

Annual Review 2023-2024: Indicator Updates

Theme 1: Healthy and Affordable Food

Indicator	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method		
2030 Ambition	Increase the % of babies who are breastfed 6-8wks after birth to over 50 & by 2027 and over 60% by 2030		
Date updated	25/07/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
46.8	46.3	46.9	N/a	54.7	49.2

Birmingham's percentage (%) is lower than the average in England and the Core Cities. This slight decrease could be attributed to the shortage of infant feeding staff to support breastfeeding initiation and the offer of continued support once the family is back in the community. From this year, Family Hubs will be focusing on increasing infant breastfeeding across the city and supporting families. This will include: grants to purchase breast pumps for maternity infant feeding teams and extra funding to support the employment of additional infant feeding staff. Additionally, the New Baby Network have been commissioned to develop peer support groups across the city. These initiatives should help to increase the prevalence by the time of the next Annual Review.

Indicator	Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the prevalence of adult obesity (18+) to the national average by 2030		
Date updated	15/04/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
9.8	11.5	10.5	12.9	10.8	11.4

The prevalence of obesity in Birmingham is similar to the national and Core Cities average. There has been an increase since the last update, similar to the national picture. Obesity is a complex interaction of many factors. Tackling the root causes of obesity requires a systems and partnership approach. Partners also deliver support for citizens. Birmingham City Council commissions two Tier 2 Adult Weight Management Services to support overweight citizens lose weight in a healthy and sustainable way. These are an App Service provided by Healum and is available to all Birmingham citizens that meet the eligibility criteria and a Disability Service for disabled Birmingham citizens. Tier 3 obesity services are commissioned by NHS commissioners.

Indicator **Percentage of 5-year olds with experience of dental decay (Persons, 5 yrs)**
2030 Ambition Reduce the % of 5yr olds with experience of dental decay to below 20% by 2030
Date updated 13/12/2023 **Time Period** 2021/2022

Birmingham (2018/2019)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
28.6	23.8	16.4	23.8	30.5	23.7

The percentage of 5-year-olds with experience of dental decay in Birmingham is similar to the national average and lower than the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a decrease. Birmingham City Council has led on distributing toothbrush packs to families at risk of poor oral health over the past 12 months – this has provided resources to these families. Staff have also led on educating families & professionals on key oral health messages. A Birmingham and Solihull Oral Health Needs Assessment (OHNA) has been produced, and a public health officer recruited to deliver the recommendations. An Oral Health Improvement strategy has been developed locally, with a newly recruited team of NHS BCHC Oral Health Improvement nurses delivering this locally, including:

- Workforce development training - training delivered by BCHC Dietetic Team to early years settings as part of Startwell. Training delivered to Health Visiting teams in 4 localities and 10,500 toothbrush packs provided as part of a pilot to increase attendance at 1 year development check)
- Supervised toothbrushing programmes in early years settings (Brilliant Brushers) - target settings for first wave of programme identified based on need and in collaboration with Oral Health Improvement Network.

Indicator **Proportion of the population meeting the recommended ‘5-a’day’ on a ‘usual day’ (adults)(Persons, 16+ yrs)**
2030 Ambition Increase the % of adults regularly eating '5-a-day' to more than 55% by 2030
Date updated 25/04/2024 **Time Period** 2019/2020

Birmingham (2018/2019)	Birmingham (2019/2020)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
23.9	23.2	31.5	28.8	27.3	31.0

The Birmingham percentage is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a slight decrease. Under the Food System strategy, we have undertaken work to increase consumption of fruits, vegetables, beans and pulses (which all contribute to 5-a-day). This work includes:

- A campaign to increase beans and pulses consumption in young people, delivered through the Bring it on Brum programme (Holidays, Activities and Food)
- Hakuna Fruitata consists of activities to increase fruit and vegetable consumption, also delivered through Bring it on Brum
- Continuing to work on the Diverse Eating Guidance to help people make sense of healthy eating messages and how they can achieve dietary recommendations in nutritious and culturally appropriate ways
- An emphasis on nutritious food in Birmingham's Cost of Living Food Provision response
- Funding food skills workshops and activities through the Birmingham Food Legends Fund

It is worth noting that the Cost-of-Living crisis and increasing poverty levels will likely lead to decreases in 5-a-day consumption as healthy foods (especially fruits and vegetables) are more expensive than unhealthy foods (especially foods high in fat, salt and sugar).

Indicator	Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (Persons, 4-5 yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in children in Reception and Year 6 by 10% by 2030		
Date updated	10/10/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2019/2020)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
12.2	10.2	8.4	10.1	10.9	9.2

The prevalence in Birmingham is slightly higher than the average in England and lower than the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a decrease. Childhood obesity is a complex interaction of many factors. Tackling the root causes of childhood obesity requires a systems and partnership approach. New weight management service has been commissioned in Birmingham, specifically for ages 5 to 12. Birmingham commissioned a new Tier 2 children, young people and families weight management offer in July 2021. As this was a new service, with nothing similar offered previously, it took some time to mobilise and set up referral pathways. The children in this cohort would have been previously impacted by the COVID-10 Pandemic restrictions, reducing ability to socialise and engage in informal physical activity opportunities.

Indicator Reception: Prevalence of underweight (Persons, 4-5 yrs)
2030 Ambition Reduce the prevalence of underweight children in Reception to less than 1% by 2030
Date updated 10/10/2023 **Time Period** 2021/2022

Birmingham (2019/2020)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2

The prevalence of underweight children in Reception is higher in Birmingham than the averages of both England and Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a slight increase. There could be several reasons why a child is underweight. Underweight in a child may reflect undernutrition (a form of malnutrition) but may also reflect a small build (UK Parliament, 2020). Children must get the right amount of calories, nutrients and minerals to support healthy growth.

Indicator Uptake of healthy start vouchers in eligible families (%)
2030 Ambition Increase the uptake of healthy start vouchers in eligible families to at least 80% by 2027
Date updated 01/03/2022 **Time Period** 2022

Birmingham (2021)	Birmingham (2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
68.6	71.4	70.7	65.2	70.2	64.7

The Birmingham percentage is higher than the averages of both England and Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been an increase in uptake. Current data on the uptake of Healthy Start in Birmingham reflects the national picture. The number of people on the scheme has increased due to benefits and tax credits ending and being replaced by Universal Credit. As Universal Credit is one of the main qualifying benefits for the scheme, we have seen a significant increase in the eligible cohort. Between March and April 2024, the eligible cohort increased by 11,021. Department for Work and Pensions estimate that this will likely continue as more people move to Universal Credit, one consequence of which may be a lower percentage in uptake. Birmingham is above the national average in families registering for Healthy Start, and uptake is spread evenly across the city, ranging between 47% and 100%.

Indicator	Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (Persons, 10-11 yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in children in Reception and Year 6 by 10% by 2030		
Date updated	10/10/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2019/2020)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
27.9	27.0	19.4	25.2	26.5	22.7

The prevalence in Birmingham is higher than the national average and slightly higher than the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a slight decrease. Childhood obesity is a complex interaction of many factors. Tackling the root causes of childhood obesity requires a systems and partnership approach. Birmingham commissioned a new Tier 2 children, young people and families weight management offer in July 2021. As this was a new service, with nothing similar offered previously, it took some time to mobilise and set up referral pathways. The children in this cohort would have been previously impacted by the COVID-10 Pandemic restrictions, reducing their ability to socialise and engage in informal physical activity opportunities.

Indicator	Year 6: Prevalence of underweight (Persons, 10-11 yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the prevalence of underweight in children in Year 6 to less than 1% by 2030		
Date updated	10/10/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2019/2020)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
2.1	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6

The prevalence of underweight children in Year 6 is higher in Birmingham than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a slight increase. There could be several reasons why a child is underweight. Underweight in a child may reflect undernutrition (a form of malnutrition) but may also reflect a small build (UK Parliament, 2020). Children must get the right amount of calories, nutrients and minerals to support healthy growth.

Theme 2: Mental Wellness and Balance

Indicator	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Broad definitions) per 100,000		
2030 Ambition	Reduce episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Broad definitions) to below the national average by 2030		
Date updated	05/01/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/23)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
2066.2	2171.2	1733.7	1958.7	2087.5	1704.6

Since the last update (2021/22), Birmingham has seen an increase in admissions by 5%. This translates in Birmingham to a rate of alcohol-related admissions of 2,171, which is much higher than the current national average of 1,705. Birmingham, like the rest of England, has a high rate of unmet treatment need for dependent drinkers. Recent Office for Health Inequalities and Disparities' Harm to Hope' Drug Strategy grant funding has enabled us to commission activity that aims to reduce this unmet need and support the aspiration to achieve the 2030 ambition stated above.

Indicator	Average anxiety rating (0-10: 0 'not at all anxious', 10 'completely anxious')		
2030 Ambition	Ensure our personal well-being scores are equal to or better than the national average by 2030		
Date updated	16/11/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2

Birmingham's average anxiety rating is slightly higher than the England average and the same rate as for the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. This data is taken from the ONS measures of wellbeing through the Annual Population Survey. Alongside the Creating a Mentally Healthy City Strategy, the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2024/25 will focus on exploring wellbeing and will provide further information and depth on these indicators.

Indicator **Average worthwhile rating (0-10: 0 'not at all worthwhile', 10 'completely worthwhile')**
2030 Ambition Ensure our personal well-being scores are equal to or better than the national average by 2030
Date updated 16/11/2023 **Time Period** 2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.7

The rate for Birmingham is the same as the England average and slightly higher than the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been no change. This data is taken from the ONS measures of wellbeing through the Annual Population Survey. Alongside the Creating a Mentally Healthy City Strategy, the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2024/25 will focus on exploring wellbeing and will provide further information and depth on these indicators.

Indicator **Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm per 100,000**
2030 Ambition Reduce the emergency intentional self-harm admission rate to be within the lowest 10 UTLA in England by 2030
Date updated 16/04/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
162.7	134.8	111.9	120.2	139.3	126.3

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are higher in Birmingham than the average for England but lower than that of the core cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease.

Indicator	Prevalence of depression and anxiety in adults		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the prevalence of depression and anxiety in adults to less than 12% by 2030		
Date updated	03/10/2020	Time Period	2016/2017

Birmingham (2015/2016)	Birmingham (2016/2017)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
14.6	14.5	11.9	N/A	16.8	13.7

The prevalence of depression and anxiety has been previously higher in Birmingham than the national average, but similar to the core cities. This data is pre-pandemic, and more recent and local (sub-city) data is required to understand this indicator and ambition. The Creating a Mentally Healthy City Strategy will build on and support the HW&B Strategy aims and recommendations. One of the key objectives is to reduce depression and anxiety across the city. There will be a focus on early intervention and prevention as this approach recognises the importance of identifying and addressing mental health concerns at an early stage to prevent them from escalating into more severe conditions.

Indicator	Proportion of adults who have a high self-reported life satisfaction score		
2030 Ambition	Ensure our personal well-being scores are equal to or better than the national average by 2030		
Date updated	16/11/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
54.0	61.9	54.4	54.1	56.2	53.9

The proportion of adults who have a high self-reported life satisfaction score is higher in Birmingham than the national and core cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. This data is taken from the ONS measures of wellbeing through the Annual Population Survey. Alongside the Creating a Mentally Healthy City Strategy, the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2024/25 will focus on exploring wellbeing and will provide further information and depth on these indicators.

Indicator	Smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition (18+)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition to at least the national average by 2027		
Date updated	28/02/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
28.7	28.2	17.9	24.6	27.5	25.1

Smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition is higher than the national average and the core cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a slight decrease. Whilst this is a positive direction of travel, further work is underway to reduce prevalence rates in this high-risk group. BSol Mental Health Foundation Trust runs an in-patient programme to support patients to quit smoking, and work is underway to strengthen this offer within their community mental health services and provide better continuity of smoking cessation support for those patients who are discharged from in-patient care. This work is being supported through Birmingham's Smokefree - Smoking Cessation Task Group.

Indicator	Successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users		
2030 Ambition	Increase successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users to over 48%		
Date updated	30/07/2024	Time Period	2022

Birmingham (2021)	Birmingham (2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
34.6	31.3	44.3	30.4	33.7	31.4

The percentage in Birmingham is almost equal to the average in England and slightly lower than the core cities average. Since the last update, Birmingham has seen a decrease of 3.3 percentage points in successful treatment completions. The National Drug Strategy policy 'Harm to Hope' funding has seen more workers in both Adult and Children Substance Misuse services in Birmingham. This additional capacity is allowing more individuals to come into treatment, many of whom are non-opiate users. As the number of non-opiate users in treatment in Birmingham has gone up, there may be a data lag in successful completions for new clients.

Indicator **Successful treatment of drug treatment – opiate users to over 8%**
2030 Ambition Increase successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users to over 8%
Date updated 30/07/2024 **Time Period** 2022

Birmingham (2021)	Birmingham (2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
3.5	4.0	5.7	4.6	4.3	5.0

The percentage in Birmingham is lower than the averages for England and the Core Cities. Since the last update, Birmingham has seen a 0.5 percentage point increase in successful treatment completions. The number of opiate users in treatment in Birmingham has risen due to the increased capacity of the local substance misuse service. It is positive that the increased numbers in treatment have coexisted with an increase in successful treatment. However, there is a long way to go to realise the 2030 ambition stated above. New treatments have been introduced in Birmingham, such as Buvidal prescriptions. This long-acting buprenorphine treatment is administered via subcutaneous injection and effectively reduces cravings and withdrawal symptoms over a longer period. Advantages include reduced risk of a missed dose and increased independence due to the reduced frequency of administration compared to other pharmacotherapies. The number of individuals able to benefit from Buvidal prescribing is increasing monthly, and this could be an intervention that will improve the data for this indicator.

Indicator	Suicide rate (persons) per 100,000		
2030 Ambition	Reduce our suicide rate (persons) in the city to be in the lowest 10 UTLA in England by 2030		
Date updated	01/02/2024	Time Period	2020/2022

Birmingham (2019/2021)	Birmingham (2020/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
8.5	8.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.3

Birmingham's suicide rate is lower than the England average and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been no change. Actions being taken to address suicide rates:

- Formulation of a new suicide prevention strategy and action plan – this will include analysis of current suicide rates, define which groups are at risk and what actions PH and its partners need to take to reduce the risk of suicide
- Coronial audit (analysing suicides from 2017-2021) is in the process of being signed off – this will help us to understand trends within BSOL and be able to focus resources and public health interventions for people highlighted as being at risk based on the data
- Development of a real-time suspected suicide surveillance system to give us real-time data on deaths, be able to identify clusters/trends and respond accordingly
- Orange Button Scheme – creating a network of trained individuals who are identifiable by the public as someone trained to talk about suicide
- Monitoring of national data basis (e.g. Fingertips and national RTSSS) to identify trends and respond accordingly

Theme 3: Active at Every Age and Ability

Indicator	Activity gap between ethnic groups: White British and Asian (excluding Chinese)		
2030 Ambition	Close the activity gap between different ethnic groups by 2030		
Date updated	20/04/2023	Time Period	2020/2021 (Nov)

Birmingham (2020/2021 May)	Birmingham (2020/2021 Nov)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
19.3	11.4	3.4	11.5	11.3	11.5

The gap is similar to the core cities average and England's average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been a decrease. Closing the gap is a key priority in the published Creating an Active Birmingham Strategy. Work includes the development of a culturally competent PA toolkit to increase people's knowledge of the Chief Medical Officer's guidance amongst communities. Other parts of the strategy include working in partnership through the Active City Forum to ensure localised coordination of assets and interventions that are relevant to communities.

Indicator	Activity gap between ethnic groups: White British and Black		
2030 Ambition	Close the activity gap between different ethnic groups by 2030		
Date updated	20/04/2023	Time Period	2020/2021 (Nov)

Birmingham (2020/2021 May)	Birmingham (2020/2021 Nov)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
9.6	10.3	N/A	12.1	6.4	10.2

The gap is similar to the national average but higher than the core cities. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been an increase. Closing the gap is a key priority in the published Creating an Active Birmingham Strategy. Work includes the development of a culturally competent PA toolkit to increase people's knowledge of the Chief Medical Officer's guidance amongst communities. Other parts of the strategy include working in partnership through the Active City Forum to ensure localised coordination of assets and interventions that are relevant to communities.

Indicator **Activity gap between ethnic groups: White British and Chinese**
2030 Ambition Close the activity gap between different ethnic groups by 2030
Date updated 20/04/2023 **Time Period** 2020/2021 (Nov)

Birmingham (2020/2021 May)	Birmingham (2020/2021 Nov)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.1	5.3

There is insufficient data in the Active Lives Survey to report on this indicator.

Indicator **Inactivity gap between those living with disabilities and long-term health conditions and those without**
2030 Ambition Reduce the inactivity gap between those living with disabilities and long-term health conditions and those without by 50% by 2030
Date updated 20/04/2023 **Time Period** 2020/2021 (Nov)

Birmingham (2020/2021 May)	Birmingham (2020/2021 Nov)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
16.6	20.3	24.5	21.5	18.1	20.1

The inactivity gap between those living with disabilities and long-term health conditions and those without is similar to England and bigger than the core cities. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been an increase in the gap. Co-produced work has focused on hearing seldom-heard voices and understanding barriers, which was used as evidence in the Physical Activity Needs Assessment. This work has informed the Closing the Gap priority in the Creating an Active Birmingham Strategy. Working with the Active City Forum will also ensure we can provide better, more suitable opportunities for citizens with learning disabilities to be active.

Indicator **Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days a week**
2030 Ambition Increase the % of adults walking or cycling for travel at least three days a week by at least 25% by 2030
Date updated 19/10/2021 **Time Period** 2019/2020

Birmingham (2018/2019)	Birmingham (2019/2020)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
1.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.3

The percentage of adults cycling for travel is lower than both the England average and the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update, there has been an increase. Active People and Active environments priorities of the Creating an Active Birmingham strategy to increase safe infrastructure and encourage individual behaviour change. Collaboration with transport team to evaluate Places for People Programme to better deliver subsequent phases to promote walking and cycling behaviours within communities and for travel

Indicator **Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days a week**
2030 Ambition Increase the % of adults walking or cycling for travel at least three days a week by at least 25% by 2030
Date updated 19/10/2021 **Time Period** 2019/2020

Birmingham (2018/2019)	Birmingham (2019/2020)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
25.5	16.8	14.0	12.6	19.5	15.1

The Birmingham % is higher than England but lower than the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. Active People and Active environments priorities of the Creating an Active Birmingham strategy to increase safe infrastructure and encourage individual behaviour change.

Indicator **Percentage of physically active children and young people**
2030 Ambition Increase the % of physically active children and young people to the national average by 2030
Date updated 29/04/2024 **Time Period** 2020/2021

Birmingham (2019/2020)	Birmingham (2020/2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
41.6	34.2	40.2	43.9	45.6	47.0

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. To improve the percentage of physically active children, the Physical Activity team and partners are working with the Healthy Schools Programme to identify new projects to collaborate together on. Similarly, a better data quality approach is being explored by investigating proxy measures and boosting completion of the Active Lives Survey.

Indicator **Percentage of physically inactive adults**
2030 Ambition Reduce the % of adults who are physically inactive to less than 20% by 2030
Date updated 25/04/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
29.4	27.9	21.8	25.1	22.4	22.6

The Birmingham % is higher than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. There are currently projects underway that are focusing on individual behaviour change around physical inactivity and breaking sedentary lifestyles.

Indicator	Percentage of physically active adults		
2030 Ambition	Increase the % of physically active adults to over 65% by 2030		
Date updated	25/04/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
58.1	60.4	68.7	64.0	67.9	67.1

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. A major strand of the Creating an Active Birmingham Strategy will be focusing on how to achieve 'active people, active environments, and active societies'. These will be facilitated through an publicly accessible online activity finder, a culturally competent toolkit and a drive for better data collection and reporting.

Indicator	Percentage of young people who are regularly cycling as part of their daily travel to school or other places		
2030 Ambition	Increase the % of young people who are regularly walking or cycling as part of their daily travel to school or other places by 50% by 2030		
Date updated	15/01/2024	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
5.9	7.3	12.9	9.3	9.0	10.8

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. Additionally, proxy measures will be looked into to be commissioned to obtain more representative data for Birmingham.

Indicator **Percentage of young people who are regularly walking as part of their daily travel to school and other places**

2030 Ambition Increase the % of young people who are regularly walking or cycling as part of their daily travel to school or other places by 50% by 2030

Date updated 15/01/2024 **Time Period** 2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
41.3	42.1	40.1	50.4	50.8	51.3

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. The Active Systems strand of the Creating an Active Birmingham Strategy will ensure adequate representation from the Healthy Schools Programme towards the active travel agenda for young people.

Theme 4: Contributing to a Green and Sustainable Future

Indicator	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (Persons, 30+ yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution to less than 4.5% by 2030		
Date updated	01/10/2023	Time Period	2021

Birmingham (2019)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
5.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5

The Birmingham % is slightly higher for both the England and Core Cities average. Since the Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. It is important to note that the term 'Particulate Matter' (PM) includes everything in the air that is not a gas and as such it is made up of a huge variety of chemical compounds and material, some of which are toxic. Around half of the concentrations of PM that people in the UK are exposed to from either naturally occurring sources, such as pollen and sea spray, or are transported to the UK. The remaining half come from human activities, such as wood burning, various industrial processes and vehicle tyre and brake wear.

DEFRA's Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term targets for PM2.5. Similarly, the Government's National Air Quality strategy (2023) sets out roles and responsibilities for local authorities to work towards the new targets. This work builds on the Road to Zero strategy which details the approach to reducing exhaust emissions (Nitrogen dioxide) from road transport through a number of mechanisms. In Birmingham, the single biggest intervention to reduce the levels of nitrogen dioxide in the city, has been the Clean Air Zone. This scheme has proven effective in reducing the levels of this air pollutant in a relatively short period of time.

Indicator **Emergency hospital admissions for respiratory disease in adults per 100,000**
2030 Ambition Reduce emergency hospital admissions for respiratory disease in adults to at least the national average by 2030
Date updated 11/06/2024 **Time Period** 2022/23

Birmingham (2019)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
1611.9	2018.7	1433.9	N/A	1709.4	1384.7

The Birmingham % is higher than the rate for England and the Core Cities average. Since the previous update there has been an increase , although the current figure represents a decrease on the pre-COVID-19 pandemic rate.

Theme 5: Protect and Detect

Indicator	Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening – Coverage (Male, 65)		
2030 Ambition	Improve the uptake of national screening programmes (close the gaps between Birmingham and the national targets)		
Date updated	29/04/2024	Time Period	2022/23

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
65.7	69.2	83.6	80.2	74.2	78.3

The Birmingham % is lower for both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. The local programme is running well and achieving the relevant KPIs. Renewed national focus on waiting time to vascular intervention. Local time frames are clinically justified but will still explore any improvement opportunities. Ongoing actions will focus on working to close the gap between local coverage and Core Cities/England coverage.

Indicator	Cancer screening coverage – Bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Improve the uptake of national screening programmes (close the gaps between Birmingham and the national targets)		
Date updated	29/04/2024	Time Period	2023

Birmingham (2022)	Birmingham (2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
60.3	62.0	74.6	70.4	67.8	72.0

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England average and Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. The programme is entering the last year of the age extension roll out (both 50-year-olds and 52-year-olds will receive FIT kits in the next financial year). Local partners are working through the recently re-established BSol ICB Cancer Screening and Early Diagnosis group to increase uptake. National recruitment to FIT@80 pilot is underway and will require future planning of reduction in FIT threshold – colonoscopy capacity constraints remain.

Indicator **Cancer screening coverage – Breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)**
2030 Ambition Improve the uptake of national screening programmes to close the gaps between Birmingham and the national targets
Date updated 29/04/2024 **Time Period** 2023

Birmingham (2022)	Birmingham (2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
55.6	56.3	66.7	65.5	60.3	66.2

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. This programme has had a particularly slow recovery from COVID-19. There are also nationally recognised workforce constraints, notably mammography but also wider radiography and radiology. IT developments/ limitations also impact the programme. The programme is projected to recover to pre-COVID-19 levels in the next year – ongoing actions will be to continue improving beyond that milestone through health promotion activities via the BSol ICB Cancer Screening and Early Diagnosis group.

Indicator **Cancer screening coverage – Cervical cancer (Female, 25-49 yrs)**
2030 Ambition Improve the uptake of national screening programmes to close the gaps between Birmingham and the national targets
Date updated 29/04/2024 **Time Period** 2023

Birmingham (2022)	Birmingham (2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
58.7	56.6	70.2	65.1	60.7	65.8

The Birmingham % is lower for both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. Nationally, this programme has seen a long-term decline in coverage which was recognised pre-COVID-19. Increasing coverage of the programme is a key priority of regional commissioners. Actions will be complemented by the activity of the recently re-established BSol ICB Cancer Screening and Early Diagnosis group. Introduction of new call recall database in July 2024, with future programme developments to come once this has embedded. Birmingham's local sexual health service is preparing to offer opportunistic cervical cancer screening, the service is currently in the mobilisation phase of this offer.

Indicator **HIV late diagnosis (all CD4 less than 350)(%) (Persons, 15+ yrs)**
2030 Ambition Reduce the percentage of HIV Late Diagnosis to less than 30% by 2027
Date updated 25/09/2023 **Time Period** 2019/2021

Birmingham (2018/2020)	Birmingham (2019/2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
43.3	46.4	37.5	45.9	44.9	43.3

The % in Birmingham is higher than the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. The recently recommissioned sexual health services across Birmingham provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase repeat testing within this target group through the Umbrella Service delivered by University Hospital NHS Trust. A key aim for the Birmingham's Fast Track Cities+ programme is to increase testing for all blood-borne viruses (including HIV). It is planning an engagement and communications campaign 'Know Your Status' through the year and into 2025 to encourage citizens to come forward for testing for those in specific high risk groups. The roll out of the national pilot 'opt out testing scheme' in emergency departments for blood-borne viruses aims to increase identification of those who are HIV positive.

Indicator **Hepatitis C detection rate/100,000**
2030 Ambition Reduce transmission of HIV, Hepatitis C (HCV) and TB to reduce new cases by 50% by 2030
Date updated 29/07/2024 **Time Period** 2021

Birmingham (2020)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
21.6	41.7	3.2	22.3	41.6	27.8

The rate is higher in Birmingham than the national and regional average, but similar to the Core Cities average. The rate has significantly increased since the previous update but there is a time lag. Rates have increased nationally and across the Core Cities. The recently recommissioned sexual health services across Birmingham

provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase repeat testing through the Umbrella Service delivered by University Hospital NHS Trust. A key aim for the Birmingham's Fast Track Cities+ programme is to increase testing for all blood-borne viruses (including Hep C). It is planning an engagement and communications campaign 'Know Your Status' through the year and into 2025 to encourage citizens to come forward for testing for those in high risk groups. The roll out of the national pilot 'opt out testing scheme' in emergency departments for bloodborne viruses aims to increase identification of those who test positive for Hep C.

Indicator	MMR for one dose (2 yrs old)		
2030 Ambition	Achieve the national ambitions or targets for all national immunisation programmes by 2030		
Date updated	25/04/2024	Time Period	2022/23

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
82.5	82.1	91.8	88.9	86.4	89.3

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight decrease. In response to the 2023-24 measles outbreak, a system-wide response was mobilised to increase immunisation rates of the local population. Immunisation numbers increased during this time, which will be reflected in data releases. The 1 to under-5's cohort is a priority, and is being targeted through partnership working with Children's Centres, the Local Maternity Network Service (LMNS), and GP practices/primary care. The BSol Immunisations & Vaccinations Programme Board continues to work across the ICS to improve local uptake and reduce inequalities across the programme.

Indicator	MMR for two doses (5 yrs old)		
2030 Ambition	Achieve the national ambitions or targets for all national immunisation programmes by 2030		
Date updated	25/04/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
76.7	75.1	85.8	83.7	79.6	84.5

The % for Birmingham is lower than the averages for both England and the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight decrease. In response to the 2023-24 measles outbreak, a system-wide response was mobilised to increase immunisation rates of the local population. Immunisation numbers increased during this time, which will be reflected in data releases. The 1 to under-5's cohort is a priority and is being targeted through partnership working with Children's Centres, the Local Maternity Network Service (LMNS), and GP practices/primary care. The BSol Immunisations & Vaccinations Programme Board continues to work across the ICS to improve local uptake and reduce inequalities across the programme.

Indicator	New HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 (Persons, 15+ yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce transmission of HIV, Hepatitis C (HCV) and TB to reduce new cases by 50% by 2030		
Date updated	27/09/2023	Time Period	2021

Birmingham (2020)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
6.7	6.7	5.1	4.9	10.2	6.7

The rate for Birmingham is the same as the England average and lower for the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been no change. The recently recommissioned sexual health services across Birmingham provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase repeat testing through the Umbrella Service delivered by University Hospital NHS Trust. A key aim for the Birmingham's Fast Track Cities+ programme is to increase testing for all blood-borne viruses (including HIV). It is planning an engagement and communications campaign 'Know Your Status' through the year and into 2025 to encourage citizens to come forward for testing for those in high risk groups. Birmingham City Council has commissioned a pilot enhanced community TB outreach service in partnership with University Hospital NHS Trust and Saving Lives to test for blood-borne viruses and increase access to treatment and prevention services. The roll out of the national pilot 'opt out testing scheme' in emergency departments for bloodborne viruses aims to increase identification of those who test positive for HIV.

Indicator **New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000 (All ages)**
2030 Ambition Reduce the overall prevalence of new sexually transmitted diseases to close the gap between Birmingham and the national average by 2030
Date updated 29/05/2024 **Time Period** 2023

Birmingham (2022)	Birmingham (2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
396.6	468.2	222.8	349.7	673.6	519.9

The rate for Birmingham is both lower than the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. The recently recommissioned sexual health services across Birmingham provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase identification and treatment of all sexually transmitted diseases through the Umbrella Service delivered by University Hospital NHS Trust. This includes access to sexual health clinics across the city as well as outreach prevention and treatment services

Indicator **Repeat HIV testing in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (%) (Male, All ages)**
2030 Ambition Increase the percentage of men who have sex with men who access repeat HIV testing in the last year to over 50%
Date updated 27/09/2023 **Time Period** 2021

Birmingham (2020)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
43.7	53.5	52.2	49.0	49.3	47.3

The % in Birmingham is higher than the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. The recently recommissioned sexual health services across Birmingham provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase repeat testing within this target group through the Umbrella Service delivered by University Hospital NHS Trust. A key aim for the Birmingham's Fast Track Cities+ partnership is to increase testing for all blood-borne viruses (including HIV). It is planning an engagement and communications campaign 'Know Your Status' through the year and into 2025 to encourage citizens to come forward for testing specifically targeting high risk groups.

Indicator	TB incidence (three year average) (Persons, All ages)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce transmission of HIV, Hepatitis C (HCV) and TB to reduce new cases by 50% by 2030		
Date updated	25/03/2024	Time Period	2020/2022

Birmingham (2019/2021)	Birmingham (2020/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
17.8	17.0	3.1	9.2	10.9	7.6

The incidence in Birmingham is significantly higher than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight decrease. Birmingham has had higher tuberculosis (TB) rates than most areas of the UK for many years (second only to London). At least a third of all cases are attributable to social risk factors such as being an asylum seeker, drug addiction, alcohol abuse, mental health conditions, homelessness and having spent time in detained estates.

The majority of actions taken to address TB in Birmingham are reactive in nature. Each confirmed TB case has a nurse specialist assigned to them to support their compliance to the treatment. ICS partners such as UKHSA provide support for TB cases. BCC in collaboration with BSOL ICB supports cases who have a no recourse to public funds (NRPF) status as well as helping with cases that are lost to follow up. The Fast Track Cities Plus (FTC+) initiative. Launched in Birmingham in 2022, aims to decrease the incidence of TB by 50% by 2030.

Life Course: Getting the Best Start in Life

Indicator	Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 ½ years		
2030 Ambition	Increase the percentage of children achieving a good level of development by age 2 to 2 ½ years to over 83% by 2030		
Date updated	27/11/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
82.5	80.7	82.1	76.3	79.5	79.2

The Birmingham % is slightly higher for both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight decrease. The children included in the data for 2022/23, would have been the children born during the Covid Pandemic and so they and their families would have been impacted by the restrictions, reducing ability to socialise and develop as they might otherwise have.

Indicator	Children aged 11-15 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (Persons, 11-15 yrs, per 100,000)		
2030 Ambition	Halve the rate of children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on Birmingham's roads by 2030		
Date updated	27/02/2024	Time Period	2020-2022

Birmingham (2018/2020)	Birmingham (2020/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
N/A	31.5	19.5	27.7	38.2	30.6

The % in Birmingham is higher than the England average but lower than the Core Cities. There is no Birmingham previous data. Birmingham is prioritising investment in a reduction of incidents through the Road Harm Reduction Strategy which will be published in 2024. In particular, the Healthy Streets Approach will ensure that local streets are made safer and more accessible to facilitate walking and cycling as well as an overall reduction in road traffic.

Indicator Homelessness (aged 16-24) – households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act
2030 Ambition Reduce the rate of homeless young people (16-24 years) to the English average by 2030
Date updated 26/01/2023 **Time Period** 2021/2022

Birmingham (2020/2021)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.4

The Birmingham % is similar to England and lower than the core cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase. This increase is reflective of a national trend, post COVID-19 pandemic after the 'Everybody-In' initiative ended. There are also local challenges relating to the current financial situation of Birmingham City Council, which will impact upon current homelessness provisions.

In order combat these forthcoming challenges, Birmingham City Council have developed a new Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2024-29, which aims to deliver realistic change, to help mitigate the current homelessness climate. Additionally, the strategy also commits to working closely with Birmingham Children's trust to develop protocols (that reflect the Council's financial position) to proactively ensure no children are made homeless on their 18th birthday, and therefore build on the positive pathway approach to ensure underreached groups have the right tailored support when things go wrong.

Indicator Hospital admissions due to asthma in young people under 19 yrs
2030 Ambition Halve the hospital admissions due to asthma in young people under 19 yrs by 2027
Date updated 28/02/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
230.9	214.6	119.4	157.4	133.7	122.2

The number of admissions in Birmingham is significantly higher than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. Most attributable factor leading to hospitalisation due to asthma in children is smoking. Children who live in households where the adult is a smoker are twice as likely to pick up smoking themselves. Taking this into account a local decrease correlates with a decrease in overall smoking rates in the UK.

The Birmingham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy plans to tackle smoking by ensuring: the reduction of the smoking prevalence in adults with a long-term mental health condition to at least the national average by 2027, increase the percentage (%) of the estimated individuals accessing smoking cessation services and improve the 4-week quit rate by 20% by 2030. The Birmingham and Solihull NHS 10-year plan called "A Bolder, Healthier Future for the People of Birmingham and Solihull" sets out a local 5–10-year commitment that all health and social care professionals will complete basic e-learning for behaviour change, and those in clinical contact roles completing additional training on brief advice for smoking cessation.

Indicator	Infant mortality rate		
2030 Ambition	Reduce infant mortality in Birmingham by 25% by 2027 and by 50% by 2030		
Date updated	22/02/2024	Time Period	2020/2022

Birmingham (2019/2021)	Birmingham (2020/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
7.0	7.2	4.6	5.6	5.2	3.9

The rate in Birmingham is higher than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a very slight increase. A change in the infant mortality rate from 7/1000 births to 7.2/1000 live births is difficult to contextualise as a small change in infant deaths influences the figures. It only requires an increase of 1 death to increase the infant mortality rate. Most infant deaths occur in the first four weeks with leading causes of death relating to prematurity or congenital anomalies. Health inequalities exist and are worsening with higher rates observed in our most deprived communities and disproportionately affecting Black African, Caribbean and South Asian communities.

Many infant deaths are preventable yet, despite efforts at local and system-level, high rates have persisted. To improve this a sustained focus on improving pre-conception health, targeted interventions to improve living conditions (relating to housing/income maximisation) and improving maternal and neonatal care pathways are required. Intervention should be informed by robust data and local intelligence surveillance. Intervention should be culturally informed, and efforts should be made to ensure it is informed by the voices of women and their families and those communities that experience barriers of access to preventive intervention.

Indicator	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception		
2030 Ambition	Increase the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception to 75% by 2030		
Date updated	29/04/2024	Time Period	2022/23

Birmingham (2021/22)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
62.7	65.1	69.0	66.0	63.3	67.2

The % in Birmingham is lower for the England average and higher for the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase.

What is going well:-

- Gap to national has reduced to 2.1% from 2.5% for children's outcomes at end of EYFS
- Birmingham's GLD percentage is higher than both the core cities and statistical neighbours average (currently ranked 2nd and 4th respectively which is an improvement)
- The percentage of Free School Meals pupils that achieve a GLD in Birmingham is 6.8% points higher than the England average
- 75.8% of children reached expected level in Communication and Language (an increase of 0.4%)
- 67% of children reached expected level in Literacy (an increase of 1.9%)

Ongoing actions to improve:

- Drive-up the take-up of the early years entitlements – children who access early education are far more likely than those who did not to achieve a good level of development
- Continue our focus on Speech, Language and Communication (SLC) development with the city-wide WellComm toolkit and the Early Talk Boost programme through Family Hubs
- Introduction of the "Flexible Funding" to allow additional points of funded admissions when headcount/census has been missed so we get children in earlier
- Development of an Early Years data tool that can be used within the City Observatory and will enable us to target and address barriers to take-up within specific communities/areas of the city
- Early Years Developing Local Provision (Phase 2) programme with a focus on improving take-up and supporting transition for children with SEND from Nursery to Reception with targeted support for children where placement breakdown is likely.

Indicator **Rate of first-time entrants (10-17 years) to the youth justice system**
2030 Ambition Reduce the rate of first-time entrants (10-17 years) to the youth justice system by 25% by 2030
Date updated 09/07/2024 **Time Period** 2023

Birmingham (2022)	Birmingham (2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
116.5	132.5	68.4	127.4	215.7	143.4

The Birmingham rate is lower than the England average and significantly lower for the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase.

Indicator **Under 18 teenage conception rate**
2030 Ambition Reduce the under 18 teenage conception rate to close the gap between Birmingham and the national average by 2030
Date updated 30/04/2024 **Time Period** 2021

Birmingham (2020)	Birmingham (2021)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
15.1	13.4	11.4	15.2	16.8	13.1

The rate in Birmingham is slightly higher than the England average and lower than the Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. The recently recommissioned sexual health services through the Umbrella service provided by University Hospital NHS Trust across Birmingham provides an opportunity to strengthen efforts to increase uptake of contraception services (including long acting reversible contraception). The School Health Support Service commissioned by Birmingham City Council and the Healthy Schools programme recently launched provide sexual and reproductive health education to reduce unwanted teenage pregnancies.

Life Course: Living, Working and Learning Well

Indicator	Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio		
2030 Ambition	Reduce coronary heart disease admissions rate (all ages) by 20% by 2030		
Date updated	15/02/2024	Time Period	2016/17 – 20/21

Birmingham (previous)	Birmingham (2016/17 – 2020/21)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
461.2	462.1	317.6	N/A	384.1	387.1

The rate for Birmingham is higher than the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. The Birmingham & Solihull CVD Programme Board has recently delivered the 'Million Hearts' project which increased CVD health checks in community settings for any residents aged 40 years and above.

Indicator	Fuel poverty (low income, low efficiency methodology)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the number of households in fuel poverty to the national average by 2030		
Date updated	03/07/2024	Time Period	2022

Birmingham (2021)	Birmingham (2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
23.2	24.0	14.1	19.6	16.9	13.1

The percentage of people living in fuel poverty in Birmingham is higher than the England and Core Cities average. Since the previous update there has been a slight increase. This is likely to continue to increase due to the energy crisis has been gripping the UK since autumn 2021. In Birmingham, the Council is working to help residents reduce fuel bills and maintain warmth and well-being. It continues to work closely with partners to develop and deliver interventions that provide maximum support within available resources. Interventions are focusing on low-income and vulnerable households with cold homes, including the terminally ill.

Indicator **Percentage of adults from ethnic communities with Type 2 Diabetes**
2030 Ambition Reduce the percentage of adults from ethnic communities with Type 2 Diabetes to match the demographic profile of our city by 2030
Date updated 28/02/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
49.5	52.0	21.0	27.7	31.5	24.0

The % in Birmingham is significantly higher than the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. To NHS is offering a structured education course to all those diagnosed as diabetic, within 12 months of the diagnosis. The local Oviva Diabetes Support Programme co-ordinates this course and has a focus on improving the engagement rate with patients from an ethnically diverse community. The Integrated Care Board are also facilitating Diabetes Patient Ambassador events which are community-based and raise awareness about the risks of diabetes as well as how to manage a diagnosis.

Indicator **Percentage of people with Type 2 Diabetes aged 40 to 64**
2030 Ambition Reduce the percentage of adults aged 40-64 yrs with Type 2 Diabetes by 7 percentage points by 2030
Date updated 28/02/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
49.0	49.5	39.5	43.5	46.2	43.9

The % in Birmingham is higher than England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. The nationally commissioned NHS type 2 diabetes remission programme. This is a yearlong programme covering total diet replacement, weight loss and lifestyle support for individuals diagnosed in the last 6 years with type 2 diabetes and BMI over 25 kg/m2. Birmingham & Solihull target is 250 starts over 12 months which is on target. In Q1 24 25, 46% of programme starts were individuals from ethnically diverse communities.

Indicator **Smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks**
2030 Ambition Increase the rate of the estimated individuals who smoke achieving a 4-week quit by 2030
Date updated 23/02/2024 **Time Period** 2022/2023

Birmingham (2017/2018)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
1350.3	261.9	1593.1	889.6	1769.7	1620.1

The rate in Birmingham is lower than England and Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there is a decrease. Although the number of smokers who set a quit date is higher than the national rate, more work is needed to increase the rate of those who remain quit at 4-weeks. As part of the national Smokefree Generation programme, the Birmingham Smoking Cessation Group is mapping current provision and identifying ways to increase numbers quitting and quit rates through providing enhanced and targeted local support to stop services, provision of pharmacotherapies and the Swap to Stop scheme

Indicator **Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease (Persons, 3 year range)**
2030 Ambition Reduce coronary heart disease mortality under 75 yrs by at least 10 points in the rate of deaths per 100,000 population by 2030
Date updated 25/03/2024 **Time Period** 2020/2022

Birmingham (2019/2021)	Birmingham (2020/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
50.9	54.1	31.6	47.0	54.7	40.6

The % in Birmingham is higher than the England and slightly lower than the Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been an increase.

Life Course: Ageing and Dying Well

Indicator	Carer-reported quality of life score		
2030 Ambition	Improve the carer-reported quality of life score to equal to or above the national average by 2030		
Date updated	08/12/2023	Time Period	2021/2022

Birmingham (2018/2019)	Birmingham (2021/2022)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
6.9	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3

The score in Birmingham is lower than the averages of both England and Core Cities. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight decrease. The Birmingham Carers Strategy has recently completed consultation and is scheduled to be implemented later this year. This is currently being driven by the Carer's Steering Group, led by Adult Social Care within Birmingham City Council. An in-depth refresh of the Carer's Needs Assessment has also been completed to inform the strategy.

Indicator	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who have received an NHS Health Check		
2030 Ambition	Increase the percentage of eligible citizens offered an NHS Health Check who received it to over 70% by 2030		
Date updated	15/06/2023	Time Period	2019/2020 – 2023/2024

Birmingham (2018/19 – 22/23)	Birmingham (2019/2020 – 2023/2024)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
46.1	43.6	35.5	25.9	22.5	28.1

The % in Birmingham is significantly higher than England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a slight increase. Birmingham City Council has recently increased local service provision for NHS health checks through general practices. Plans are underway to pilot the provision of CVD checks within workplaces across the city.

Indicator	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (Persons, 65+ yrs)		
2030 Ambition	Reduce the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 yrs and over to below the national average by 2030		
Date updated	16/04/2024	Time Period	2022/2023

Birmingham (2021/2022)	Birmingham (2022/2023)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
2,357.5	2,136.9	1,981.5	1951.6	2,282.4	1,932.8

The rate in Birmingham lower than the Core Cities average and higher than the England. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a significant decrease. The programme of work around falls prevention is co-ordinated through the Fall Prevention Steering Group. This is currently led by the BSol ICB but has significant Public Health input to ensure that a preventative approach is embedded. There is also a series of campaigns planned to improve risks around falls through awareness raising projects. This particular topic will also be explored in comprehensive depth through the Mobility Impairment Deep Dive.

Indicator	Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)		
2030 Ambition	Improve the dementia diagnosis rate to over 75% by 2030		
Date updated	02/07/2024	Time Period	2024

Birmingham (2023)	Birmingham (2024)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
60.8	62.7	54.6	62.1	71.4	64.8

25.1	23.3	25.7	29.4	26.7	28.0
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The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. The Birmingham Carers Strategy has recently completed consultation and is scheduled to be implemented later this year. This is currently being driven by the Carer’s Steering Group, led by Adult Social Care within Birmingham City Council. An in-depth refresh of the Carer’s Needs Assessment has also been completed to inform the strategy.

Indicator	Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+)				
2030 Ambition	Increase the uptake of the seasonal flu vaccine in people aged 65 yrs to above 75% by 2030				
Date updated	08/07/2024	Time Period	2023/24		

Birmingham (2022/2023)	Birmingham (2023/2024)	Solihull	West Midlands	Core Cities	England
70.5	67.9	79.2	76.8	74.7	77.8

The Birmingham % is lower than both the England and Core Cities average. Since Birmingham's previous update there has been a decrease. Birmingham has had low flu uptake for many years in specific cohorts (e.g. pregnant women, 5-65-year-olds at risk are cohorts with historically low uptake). The BSol Immunisations & Vaccinations Programme Board works across the ICS to improve local uptake and reduce inequalities across the programme.

The 'Flu and Covid working group' is a sub-group of the BSol Immunisations & Vaccinations programme board. This is stood up every year to prepare for the seasonal flu programmes and monitor issues during its delivery. In support of the seasonal flu programme, system partners engage with GPs, care homes and community leaders. A local communications campaign is delivered, and flexible delivery models are used, where appropriate.