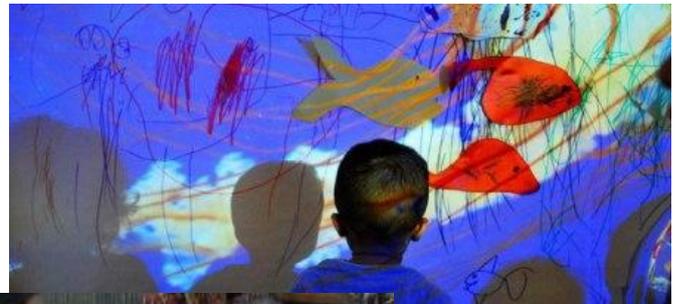




Demographic Change and Active Inclusion in Birmingham: St Thomas Children's Centre



Cities for Active Inclusion



CITIES FOR ACTIVE INCLUSION

The EURO CITIES Network of Local Authority Observatories on Active Inclusion (EURO CITIES-NLAO) is a dynamic network of nine European cities - Birmingham, Bologna, Brno, Copenhagen, Cracow, Lille Métropole - Roubaix, Rotterdam, Sofia and Stockholm - each with a Local Authority Observatory (LAO) within its administration. Their aim is to share information, promote mutual learning and carry out research on the implementation of the active inclusion strategies at the local level.

The nine observatories are coordinated by EURO CITIES, the network of major cities in Europe, and supported through Inclusive Cities for Europe, a partnership between the European Commission (DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) and EURO CITIES.

www.eurocities-nlao.eu

1. BACKGROUND ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

1.1 Current data and trends

Birmingham is the second most populous city in the UK after London. According to the 2001 census, Birmingham's population at that time was almost 1 million and, based on recent estimates, the population had grown to 1.02m by 2008, and 1.04m by 2010⁷. This upward trend can be attributed to reduced death rates and higher birth rates, with the main driver being births. (See Annex 1.1).

The city has a youthful age profile with 22% of the population being children (0-15), compared with the national and regional averages of 18.7% and 19.3% respectively. At the other end of the age spectrum, just over 13% of the population is aged 65 years and older. Within this age group, between 2001-2010 there was a 6.5% (8,100) decrease in the number of those aged 65-84, while the number of people aged over 85 increased by 15.7% (2,700). (See Annex 1.2).

In terms of ethnicity, in 2008/09, the number of people living in Birmingham who belong to non-white ethnic groups was estimated² to be 329,000: about a third of the city's total population (Annex 1.7). People of Pakistani origin formed the largest minority group, followed by Indian, Black Caribbean, and other white (non-British non-Irish) ethnic groups (Annex 1.7). In 2001, 30.5% of births in Birmingham were to mothers born outside the UK; this rose to 38.7% in 2009.

In essence, Birmingham is characterised by a growing population which is in general increasingly youthful, which is ageing at the older end of the age spectrum, and which is highly ethnically diverse.

1.2 Demographic trends and projections

In May 2010, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) issued population projections for 2008 to 2028 for local authorities in England. These data illustrate the main demographic trends which Birmingham will have to respond to in developing and implementing effective social policies.

Over the coming years there will be more births and fewer deaths, leading to an increasing natural growth in population. The city's population is projected to grow to 1.10 million by 2018 and 1.17 million by 2028 (Annex 1.4).

1.3 An increasingly youthful city

In the two decades from 2008 to 2028, the number of children aged 0-15 years old in Birmingham is forecast to increase by 21% i.e. by 47,500 (Annex 1.5). The greatest growth will be among those aged 5 to 9 years old: estimates show that by 2018 there will be 22% more children aged 5 to 9 years old than in 2008. This trend is having a particular impact on the provision of early years' services, education services and health care services.

⁷Data from 2011 census was not available at the time of this report being written; the first set of high level data is likely to be released in July 2012.

²According to 2008 and 2009 mid-year population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics in May 2011.

... an ageing city

In the period 2008 to 2028, the population aged 65 or older is projected to grow by 26,000 in Birmingham. This is a 19% increase but is much lower than the 49% increase projected for England as a whole. This demographic trend will pose challenges for the city, particularly as the population aged 85 years and above is projected to grow by 53%. So by 2028, there are likely to be an additional 10,000 people aged 85+. This is the age group with the most complex needs, so this increase will also place greater demand on health and social care services (Annex 1.6).

...and a hyperdiverse city

According to projections, by 2024, the white population (white British as well as white non-British) of Birmingham is expected to fall below one half of the total population, and no single ethnic group will form a majority of the city's population.

The proportion of children aged 0 to 15 years old who are from different ethnic minority groups is currently about 50% and is forecast to rise to about 64% by 2026.³

As Birmingham's minority ethnic groups mature demographically, they will be increasingly represented both in the workforce and among those of pensionable age. (See Annex 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9 for breakdowns of ethnic groups and age groups).



Birmingham has an established history of inward migration, and the city has significant experience of meeting the specific cultural needs of ethnic minority groups in the provision of social services. These trends demonstrate the growing need to ensure that local services continue to take into account cultural diversity and the needs of diverse groups of people.

1.4 Expected impact of demographic trends on Birmingham

The impact of Birmingham's growing population, with its increasingly young and ethnically diverse profile, combined with the projected ageing among its older age groups, is complex and far-reaching. These demographic changes will, without doubt, have implications for the structure and shape of social services⁴.

In terms of housing, for example, it is forecast that over 50,000 new homes will be needed in the next 20 years to take account of the forecast population growth.⁵ To meet part of this

³ 'Population forecasts for Birmingham with an ethnic group dimension' by Ludi Simpson and Cathie Marsh: Centre for Census and Survey Research, University of Manchester.

⁴ Within the context of this report, social services means services addressing social need in the broadest sense e.g. early years, education, children's services, health, housing, employment, adult social services etc.

⁵ www.bebirmingham.org.uk/documents/Final_Sustainable_Community_Strategy-Birmingham_2026.pdf.

requirement, Birmingham City Council recently announced⁶ a €257m (£206m) budget to build 3,500 new council homes in Birmingham over the next decade: approximately half for rent and half to be sold at affordable prices.

With regard to education, the city has already expanded some of its primary schools in the face of the sharply rising birth rate. The city will also need to increase the number of secondary school places. Additionally, there will be a need to develop enhanced services and facilities, in order to understand and accommodate children's and families' needs, and to support and advise young people as they grow into adulthood, to help them to access affordable housing, and quality training and employment.

Birmingham schools and children's centres play an important role in building community cohesion and capitalising on the rich pool of diverse cultures, religions, ethnicities and social backgrounds of the communities they serve, and they will continue to do so.

As Birmingham's residents are living longer there is, and will continue to be, increasing pressures on health and long-term care expenditure. It will be important to focus on improving preventative services for older people, together with services which support independent living, in order to both improve quality of life and ensure the greatest value for money for the public purse.

1.5 Main policies to deal with demographic change at city level

While the city has no designated policies to deal with the implications of demographic change per se, it does form part of the city's strategic thinking and service planning.

Birmingham's strategic partnership, known as Be Birmingham⁷, has an overarching vision for the future which is set out in the Birmingham 2026 strategy⁸. The strategy highlights 'Preparing for major population growth and change' as one of Birmingham's 10 breakthrough challenges. Putting measures in place to prepare for demographic change, as well as for the other nine challenges, will accelerate progress towards meeting the Birmingham 2026 priorities that include economic prosperity, a greener environment and health⁹.

// Demographic change is explicitly highlighted in the Council Business Plan 2011+ as a key policy driver in relation to the Children, Young People & Families Directorate. This recognises the need to plan ahead for demographic pressures which are placing an increasing demand on services. **//**

The way in which Birmingham City Council is working towards the priorities and targets in the Birmingham 2026 strategy is identified each year in the Council Business Plan¹⁰. Demographic change is explicitly highlighted in the Council Business Plan 2011+ as a key policy driver in relation to the Children, Young People & Families Directorate. This recognises the need to plan ahead for

⁶ "Plans to build 3,500 council houses in Birmingham", Birmingham Post, 17 April 2012

www.birminghampost.net/news/west-midlands-news/2012/04/17/plans-to-build-3-500-council-houses-in-birmingham-65233-30776890/#ixzz1sOIsYKTI.

⁷ Be Birmingham is the local strategic partnership that brings together partners from the business, community, voluntary, faith and public sectors to deliver a better quality of life in Birmingham.

⁸ Birmingham 2026: www.bebirmingham.org.uk/documents/Final_Sustainable_Community_Strategy-Birmingham_2026.pdf

⁹ These high-level priorities are: Succeed economically, Stay safe in a clean, green city, Be healthy, Enjoy a high quality of life and Make a contribution.

¹⁰ Council Business Plan 2011+:

www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=SystemAdmin%2FCFPageLayout&cid=1223355099945&packedargs=website%3D4&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FCFWrapper&rendermode=live.

demographic pressures which are placing an increasing demand on services. Population change is also identified as a policy driver for the Adults & Communities Directorate: this highlights the need to also invest in adult care services in order to address year-on-year demographic pressures.

While demographic change is not explicitly mentioned in other parts of the Council Plan 2011+, it is worth noting that Birmingham has been becoming an increasingly populous, diverse, youthful, yet ageing city for a number of years. So these are issues that Birmingham has already had to take into account when designing and delivering services, and the city will continue to do so.

While the impact of Birmingham's demographic changes will be far-reaching, for this report we have chosen to focus on the Children, Young People & Families section of the Council Plan 2011+ which specifically identifies population change to be a particular challenge. This report therefore looks at an example which demonstrates how Birmingham is addressing the challenge of becoming an increasingly youthful and diverse city, through the case study of the St Thomas Children's Centre.

2. HOW BIRMINGHAM IS COPING

2.1 Demographic change in Birmingham

In the face of Birmingham's rising birth rate among its diverse communities (as outlined in Section 1 of this report), the growing number of young people poses a challenge to the city in terms of the impact on the services it offers, not only to the younger segment of the population but also to their parents and carers.

Between 2001 and 2008, there was a significant increase in Birmingham's birth rate: there were 3000 more births in 2008 than in 2001, which translates to a 21% increase. This rising trend is forecast to continue, and by 2028, there are likely to be 47,500 more children aged 0 -15 years living in the city.

The increase in the birth rate is, in the main, concentrated in areas across a central inner-city corridor in Birmingham, where the city is already experiencing high pressure for school and nursery places. One factor is the high number of women of child-bearing age in these areas. Many of them are newly-arrived in the UK and settle in these neighbourhoods. Another factor is the limited dispersion of people from these areas into other areas of the city.

Many additional socio-economic challenges are also found in these inner city areas, including high child poverty rates, high unemployment rates and high numbers of children with particular health needs.

2.2 Solutions at city level: the St Thomas Children's Centre

2.2.1 Background and objectives

In 1998, in response to the changing demographics in the UK and the government's aim to reduce child poverty and improve outcomes for children, the Sure Start programme was launched, to establish Sure Start Children's Centres across the country. These aim to help give children the best start in life. They are multi-purpose centres bringing together childcare, early education, health,

employment and support services for pre-school children and families. The first 800 Sure Start centres were located in the country's most deprived areas.

Although Sure Start is a programme which has been rolled out nationally, each Sure Start children's centre has been developed to meet the needs of the local community. So each Sure Start centre offers slightly different services. However, there is a core set of services the centres must provide, such as child health services, family health services, and help with finding work or training opportunities, via links with services such as Job Centre Plus.



A number of Sure Start children's centres have been established in Birmingham, and one of these is the St Thomas Children's Centre, established in 2000. Like all the city's Sure Start children's centres, it is open to all local families with children under five years of age.

The St Thomas Children's Centre is of particular interest as it serves one of Birmingham's inner city areas: Attwood Green. This is part of Ladywood ward, and is among the 20% most deprived areas in the country. It is also a focus for urban regeneration initiatives. It suffers from high levels of unemployment: currently the unemployment rate is about

24%, and figures show that 45% of children aged 0-15 years old in Ladywood are living in poverty. Attwood Green has a diverse ethnic mix of families, with up to 36 different languages being spoken. Most children in the area enter early education with skills that are lower than those expected for their age.

The St Thomas Children's Centre caters for parents and children from a wide range of backgrounds. These include:

- people born outside the UK or whose parents were born outside the UK;
- lone parents;
- asylum seekers and their families;
- young middle-class professional families living in the city centre.

The St Thomas Children's Centre is able to provide services to approximately 1,000 children, and although it is open to all families, there is a particular focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable families.

As with similar centres across the city and nationwide, the St Thomas Children's Centre serves as a hub for its local community. It is responsible for playing a crucial role in early intervention, to ensure that families can obtain help when they need it, and ensuring that issues are addressed as early as possible, thereby helping to prevent social exclusion and minimising the risk of more serious (and costly) problems from emerging later on¹¹.

2.2.2 Operation and activities

The St Thomas Children's Centre serves as a one-stop-shop for its users, and meets the Active Inclusion priority of providing integrated high quality services to vulnerable people at a local level.

¹¹ www.education.gov.uk/inthenews/inthenews/a0074514/sure-start-childrens-centres-statutory-guidance.

The centre offers a range of services, including services in different languages, to meet local needs. For example, flexible childcare facilities are offered to parents who are attending classes: these classes can help to build confidence in parents, particularly those who may not be used to leaving their children with other carers. For children, the centre offers a range of informal educational activities, including creative sessions led by different artists, including music, crafts and pottery.

The St Thomas Centre has its own management board which is made up of representatives from the local community, including childminders, representatives from social services, educational researchers, parents and the staff working at the centre. This management board is responsible for monitoring the centre's service provision to ensure that the services continue to match the needs of the local community.

As well as on-site activities based at the centre itself, targeted work is also carried out with families who may require additional support through off-site services: for example, home visits, local support groups and training courses.

Building trust with each family is a particularly important element of the work of the St Thomas Children's Centre. Staff are very conscious of the need to be sensitive to parents, many of whom are in need of emotional support, particularly those parents who have newly arrived in the UK. Activities run by the centre, such as Stay and Play sessions, provide opportunities for parents to make friends and feel less isolated.

The centre also operates a drop-in facility to support families with issues such as domestic violence, housing problems, benefits issues and debt problems. Where needed, the centre helps families to gain access to health services: for example, local doctors (General Practitioners) and local health visitors. The centre can help families to register with local health services, make appointments, and even go with them to health service appointments. The centre also has a resident midwife to help expectant mothers to maintain and improve their health during pregnancy.

Given the high rate of unemployment in the Attwood Green area, the St Thomas Children's Centre works hard to assist parents who are furthest from the labour market. The centre advises these parents about relevant courses at nearby colleges, and, through its links with Birmingham's Job Centre Plus employment service, the centre helps parents find job vacancies and offers literacy courses and English courses for speakers of other languages (ESOL). The centre also provides help with writing CVs, parenting classes, a counselling service, and computer literacy training. Within the centre, specialist advice is also available for asylum seekers and refugees.

The St Thomas Children's Centre is located in the same building as the Centre for Research and Early Childhood¹². This centre is affiliated with three local universities and is able to support staff at the St Thomas Children's Centre to study for and gain professional qualifications.

2.2.3 Success through integrated and co-ordinated approaches

By far the single most important factor influencing the centre's ability to reach vulnerable and disadvantaged families is its commitment to working in partnership with local agencies. The UK government requires local authorities to involve the private sector and the voluntary sector in the provision of local children's services, and to encourage joint working between the various agencies. In line with this requirement, the St Thomas Children's Centre has successfully

¹² www.crec.co.uk.

established links with a wide range of local partners, enabling them to develop joined-up approaches, for example by sharing information and minimising duplication.

The integrated approach used by St Thomas Children's Centre includes:

- Effective information sharing by partner agencies: for example, sharing information on new births and on vulnerable children with disabilities who live locally enables the centre to make contact with these families and assess whether further support is required.
- Referrals by partner agencies: the ability for partner agencies to make formal referrals for family support and other targeted services, and informal referrals for services such as classes in baby massage or English language courses, ensures that local families receive the services they need, even when they may not request these services for themselves.
- Encouragement from local professionals: the fact that local professionals such as midwives, health visitors and doctors are familiar with the St Thomas Children's Centre services and are willing to encourage families, particularly the most vulnerable families, to use these services, again helps to ensure that services are accessed by those in most need of them. For example, service provision for teenagers who are pregnant and for first time mothers is a key area of focus, with midwives providing advice and medical checks during antenatal and postnatal clinics.
- Housing Association links: by forming close links with the neighbouring Optima Housing Association, the St Thomas Children's Centre is able to ensure that vulnerable families can obtain help and advice on housing.

This integrated and coordinated approach is in line with the active inclusion principles of effective service integration and access to quality services: it helps to ensure that services are accessible to the most vulnerable families so that they are actively included in the wider society.

The St Thomas Children's Centre can be considered innovative in that it provides universal services for families with children aged 0 to 5 years old under one roof. This provides an important

foundation for working with the most vulnerable, often hardest-to-reach, children and families. Providing this range of services under one roof provides the best way of ensuring early identification of possible issues and problems, and referral on to the relevant professional services, in order to prevent more serious and more costly problems from emerging later. This is made



possible through the strong emphasis on working in partnership with other local agencies to provide a fully co-ordinated approach.

2.3 Key Successes: outcomes, results and impacts

The national education standards organisation, Ofsted¹³, last inspected St Thomas Children's Centre in October 2010 when it was rated as 'outstanding'¹⁴. The centre was also rated by Ofsted as being led and managed 'extremely well'. Ofsted recognised that the centre promotes equality, celebrates diversity, and provides an outstanding quality of care, promoting learning and meeting the ambitious targets it set for itself to drive improvement.

As a result of its 'outstanding' status, the St Thomas Children's Centre has been contacted by professionals from other parts of the country and has also been visited by the Department for Education¹⁵ and the National College of School Leadership¹⁶. It is also one of a group of outstanding nursery schools and children's centres that have been selected by the government to be teaching and learning centres. All the government-selected teaching and learning centres in Birmingham are now working together to support local requirements and extend good practice strategically across the city.

In terms of the reach of St Thomas Children's Centre services, records indicate that in the three years between April 2009 and March 2012, a total of 1,350 women attended antenatal clinics at the St Thomas Children's Centre and received information about the centre's other services. One indicator that suggests the services provided for pregnant women at the centre is having a positive impact is the fact that since 2005, there has been a 12.89% increase in the number of babies born in the local area weighing over 2.5kg. This is a positive development as higher birth weight means improved life chances and health outcomes for these babies, while lower birth weight is a recognised indicator of health inequality and child poverty.

The centre has successfully engaged with some 74% of all the households in the area that are workless and that have children, and has assisted them either with finding a job for the first time, or re-entering the labour market. The records show that 77% of ethnic minority families in the Attwood Green area have accessed the St Thomas Children's Centre services. The centre also works with young parents under 16 years old. Currently, it is working with 17 young parents under 16 years of age. However, the official reported number of young mothers under 16 in the area is only 10. So this demonstrates the effectiveness of the centre in reaching out to vulnerable hard-to-reach people.

A further indication of the success of the centre is the number of attendances at the Stay and Play sessions: in the year between April 2009 and March 2010, there were 3,041 attendances at these sessions.

The high standard of care and support offered by the Centre is further emphasised by one parent who said that: "The centre enables you to find yourself, and it gives us strength."

2.4 Challenges

Initially, the St Thomas Children's Centre faced considerable opposition from the local community who were against the very idea of such a centre. Local people believed that the needs of

¹³ Ofsted is the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills. It inspects and regulates services which care for children and young people, and those providing education and skills for learners of all ages.

¹⁴ When Ofsted inspects a service provider, the provider is graded on their standards and is rated as: outstanding, good, satisfactory or *inadequate*.

¹⁵ www.education.gov.uk/

The Department for Education is the UK ministry responsible for education and children's services.

¹⁶ www.nationalcollege.org.uk/

The National College for School Leadership works to develop and inspire outstanding leaders to run schools and early years' settings.

established residents would be overlooked and that the centre would only look after the needs of newly-arrived communities. A particular challenge early on was therefore to win the support of local people and to convince the local community that there was a need for the centre and also that the centre would be able to offer support to all local families.

Another challenge has been to change the working styles of the professional teams and organisations involved. Traditionally, they have worked separately, in what is known as the silo way of working. However, this can lead to both gaps and overlaps in service provision. Instead, there was a need to introduce new integrated ways of working together. To achieve this collaborative way of working has required strong leadership in order to change people's mindsets and overcome traditional work habits. In addition, the need to work collaboratively has also meant overcoming the problem of ensuring that personal client information about families in the area is shared safely and sensitively with the various statutory agencies.

Currently, the main challenge for St Thomas Children's Centre is that of sustainability. As in other areas of the country, Birmingham's local authority budgets have been cut and funding streams are no longer ring-fenced. The St Thomas Children's Centre, like many other Sure Start children's centres, are now subject to tighter funding and also closer scrutiny, to ensure maximum value for money.

2.5 Future plans and dissemination

Local authority budget cuts have meant that all Sure Start children's centres in Birmingham have recently suffered a 20% reduction in funding. These centres are therefore in the process of making decisions about their future plans. The local authority's view is that the cuts will have minimal impact on frontline delivery. The St Thomas Children's Centre is therefore trying to maintain its current range of services. However, this may not be possible.

At the same time, like many other local authorities across the country, Birmingham is introducing a new operating model for children's services, in order to further integrate the support offered to families. This new operational model for children's services has recently seen the establishment of Integrated Family Support Teams (IFSTs) in Birmingham. They are based in each of the city's 16 Children's Centres and will work with families with children aged 0-19, including those families that in the past have been supported by the Sure Start Children's Centres.

In terms of sharing and disseminating good practice, this has been an integral part of the work of the St Thomas Children's Centre since it was opened. The centre shares policies and procedures with other children's centres in Birmingham and also works closely with the national Centre of Research in Early Childhood (which is based in the same building) to develop good practice.

The St Thomas Children's Centre also runs a monthly visitor day. This attracts a range of local and national professionals from education, health and social care backgrounds. As part of the visit there is an introduction to the centre and visitors meet staff from all the centre's departments. Visitors also have the opportunity to reflect on the approaches used and to ask questions.

The success of the St Thomas Children's Centre shows how an integrated, local approach can help ensure social inclusion for vulnerable families. This type of centre can underpin the active inclusion of parents and children who are at risk of exclusion due to demographic change.

2.6 Additional information

Basic information	Web link & Contact person	Photos & Video
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The St Thomas Children's Centre serves the Attwood Green area of the Ladywood ward in Birmingham. There are also Sure Start children's centres across other parts of Birmingham. ▪ St Thomas Children's Centre has received funding from a variety of different sources including national and European budgets, Birmingham City Council, and the Arts Council. ▪ Since 2000, the Centre has received £300,000 per year. ▪ All Children's Centres in Birmingham have recently been subject to a 20% reduction in funding. ▪ St Thomas Children's Centre has 15 members of staff and also enlists the additional help of volunteers from the community to support staff with activities, administration and child care. 	<p>Claire Callow Claire.Callow@birmingham.gov.uk www.stthomaschildrenscentre.co.uk/</p>	<p>Pictures attached.</p>

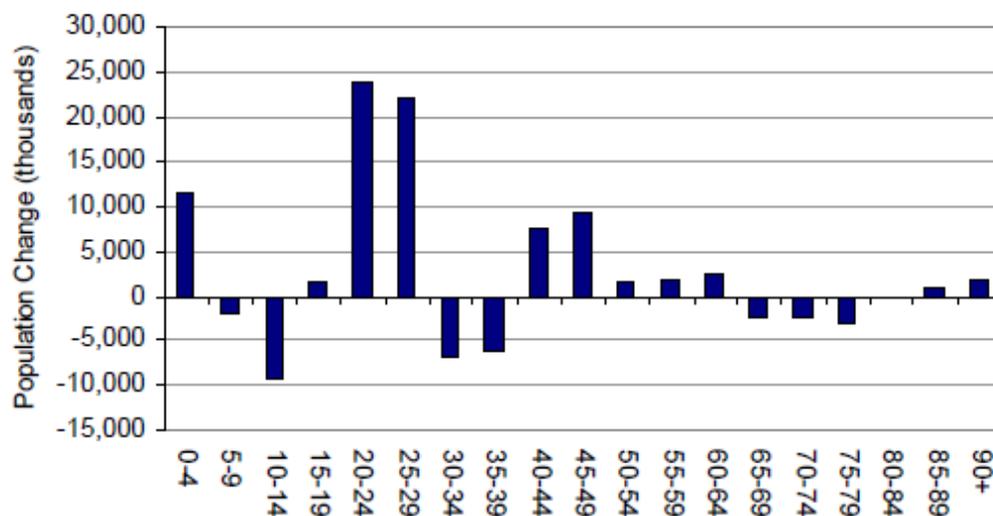
ANNEX 1: DATA

1. Components of demographic change in Birmingham: 2001 - 2010 (thousands)

Start year		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2001
End year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010
Start population		984.6	987.6	990.6	994.3	1003.5	1008	1011.7	1019.2	1028.7	984.6
Births		14.5	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.5	17.2	17.5	17.1	145.3
Deaths		9.8	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	9	8.7	8.4	8.3	82.2
Natural Change	net	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.6	8.5	9.1	8.8	63.3
Migration within UK	in	33.5	33.9	33.1	35.7	36.1	36.7	37	38.4	38.3	322.7
	out	42	43.4	44	42.6	43.8	45.1	45.3	43.4	44.9	394.5
	net	-8.6	-9.5	-10.9	-6.9	-7.7	-8.4	-8.2	-5.1	-6.6	-71.9
Total international migration	in	14.5	15.2	17	15.1	13	12.7	12.7	14.1	13	127.3
	out	7.9	7.9	8.8	6	7.9	8.2	5.3	8.5	7	67.5
	net	6.7	7.3	8.1	9.1	5.1	4.5	7.4	5.6	6	59.8
Other changes	net	0.1	0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	1.2
Migration	net	-1.8	-2.2	-2.2	2.6	-2.5	-3.8	-1	0.5	-0.6	-11.0
Total population change	net	3	3	3.7	9.2	4.5	3.8	7.5	9.5	8.1	52.3
End population		987.6	990.6	994.3	1003.5	1008	1011.7	1019.2	1028.7	1036.9	1036.9

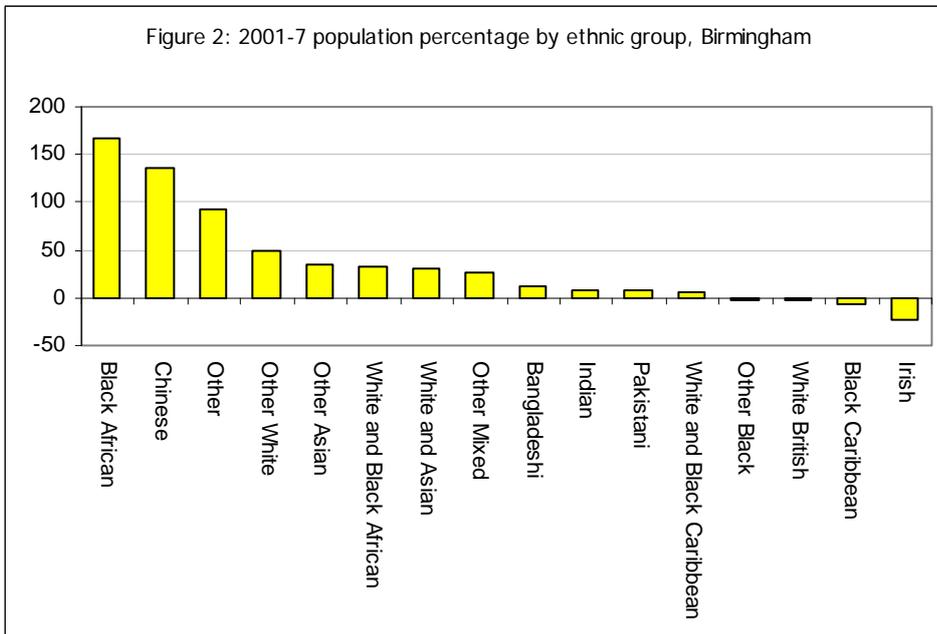
Notes : Components are estimated in as robust a manner as possible given available data sources, but are NOT National Statistics.
 Figures rounded independently and so components may not sum to totals. Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright 2011

2. Population change by age in Birmingham: 2001 - 2010



Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright 2011

3. Population percentage change by ethnic group in Birmingham: 2001-2007

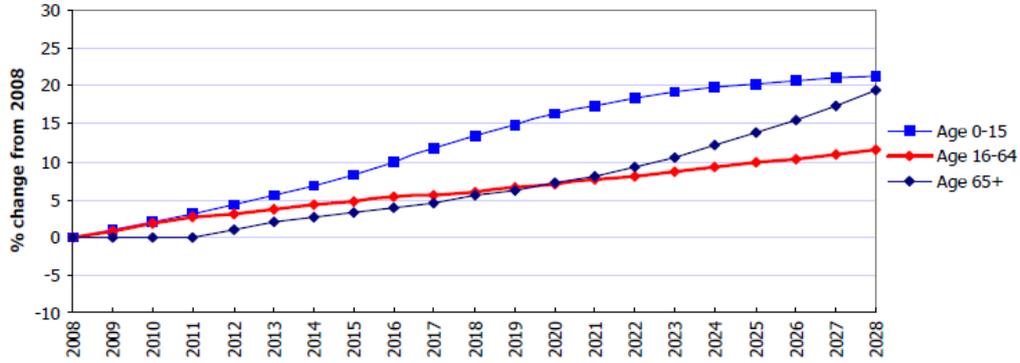


4. Projected population by age group in Birmingham: 2008 - 2028

Mid-Year	All Ages*	Age 0 to 15		Age 16-64		Age 65 and older	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	% of total	(thousands)	% of total	(thousands)	% of total
2008	1,019.3	223.0	21.9	660.2	64.8	136.1	13.4
2013	1,058.4	235.2	22.2	684.4	64.7	138.8	13.1
2018	1,096.6	253.1	23.1	700.1	63.8	143.6	13.1
2023	1,133.4	265.9	23.5	717.0	63.3	150.5	13.3
2028	1,169.4	270.5	23.1	736.4	63.0	162.5	13.9

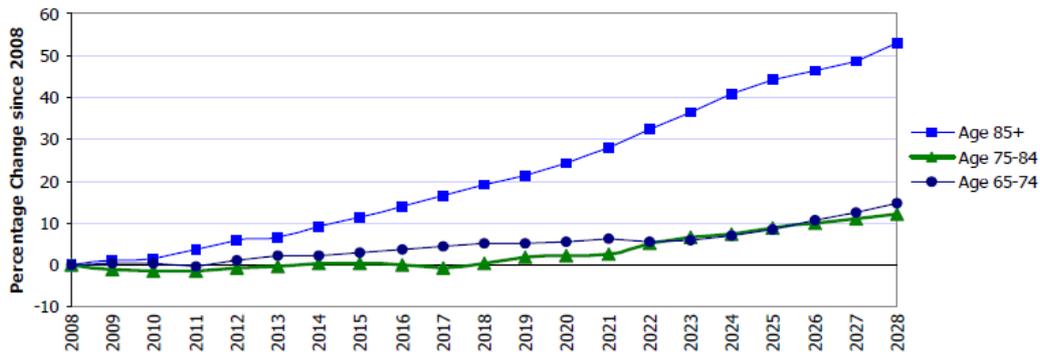
* Figures are independently rounded to nearest 100, numbers may not sum to totals.
Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2010

5. Projected change in population by age group in Birmingham: 2008 - 2028



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2010

6. Percentage change in older population age groups in Birmingham: 2008-2028



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2010

7. Estimated population by ethnic group in Birmingham: 2009 (thousands)

Area	Birmingham		West Midlands		England	
	number	% distribution	number	% distribution	number	% distribution
All ethnic groups	1,028.7	100.0	5,431.1	100.0	51,809.7	100.0
White: British	650.8	63.3	4,476.1	82.4	42,893.3	82.8
White: Irish	21.9	2.1	61.0	1.1	558.1	1.1
White: Other White	27.0	2.6	114.1	2.1	1,861.8	3.6
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	15.8	1.5	47.7	0.9	301.3	0.6
Mixed: White and Black African	2.4	0.2	8.2	0.2	127.5	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	8.7	0.8	28.6	0.5	292.4	0.6
Mixed: Other Mixed	6.5	0.6	19.3	0.4	235.5	0.5
Asian or Asian British: Indian	59.4	5.8	199.3	3.7	1,414.1	2.7
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	99.8	9.7	178.9	3.3	990.7	1.9
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	25.5	2.5	45.3	0.8	384.3	0.7
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	17.0	1.7	37.1	0.7	377.7	0.7
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	41.0	4.0	83.2	1.5	609.4	1.2
Black or Black British: Black African	20.7	2.0	50.3	0.9	787.5	1.5
Black or Black British: Other Black	5.9	0.6	12.0	0.2	124.5	0.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	11.4	1.1	32.9	0.6	439.5	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	14.9	1.4	37.1	0.7	412.1	0.8
Non White Ethnic groups	329	32.0	779.9	14.4	6,496.5	12.5
Non 'White British'	377.9	36.7	955.0	17.6	8,916.4	17.2

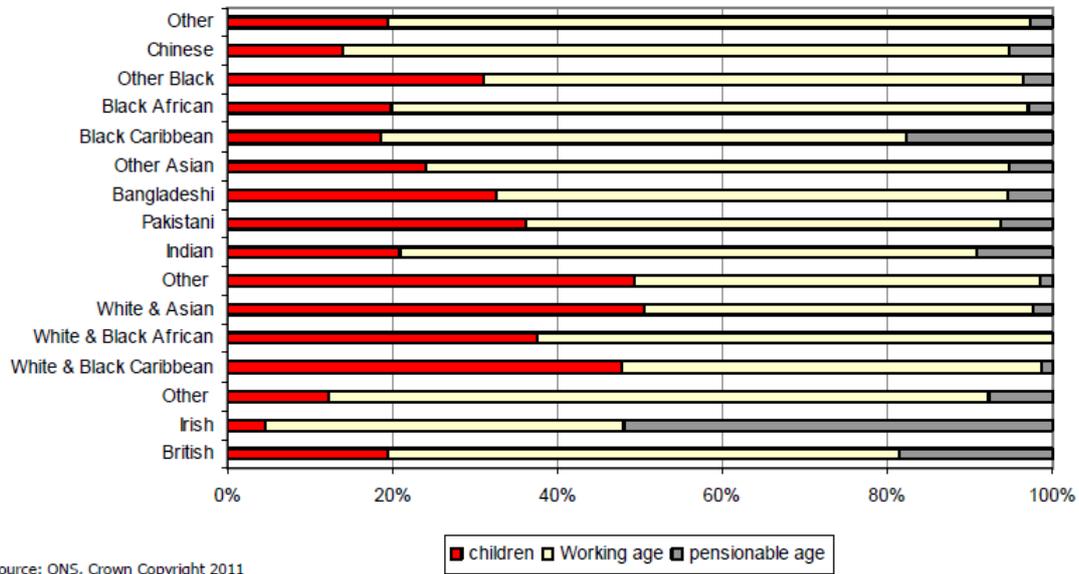
Source: ONS, Crown Copyright, 2010

8. Estimated population by ethnic group and age group in Birmingham: 2009 (thousands)

Ethnic groups	number				% distribution			dependency ratio
	0-15	16-PA	PA	All	0-15	16-PA	PA	
All ethnic groups	225.8	644.2	158.7	1,028.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	597
White: British	126.6	402.8	121.4	650.8	56.1	62.5	76.5	616
White: Irish	1.0	9.5	11.4	21.9	0.4	1.5	7.2	1305
White: Other White	3.3	21.5	2.1	27.0	1.5	3.3	1.3	251
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	7.5	8	0.2	15.8	3.3	1.2	0.1	963
Mixed: White and Black African	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	600
Mixed: White and Asian	4.4	4.1	0.2	8.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	1122
Mixed: Other Mixed	3.2	3.2	0.1	6.5	1.4	0.5	0.1	1031
Asian or Asian British: Indian	12.4	41.4	5.5	59.4	5.5	6.4	3.5	432
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	36.1	57.5	6.2	99.8	16.0	8.9	3.9	736
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	8.3	15.8	1.4	25.5	3.7	2.5	0.9	614
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	4.1	12.1	0.9	17.0	1.8	1.9	0.6	413
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	7.6	26.1	7.3	41.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	571
Black or Black British: Black African	4.1	16	0.6	20.7	1.8	2.5	0.4	294
Black or Black British: Other Black	1.8	3.8	0.2	5.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	526
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	1.6	9.2	0.6	11.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	239
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	2.9	11.6	0.4	14.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	284
Non White Ethnic Groups	94.9	210.3	23.6	329.0	42.0	32.6	14.9	563
Non 'White British'	99.2	241.3	37.1	377.9	43.9	37.5	23.4	565

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2010

9. Age distributions by ethnic group in Birmingham: 2009



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