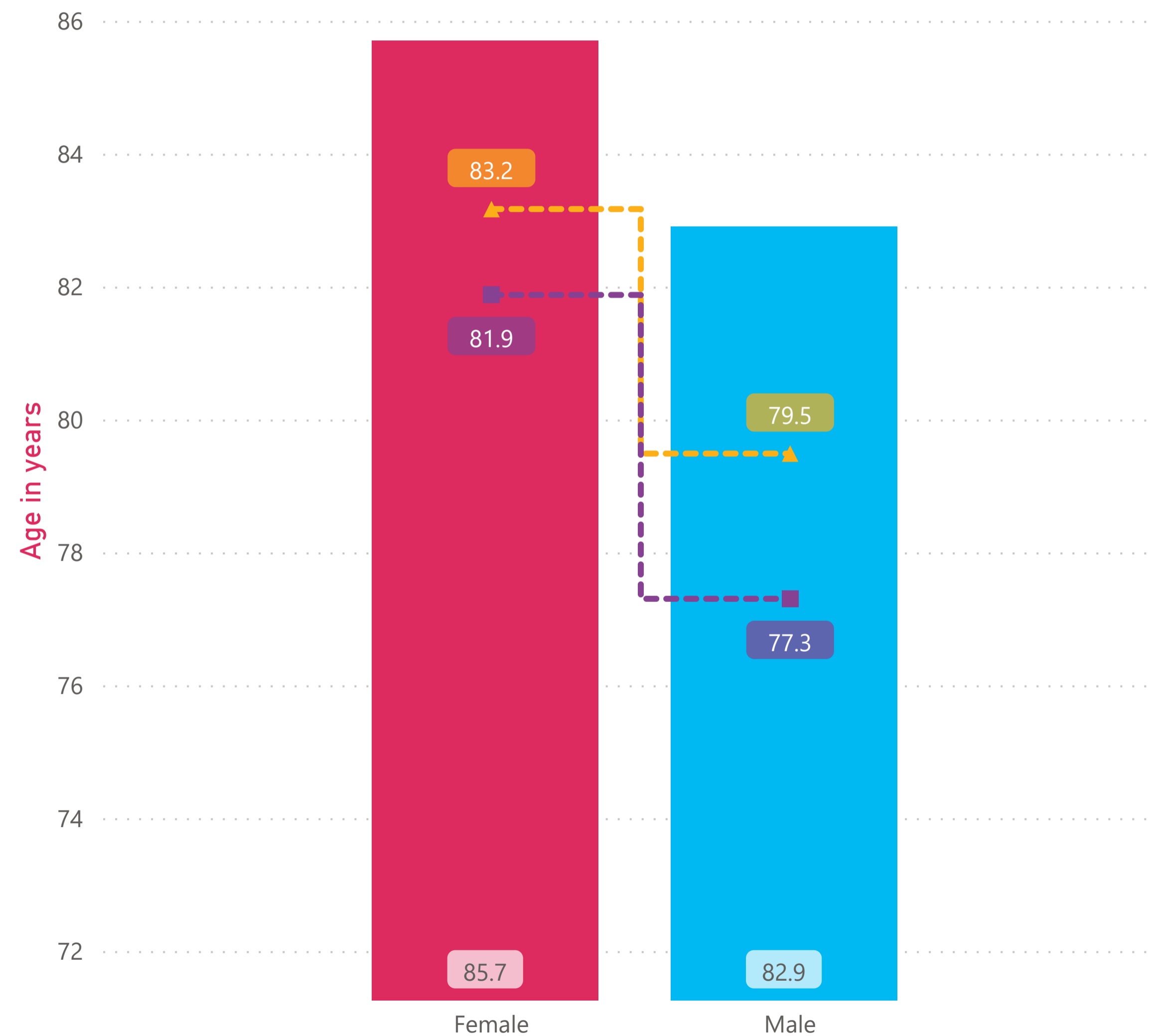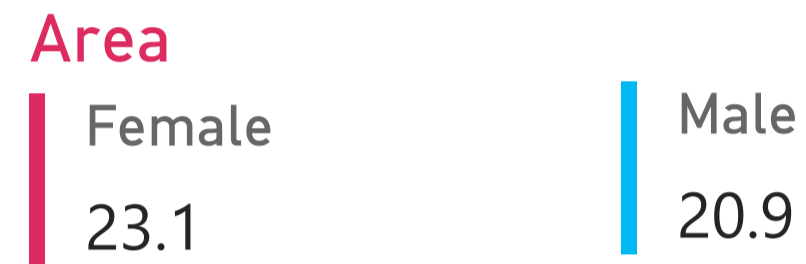
## Data source

Local Health - Small Area Public Health Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Data is updated **annually**

**Time period**

# 2016 - 20

When compared to the England average

## Better

## Life expectancy at birth comparison

- England Average
- Birmingham Average



Age in years

| | Female | Male |
|---|--------|------|
| | 83.2 | 79.5 |
| | 81.9 | 77.3 |
| | 85.7 | 82.9 |

# Life Expectancy above Aged 65

Sutton Mere Green ⌄

**2016 to 2020**
Latest Time Period

Birmingham
City Council

## Birmingham

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 20.7 | 17.7 |

## England

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 21.2 | 18.8 |

## Area

| Female | Male |
|--------|------|
| 23.1 | 20.9 |

Time period

## 2016 to 2020

When compared to the England average

## Similar

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 at age 65 years old is defined as the average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, if age-specific mortality levels remain constant.

## Key findings

In 2016 to 2020, Sutton Mere Green's average life expectancy above 65 for females is 23.1 years and for males is 20.9 years.
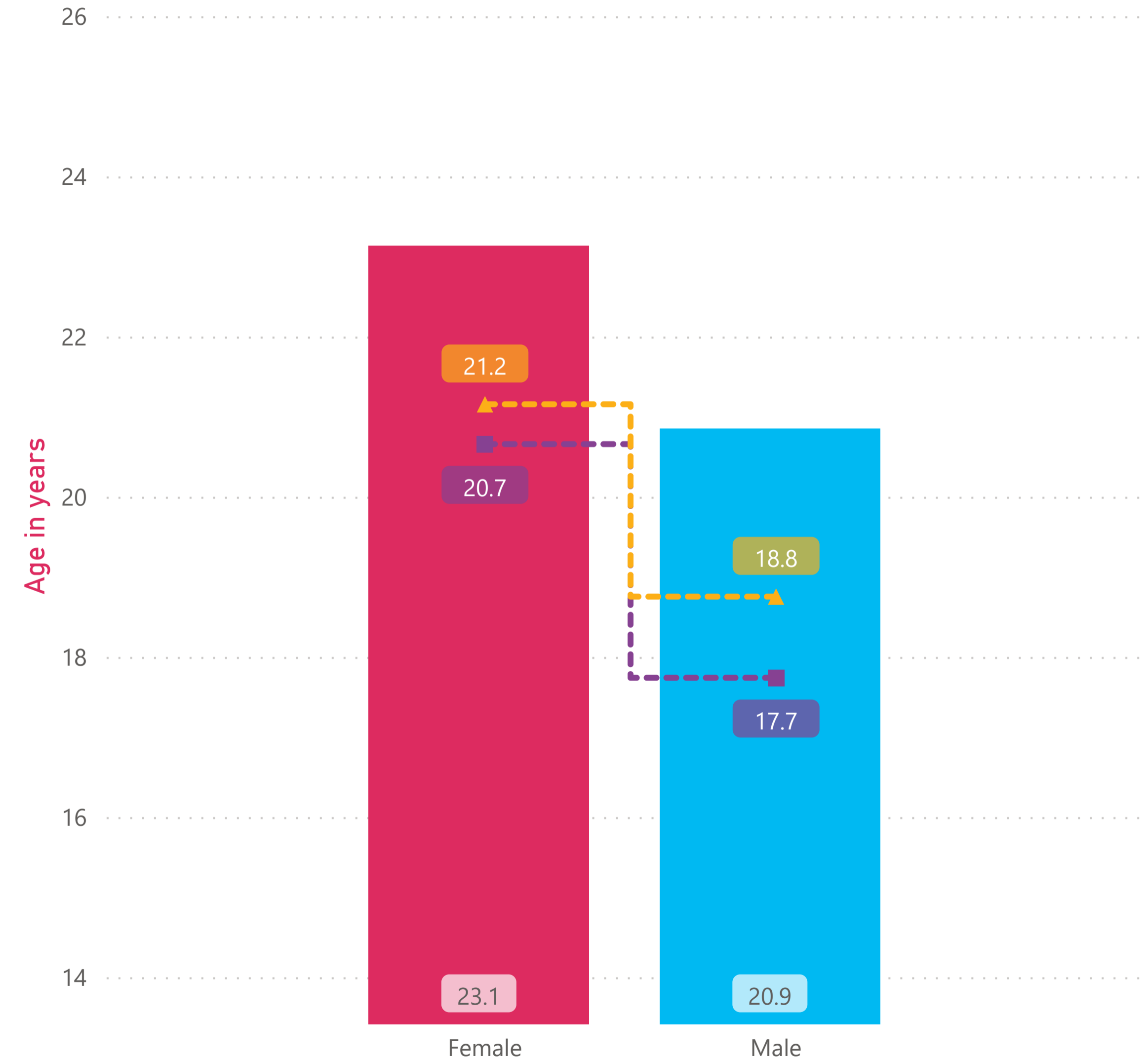
In comparison, Birmingham's average life expectancy above 65 for females is 20.7 years and for males is 17.7 years.

## Data source

Birmingham City Council Public Health Knowledge team
Data is updated **annually**

### Life expectancy at 65+ comparison

- ▲ England Average — ■ Birmingham Average

This measure allows comparison of the number of deaths from stroke for each ward and the England average. Mortality is a direct measure of health care need indicating the overall stroke burden on the population and reflecting both the incidence of disease and the ability to treat it.

These statistics were calculated using a standardised mortality ratio (SMR). The SMR describes whether a specific population (e.g., patients in a certain hospital) are more, less, or equally as likely to die than a standard population (e.g., patients in all hospitals across the UK).

SMR = number of observed deaths/numbers of expected deaths. This is what SMR values mean:
• Less than 100 indicates fewer than expected deaths
• Equals 100 indicates observed deaths equals expected deaths
• More than 100 indicates there were excess deaths

## Key findings

In the 2016 - 20 period, Sutton Mere Green mortality ratio for deaths from strokes is 49.7. This is better than England.
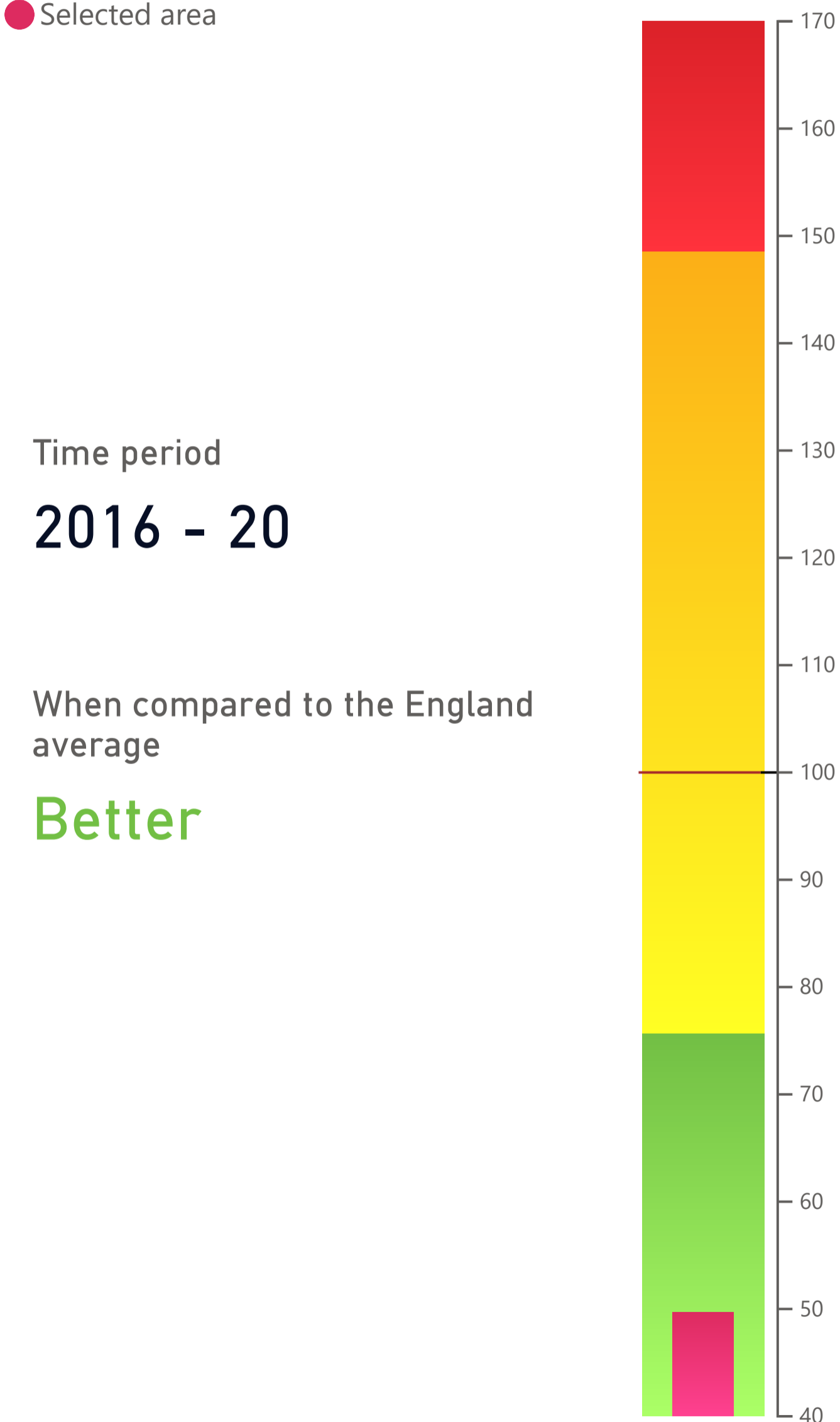
In comparison, the lowest mortality ratio for stroke deaths in a Birmingham ward is 49.7 and the highest ratio is 165.3.

## Data source

Local Health - Small Area Public Health Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

### Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio per 100

● Selected area

Time period

## 2016 - 20

When compared to the England average

## Better

All primary school children are weighed and measured as part of the National Childhood Measurement Programme (NCMP). The programme allows us to understand the potential future health needs of our population.

Tackling obesity is one of the greatest long-term health challenges currently faced in England, with 1 in 3 children leaving primary school are overweight or living with obesity with 1 in 5 living with obesity.

Obesity prevalence is highest amongst the most deprived groups in society. Children resident in the most deprived parts of the country are more than twice as likely to be living with obesity than those in the least deprived areas.

Obesity is associated with reduced life expectancy and a range of health conditions including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, liver and respiratory disease and cancer. Obesity can also have an impact on mental health.

Tackling and preventing obesity is a high priority for the Government.

## Key findings

In the 2019/20 - 21/22 period, Sutton Mere Green, the proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese is 15.0% and the proportion classified as obese (including severe obesity) is 6.7%. This is better for overweight or obese and similar for obese or severely obese categories  when compared to the England average.
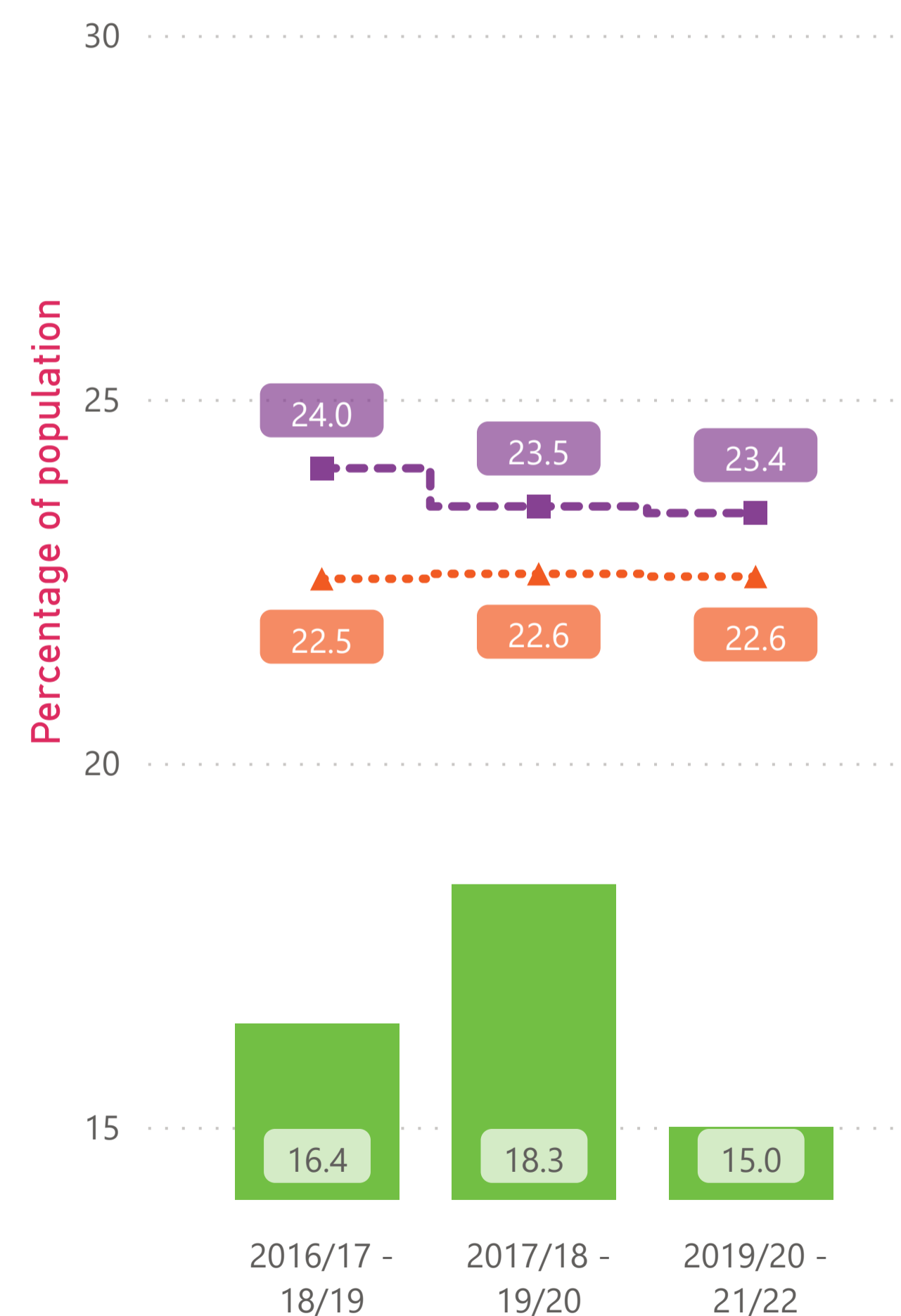
In comparison, the proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese is 23.4% and the proportion classified as obese (including severe obesity) is 11.6% in Birmingham.

## Data source

Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

## Percentage of overweight children (including obese)

**Compared to England average** ● Better ● Similar

Percentage of population

| | 2016/17 - 18/19 | 2017/18 - 19/20 | 2019/20 - 21/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Average | 24.0 | 23.5 | 23.4 |
| England Average | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.6 |
| Sutton Mere Green | 16.4 | 18.3 | 15.0 |

## Percentage of obese children (including severe obesity)

— ▲ — England Average — ■ — Birmingham Average

| | 2016/17 - 18/19 | 2017/18 - 19/20 | 2019/20 - 21/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Average | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| England Average | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Sutton Mere Green | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
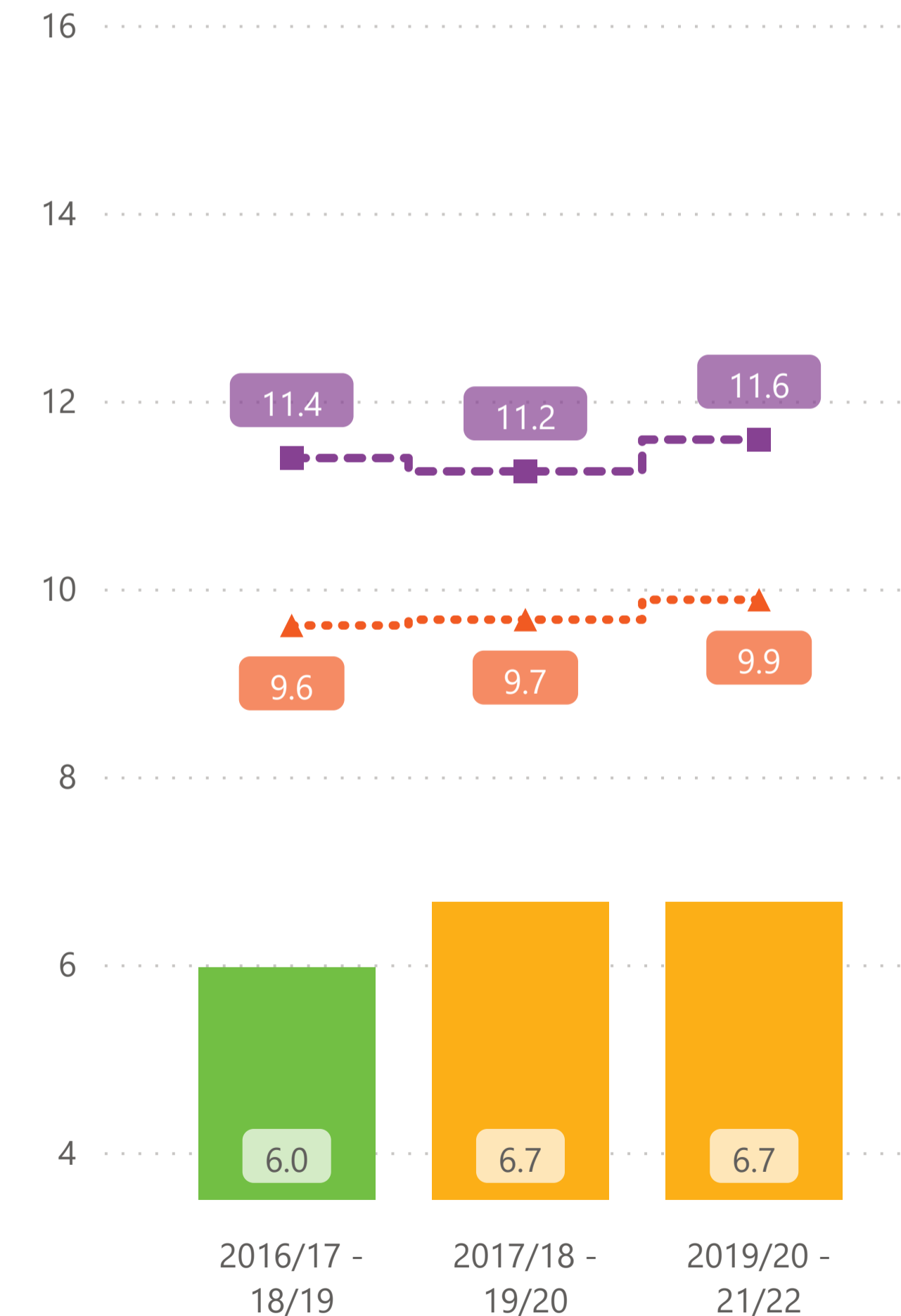
All primary school children are weighed and measured as part of the National Childhood Measurement Programme (NCMP). The programme allows us to understand the potential future health needs of our population.

Proportion of children aged 10-11 years classified as overweight or obese, including severe obesity. For population monitoring purposes children are classified as overweight (including obesity) if their body mass index (BMI) is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference according to age and sex.

## Key findings

In the 2019/20 - 21/22 period, Sutton Mere Green, the proportion of children aged 10-11 years classified as overweight or obese is 28.4% and the proportion classified as obese (including severe obesity) is 14.9%. This is better when compared to the England average.
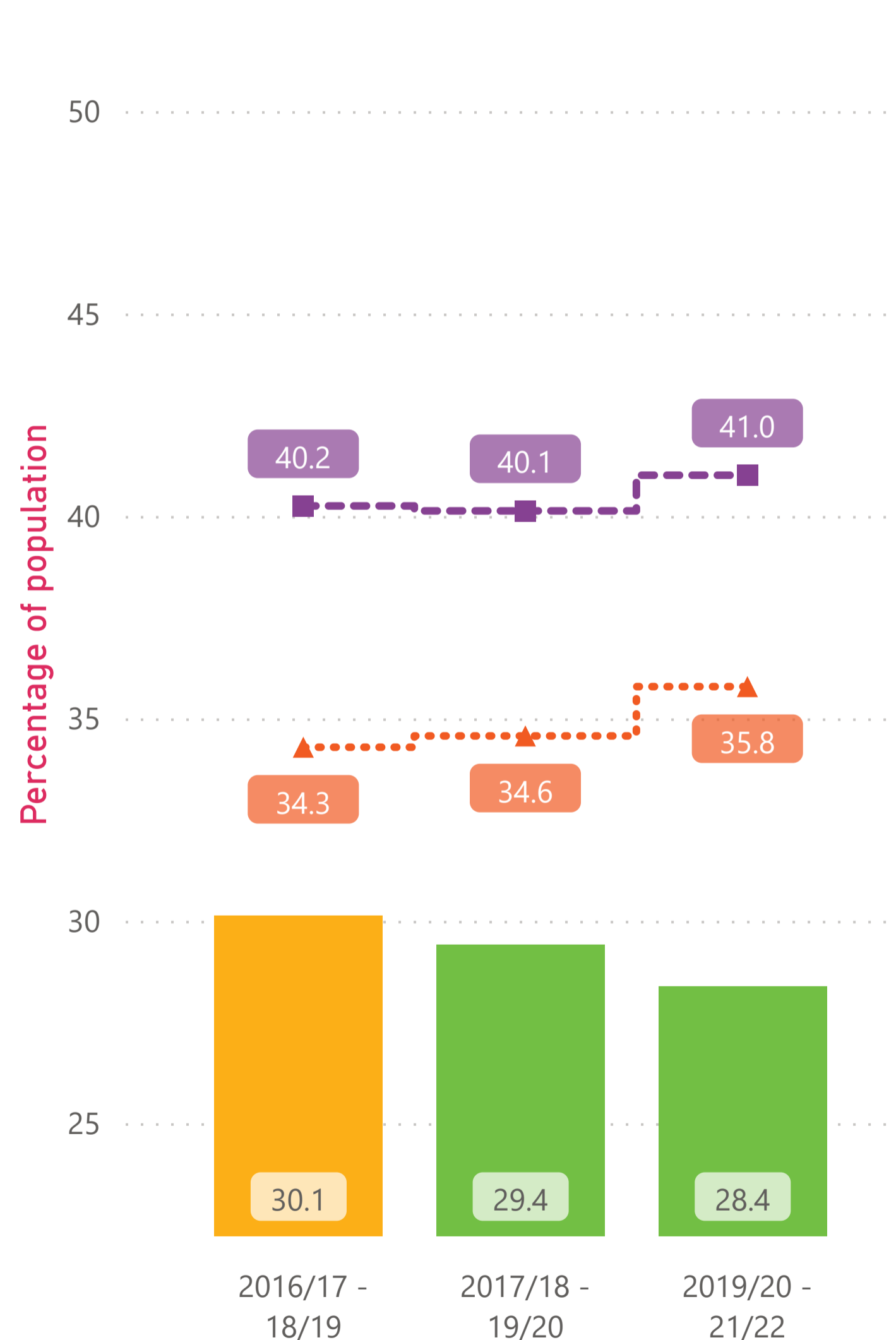
In comparison, the proportion of children aged 10-11 years classified as overweight or obese is 41.0% and the proportion classified as obese (including severe obesity) is 26.5% in Birmingham.

## Data source

[Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)](Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk))
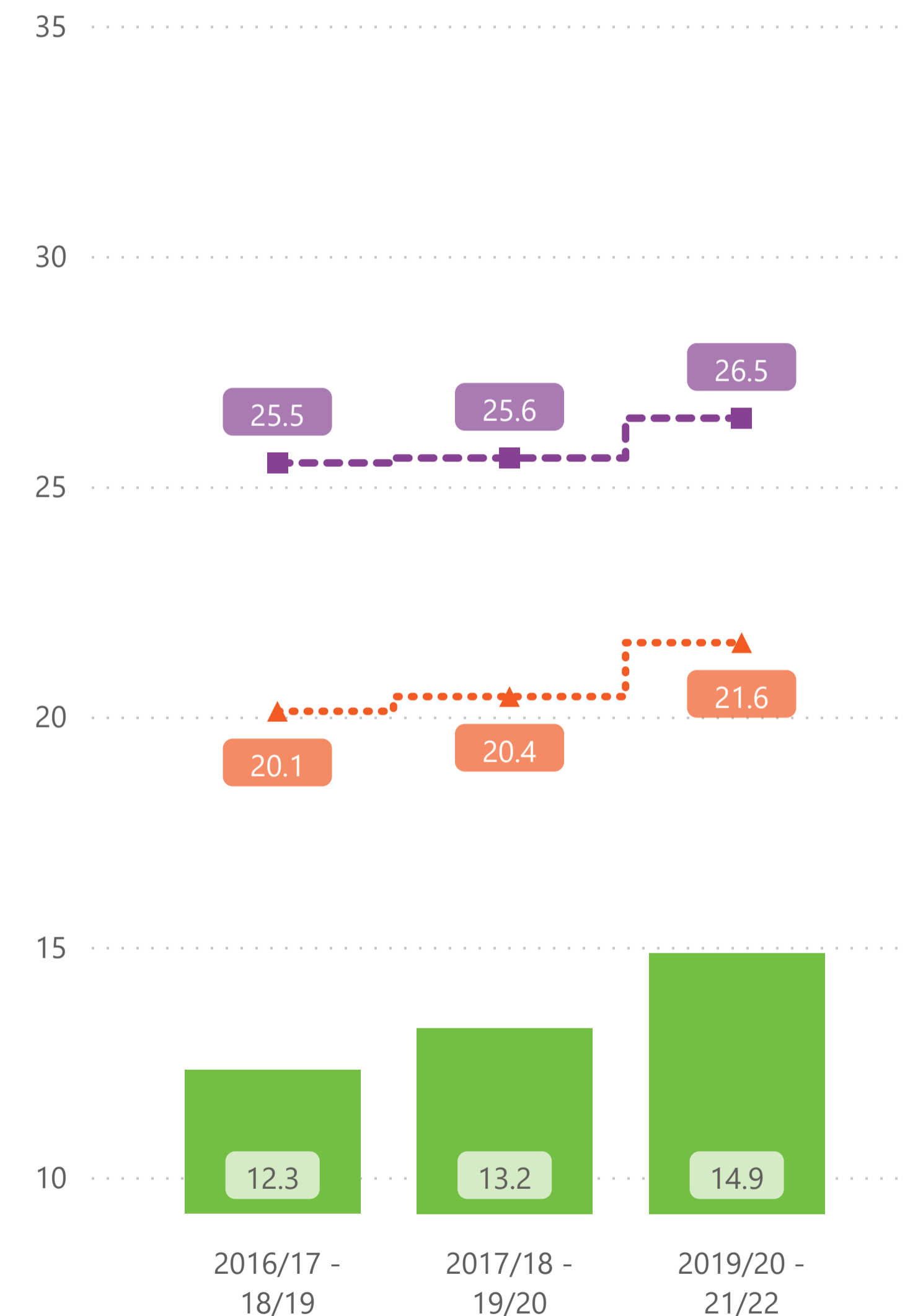
### Percentage of overweight children (including obese)

**Compared to England average** ● Better ● Similar

Percentage of population

| | 2016/17 - 18/19 | 2017/18 - 19/20 | 2019/20 - 21/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Average | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.0 |
| England Average | 34.3 | 34.6 | 35.8 |
| Sutton Mere Green | 30.1 | 29.4 | 28.4 |

### Percentage of obese children (including severe obesity)

─▲─ England Average  ─■─ Birmingham Average

| | 2016/17 - 18/19 | 2017/18 - 19/20 | 2019/20 - 21/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Average | 25.5 | 25.6 | 26.5 |
| England Average | 20.1 | 20.4 | 21.6 |
| Sutton Mere Green | 12.3 | 13.2 | 14.9 |

# Disability

June 2021
Data Last Updated

Birmingham City Council

## Map of the area broken down by output area

Lower ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ Higher

## Birmingham people considered to be disabled in line with the equality act 2010 as a percentage of the resident population

● Disabled under the Equality Act   ● Not disabled under the Equality Act

| 17.3% | 82.7% |
|-------|-------|

## Area people considered to be disabled in line with the equality act 2010 as a percentage of the area population

● Disabled under the Equality Act   ● Not disabled under the Equality Act

| 15.6% | 84.4% |
|-------|-------|

## Number of people considered to be disabled people within the household as a percentage of the total area population

● No people disabled under the Equality Act in household   ● 1 person disabled under the Equality Act in house…   ● 2 or more people disabled und…

| 69.9% | 24.7% | 5.3% |
|-------|-------|------|

Definition of disability in Census 2021: People who assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).

## Key findings

In Sutton Mere Green, 15.6% of the population are considered to be disabled according to the Equality Act 2010, compared to 17.3% in Birmingham.

## Data source

TS038 - Disability - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Data is updated every **10 years**.

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 7: HOUSING

BE BOLD BE BIRMINGHAM

## Birmingham housing tenure

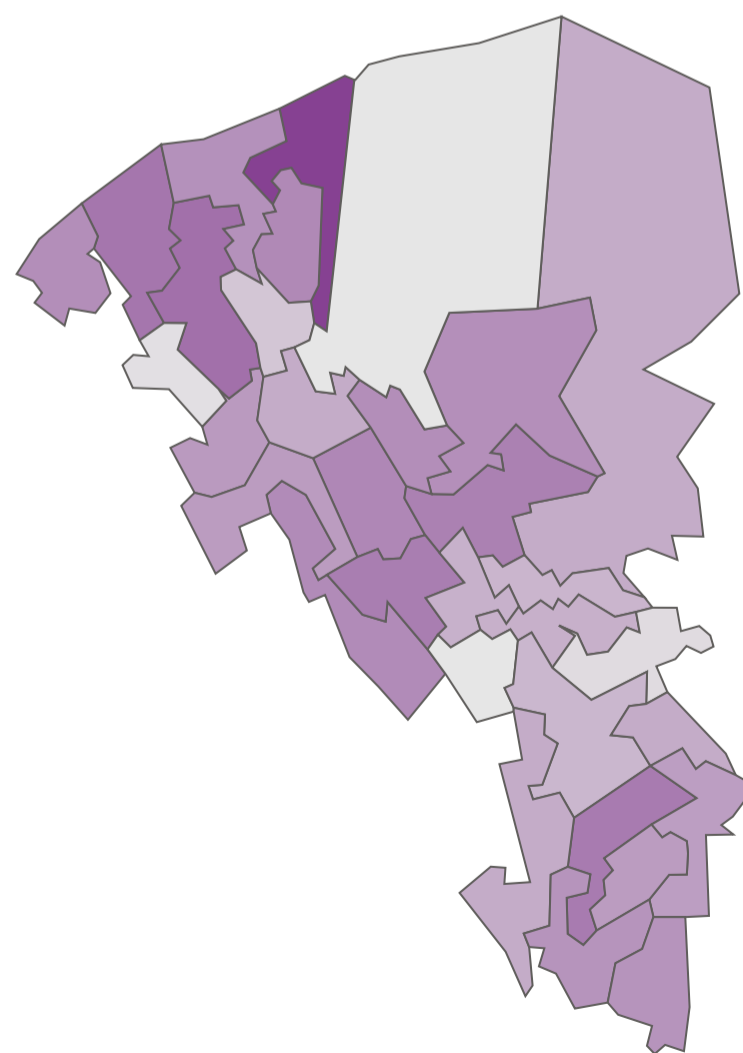● Owned  ● Shared ownership  ● Social rented  ● Private rented  ● Lives rent free

| 52.7% | 23.5% | 22.6% |

## Area housing tenure

● Owned  ● Shared ownership  ● Social rented  ● Private rented  ● Lives rent free

| 78.7% | 9.7% | 11.4% |

Socially rented: this category includes households renting from local authorities and other registered providers.

Owned housing: this category includes households in accommodation which they either own outright, are buying with a mortgage or as part of a shared ownership scheme.

Private rented housing: this category covers all other tenants including all whose accommodation is tied to their job. It also includes people living rent-free.

## Data source

[TS054 - Tenure - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)](nomisweb.co.uk)
Data is updated every 10 years

## Key findings

Housing in Sutton Mere Green consists of 78.9% owned housing, 9.7% social housing, and 11.5% rented housing.

This is compared to Birmingham, which consists of consists of 53.5% owned housing, 23.5% social housing, and 23.0% private rented housing.

The map below shows where the lowest to highest proportions of different tenured housing is in the ward.
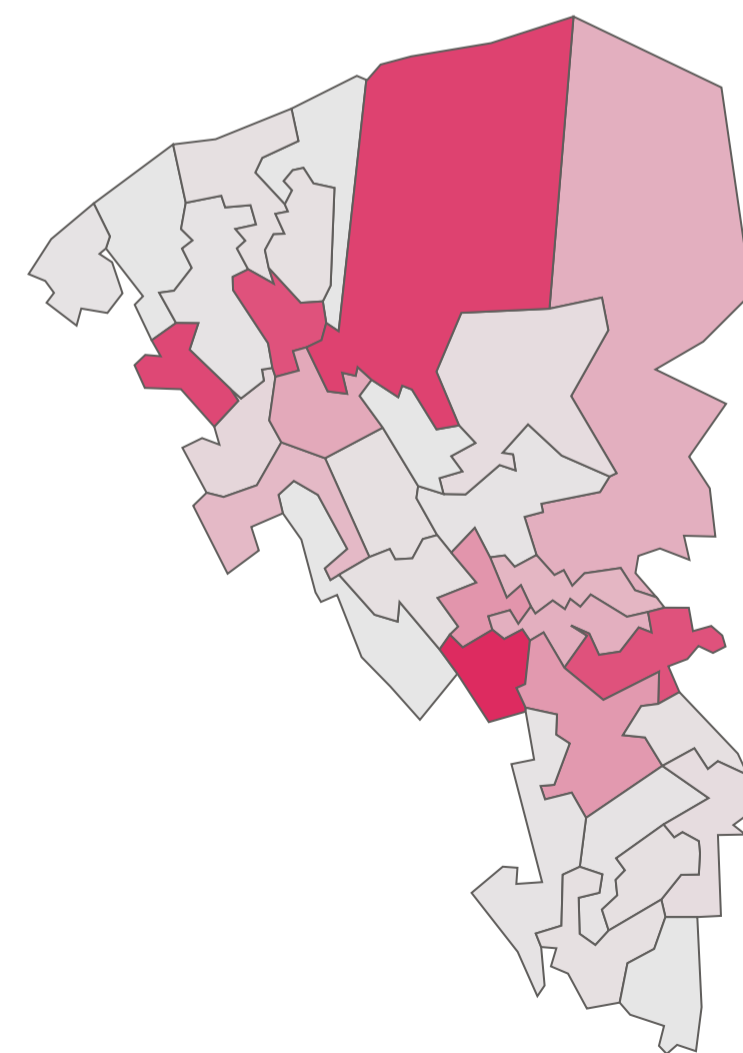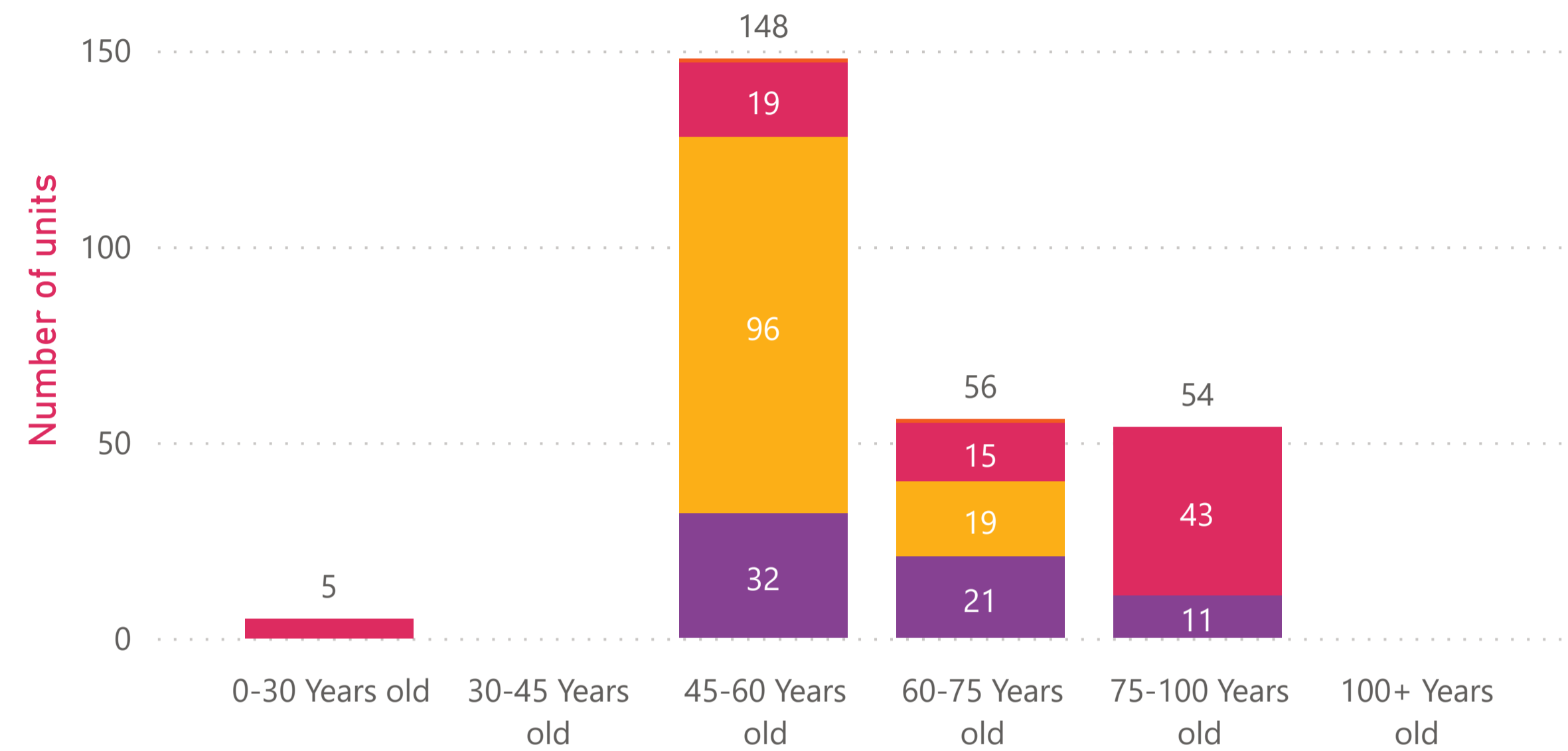
Lower ———— Higher

## Owned housing

Map showing the ward broken down by Output Area



## Socially rented housing



## Private rented housing

# Council Owned Housing Stock

Sutton Mere Green

**Birmingham City Council**

## Property age

● Bungalow  ● Flat  ● House  ● Maisonette  ● Prefab



Number of units

- 0-30 Years old: 5
- 30-45 Years old
- 45-60 Years old: 148 (House 19, Flat 96, Bungalow 32)
- 60-75 Years old: 56 (House 15, Flat 19, Bungalow 21)
- 75-100 Years old: 54 (House 43, Bungalow 11)
- 100+ Years old

## Birmingham - Property type

● Bungalow  ● Flat  ● House  ● Maisonette  ● Prefab

| 7.0% | 44.8% | 44.0% | |
|---|---|---|---|

## Area - Property type

● Bungalow  ● Flat  ● House  ● Maisonette  ● Prefab

| 24.3% | 43.7% | 31.2% | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Total number of units**

263

**Average age of units**

60

## Council owned housing density by ward

Lower ——— Higher



This shows Birmingham City Council housing stock within each Birmingham ward. Each property is referred to as a unit.

## Key findings

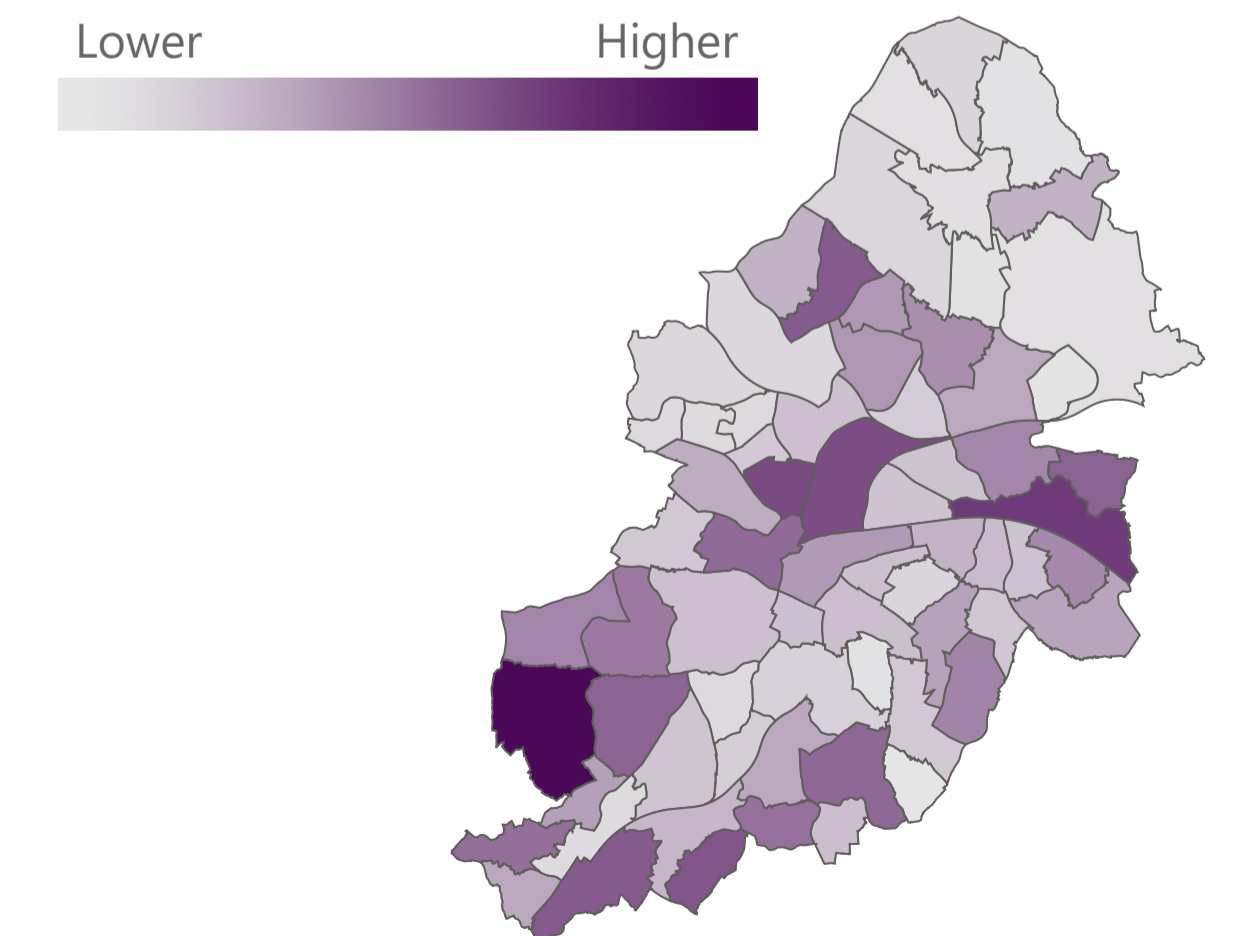The council housing portfolio consists of 263 properties.

The largest property type within Sutton Mere Green is a Flat, which accounts for 43.7% of the ward's housing stock. This is compared to Birmingham, where the largest property type is a Flat, with 44.8% of housing stock.

The average age of a property in this ward is 60 years. 1.9% of the housing stock in Sutton Mere Green is 0-30 years old. 56.3% of the stock is 30-60 years old. 41.8% of the stock is 60-100+ years old.
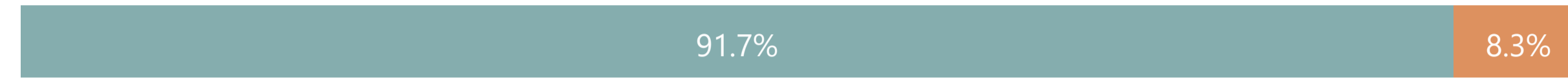
## Data source

Internal Housing data held within Northgate. Data is updated **every Sunday**

# Council Owned Sheltered vs Non-Sheltered

Sutton Mere Green

**Birmingham City Council**

## Birmingham overall

● Non-Sheltered  ● Sheltered

| 91.7% | 8.3% |

## Area overall

● Non-Sheltered  ● Sheltered

| 60.5% | 39.5% |

## Birmingham by property type

● Bungalow  ● Flat  ● House  ● Maisonette  ● Prefab

Non-Sheltered: 6.1% | 41.4% | 48.0%
Sheltered: 17.0% | 82.8%

## Area by property type

● Bungalow  ● Flat  ● House  ● Maisonette  ● Prefab

Non-Sheltered: 26.4% | 23.9% | 48.4%
Sheltered: 21.2% | 74.0%

Sheltered housing is designated for occupation mainly by over-55s with lower-level care and support needs. The majority of residents are above the state pension age, but some are of working age. Their needs are at least in part met by extra housing facilities and services available to residents.
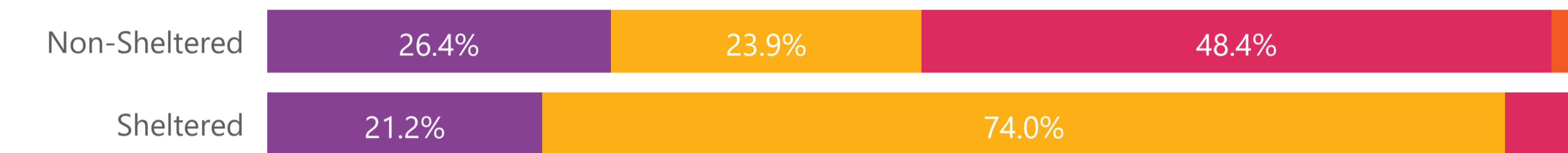
## Key findings

For Sutton Mere Green, there are 263 properties. 39.5% of those are sheltered and 60.5% are non-sheltered. This is compared to Birmingham, where 8.3% of properties are sheltered and 91.7% are unsheltered.

## Data source

Internal Housing data held within Northgate. Data is updated **every Sunday**

BIRMINGHAM CITY OBSERVATORY

# SECTION 8: ENVIRONMENT

![Birmingham City Council logo]

BE BOLD BE BIRMINGHAM

# Environmental Justice Score

Sutton Mere Green ⌄

January 2020
Data Last Updated

Birmingham
City Council

The Birmingham Future Parks Accelerator Project has looked at how other cities around the world responded to the issue of unequal access to green space and developed a measurement tool for Environmental Justice.

The Environmental Justice score measures:
- Access to a green space (2 hectares or larger) within 1,000m
- Flood Risk
- Urban Heat Island effect (significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas)
- Health Inequalities (through Excess Years of Life Lost)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation

All 69 wards are given a value and a corresponding colour the highest scores receiving a red colour and the lowest scores show as green.

The red wards - priority areas - show those areas of the city where there is least environmental justice for citizens living there. Access to green space is lowest, the areas are urban heat islands, at risk of flooding, have high levels of deprivation and people have worse health and wellbeing.
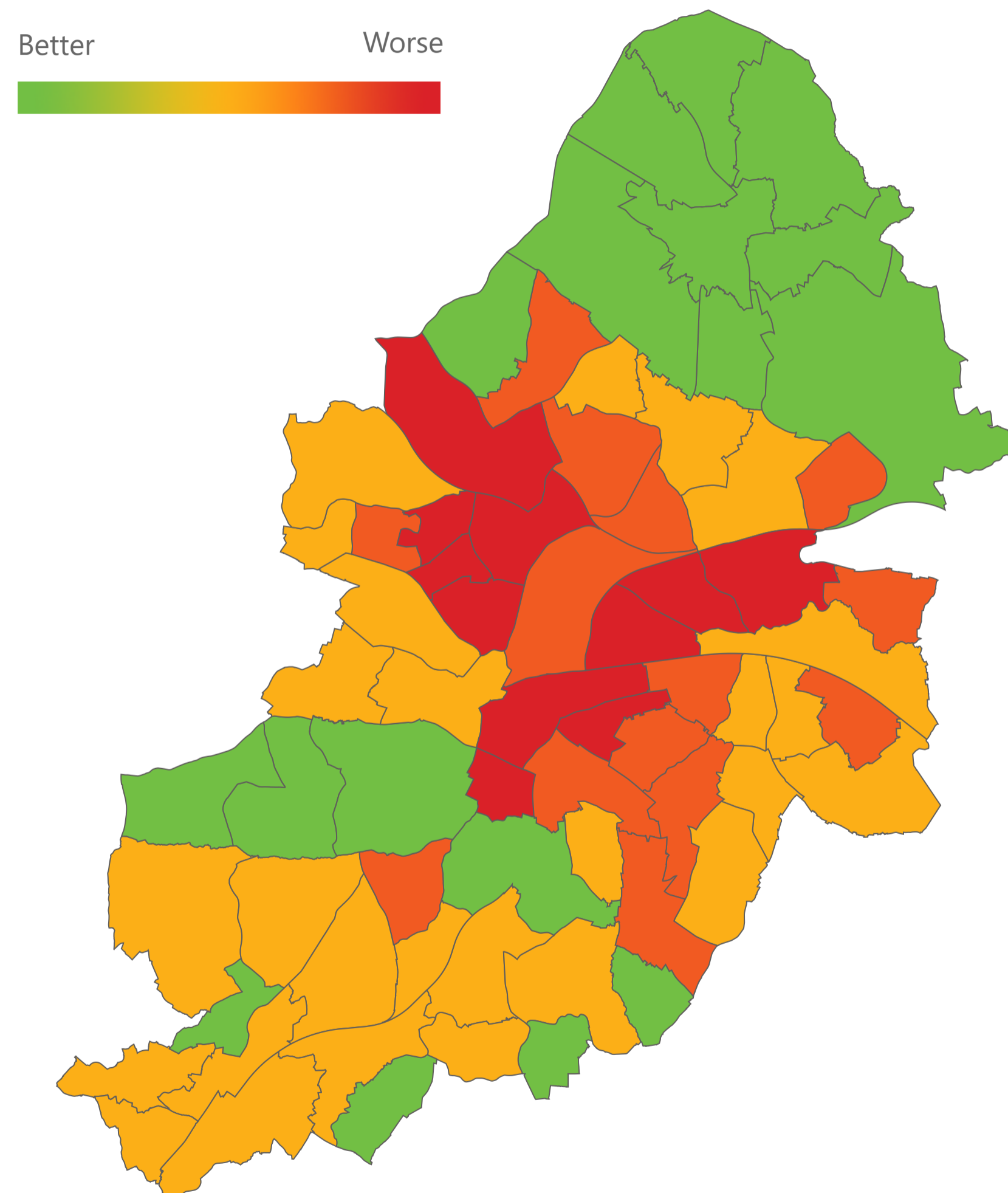
## Key findings

Sutton Mere Green has an environmental justice score of 0.22.

## Data source

Birmingham City Council Geospatial team

## Map of Birmingham

Better          Worse



## Greenspace index

Lower is better

0.22

0.13          0.60

## Rank

Out of all 69 wards

6.0

0          69

# Frequently Asked Questions

### Q: What is an Output Area (OA)?

A: Output Areas (OAs) are the lowest level of geographical area for census statistics.

An OA is typically made up of between 40 and 250 households and usually have a resident population between 100 and 625 persons. There are some exceptions where an OA may have more than 625 people, for example where there is a large prison.

### Q: Why do you not show an output area map for all pages?

A: Where possible we will always show the data at it's most granular level.

Where no map is available this is either due to the data not being available at any geographic area smaller than the ward or to protect individuals where small numbers may exist which can identify individuals.

### Q: How often is the data refreshed?

A: Every day our little robots will look for the latest data and automatically load this into the report. Each page will give an indication as to how often the data is updated at source i.e Census data is every 10 years, unemployment is monthly.

Some sources we must manually download from our supplier and update the report. We have a little note in our diary to do this for you.

### Q: Why are some time periods 10 months and some 12 months (or years)?

A: Where possible we try and keep 12 months for data supplied in months and 3 years for data in years. However, we have a very large variety of sources and not everyone is singing from the same hymn sheet.

### Q: What is the difference between the online tool and the printed version distributed?

A: The printed version is derived from the exact same tool that you can access online but will only be as current as the time it was printed. **The online tool checks for new data every day**.

The online tool will also offer a much richer, deeper insight into the data i.e clicking on 'No qualifications' on the 'Highest level of qualification' page will show where within the ward will reconfigure the map and show where those with no qualifications are residing.

### Q: Why are some values on cards different colours?

A: Where possible we will highlight a value or particular text to show how that compares to the Birmingham or England average.

**Red** means it is worse, **Yellow** means similar and **Green** means it is doing better.

### Q: On the universal credit pages. Why are some months missing?

A: We use an external supplier for data (LG Inform+) and on occasion their datasets contain errors. Rather than show these errors we filter them out. This is to ensure the data quality matches our high standards.

### Q: Why do the Birmingham figures differ from when I select ALL areas?

A: The numbers for Birmingham are often taken from a pre-calculated and supplied figure from our data source. The areas are made up using the Output Area level data, aggregated up and averaged out.

Due to data disclosure protection this can often change the raw value. However, the percentage is still accurate within 99.9998%.