

1. South Birmingham Needs Assessment

In this section we describe:

- Population statistics for Birmingham compared with South Birmingham
 - Data on child poverty and ethnicity within our city
 - Demographics of our local schools
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Understanding our communities is a crucial component of the needs assessment for the MHST EOI. In Birmingham, we recognise that the availability and effective use of local data must inform our decision making and support prioritisation of transformation.

Birmingham is a vibrant and culturally diverse city with one of the youngest populations and some of the most deprived communities in the country; an estimated 1 in 3 children and young people within the local population are currently living in poverty. The unique age profile of our city combined with its social economic profile is significant for understanding the needs of Birmingham's children and young people, and the level of demand for mental health and emotional wellbeing support within the local system.

Data presented in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) tells us that:

- Birmingham is the largest local authority in Europe and the UK's second city, home to an estimated population of 1,128,077 (ONS mid-year estimates 2016).
- There are an estimated 302,516 children and young people under the age of 19 representing 27% of the overall population in Birmingham.
- As well as being a city of young people, Birmingham is also a super diverse city with 62.9% of school aged children from a black, Asian or minority ethnic group.

South Birmingham

South locality is made up of Edgbaston and Northfield constituencies. It is estimated that there are approximately 209,000 people living in South locality (ONS 2017 mid-year estimates) which is just over 18.5% of the total population of Birmingham. Of these 48.6% are male and 51.4% are female. 68.8% of the locality population are aged under 45 years old. The 2011 Census estimated that 22.5% were from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicity groups as opposed to 42% within Birmingham as a whole and 15% nationally.

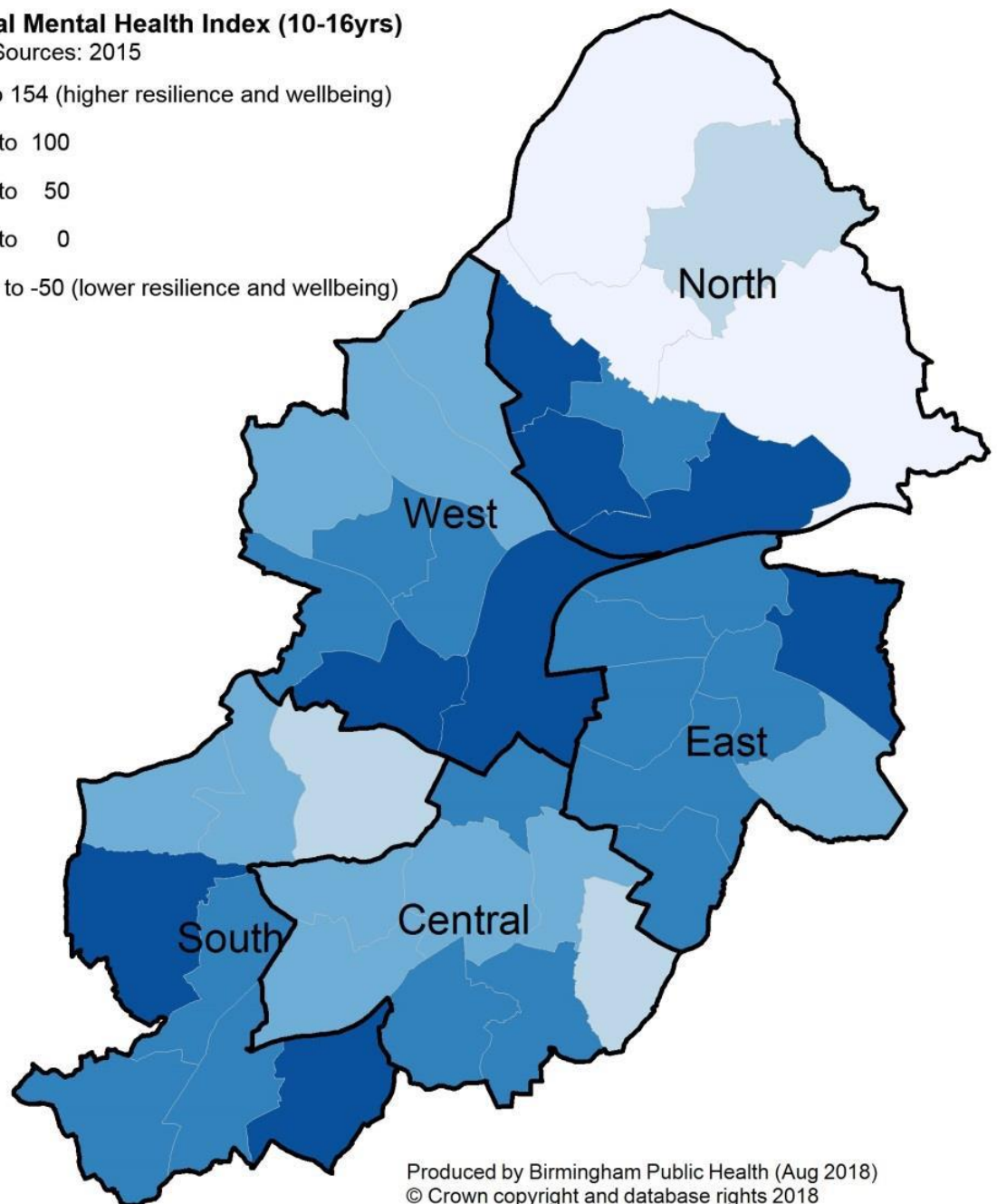
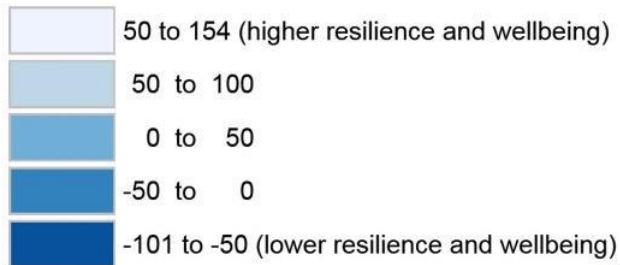
During 2013 to 2017 Birmingham saw just over 102,000 migrants register with GPs across the city; of these 16% registered at practices based in South locality.

As part of the HeadStart Phase 3 bid an experimental mental health index was created using 30 indicators grouped into 5 sections (children and families, crime, economics, hospital activity and education).³ An overall score was created to give an indication of resilience and mental wellbeing. Those areas with the lowest scores (shaded darkest on the map) are potentially more likely to have lower resilience and poorer mental wellbeing. In South locality areas

within Northfield constituency have low scores on the index.

Experimental Mental Health Index (10-16yrs)

Various Data Sources: 2015



Children living in poverty

The level of child poverty in Birmingham is worse than the national average with 33.5% of children aged less than 16 years living in poverty based on accepted indicators. In particular, the rate of family homelessness is far worse than the England average. The impact of an impoverished childhood upon the emotional health and wellbeing, resilience, and illness of children and young people is significant.

Schools

In Birmingham there are 413 state funded schools (including nurseries) for around 197,000 pupils and around 4,800 pupils attend 34 state funded special and alternative schools. There is also an increasing number of free schools.

In South Birmingham there are 22 schools with 8418 pupils on roll.

The January 2017 School Census shows that:

48,682 pupils attending a Birmingham School are eligible for, and claiming, a free school meal which is 26.7% compared to 14.7% for England.

- South Birmingham schools on average have 37% of pupils on Free School Meals
- 54% of pupils recognized as disadvantaged

117,872 pupils are classified as a “minority ethnic pupil” which is 67.9% compared with 24% for England. Note: this does not include nursery pupils, Pupil referral units and alternative provision academies

- On average South Birmingham schools have a 29% BAME population

In the whole of Birmingham 72,809 pupils do not have English as their first language which is 41.9% compared with 18.5% for England. Note: this does not include nursery pupils, Pupil referral units and alternative provision academies.

6,869 pupils have a statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) or an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan which is 3.2% compared with 2.9% for England.

- On average South Birmingham schools have

A further 28,603 pupils receive Special Educational Needs support which is 13.5% compared with 11.7% for England

- On average South Birmingham schools have 21% pupil in receipt of Special Educational Needs Support

Each year a survey of children and young people is undertaken in schools⁷

There are some striking differences when comparing Birmingham in 2014, to the national picture:

- 8% of 11-15's who completed the survey in Birmingham have emotional problems compared to the national average 5%.
- 14% of 11-15's who completed the survey in Birmingham have conduct disorders compared to the national average 11%. Although there appears to be a decrease in trend, it still has been consistently higher than the national average.
- 13% of 11-15's who completed the survey in Birmingham have poor attention and concentration, compared to 11% national average.
- 4% of 11-15's who completed the survey in Birmingham have poor peer

relationships compared to the national average 1%.

- 9% of 11-15's who completed the survey in Birmingham have poor pro-social skills compared to the national average 2%.

Figure 2

