

Presentation to Health and Wellbeing Board

February 2018

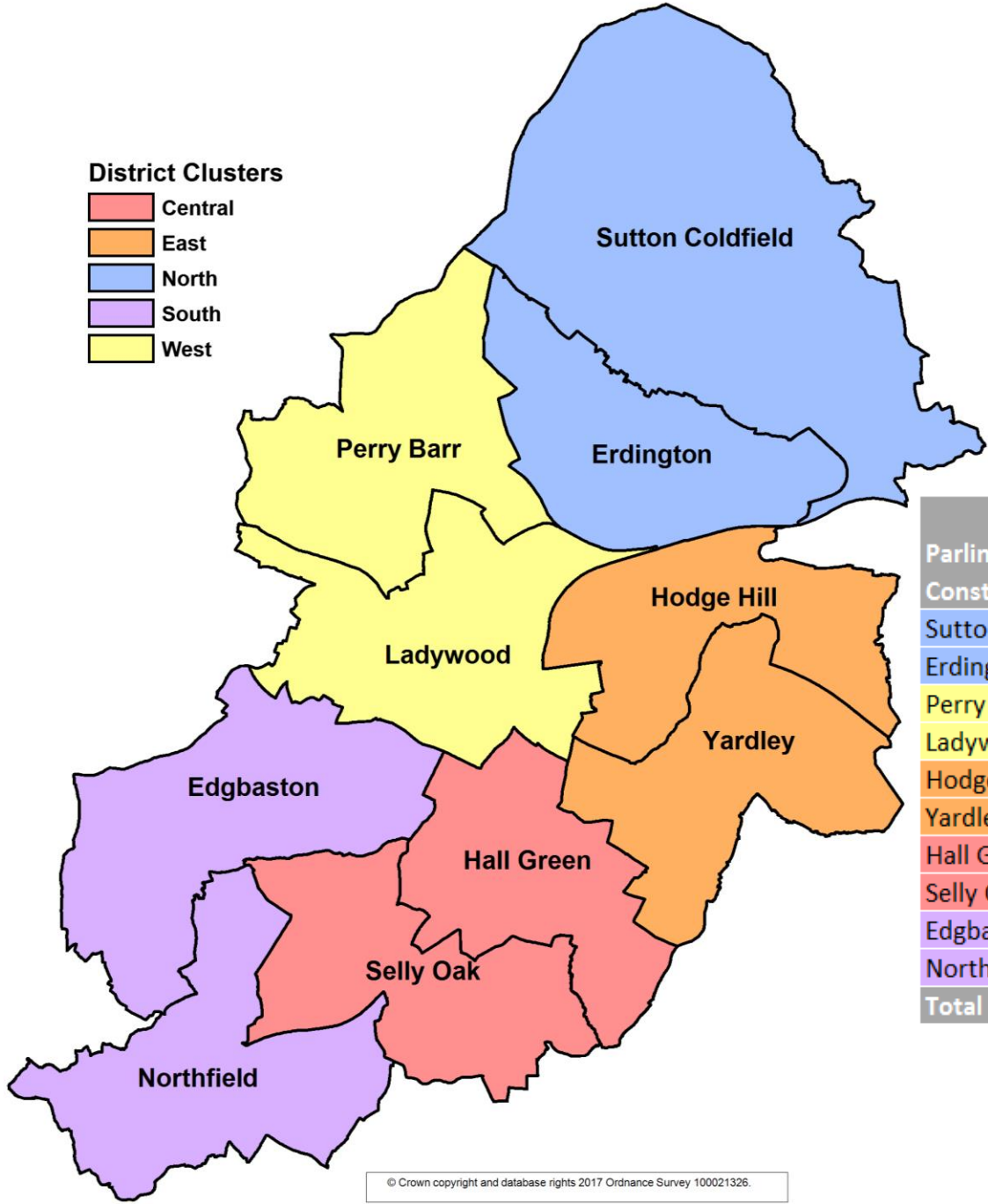
Birmingham Place Based Plan

Professor Graeme Betts
Interim Corporate Director
Adult Social Care and Health
Birmingham City Council

Our Geography

District Clusters

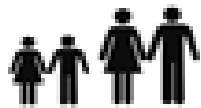
- Central
- East
- North
- South
- West



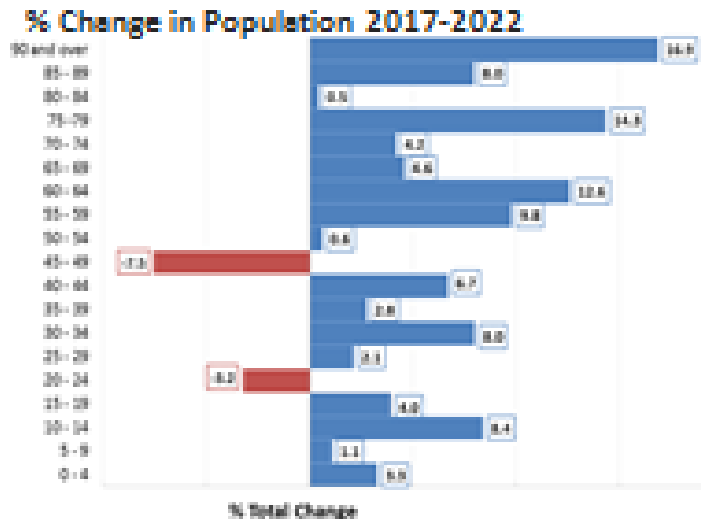
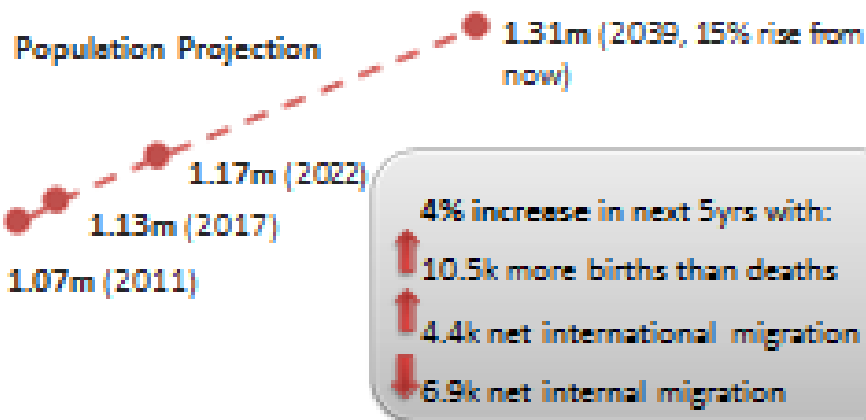
Parliamentary Constituency	Population (MYE 2016)	District Cluster	Population (MYE 2016)	Registered Population (2017)*
Sutton Coldfield	94,743	North	196,385	241270
Erdington	101,642			
Perry Barr	111,118	West	253,724	238269
Ladywood	142,606			
Hodge Hill	128,774	East	241,008	253078
Yardley	112,234			
Hall Green	119,609	Central	226,690	334218
Selly Oak	107,081			
Edgbaston	103,305	South	206,762	239958
Northfield	103,457			
Total	1,124,569	Total	1,124,569	1,306,793

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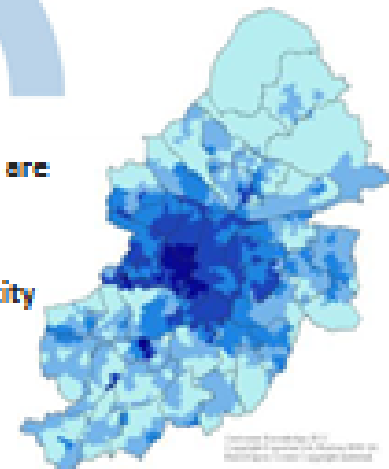
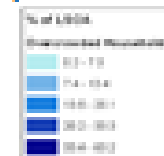
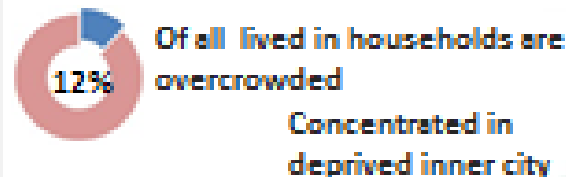
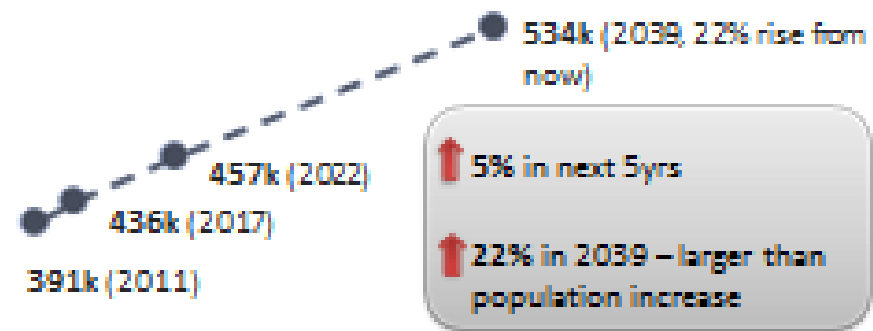
* Patients registered to practices located within each district cluster



Population



Households



- Sources:
- Population: ONS Population Estimates Mid-2016; ONS Population Projections 2014
 - Households: ONS Household Projections 2014, DCLG (2016)
 - Childhood Obesity: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), 2015-16 school year, Nov 2016
 - Overcrowding: Census 2011
 - Tenure Change: PWC economic outlook 2015 (Graphics by Strategy & research Team, BCC)

Deprivation

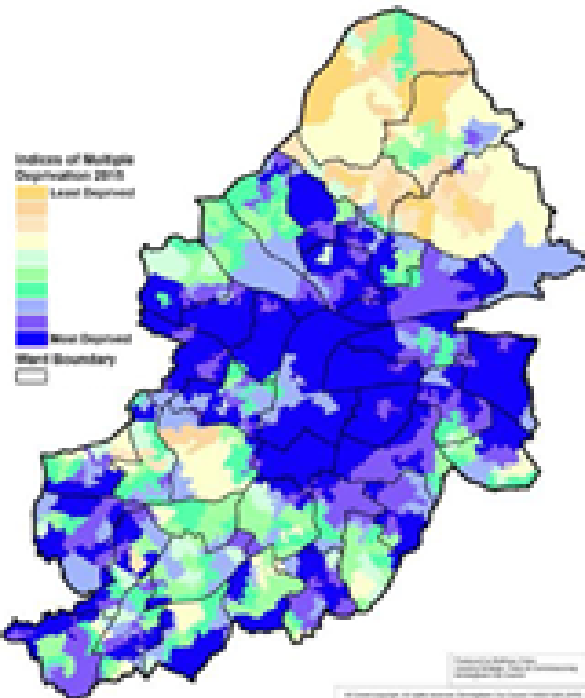
1st Most deprived LA in region

41% Population live in most deprived decile

6th Most deprived LA in England

Increase from 8th 2010, i.e. worsened

50% Children 0-17 years live in most deprived decile



Huge disparity in city..

12 LSOAs in the most deprived 1%

5 LSOAs in the least deprived 5%

Little improvement over last 5 years

LIFE IN BOTTOM DECILE

People who live in the most deprived decile are

3x

MORE LIKELY TO

be ADMITTED FOR TREATABLE CONDITIONS

DIE PREMATURELY from PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS

People who live in the most deprived decile are

3x

MORE LIKELY TO

be IN CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

have a LONG TERM CONDITION

DISABILITY FREE YEARS

MOST AFFLUENT



13

years less lived disability free in the most deprived areas

14

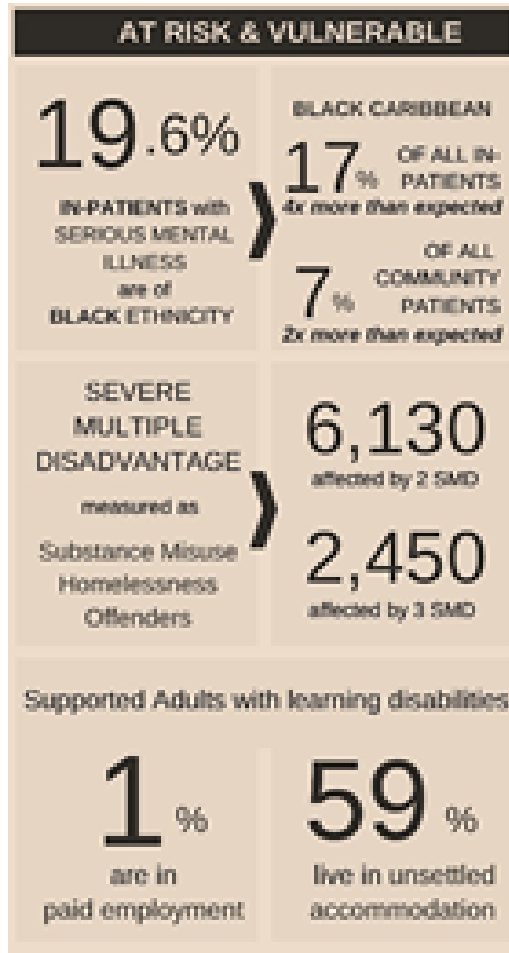


MOST DEPRIVED

Source:

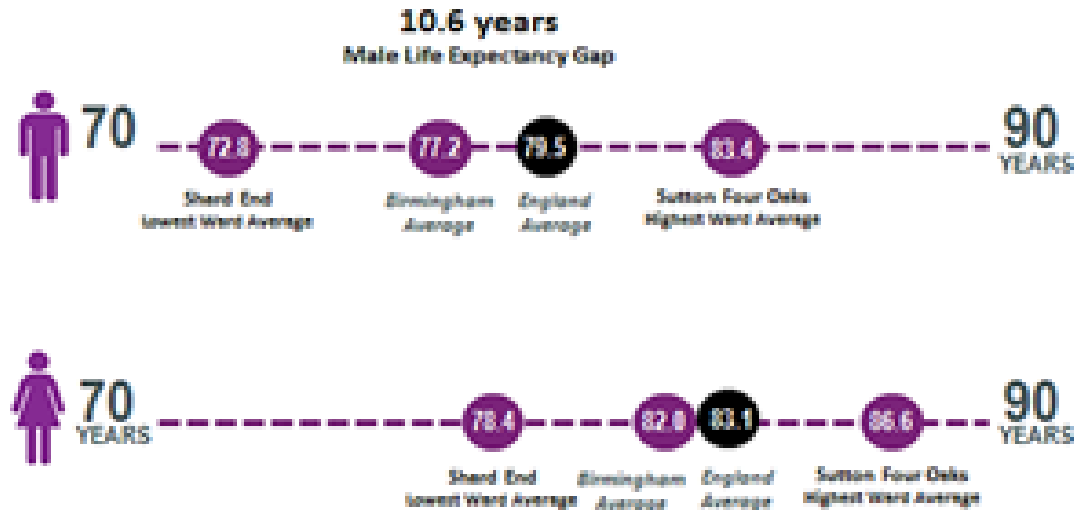
- Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (DCLG) & ONS Population Estimates Mid-2015
- Life in bottom decile / disability free years: Hard Edge Report; Public Health England Life Expectancy Segment Tool; BBC Public Health (Graphics, Canva, The Noun Project)

Health in Birmingham



Birmingham Life Expectancy 2013-2015

(source: ONS mortality)



Adult Physical Activity
30mins/wk

30%
(36% national)

INACTIVITY	Birmingham	National
Female	38.4%	31.5%
Male	24.9%	23.8%
White British	32.7%	27.5%
BAME	30.4%	28.0%

Source:

- Life Expectancy 2013-15 - BCC Public Health, June 2017 (Graphics, Canva, The Noun Project)
- At risk and vulnerable - Public Health England Life Expectancy Segment Tool, BCC Public Health (Graphics, Canva, The Noun Project)
- Adult Physical Activity - Sport England Active People Survey 10, 2016
- Inactivity - Sport England 2015-2015
- Preventable cardiovascular disease - Public Health Outcome Framework 2013-15, BCC Public Health (Graphics, Canva, The Noun Project)



An ageing population

21k

Aged 85+
2% of Birmingham population
and 11% rise since 2011

+25%

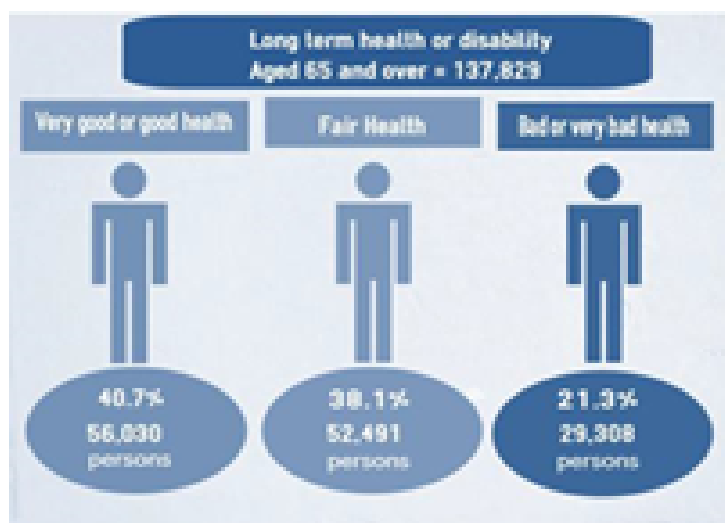
**Aged 85+
by 2022**

133k

Aged 65-84
11% of Birmingham population
and 4% rise since 2011

+24%

**Aged 65-84
by 2022**



Elderly, infirm & living alone



1 in 5
31K households



21% of households
with someone with a long
term health problem/
disability are one person
households aged 65 and
over

These are vulnerable older people - more likely to require support from services such as Social Care/Health.

A caring population



1 in 8
Adults

6.5m carers in
Britain, to rise to
9m by 2037
(1 in 8 also work)

128%

Predicted increase in
carers age 85+
2015-2025

46%

Suffered depression
due to caring role

107k

In Birmingham
are unpaid carers
(+9% from 2001)

£132bn

Value of unpaid
carers /yr (similar
to NHS budget)

Source:

- Population Age: ONS Population Estimates Mid-2016 (Genua 2011 to calculate 2011-2017 change)
- Long term health or disability: Genua 2011
- A caring population: Genua UK website (based on Genua 2011 and their own research)

Our Ambition

To enable citizens of Birmingham to lead happy, healthy and independent lives within their own homes and communities by:

- Building supportive responsive communities
- Delivering high quality, integrated place based services
- Personalising services and promoting choice

Create a coherent plan across the STP footprint which draws on work from Solihull and West Birmingham

Our Priority Groups

- Older People
- Adults with multiple complex needs
- Carers

Building supportive, responsive local communities

- Implementing neighbourhood networks model to include community catalysts
- Co-ordinated investment in voluntary and community sector services
- Implementing social prescribing
- Local support services for carers

Integrated Place Based Services



Choice, Control and Personalisation

- Advice and information
- Market shaping and development
- Housing options
- Assistive technology
- Day opportunities
- Personal budgets and direct payments
- Devolving budgets to the locality level

Key Outcomes

- Enhance self reported quality of life measure for the priority groups
- Increase number of citizens with care needs living in their own home
- Increase take up of personal budgets
- Decrease demand for statutory services

Priority Actions

- Develop Birmingham Place Based Strategy for consideration by the STP Board in April 2018
- Commence implementation of locality based model commissioning and delivery for adult social care— April 2018
- Develop 4 locality based multi-disciplinary HUBs – July 2018
- Implement putting prevention first strategy to include commissioning of neighbourhood network leads – June 2018

Lead Officer

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