

Balsall Heath Contextual Data



Having contextual knowledge of our school community contributes to supporting leaders to ensure the school improvement plan meets the needs of the children and their rights are promoted through everyday experiences.

It supports an awareness of, and sensitivity to, the wider environment and needs outside of the school community. At Jakeman we see barriers as opportunities and feel very privileged to be part of such a culturally diverse community and the learning opportunities that this brings.

Our school vision is to ensure that children feel safe, are happy and able to thrive.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND –LOCAL HEALTH DATA FOR BALSALL HEATH

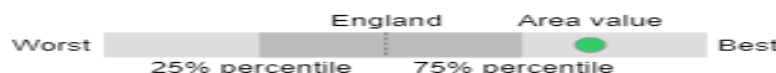
<https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#bbox=402528,287384,9412,5560&c=indicator&selcodgeo=E05011122&view=map8>

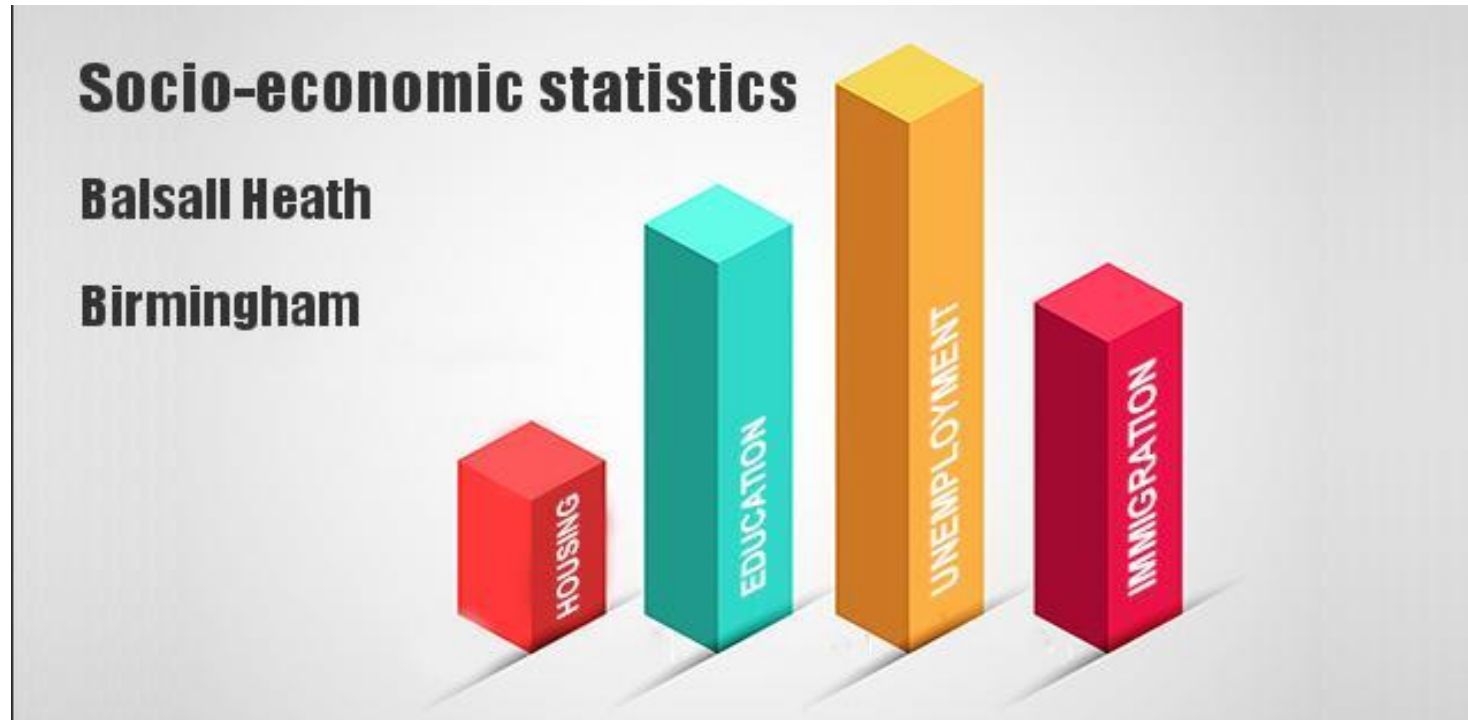
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Area: Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East

● Significantly better / England ● Not significantly different ● Significantly worse / England

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation (%)	37.7	12.9	50.7		0.7
Child Poverty, Income Deprivation Affecting Children (%)	37.3	17.1	63.4		0.6
Older People in poverty, Income deprivation affecting older people (%)	63.1	14.2	77.2		1.2
Older people living alone (%)	27.1	31.5	63.3		10.0
Overcrowded houses (%)	22.2	8.7	54.4		0.2
Unemployment (%)	15.9	5.0	23.4		0.1
Long term unemployment (Crude rate per 1,000)	7.2	1.9	14.7		0.0
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (%)	25.2	22.6	40.0		6.1
Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (%)	14.0	9.7	21.4		2.9
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (%)	43.4	34.6	54.5		7.7
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (%)	29.3	20.4	37.5		3.9
Deliveries to teenage mothers (%)	0.6	0.7	8.7		0.0
Low birth weight of live babies (%)	10.6	6.8	17.9		1.3
Emergency admissions in children under 5 years old (Crude rate per 1,000)	159.0	140.7	393.5		22.0
Emergency admissions for injuries in children under 5 years old (Crude rate per 1,000)	118.9	119.3	473.9		0.0
Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old (Crude rate per 1,000)	87.4	92.0	251.8		22.9
Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old (Crude rate per 1,000)	93.8	127.9	733.3		19.7
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	153.5	100.0	217.7		32.1
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (SAR)	244.9	100.0	353.1		25.2
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	146.5	100.0	265.2		28.9
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	221.4	100.0	301.9		21.4
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	140.0	100.0	589.2		0.0
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, persons aged 65 years and over (SAR)	81.0	100.0	421.5		0.0
Incidence of all cancer (SIR per 100)	88.8	100.0	170.3		39.1
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR per 100)	84.2	100.0	225.9		32.6
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR per 100)	95.1	100.0	274.8		32.5
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR per 100)	113.1	100.0	384.2		20.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR per 100)	78.3	100.0	232.9		22.7
Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm (SAR)	57.7	100.0	586.6		0.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Narrow definition) (SAR)	89.2	100.0	470.8		26.1
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Broad definition) (SAR)	118.5	100.0	478.1		34.5
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	18.7	17.6	40.8		2.2
Life expectancy at birth for males (years)	76.5	79.5	67.2		94.1
Life expectancy at birth for females (years)	81.4	83.2	71.8		95.4
Deaths from all causes, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	115.5	100.0	258.2		38.3
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	141.8	100.0	299.3		31.0
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	88.1	100.0	205.3		39.9
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	95.4	100.0	246.4		0.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	137.0	100.0	241.3		20.5
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	158.5	100.0	332.5		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	185.9	100.0	293.8		0.0
Deaths from stroke, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	102.3	100.0	388.6		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	106.8	100.0	331.1		14.1
Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	149.3	100.0	357.7		16.8





They cover a range of socio-economic factors so you can compare Balsall Heath to figures for Birmingham and nationally. These statistics can tell you if Balsall Heath is an economically deprived area and how hard it might be to get a job.

Balsall Heath Property Ownership & Rental Statistics

Balsall Heath has a lower rate of home ownership (via a mortgage or owned outright) than the national average, which suggests that Balsall Heath is an economically deprived area. Since all home ownership is lower than the national average and all rented accommodation levels are higher than the national average, this also suggests an area of economic deprivation.

The rate of unemployment in **Balsall Heath** is also higher than the **average**, suggesting that many people may be under employed or on a low **salary**.

Article 30 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion. Or any you choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of their rights.



There are many contributing factors that result in a child growing up in poverty. These range from family income – either through low paid employment or entitlements to benefits – to educational outcomes and housing.

Some of these factors are the responsibility of central government, namely entitlement to benefits and tax credits. Some are able to be addressed at a local level, such as access to safe and suitable accommodation, support with employment and skills and raising aspiration through education and lifelong learning for parents. This report seeks to develop local policy recommendations for change that can be adopted by Birmingham City Council and partners across the city to tackle the level of child poverty in the city.

Cited

https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uk/westmidlands/wards/birmingham/E05011122__balsall_heath_west/









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BALSALL HEATH WEST

Ward in West Midlands

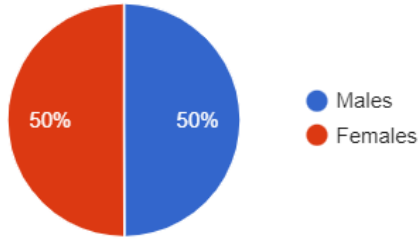
Population

The population development of Balsall Heath West as well as related information and services (Wikipedia, Google, images).

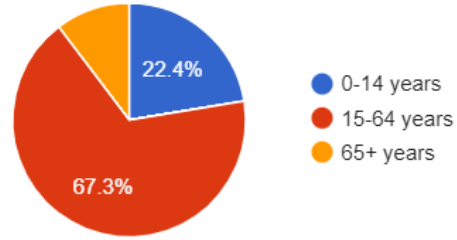
Name	Status	Population Census 2001-04-29	Population Census 2011-03-27	Population Census 2021-03-21			
Balsall Heath West	Ward	9,928	11,165	12,154			
Balsall Heath West							
○ 12,154 Population [2021] - <i>Census</i>							
◦ 1.481 km² Area							
● 8,207/km² Population Density [2021]							
📈 0.85% Annual Population Change [2011 → 2021]							
🇬🇧 Balsall Heath West: electoral ward of Birmingham City Council							
							
West Midlands	Region	5,267,308	5,601,847	5,950,757			

Source: UK Office for National Statistics (web).

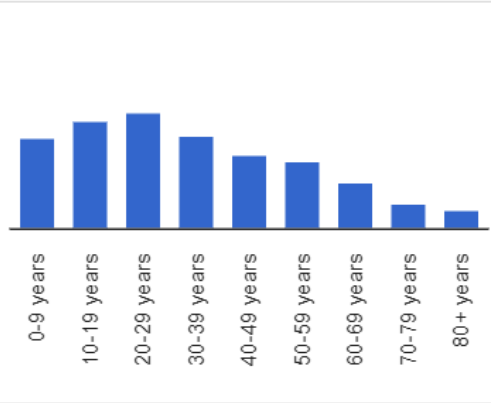
Explanation: Wards as at May 2022. All area and population figures of wards are based on output areas. Thus, slight discrepancies are possible compared to the actual ward boundaries that are depicted in the map.



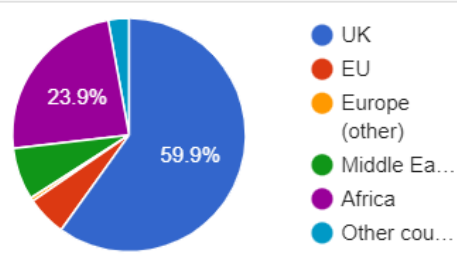
Gender (C 2021)	
Males	6,072
Females	6,082



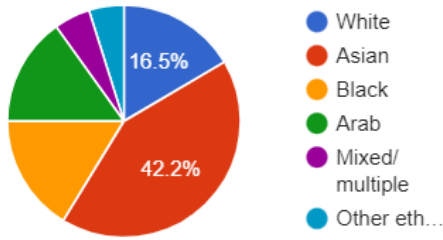
Age Groups (C 2021)	
0-14 years	2,719
15-64 years	8,179
65+ years	1,254



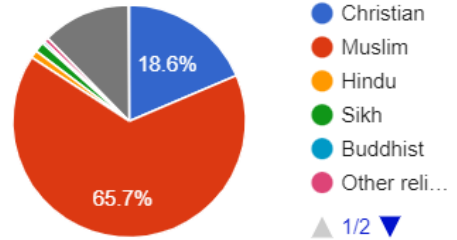
Age Distribution (C 2021)	
0-9 years	1,704
10-19 years	2,054
20-29 years	2,194
30-39 years	1,758
40-49 years	1,419
50-59 years	1,267
60-69 years	893
70-79 years	489
80+ years	374



Country of Birth (C 2021)	
UK	7,278
EU	671
Europe (other)	62
Middle East & Asia	875
Africa	2,907
Other country	352



Ethnic Group (C 2021)	
White	2,007
Asian	5,127
Black	1,982
Arab	1,835
Mixed/multiple	611
Other ethnic group	591



Religion (C 2021)	
Christian	2,125
Muslim	7,513
Hindu	123
Sikh	158
Buddhist	40
Jewish	13
Other religion	72
No religion	1,397

Source: UK Office for National Statistics (web).

Explanation: Wards as at May 2022. All area and population figures of wards are based on output areas. Thus, slight discrepancies are possible compared to the actual ward boundaries that are depicted in the map.

In-work poverty and worklessness is unquestionably a key driver of child poverty. However, the most recent Households Below Average Income (HBAI) statistics outline how almost two-thirds of children (62%) nationally live in households where at least one parent is in work.

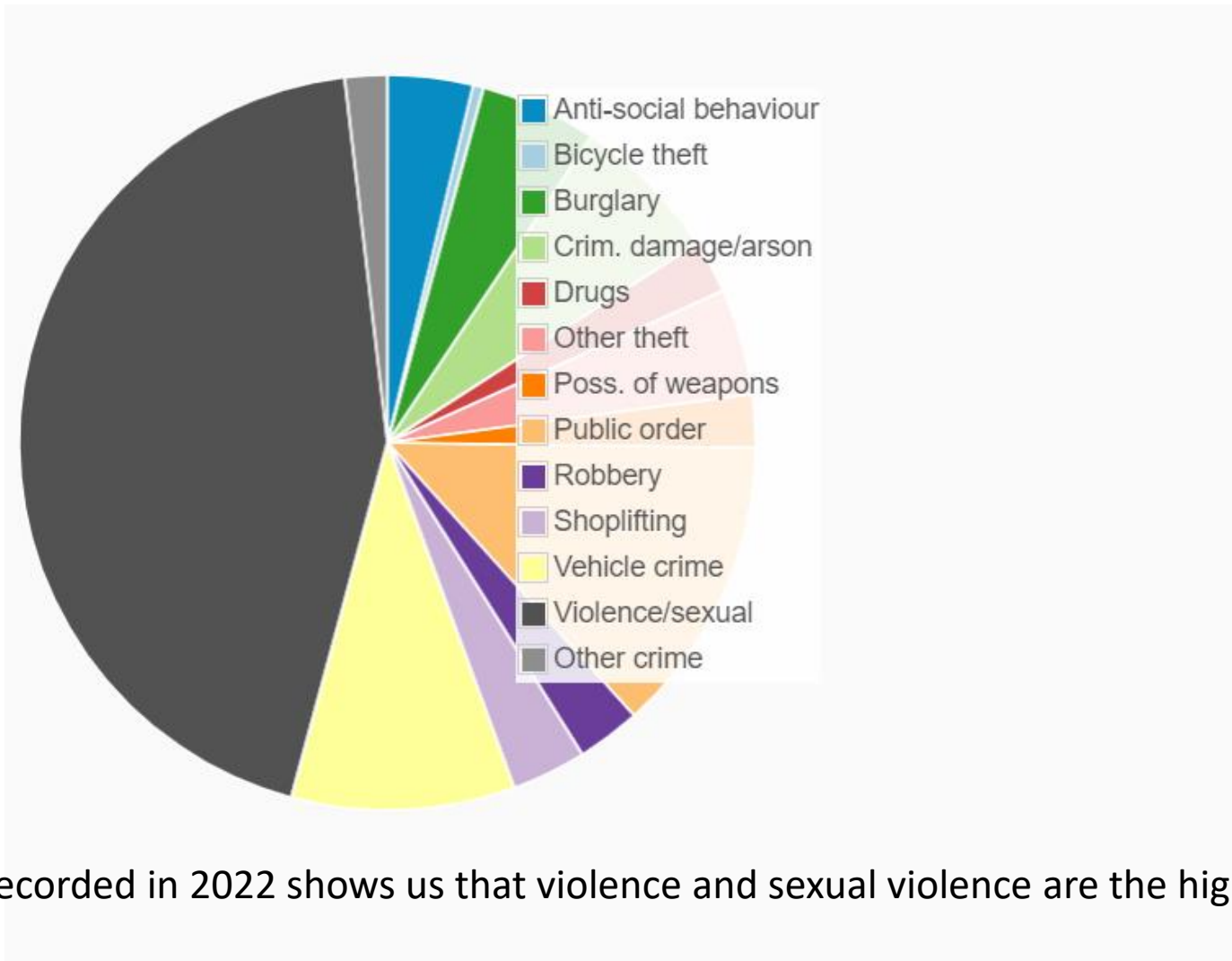
This suggests that while families are moving into work, they aren't moving out of poverty, with the UK currently having one of the highest rates of low pay in the developed world: over 20% of full-time employees earn less than two-thirds of the pay of the median full-time worker, compared to 16% in the OECD as a whole. One of the key ways that families are able to return to work is through the availability of affordable childcare. This has been recognised by the Government who have recently extended free childcare to 30 hours a week, in an effort to make it easier for these parents to work and fulfil their commitment to make work pay. There has been a substantial rise in the numbers of 3 and 4 year olds benefitting from funded early education places in Birmingham since 2010, with take-up increasing from 85% in 2010 to 94% in 2014. While the take-up of the disadvantaged 2 year old offer has significantly improved from 49% in the summer term of 2015

Average salary-Balsall Heath West £13,088 Birmingham £16,185 England £18,788

A Muslim community was started in June 1940 when two [Yemenis](#) purchased an artisan cottage on Mary Street. With the mosque being located in the area, more people of Muslim faith began to move into private lodgings in Balsall Heath. Today, Balsall Heath has one of the largest Muslim communities in Birmingham. It is also home to diverse communities from across the [Commonwealth](#).

CRIME DATA Balsall Heath

<https://www.streetcheck.co.uk/crime/b129st>



The data recorded in 2022 shows us that violence and sexual violence are the highest crimes recorded

People living in Birmingham's poorer neighbourhoods can expect to have years knocked off their life. New research from the Office of National Statistics looked at the life expectancies of children born between 2015 and 2017.

The figures revealed that the poorest boys born in England can expect to live a staggering 9.4 years less than the richest.

At the same time the poorest girls can expect to live 7.4 years less than the richest.

Around 40 percent of neighbourhoods in Birmingham are in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally - meaning that Brummies are likely to be disproportionately affected.

It includes areas like Ashton, Washwood Heath, Saltley, Sparkbrook, Handsworth and Balsall Heath.

So what are we doing to support our children's mental health and wellbeing at Jakeman?

- Children's rights are threaded through the curriculum/ GOLD Rights Respecting School
- Sustainability of Healthy Eating Award/ Grow it cook it
- PANTS campaign - NSPCC
- Mental health support through continuous provision and group time sessions such as relation and yoga
- Individualised transition plans/ key worker system in place that is effective
- Regular parent consultation meetings to discuss children's wellbeing and progress
- Leadership continuously update their knowledge on community needs through research and children's voices are captured and influence planning and the way the curriculum is delivered
- SLT attend locality briefing sessions
- The continual professional development of our staff team is a high priority
- Statutory policies and procedures embedded in school
- School vision is that every child reaches their full potential and early interventions support children's gaps in learning school improvement plan reflects this
- Multi agency work embedded within school to ensure appropriate agencies are involved for families
- EYPP is used to close any identified gaps in children's development including PSED support where required
- LAC/ PLAC are closely monitored DT identified

How we support Personal Social and Emotional Development at Jakeman Nursery –PSED (EYFS 2021)

- Children learn how to lead healthy and happy lives, which is fundamental to their cognitive development.
- Teachers and teaching assistants build positive respectful attachments that shape children's social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. (Jakeman has a secure key worker system in place).
- Children are supported to manage their emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary.
- Through adult modelling and guidance, children learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and managing their personal needs independently.
- Through supported interaction with others, children learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.
- Children's rights are threaded throughout the curriculum and are a core driver in the ethos of the school.

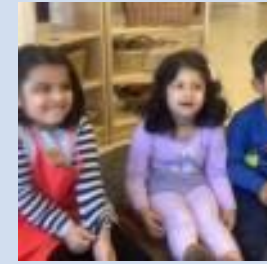
2021-2022-PSED Curriculum links

Rights Respecting Article Link

Evidence

Making secure attachments with key workers and peers through family group sessions. Meetings with parents and the completion of the all about me.

Article 19 Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.



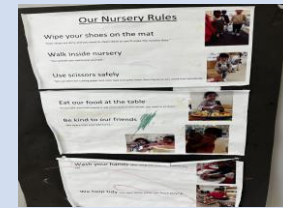
Children learn about keeping their bodies healthy, this term we are learning about oral hygiene routines through active activities

Article 24 Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.



Learning about routines and boundaries in nursery

Article 28 Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.



Developing self help skills

Article 29 Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment



Using 'The Colour Monster' story to help children express how they are feeling and the feelings of others.

ARTICLE 13 (freedom of expression) Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.

