Birmingham Creating A Physically Active City (CPAC)

An overview
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Our Ambition As A City



Birmingham – a city of growth where every child, citizen and place matters

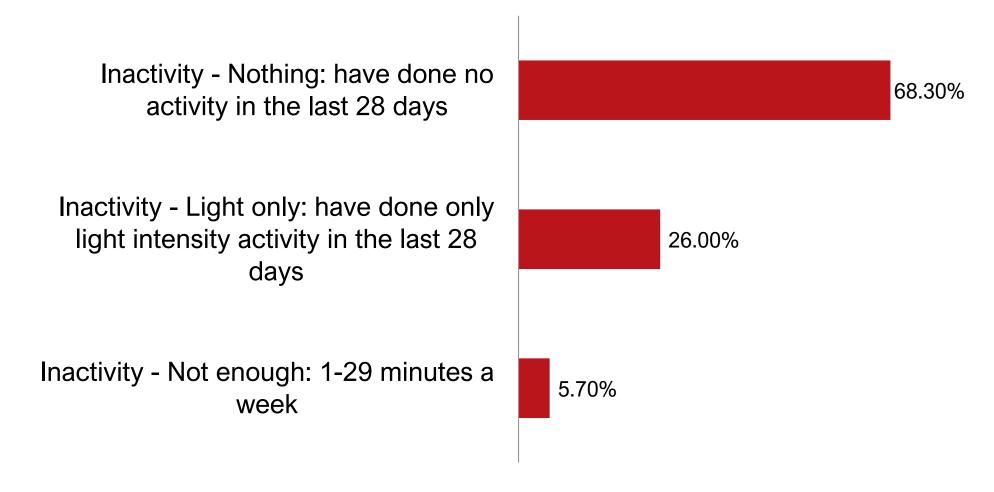
- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in
- Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in
- Birmingham is a great city to live in
- Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games



The Challenge A snapshot of the issues



Physical Inactivity (May 17/18 Active Lives)





Physical Activity Data: Adult Physical Activity

Birmin	gham	W.Mids	England
26.4% of adults are inactive 25.5% 22.2% (<30 mins a week of moderate activity) Women are more inactive than men Inactivity increases with age, higher among those with			e with
61.0% of	impairments/disability, and high adults are achieving	g g	
the recommended level of physical activity each week.		63.2%	66.3%

Students are most active followed by those in employment.
Single households were more active than lone parents or couple households



Physical Activity Data: Road Traffic Accidents

Birmingham	W.Mids	England
40.4 individuals killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 20-64yr olds (2015-17)	38.4	40.8
26.5 children killed or seriously injured on the roads per 100,000 0-15yr olds (2015-17)	19.6	17.4



Birmingham City Council Plan: 2018-2022 Challenges and opportunities



1.31 million by 2039

(15% rise from now)

and 24% predicted

rise in adults aged

85+ by 2028.



richly diverse population with 25% of the population under-18 and 42% from Black and Minority communities.





in poverty and there is a gap in life expectancy between the wealthiest and poorest wards. English is not the first language for 42% of school



Unemployment is higher than the UK average - 6.4% in Birmingham compared to 2.6% in the UK. Unequal employment rates across Birmingham - e.g. Hodge Hill at 46% compared to 78% in Sutton Coldfield. Air pollution causes up to 900 premature deaths (deaths before the age of 75) per year.



89,000 new homes are needed by 2023; street homelessness is on the rise and 1 in 88 people (12,785) are homeless.





will reposition Birmingham globally, GENERATING

for the regional economy and creating 1,000 new homes.



Wide ranging lively cultural offer, including world class theatres, Town Hall and Symphony Hall and a rich tapestry



to live and work in with exciting new developments in Birmingham city centre, delivering almost 13,000 new homes, over 40,000 jobs and adding £2billion to the





Streets

Refuse Collection

Child Protection

Road and

and Safeguarding

Pavement Repairs

Care and Support

for Older and

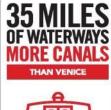
Disabled People



















BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham City Council

WORKING TOWARDS A HEALTHY CITY: HEALTH INEQUALITIES

Public Health, March 2019 Not to be used without permission. Numbers have been rounded

BIRMINGHAM POPULATION

LIFE AT THE BOTTOM

AT RISK & VULNERABLE

1,137,123

Birmingham **Population** Est. Population 2017

1.073.045

Census 2011

56.3%

of Birmingham residents live in the 20% most deprived areas in England

People who live in the most deprived 10% are:

DIE **PREMATURELY**

for PREVENTABLE

be ADMITTED

CONDITIONS

from PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS 8%

OF ALL IN-PATIENTS are of BLACK ETHNICITY

more than expected

BLACK ETHNICITY

IN-PATIENTS ILLNESS

PSYCHIATRIC

2x more than expected

LIFE EXPECTANCY

84.6 MOST AFFLUENT 86.4



years less lived in the most deprived areas



MOST DEPRIVED 80.2

People who live in the most deprived 10% are:

MORE LIKELY TO



MORE LIKELY TO

be IN CONTACT WITH MENTAL **HEALTH SERVICES**



have a LONG TERM CONDITION

SEVERE MULTIPLE DISADVANTAGE

measured as

Substance Misuse Homelessness Offenders

affected by 2 SMD

B'ham & S'hull

affected by 3 SMD

HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

59.9

63.4

BIRMINGHAM

58.9

good health

ENGLAND

4.9 63.8 128,655

CHILDREN LIVE IN THE MOST **DEPRIVED** 10%

aged 0-15 years

CHILDREN LIVE IN POVERTY

Supported Adults with learning disabilities

are in paid employment

64.1%

live in stable accommodation

years less lived in 3.5

Data sourced from: population Census 2011 and Census population estimate 2015; life expectancy 2013-2015, Public Health Outcome Framework; Deprivation IMD index,, and Exeter GP Registered population data; Poverty, Hard Edge Report; Graphics: Canva; The Noun Project

OBESITY IN BIRMINGHAM

WORKING TOWARDS A HEALTHY CITY

Birmingham City Council

Public Health, March 2019 Not to be used without permission. Numbers have been rounded

ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS

1,058

Fast Food Outlets in Birmingham in 2016

96.1

Fast Food Outlets per 100,000 citizens Compares to 116 Manchester/ 126 Leeds 27

Food Banks listed by the Trussell Trust in Birmingham

ACTIVITY & EATING

% infants who initiate breastfeeding within 48hrs of Birth

71.1% WM 68.9% ENG 74.5%

52.2% Are still breastfeeding

at 6-8wks

26.1%

of 5yrs olds with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth

0.33

average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft) in 3vr olds

OUTCOMES

RECEPTION

YEAR 6

23.5

% of 4-5yr children are carrying excess weight (overweight, obese or severely obese) 40.3

% of 10-11yr old children are carrying excess weight (overweight, obese or severely obese)

571

PARKS

Birmingham has more green space than any other European city 14 sq miles of green space % of people who use outdoor space for exercise or health reasons

18.4[%]

Average for England is 17.9% 54.1%

of 15yr olds eat 5 or more portions of fruit/veg every day WM 51.1% ENG 52.4%

12.3%

of 15yrs old who are physically active for at least 1hr a day 11.7%



14.1% of Black
children have
excess weight
compared to 10.3%
of white children

27.2%

22.3%



children have excess weight compared to 21.5% of white children

26.8% of YR6 & 12.4% of reception, children are obese in the most deprived areas compared to 12.8% (Yr6) & 5.3% (R) in the least deprived areas

70,000 School Meals

Served by City Serve every day in schools across the city 24.5%

of adults aren't even walking for 10mins or doing any cycling at all in a month 25.4%

of Adults in Birmingham are inactive (<30mins of activity/wk) 48.9%

of Adults in Birmingham eat the recommended 5-aday fruit/vegetables

1.46

% underweight among children in Reception



1.85

% underweight among children in Reception

Citizen's Perceptions of Physical Activity in the City

"I think increasing walking, cycling and use of public transport should be a top priority as part of creating a healthy environment. Increasing these transport modes will deliver multiple gains in terms of air quality, physical activity, and mental health."

"It would also be beneficial to consider community safety within that remit which is an important barrier across agegroups to more walking, cycling, and use of public transport."



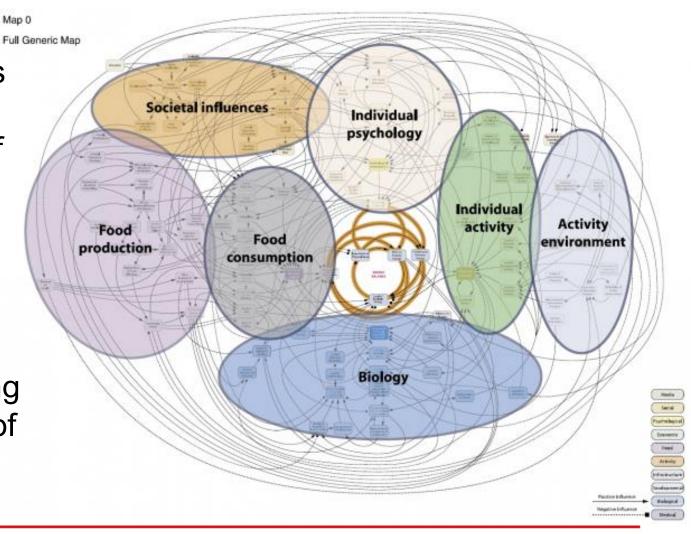
The Aspiration



Whole System Action Is Needed

Research, like the Foresight report, has shown that tackling obesity needs lots of different actions.

Action is needed at different levels of society and by different types of organisations working together in a range of different areas.





Three Pillar Approach

Creating A Healthy Food City

- Healthy food environments in communities, workplaces and schools
- Healthy food economies
- Communities of identity and place informed approaches
- Social narrative about food

Creating An Active City

- Active environments, including making the most of the CWG infrastructure opportunities and active travel connections.
- Accessible provision
- Community coproduction
- Social narrative about activity

Supporting Weight Management

- Maximise engagement with existing support and resources e.g.
 C4L, OneYou, NHS
 Weight Management course & app, HENRY in early years settings.
- Maximise positive opportunity of NCMP through School nursing service and NHS Health Check.

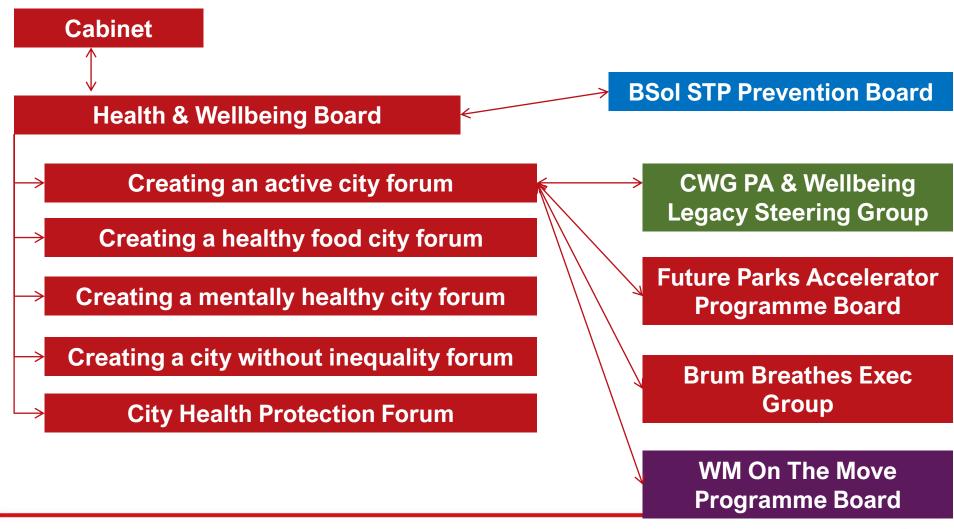


CREATING AN ACTIVE CITY

Developing our approach



Initial Governance





Drivers Policy Context



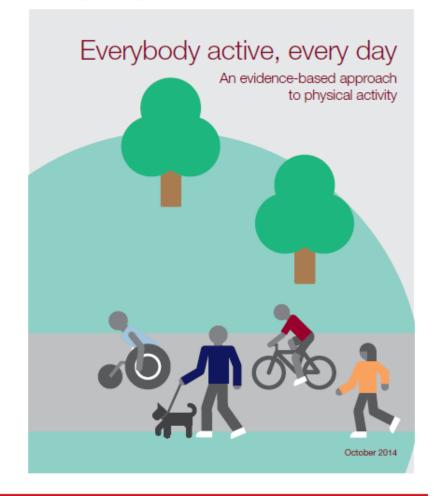
Policy context: EAED

"We need to embed physical activity into the fabric of daily life, making it an easy, cost effective and 'normal' choice in every community in England."

- Active society: creating a social movement
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise
- 3. Active environments: creating the right spaces
- 4. Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active



Protecting and improving the nation's health





Policy context: SF

Three key actions:

- Meeting the needs of the elite and professional system & delivering major sporting events
- Meeting the needs of the customer and enabling engagement in sport and physical activity,
- Strengthening the sport sector to make it more effective and resilient.

Our particular focus is on the second action working through this to see more people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.



Sporting Future:

A New Strategy for an Active Nation



#SportingFuture

December 2015



Policy context: GAPPA

Four objectives:

- Creating an active society social norms and attitudes
- Create active environments spaces and places
- Create active people –
 programmes and opportunities
- Create active systems –
 governance and policy enables.

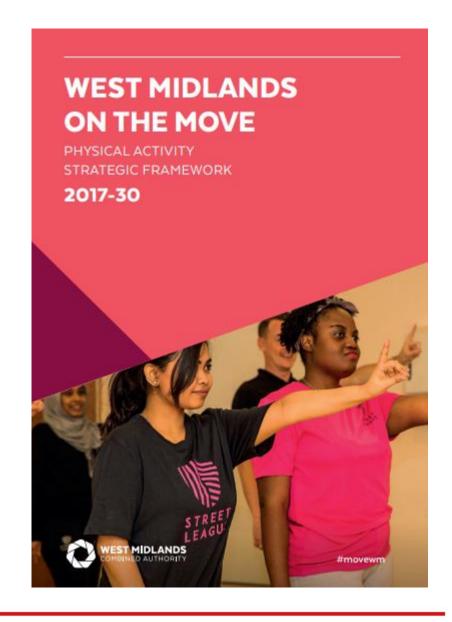




Policy context: WMOTM

Seven core themes:

- Transport
- Housing and Land
- Community Resilience
- Creative and Digital
- Productivity, Employment and Skills
- Wellbeing





Next Steps

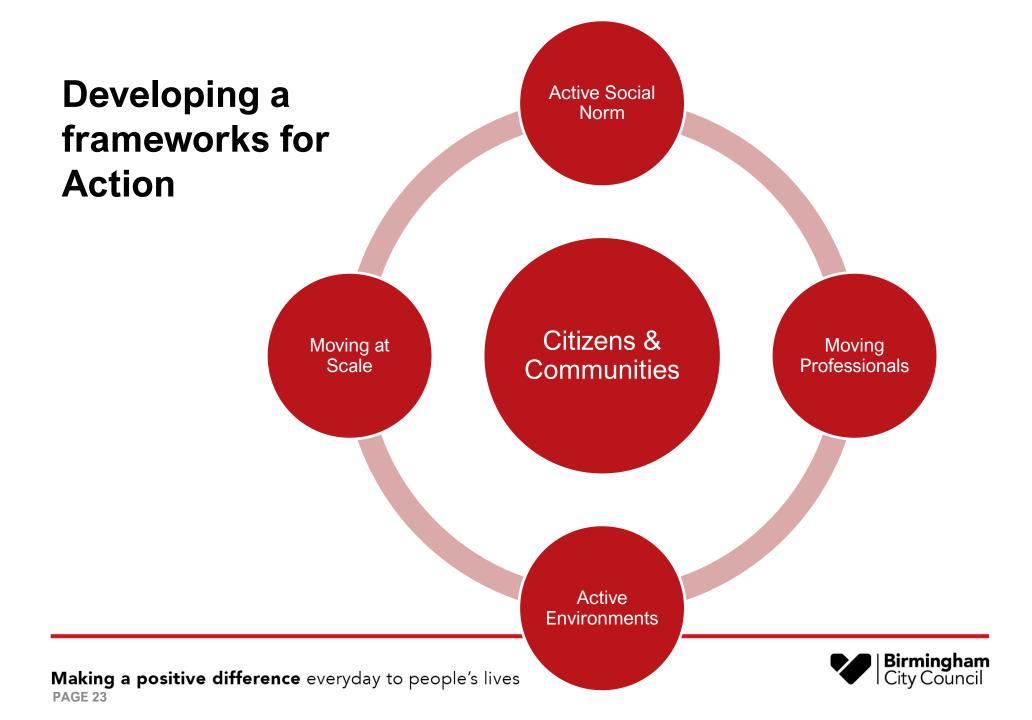


Our initial thinking on Vision and ambition

Birmingham is an Active City with thriving cohesive communities where citizens, of every ability, at every age lead active lives.

As an Active City we will see the majority of short daily trips made on foot, bicycle or public transport, and our citizens engaging with each other and the city through active lives.





Building Our Approach

Stakeholder engagement

- Citizen engagement
- Accelerator opportunities:
 - Commonwealth Games PA & Wellbeing Legacy
 - International Healthy Cities Partnership
 - Local Delivery Pilot

Building on existing foundations

Birmingham Healthy Planning Toolkit

One You

Change 4 Life

Brum Breathes

Thrive at Work

PHE SE PA Clinical Champions

Sport Birmingham

Wellbeing Services

The Active Wellbeing Society

Sports Sciences Apprenticeships
Opportunities



Birmingham in 2022

71 Commonwealth nations 11 days An estimated £503 A predicted population of Over 1 million of sport 6,500 athletes and officials million will be 1,173,000 (increase of over tickets to be issued contributed to the **40,000** from today) during the Games regional economy A regional showcase with Estimated £300m (75%) 4,330 jobs venues in Sandwell, of Games contracts projected to be Solihull, Cannock Chase, expected to go to local A trained workforce created annually Coventry and Leamington and regional suppliers of 12,500 until 2022 Spa volunteers 2.4 billion citizens across the **1,400** new homes 95% of 3:1 cost benefit Commonwealth for the West built in Perry Barr venues Midlands in place Up to 1.5 billion global TV spectators

Legacy Workstreams

Public Health gains can be made through all work-streams, and there are collateral benefits between workstreams, some of the initial thinking:

Infrastructure

Planning Toolkit 'Build in health, build out crime.'

Cohesion & Civic Pride

Inequalities & **Diversity** health issues

Physical Activity & Wellbeing

Place based approaches to PA and maximising health benefits

Culture

Wellbeing impact

Jobs & Skills

Thrive at Work

Focus on closing the inequalities in work access

Education

? Thrive at school

Sustainability

Air pollution

Trade. Tourism & Investment

Inclusion in inclusive growth

Accessibility

Diversity & Life course inclusion



What do we need?

- What are the strategic actions
- Policy levers?
- Action at WMCA?
- Action at BCC?
- Action for others?





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