



Birmingham

Unitary authority

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Local Authority Health Profile 2018

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Birmingham. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health in summary

The health of people in Birmingham is generally worse than the England average. Birmingham is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 27% (67,500) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Health inequalities

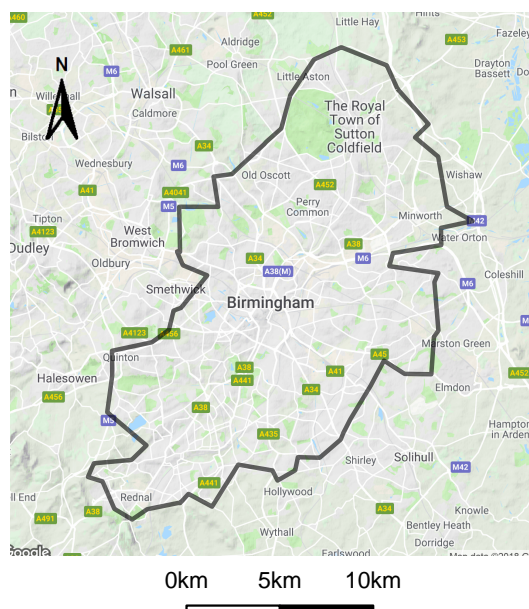
Life expectancy is 8.9 years lower for men and 6.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Birmingham than in the least deprived areas.**

Child health

In Year 6, 25.2% (3,647) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 15*, better than the average for England. This represents 43 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and breastfeeding initiation are worse than the England average. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 702*, worse than the average for England. This represents 6,631 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 179*. This represents 2,160 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are worse than average.



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Map data © 2018 Google
Local authority displayed with ultra-generalised clipped boundary

For more information on priorities in this area, see:

- <http://hwb.birmingham.gov.uk/>
- www.birminghampublichealth.co.uk

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

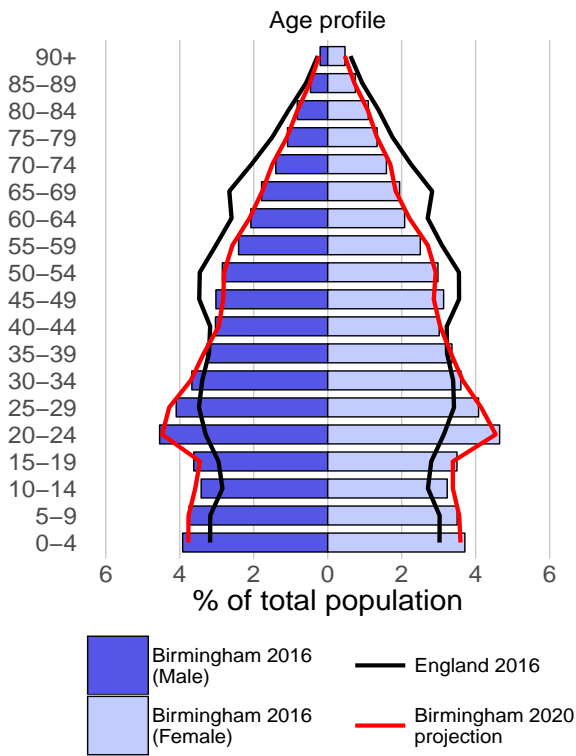
Local Authority Health Profiles are Official Statistics and are produced based on the three pillars of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#): Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.

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* rate per 100,000 population

** see [page 3](#)

Population



Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

	Birmingham (persons)	England (persons)
Population (2016)*	1,128	55,268
Projected population (2020)*	1,164	56,705
% population aged under 18	25.4%	21.3%
% population aged 65+	12.9%	17.9%
% people from an ethnic minority group	40.3%	13.6%

* thousands

Source:
Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence
Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

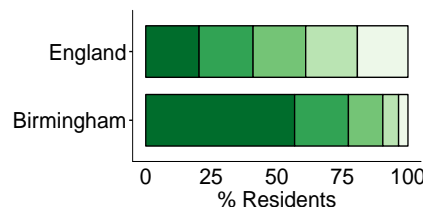
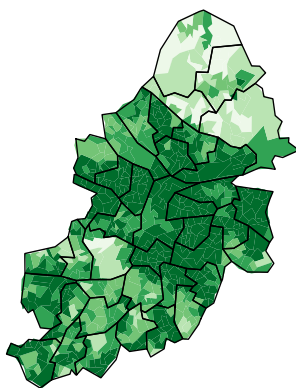
Deprivation

The level of deprivation in an area can be used to identify those communities who may be in the greatest need of services. These maps and charts show the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

National

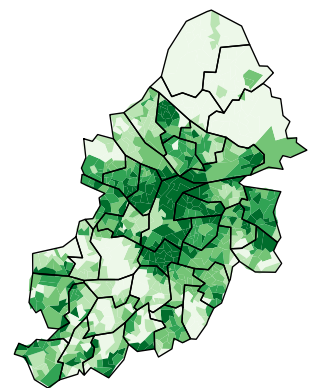
The first of the two maps shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

The chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



Local

The second map shows the differences in deprivation based on local quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015 for this area.



Lines represent electoral wards (2017). Quintiles shown for 2011 based lower super output areas (LSOAs). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2018. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

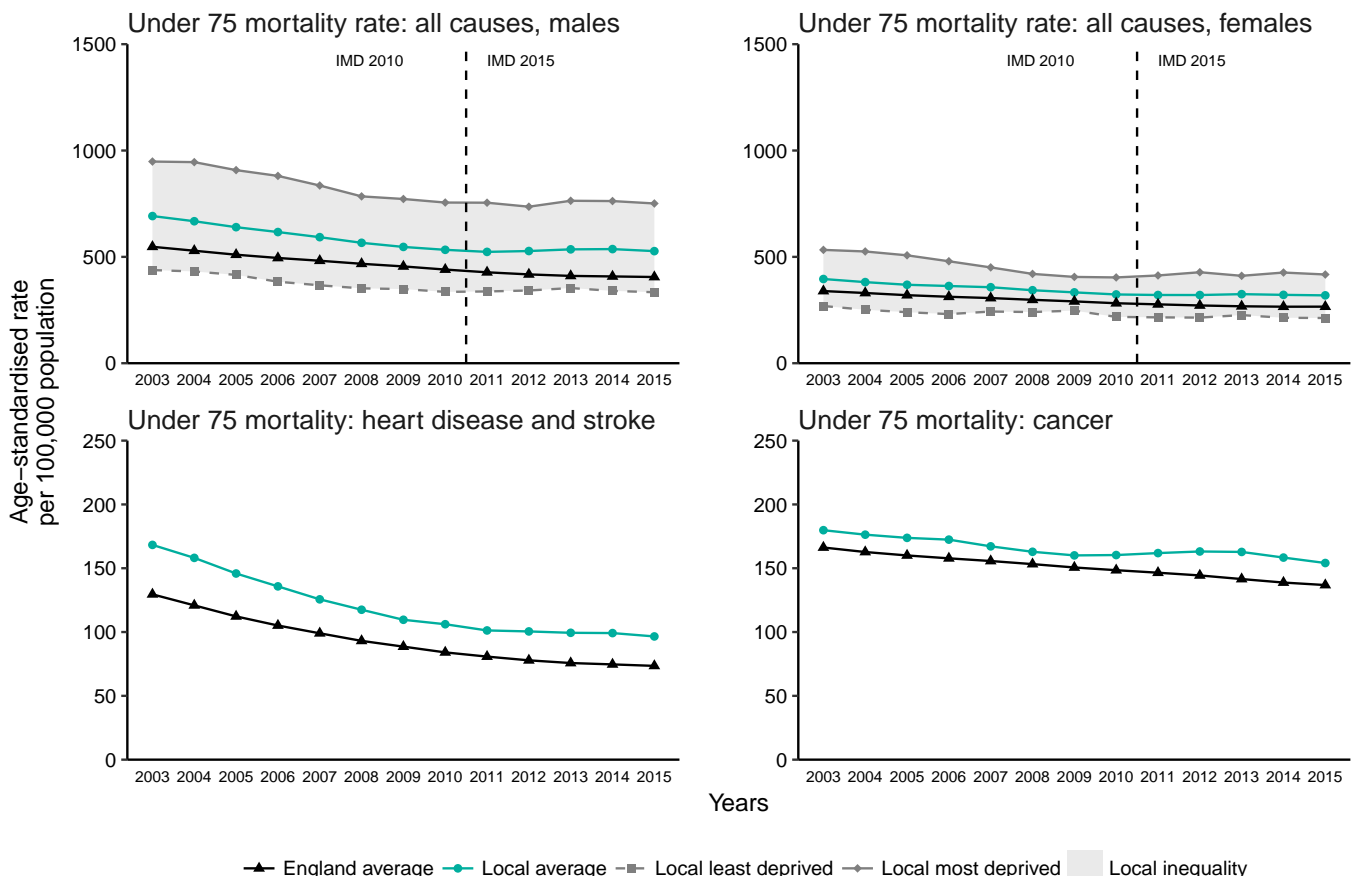
Health inequalities: life expectancy

The charts show life expectancy for males and females within this local authority for 2014-16. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015). The life expectancy gap is the difference between the top and bottom of the inequality slope. This represents the range in years of life expectancy from most to least deprived within this area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.



Trends over time: under 75 mortality

These charts provide a comparison of the trends in death rates in people under 75 between this area and England. For deaths from all causes, they also show the trends in the most deprived and least deprived local quintiles (fifths) of this area.



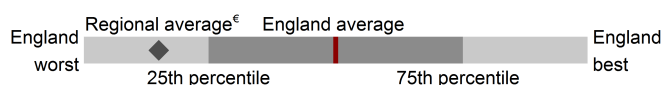
Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with the time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of examining changes over time by deprivation.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

Health summary for Birmingham

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	77.2	79.5	74.2		83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	81.9	83.1	79.4		86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	9,392	419.6	333.8	545.7		215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	2,057	96.6	73.5	141.3		42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	3,256	154.1	136.8	195.3		99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	269	10.0	9.9	18.3		4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	1,318	39.5	39.7	110.4		13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	2,160	178.8	185.3	578.9		50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	918	596.2	575.0	854.2		364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	1,850	54.5	52.6	39.3		61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	79.8	77.1	54.3		96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	7,033	66.3	67.9	45.1		90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	129	15.1	34.2	100.0		6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	6,631	702.4	636.4	1,151.1		388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	115,480	13.7	14.9	24.8		4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	62.4	66.0	53.3		78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	61.2	61.3	74.9		40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	455	21.4	18.8	36.7		3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	1,322	8.1	10.7	28.1		2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	12,253	71.1	74.5	37.9		96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	402	7.9	3.9	7.9		0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	3,647	25.2	20.0	29.2		8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	37.8	21.8	42.0		5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	24.0	25.7	48.7		5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	67,535	26.8	16.8	30.5		5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	6,560	52.3	57.8	44.8		78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	461,900	64.5	74.4	59.8		88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	431	1.0	0.8			
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	21,509	19.4	20.0	42.2		5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	1,357	17.1	17.9	30.3		6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	7,139	965.1	793.8	3,215.3		266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	838	25.1	10.9	69.0		0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A+C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

€"Regional" refers to the former government regions.

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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