Creating a Healthy Food City

Tackling Obesity through economic growth

Introducing the Birmingham Food Survey

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Our Ambition to become a Healthy Food City



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



The Big Food Conversation

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/news/article/489/henry_dimbleby_launches_birmingham_food_conversation

Cllr Paulette Hamilton, cabinet member for health and social care, said:

"I'm really pleased to welcome Henry to Birmingham to get this conversation started. It is so important that people think about what they are eating, such as being aware of how much sugar is found in cereals and drinks, and where the food comes from"

"Young people and children need to learn from an early age about nutritional value and how to cook healthy food, even on a tight budget"

"We want to hear from people across the city, from all communities, and there will be plenty of opportunities to take part in this national conversation. So let's talk food."

https://youtu.be/Dlup5Ta7ajA



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO GET INVOLVED?

WHY DO WE NEED A HEALTHY FOOD CITY?





Birmingham City Council Plan: 2018-2022 Challenges and opportunities



25% of the population expected to rise to 1.31 million by 2039 (15% rise from now) and 24% predicted Ethnic rise in adults aged 85+ by 2028.





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.







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



Streets



Collection (55%)







Road and Pavement Repairs



Care and Support for Older and Disabled People



IN 2017, MORE THAN













for the regional economy and creating 1,000 new homes

Making a positive difference everyday to people's lives Making a positive difference everyday to people's lives



BIRMINGHAM



WORKING TOWARDS A HEALTHY CITY: HEALTH INEQUALITIES

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

BIRMINGHAM POPULATION

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

LIFE AT THE BOTTOM

People who live in the most deprived 10% are:

MORE LIKELY TO

be ADMITTED for PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS

> DIE **PREMATURELY**

from PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS 8%

OF ALL IN-PATIENTS are of **BLACK ETHNICITY**

more than expected

BLACK ETHNICITY

AT RISK & VULNERABLE

IN-PATIENTS

with MENTAL ILLNESS

2x more than expected

LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

be IN CONTACT WITH MENTAL **HEALTH SERVICES**



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

years less lived in good health

ENGLAND

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

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



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 3yr olds

OUTCOMES

RECEPTION

23.5

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

YEAR 6

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%

10.9%

14.1% of Black

children have excess weight compared to 10.3% of white children

27.2%

22.3%

27.9% of Asian 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

% underweight among children in Reception

Data sourced from: population Census 2011 and Census population estimate 2015; NOMIS Labour Market 2017; PHE Mental Health Fingertips Tool, Public Health Outcome Framework Dataset; NHS England Mental Health Five Year Forward View Dashboard Q218/19; Graphics: Canva; The Noun Project

CREATING A HEALTHY FOOD CITY

Developing our approach





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.
- Accessible provision
- Community coproduction
- Social narrative about activity

Supporting Weight Management

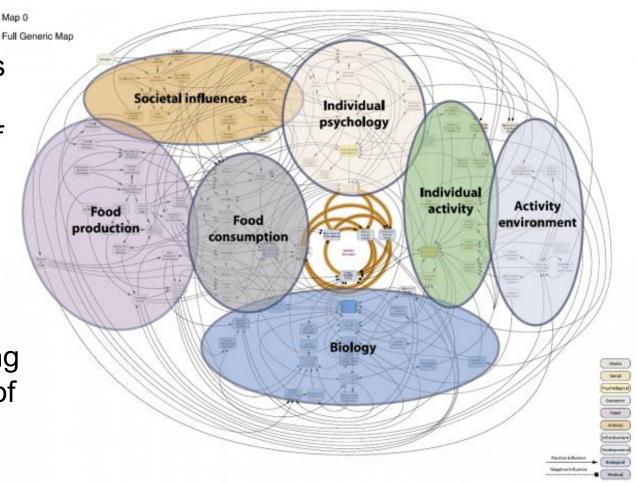
- Maximise engagement with existing support and resources e.g.
 C4L, OneYou, NHS
 Weight Management course & app, HENRY in early years settings.
- Maximise positive opportunity of NCMP through School nursing service and NHS Health Check.



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.





The Food Journey

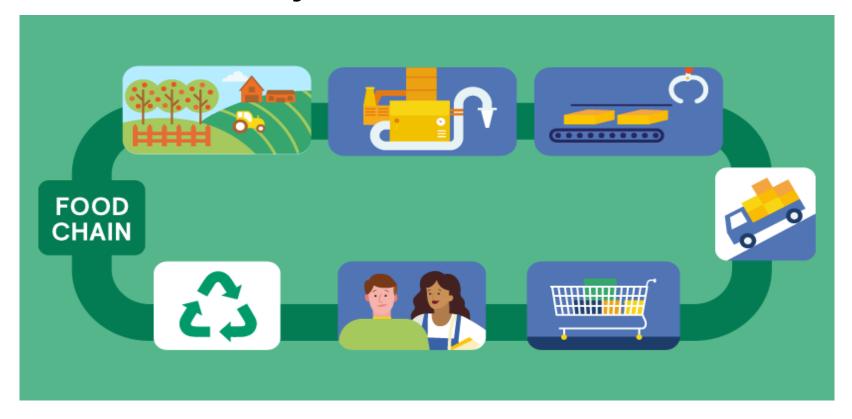


Image source: https://www.eufic.org/en/food-safety/article/food-industry-standards-focus-on-hacep



Our initial thinking on Vision and ambition

Birmingham is a Healthy Food City with a thriving and sustainable healthy food economy that reflects the diversity of our citizens and where healthy food choices are easy, accessible, safe, affordable and normal in every community.





This how YOU can get involved

https://www.birminghambeheard.org.uk/place/birmingham-food-survey/



