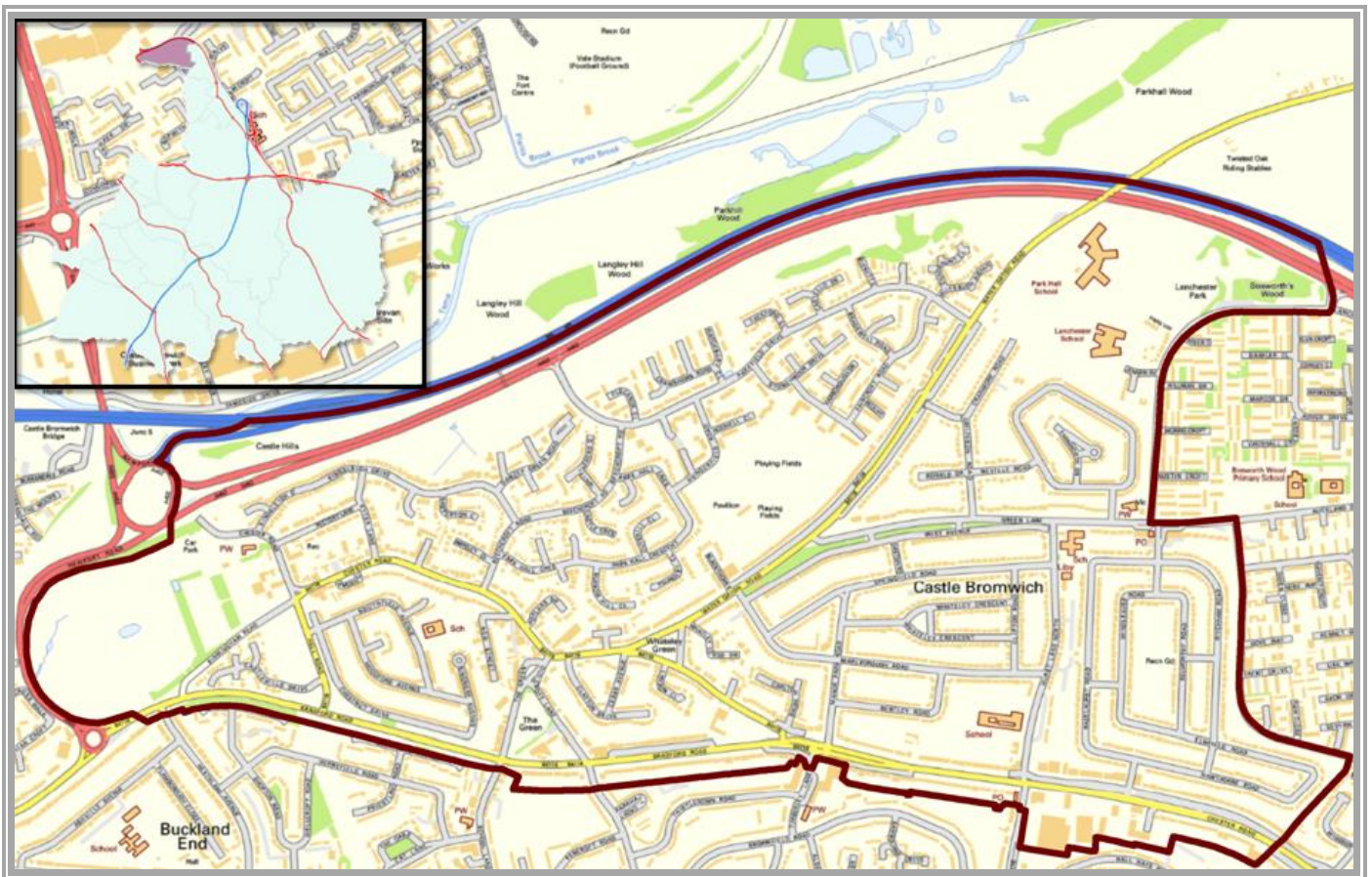


2016 Ward Profile: Castle Bromwich



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WARD PROFILE FORWARD

Ward Profiles provide a snapshot of a ward's socio-economic circumstances and highlight specific issues and concerns at a local level.

This update still includes comprehensive coverage of the Census 2011 data first reported in the 2013 Ward Profile, as, in many instances, the Census remains the most detailed and accurate measure available at a ward level. The Census provides highly detailed information on the following themes:

- Population and demography;
- Households, living arrangements & family structure;
- Ethnicity, religion, origin & language;
- Employment and qualifications;
- Health and care;
- Housing and housing condition.

This update also draws on the latest available version of following data sets:

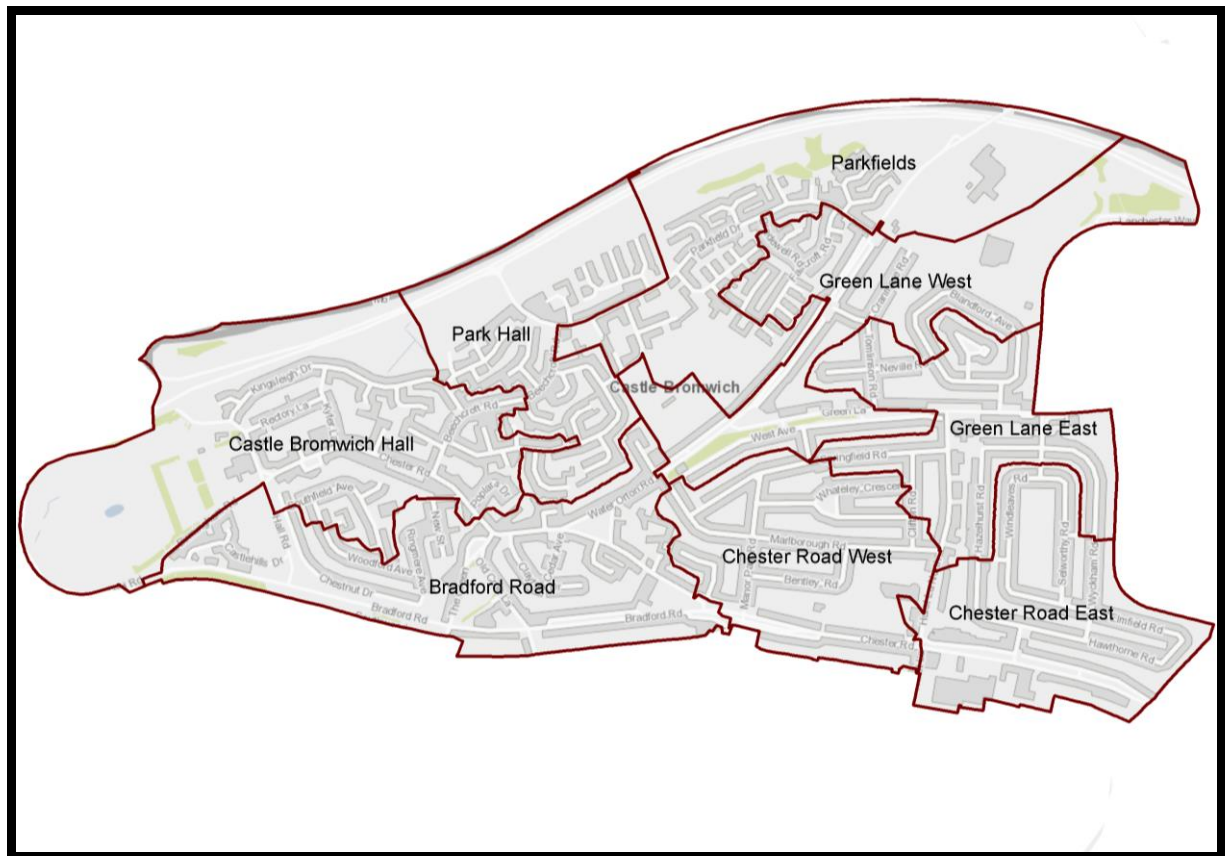
- Crime and anti-social behaviour rates (Crime Stats UK);
- Claimant unemployment (ONS/Nomis) and worklessness (DWP);
- Solihull Place Survey 2014 (SMBC);
- School attainment (Department for Education);
- Children in Poverty (DWP);
- Life expectancy and mortality rates (Public Health England);
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (ONS);
- Solihull Housing Register (SMBC).

Sub-borough data is available at a variety of levels. As well as the borough's 17 electoral wards, the majority of data is based on the standard Census geographies:

- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) local neighbourhoods based on a minimum population of 1,000 and an average of 1,500 (134 in Solihull);
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) containing an average of 7,200 persons (29 in Solihull).

Technical advice and support is available from the Solihull Observatory.

CASTLE BROMWICH SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



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SOLIHULL CONTEXT

Solihull is a broadly affluent Borough in both the regional and national context, with generally above-average levels of school performance and low crime rates compared with the West Midlands key characteristics. Levels and extent of deprivation are limited with only 22 of the Borough's 134 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most 20% deprived areas in the country.

Solihull as an authority is, however, challenged by a prosperity gap, with performance indicators in the regeneration zone to the north of Birmingham International Airport significantly lagging the rest of the Borough. Geographically, Solihull can be split into the northern area (including the regeneration zone), the urban west (including Solihull town centre), the rural east and the semi-rural south.

CASTLE BROMWICH SUMMARY

Castle Bromwich is physically and socially somewhat remote from comparable urban wards in south Solihull, with many features such as crime more closely aligned with neighbouring East Birmingham. This is exacerbated by the lack of a commercial hub in Castle Bromwich, creating a relatively high dependency on the wider West Midlands jobs market and manufacturing sector employment. By Solihull standards, Castle Bromwich is only moderately affluent, but is not subject to the high levels of income deprivation or unemployment evident in the surrounding East Birmingham and Solihull regeneration wards.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Total Population and Households

	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
All usual residents	11,217	206,674	53,012,456
Household residents	11,191	205,087	52,059,931
Communal establishment residents	26	1,587	952,525
% of population in communal establishments	0.2%	0.8%	1.8%
Area (hectares)	321	17,829	13,027,843
Population density	35	11.6	4.1
Households with at least one usual resident	4,708	86,056	22,063,368
Average household size	2.4	2.4	2.4
Source: ONS Census 2011			

At the time of the 2011 Census the population of Castle Bromwich was 11,217 (5,483 males, 5,734 females). This equates to 35 residents per hectare, compared to the Solihull average of 11.6 and the 7th highest in the borough.

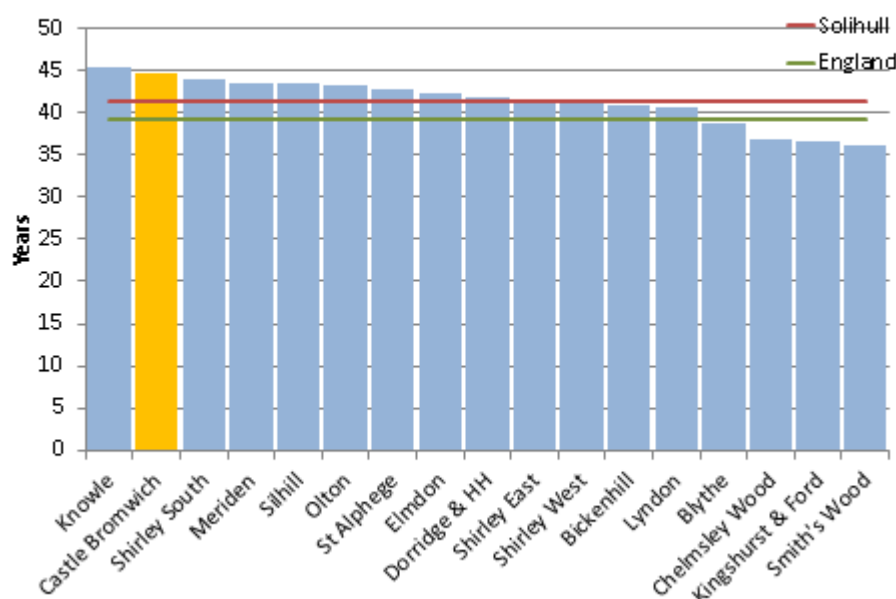
Subsequent modelled estimates by the ONS record the Castle Bromwich population as 11,308 residents in mid-2014 (5,497 males, 5,811 females). However, as the Census provides the most accurate picture this is used as the source for the more detailed population breakdowns that follow.

Age Structure

	Count	% of Population		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Pre-School Children (0-4 years)	428	3.8%	5.6%	6.3%
School Age Children (5-15 Years)	1,140	10.2%	13.4%	12.6%
All Children (0-15 years)	1,568	14.0%	19.0%	18.9%
Young Adults (age 16-24 years)	1,323	11.8%	10.6%	11.9%
Mature working Age (25-64 years)	5,921	52.8%	51.3%	52.9%
Working Age Total (16-64)	7,244	64.6%	61.9%	64.8%
Retirement Age (65 year+)	2,405	21.4%	19.2%	16.3%
Older People (Age 85+)	353	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%
Average Age (years)		44.7	41.3	39.3
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In 2011 the average age in Castle Bromwich was 44.7 years, substantially above that for Solihull as a whole (41.3 years) and 2nd highest in the borough.

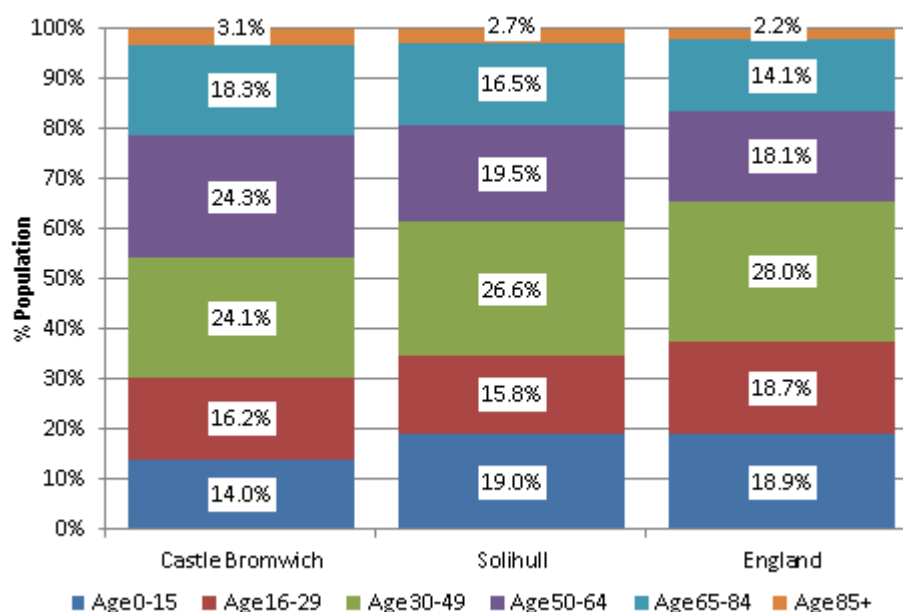
Average Age of Resident Population



Source: ONS Census 2011

This above average age is underlined by a relatively high proportion of residents aged 65 years and over in Castle Bromwich (21.4% compared to 19.2% for Solihull). The proportion of children aged 15 and under is also the smallest among Solihull's 17 wards (10.2% vs the borough average of 13.4%).

Population 2011

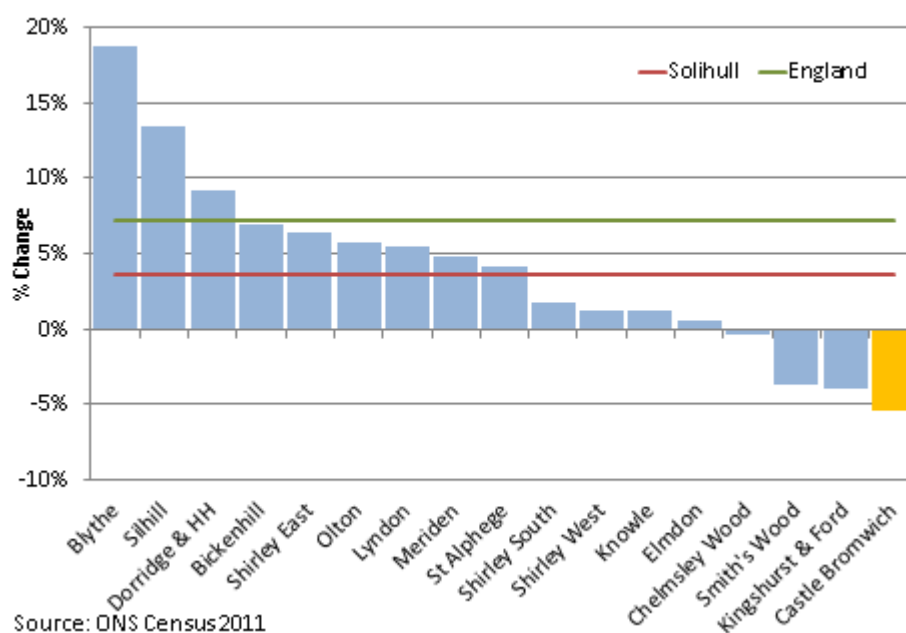


Source: ONS Census 2011

Population Change

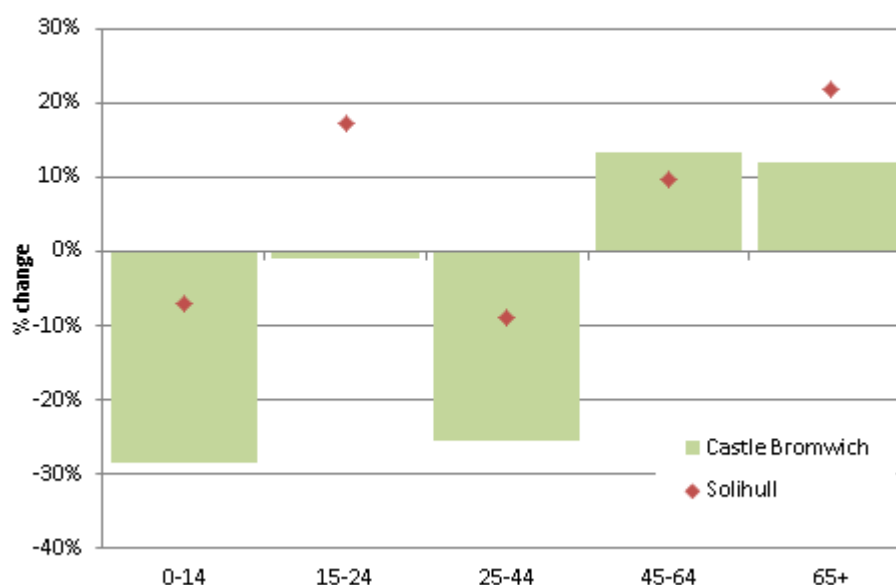
Castle Bromwich is one of five ward's in the borough to record a population decrease between 2001 and 2011, with the number of residents falling by -5.3% (630 individuals) over this period, compared to an increase of +3.6% in Solihull and +7.2% in England.

Population Change 2001 - 2011



Between 2001 and 2011 the population aged 44 years and under fell in Castle Bromwich, only partially offset by an increase in older age groups. As a result the average age in the ward increased by 3.9 years (from 40.8 to 44.7 years) over this period. At -28% (-567 individuals) Castle Bromwich recorded the largest percentage fall in the population among children aged 0-14 years in the borough over this period (across Solihull the number in this age group fell by -7%). Unlike Solihull as a whole the ward also saw a slight fall in the numbers aged 15-24 years as well (-1%). The 45-64 age group in Castle Bromwich increased by +13% and the 65+ age group by +12%.

Population Change by Broad Age Band 2001 - 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

Ethnicity, Origin and Language

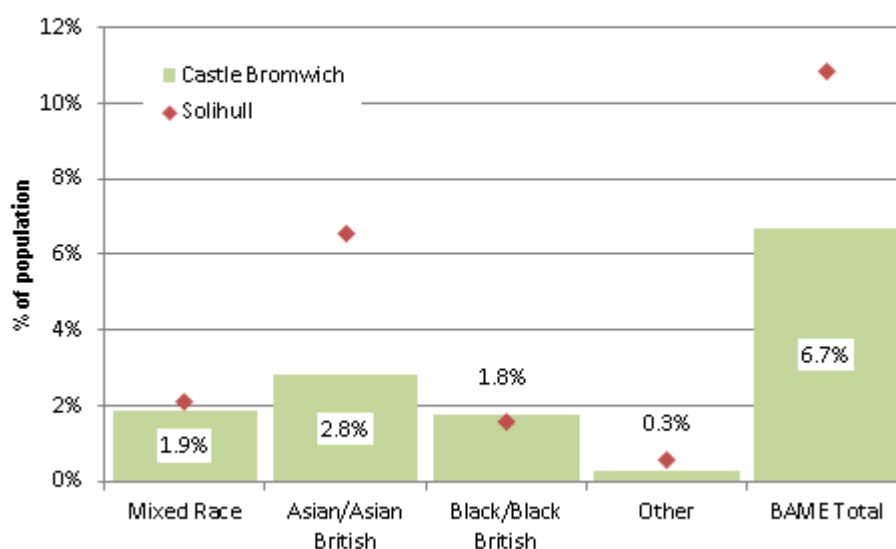
	Count	% of Population		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
White Population	10,464	93.3%	89.1%	85.4%
Black & Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME)	753	6.7%	10.9%	14.6%
Born in UK	10,792	96.2%	92.6%	86.2%
Born Outside UK	425	3.8%	7.4%	13.8%
UK Passport	9,593	85.5%	82.1%	75.8%
Non-UK Passport	187	1.7%	4.0%	8.8%
No Passport	1,463	13.0%	14.6%	16.5%
English Main Language (age 3+)	10,802	98.5%	97.1%	92.0%
Speak English Well (age 3+)	112	1.0%	2.5%	6.3%
Cannot Speak English or Speak Well (age 3+)	48	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The population of Solihull is becoming increasingly diverse, with the number of residents from a Black or Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) background increasing by +108% between 2001 and 2011, representing 10.9% of the population compared with 5.4% 10 years earlier.

Castle Bromwich has undergone a similar, albeit smaller, change with the number of BAME residents increasing by +61% (+284 individuals) over this period, compared to a fall of -8% (-924 individuals) in the White population. Despite this shift Castle Bromwich still has a smaller BAME population than the borough average (6.7% compared to 10.9%), with the gap widest

in terms of the Asian or Asian British population, despite this being the largest single BAME group in the ward (2.8% of the total population).

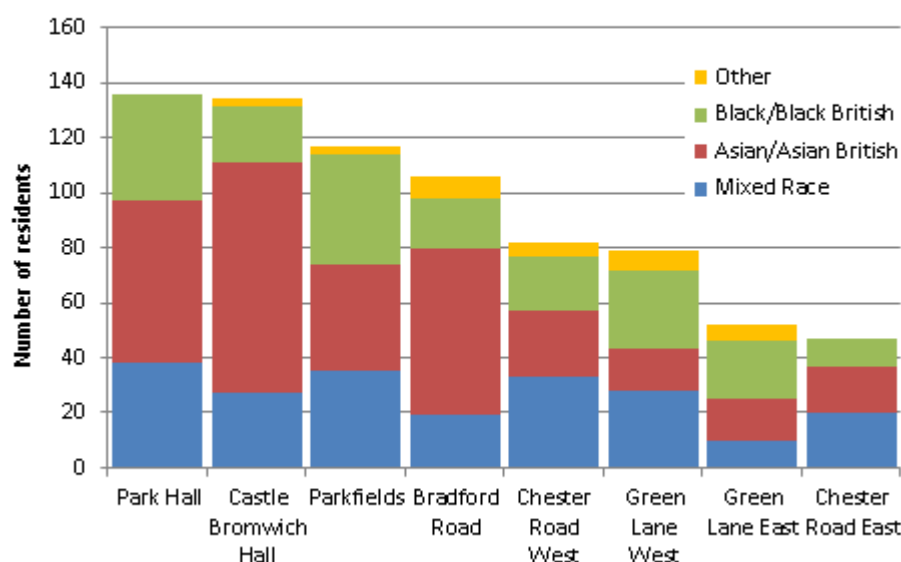
Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population 2011



Source: ONS Census2011

At a local neighbourhood level the BAME population in Castle Bromwich ranges from 11% in Park Hall (the only area with an above Solihull average), to 3% in Chester Road East.

Black or Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME) in Castle Bromwich



Source: ONS Census2011

In common with Solihull as a whole the number of Castle Bromwich residents born outside of the UK is relatively small (3.8% of the total compared to the England average of 13.8%). A

large majority (83%) of the 425 Castle Bromwich residents born outside of the UK arrived prior to 2001, with just 7% arriving post 2007.

Nearly 99% of the Castle Bromwich population aged 3 years and over have English as their main language, with those that cannot speak English or speak English well representing just 0.4% of the total population.

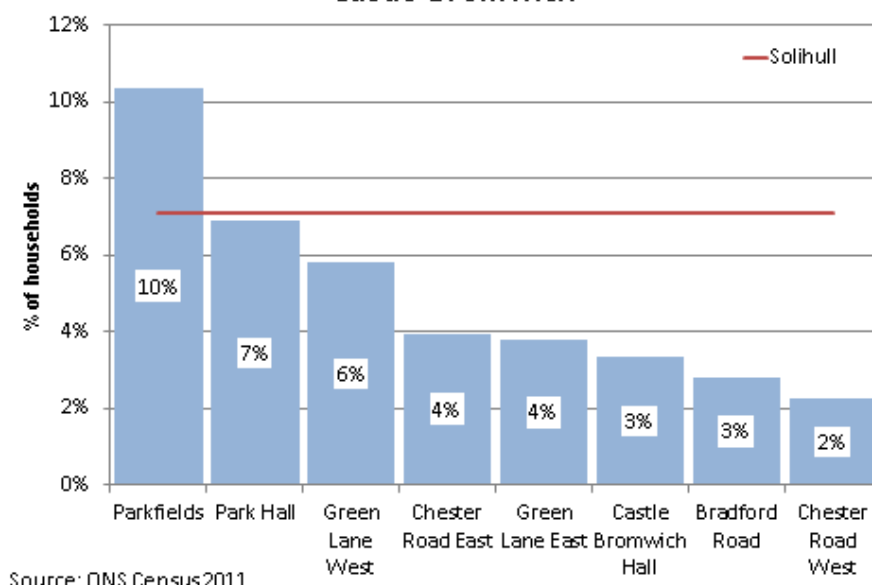
Household Composition

	Count	% of All Households		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
One Person	1,270	27.0%	29.2%	30.2%
One Family	3,223	68.5%	65.6%	61.8%
Other Households	215	4.6%	5.2%	8.0%
Total Aged 65+	1,290	27.4%	24.4%	20.7%
Of which Single	740	15.7%	13.9%	12.4%
All with Dependent Children	1,153	24.5%	30.2%	29.1%
Of Which Lone Parent	231	4.9%	7.1%	7.1%
All Households	4,708			
Source: ONS Census 2011				

Nearly 69% of Castle Bromwich's 4,708 households are occupied by one family, which like the borough as a whole is above the England average (62%). Single person households are less common in Castle Bromwich than across Solihull as a whole, but increased by 22% between 2001 and 2011 (under 65 by +37%, 65+ by 12%) whereas those occupied by a family fell by -6%. As a result single person households now make up a far larger share of the total than in 2001, a shift that is consistent with the pattern across Solihull as a whole.

There are 417 lone parent households in Castle Bromwich of which 231 have dependent children, which represents 4.9% of all households, compared with the Solihull average of 7.1%. Among Castle Bromwich's LSOA neighbourhoods, only Parkfields (10.4%) has a higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children than the Solihull average, with smaller concentrations in Park Hall and Green Lane West.

Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children in Castle Bromwich

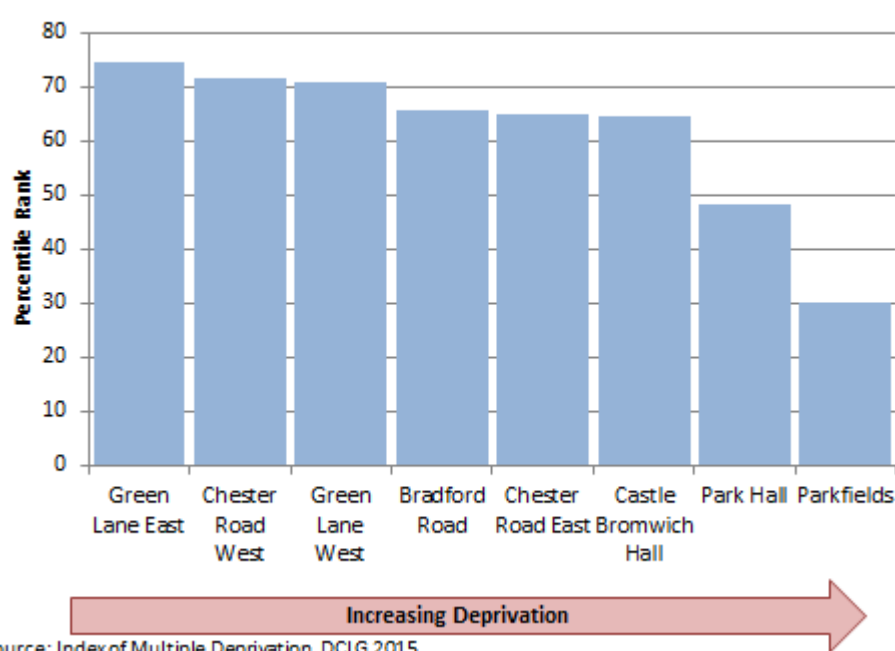


Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a useful snapshot of the degree to which the local population is exposed to social and economic disadvantage.

Within Castle Bromwich there is a relatively wide range between the least deprived neighbourhood Castle Bromwich Hall on the 75th percentile and the most deprived Parkfields on the 30th percentile. This places Parkfields among the ten most deprived neighbourhoods in Solihull outside of the North Solihull regeneration area.

Overall Deprivation in Castle Bromwich Area 2015



PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

Economic Activity and Employment

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Economically Active	6,068	72.3%	70.8%	69.9%
of which Employed	5,490	65.4%	63.8%	62.1%
of which Unemployed	332	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%
Economically Inactive	2,322	27.7%	29.2%	30.1%
of which Retired	1,458	17.4%	16.2%	13.7%
of which Looking After Home or Family	222	2.6%	3.7%	4.4%
of which Sick or Disabled	219	2.6%	3.3%	4.0%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

At 72% a slightly higher proportion of 16-74 year olds in Castle Bromwich are economically active than the Solihull average (71%), with the employment rate also above average.

Of the 5,490 16-74 year olds in employment in Castle Bromwich, 64% work full-time for an employer, 23% work part-time and 13% are self-employed. Since 2001 the proportion working full-time has shrunk by five percentage points (from 69% to 64%), with part-time employment (+3 percentage points) and self-employment (+2 percentage points) increasing. This slight shift in the structure of employment is consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

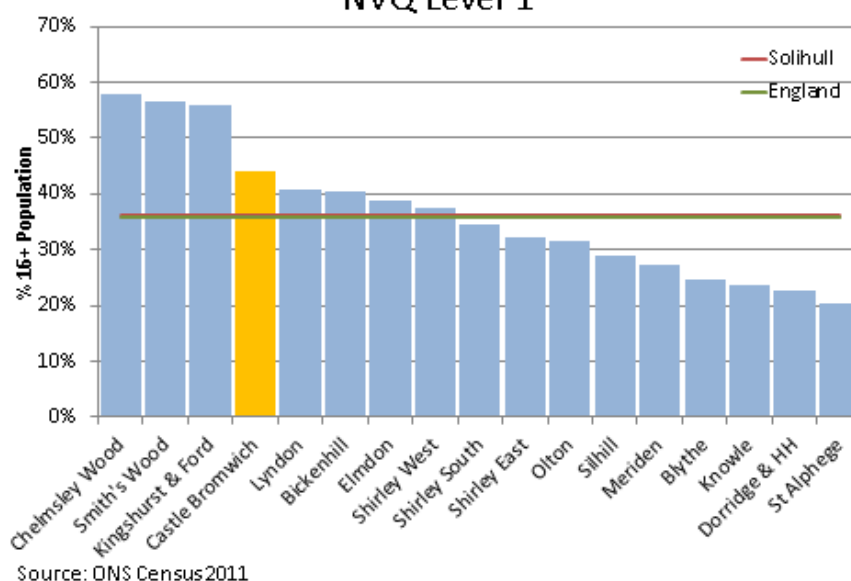
A quarter of Castle Bromwich residents aged 16-74 years in employment work in the public sector an increase on the 19% recorded in 2001. Construction has also become a significantly more important source of employment for Castle Bromwich residents (from 8% to 10% of the total). By contrast the proportion of people employed in manufacturing has shrunk from 21% to 14%. However, both this and the greater role of the public sector are consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

Adult Skills

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
No Qualifications	2,676	27.7%	22.7%	22.5%
Maximum NVQ Level 1	4,262	44.2%	36.3%	35.8%
NVQ Level 4+	1,674	17.3%	28.5%	27.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

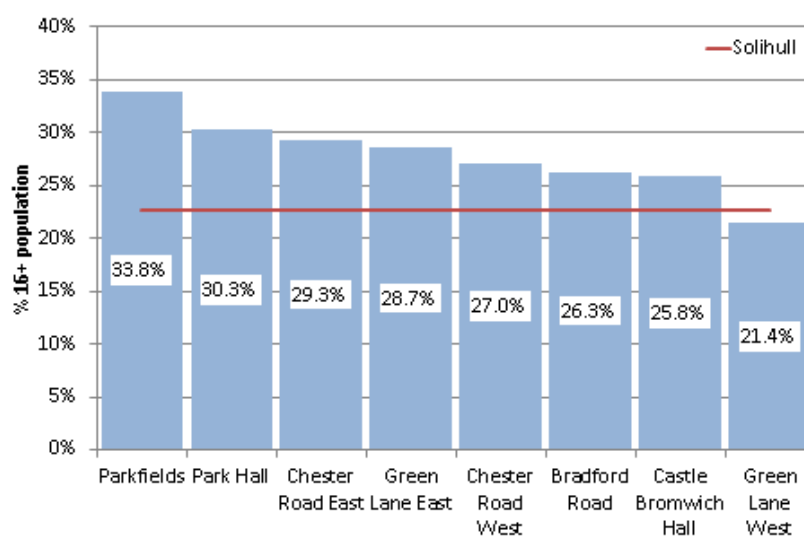
There are 4,262 adults aged 16 and over in Castle Bromwich who can be classified as having low skills (qualified to a maximum of NVQ level 1) of which 2,676 have no formal qualifications. This means that nearly 28% of the adult population in Castle Bromwich have no formal qualifications, substantially above both the Solihull (22.7%) and England (22.5%) averages and the highest level outside of the North Solihull regeneration wards. At the other end of the spectrum, at 17.3%, a much smaller proportion of the Castle Bromwich population is qualified to NVQ level 4 (degree level or equivalent) and above, than in either Solihull (28.5%) or England (27.4%).

Adults with Low Skills: Qualified to Maximum NVQ Level 1



At a local neighbourhood level Green Lane West is the only area with a below borough average proportion of adults with no formal qualifications, while Parkfields has more than a third.

Adult Population with No Formal Qualifications

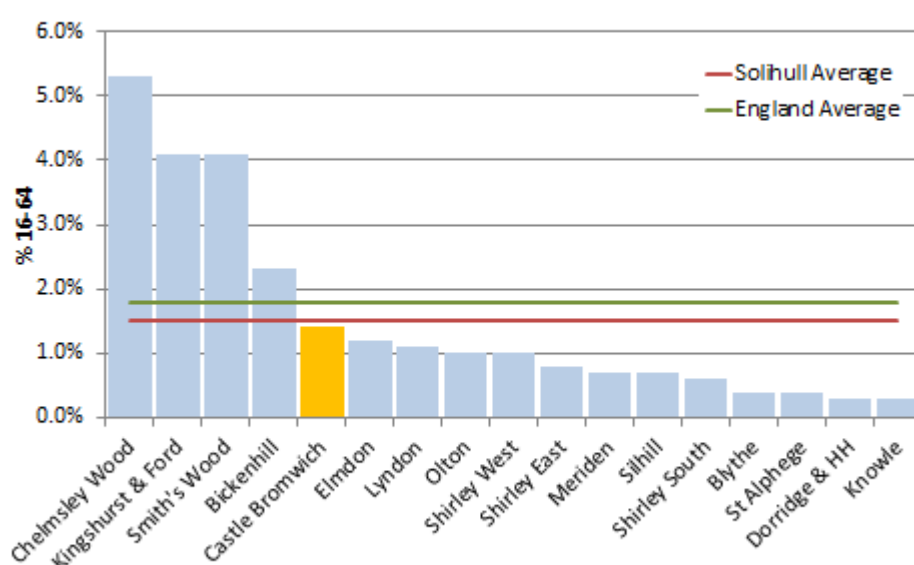


Claimant Unemployment

Claimant unemployment comprising Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants and, since June 2015, Universal Credit claimants not in employment, measures the number of people not in work and actively seeking employment.

In October 2015 there were 95 individuals in Castle Bromwich meeting this definition of unemployment equating to 1.3% of the working age population. This is below the Solihull (1.5%), England (1.8%) and West Midlands (2.1%) averages, but towards the upper end of the spectrum for wards outside Solihull's regeneration area.

Claimant Unemployment October 2015



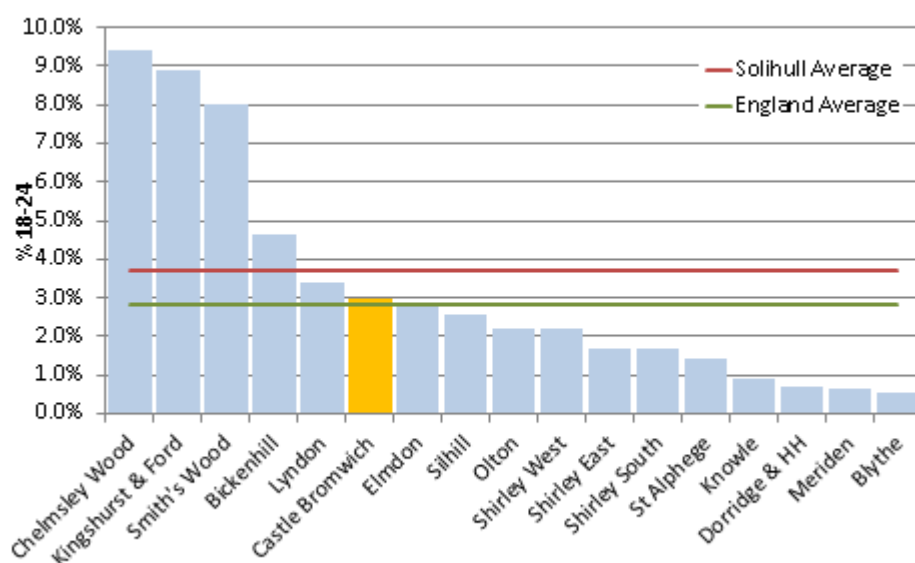
Source: ONS/Nomis

32% of claimants in Castle Bromwich are aged 18-24 years (30 individuals) with the rate among this group 3.0% compared to the averages of 3.7% for Solihull and 2.8% for England. Like England as a whole Claimant Unemployment rates in Castle Bromwich are lower among older age groups: 1.6% among 25-49 year olds and 0.7% for 50-64 year olds. This is as much due to increasing take up of other benefits, particularly sickness benefits such as Employment Support Allowance, among older age groups as increasing employment rates.

Claimant Unemployment - October 2015				
	Castle Bromwich Count	Rate		
		Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Aged 18-24	30	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%
Aged 25-49	50	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%
Aged 50+	20	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%
All Ages	95	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%

Source: ONS/Nomis

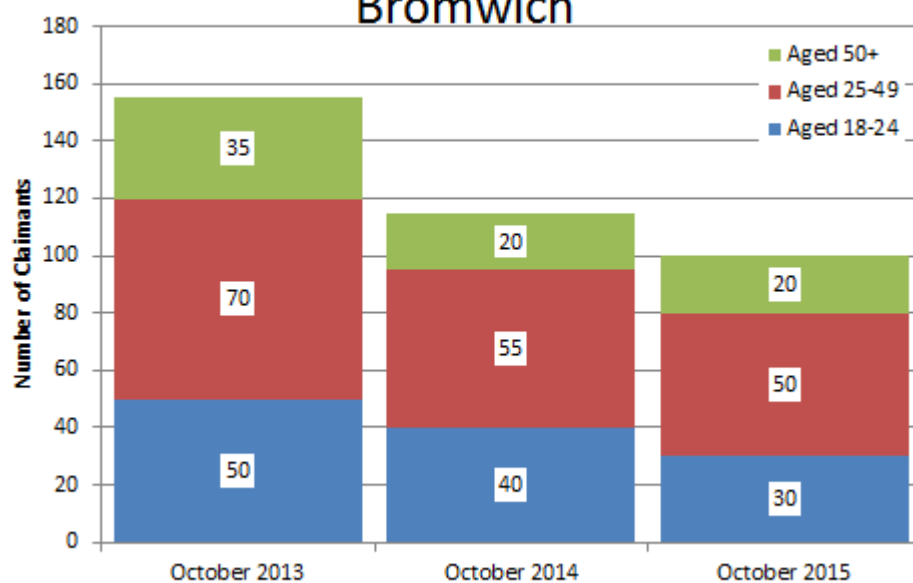
18-24 Claimant Unemployment October 2015



Source: ONS/Nomis

Claimant unemployment in Castle Bromwich has fallen by a total of -39% (-60 individuals) in the last two years, with the number of claimants aged 18-24 years falling by -40% (-20 individuals) over this period.

Claimant Unemployment in Castle Bromwich



Source: ONS/Nomis

Worklessness

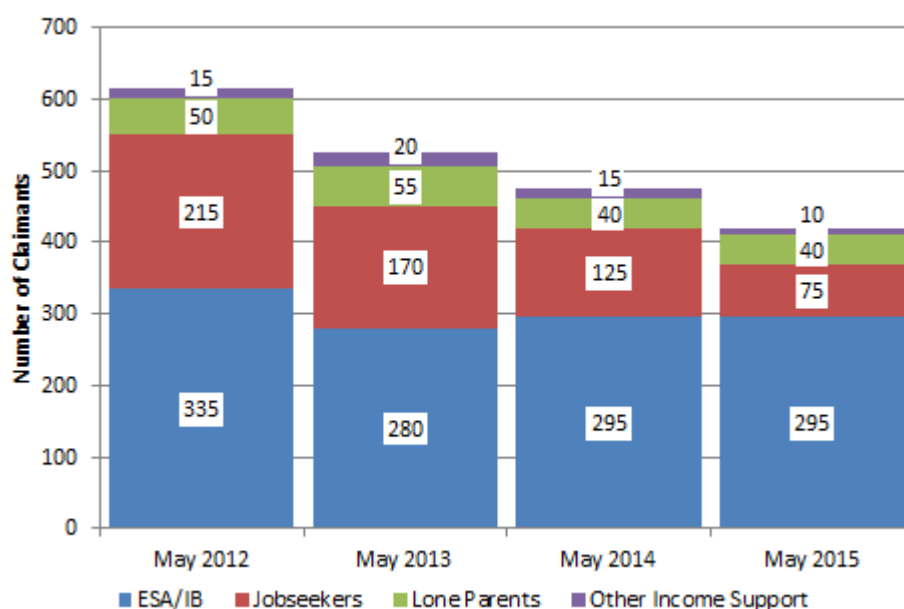
Worklessness is a broader labour market measure than claimant unemployment as it includes individuals who are not working but not required to seek work to be eligible for benefits. This includes significant numbers of those claiming a sickness benefit (Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit). The total number of people workless comprises those claiming Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit, as well as Lone Parents and others on income support.

In May 2015 there were 420 people in Castle Bromwich claiming one of these out of work benefits, equating to 5.9% of the working age population, compared with the Solihull average of 8.1% and the rates of 9.1% for England and 10.4% for the West Midlands.

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit claimants constitute 70% of the total claimant count, followed by job seekers (18%) and the two smaller categories lone parents on income support (10%) and others on income related benefits (2%).

In common with the rest of the borough, the number of people claiming an out-of work benefit increased sharply in Castle Bromwich in the aftermath of the 2008/09 recession, but has been trending downwards over the last three years. The number of claimants is now 32% lower than in 2012 (-195 claimants). This reduction has been primarily driven by falling numbers of Jobseekers, although the numbers claiming ESA/Incapacity Benefit and Lone Parents on Income Support are also slightly lower.

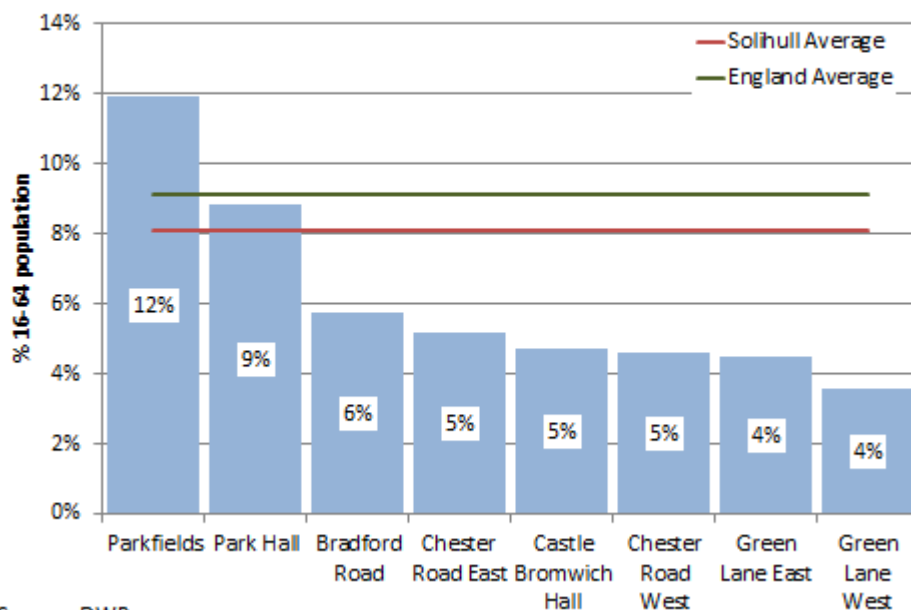
Worklessness in Castle Bromwich



Source: DWP

Parkfields (12%) and Park Hall (9%) are the only LSOA neighbourhoods in Castle Bromwich with an above Solihull average worklessness rate.

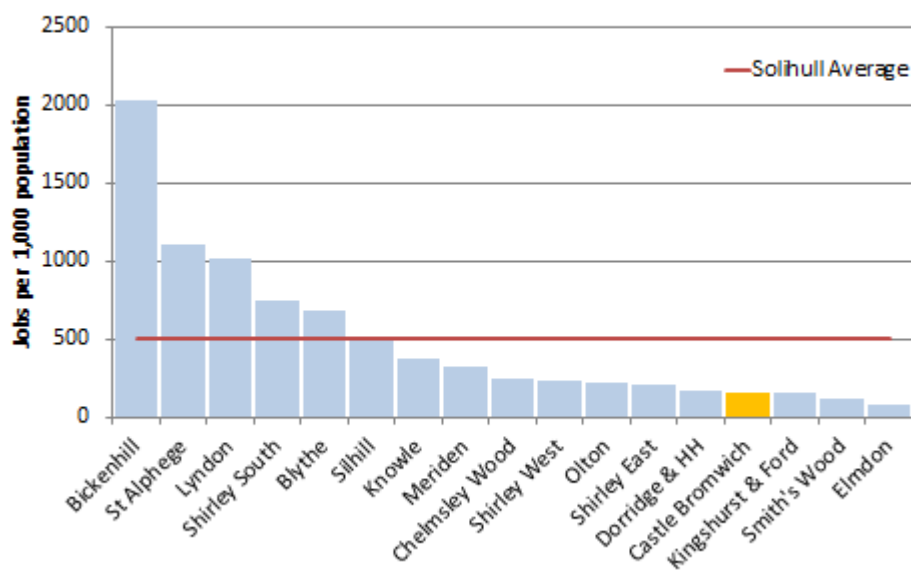
Worklessness Rates in Castle Bromwich May 2015



Workforce Jobs and Businesses

Castle Bromwich is one of the smaller employment centres in Solihull, with a total of around 1,700 jobs based in the ward. This equates to a jobs density of 153 jobs per 1,000 residents, compared to the Solihull average of 504 per 1,000.

Jobs Density



Source: Business Survey & Employment Register

19% of all jobs in Castle Bromwich are in education, with retail, accommodation & food services and business administration & support services also prominent in the ward.

	Jobs in Castle Bromwich^	% Castle Bromwich Total
Education	300	19%
Retail	200	13%
Accommodation & food services	200	11%
Business admin & support services	200	10%
Health	100	8%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	100	8%
Construction	100	7%
Professional, scientific & technical	100	5%
Property	<100	4%
Transport & storage	<100	3%
Motor trades	<100	3%
Manufacturing	<100	3%
Financial & insurance	<100	2%
Information & communication	<100	2%
Wholesale	<100	1%
Public administration	<100	0.9%
^ Jobs rounded to nearest 100		
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey		

The number of jobs in Castle Bromwich remained unchanged between 2009 and 2014, compared to growth of 12% across Solihull as a whole and 5% for England.

There are around 320 businesses in Castle Bromwich, equating to 29 per 1,000 population below both the Solihull (44 per 1,000) and England (47 per 1,000) averages. The number of business in Castle Bromwich increased by 2% between 2010 and 2015, below both the Solihull (+13%) and England (+14%) averages.

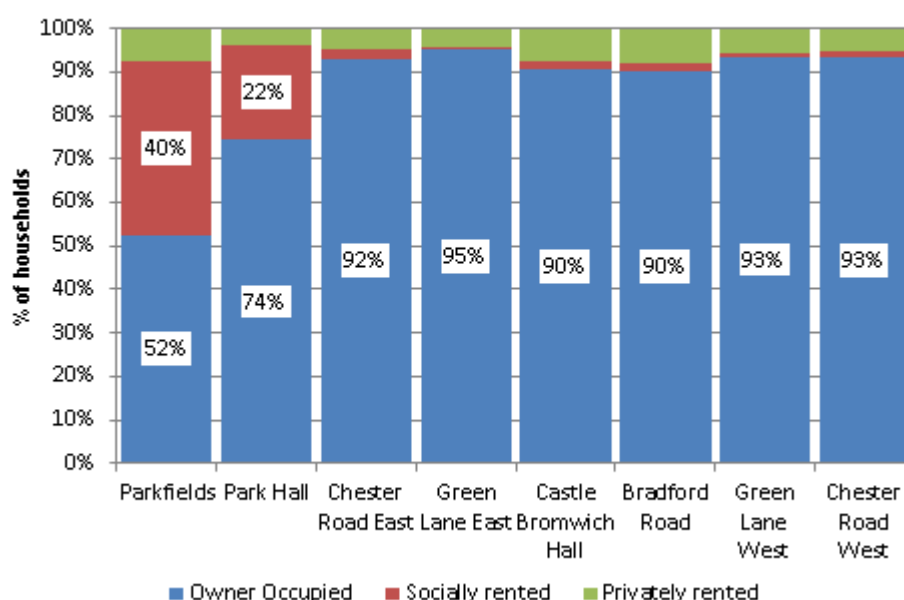
Area	Business Base 2015			Change 2010-2015	
	Count	% Solihull Total	Density (per 1,000)	Number	%
Castle Bromwich	320	3%	29	+5	+2%
Solihull			44		+13%
England			47		+14%
Source: ONS UK Business Counts					

Housing

	Count	% of Households		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Owner Occupied	3,984	84.6%	74.5%	64.1%
Socially Rented	419	8.9%	14.9%	17.7%
Privately Rented	279	5.9%	9.9%	16.8%
Whole House or Bungalow	4,219	87.6%	81.6%	77.5%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	598	12.4%	18.2%	22.1%
No Central Heating	91	1.9%	1.8%	2.7%
Overcrowding (bedrooms)	94	2.0%	2.7%	4.8%
Overcrowding (all rooms)	108	2.3%	4.5%	8.7%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

As with Solihull as a whole, a large majority of households in Castle Bromwich are owner occupied (85% compared with 64% across England as a whole). The only significant local variations are in the Parkfields and Park Hall LSOA neighbourhoods where socially rented housing comprises 40% and 22% of all households respectively.

Households by Tenure in Castle Bromwich



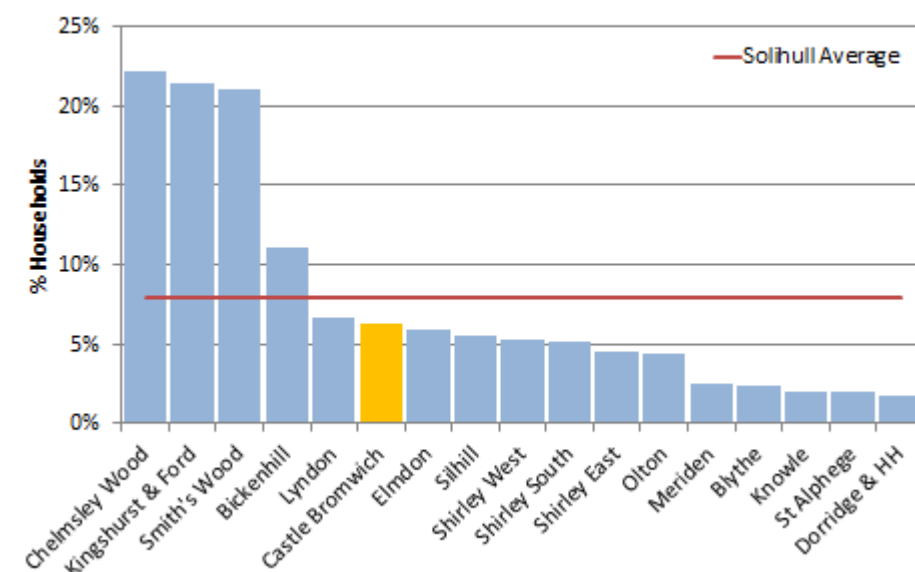
Source: ONS Census 2011

A significant feature in both the ward and the borough has been the substantial increase since the 2001 Census in the number of households that are privately rented. The number of private rented households in Castle Bromwich increased by +77% (+121 households) over this period, compared with falls in the number of owner occupied households (-2%) and socially rented households (-15%). As a result private rented housing now accounts for 6% of the ward's total compared to 4% in 2001.

In terms of housing condition just 1.9% of households in Castle Bromwich do not have central heating, in-line with the Solihull average (1.8%) and below that for England (2.7%). Evidence from the Census also suggests that Castle Bromwich has a relatively limited problem in terms of overcrowding. The Census provides an occupancy rating to assess the level of under-occupancy or over-crowding at a local level. For example, within this occupancy rating, a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on an assessment of the relationship between household members, their ages and gender). On average just 2% of households in Castle Bromwich have an occupancy rating of -1 in relation to the number of bedrooms compared with the Solihull average of 2.7% and the England average of 4.8%.

At the end of September 2015 there were just over 8,300 households on the Solihull Housing Register considered to be in some degree of housing need as defined by the Council's Allocations Policy and had a local connection. Of these 294 households had a Castle Bromwich address, which at 6% of all households, represents the 6th highest rate in Solihull. 45% of the Castle Bromwich households on the housing register are from either Parkfields (85 households) or Park Hall (48 households).

Households on Housing Register – September 2015



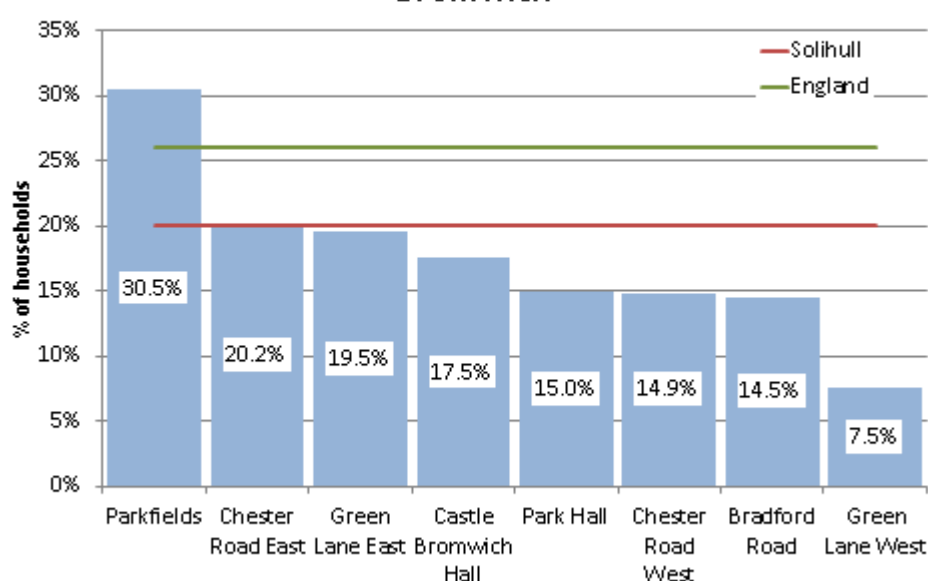
Source: Solihull Community Housing, Solihull Observatory

Transport

	Count	% of households		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
No Cars or Vans	837	17.8%	19.7%	25.8%
2 or More Cars or Vans	1,970	41.8%	40.8%	32.0%
Average Cars or Vans per Household		1.39	1.34	1.16
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In common with Solihull as a whole, households in Castle Bromwich have a greater level or access to a car or van than the England average. On average households in Castle Bromwich have 1.39 cars or vans per household compared to the England average of 1.16, with just 18% of households having no car or van compared to the England average of 26%. As with most measures relating to affluence, access levels are lower in the Parkfields neighbourhood where 31% of households have no car or van.

Households with No Access to Car or Van in Castle Bromwich

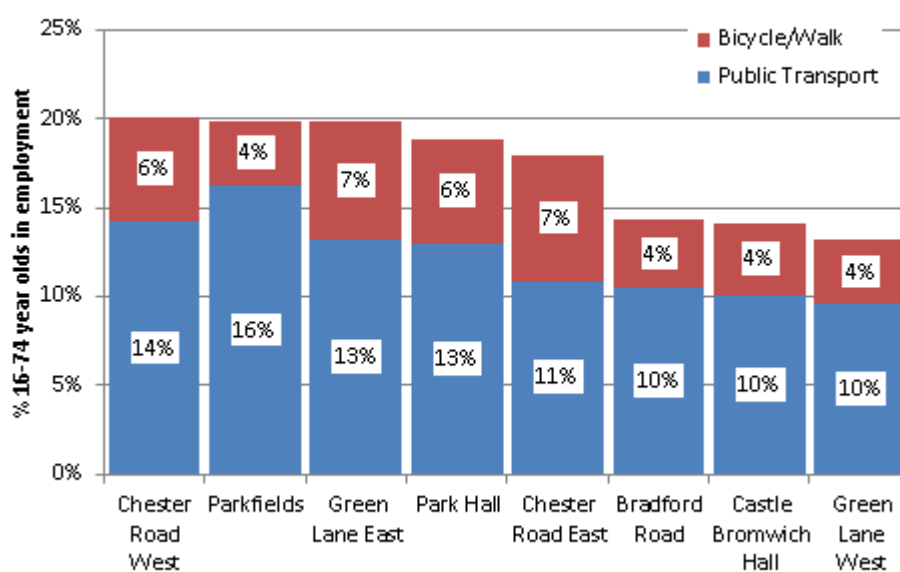


Source: ONS Census 2011

	Count	% 16-74 in Employment Work Who Travel to Work		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Private Vehicle	4,485	81.6%	77.1%	67.0%
Public Transport	692	12.6%	14.5%	17.9%
Bicycle or Foot	292	5.3%	7.9%	14.5%
Source: Census 2011				

Along with location of employment, high levels of car ownership are a contributory factor in the way in which people travel to work. 82% of Castle Bromwich residents who travel to work do so in a private vehicle (e.g. car, van, motorcycle), above both the Solihull (77%) and England (67%) averages. Public transport is less frequently used (13% compared to the England average of 18%), while far fewer Castle Bromwich residents walk to work or cycle (5% compared to 15% for England). At a neighbourhood level the proportion who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling ranges from 20% in Parkfields, Chester Road West and Green Lane East to 13% in Green Lane West.

Travel to Work by Public Transport, Walking or Cycling



Source: ONS Census 2011

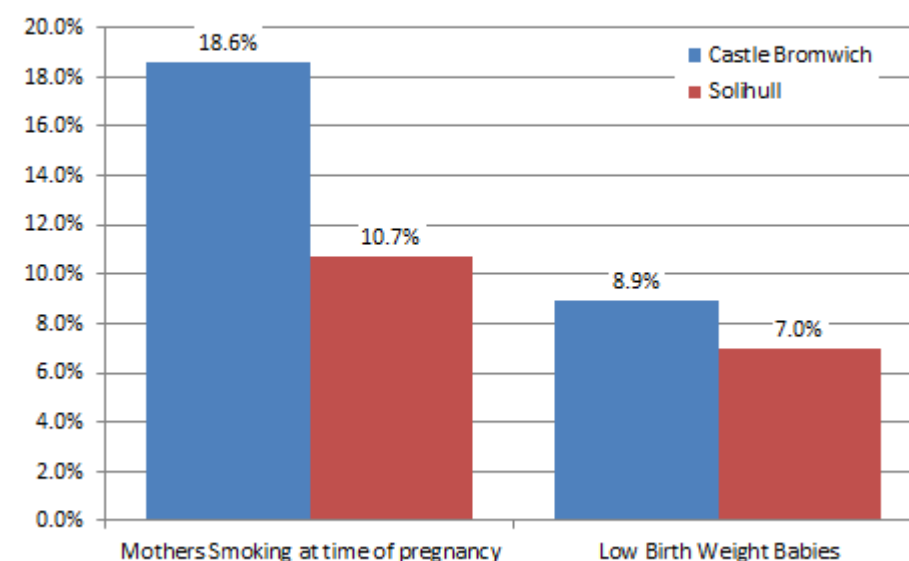
A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Health

Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems. These include complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. Around 19% of mother's in Castle Bromwich smoke at time of delivery compared to the Solihull average of just under 11%, with this rate the 4th highest in the borough.

Low birth weight births are a useful indicator of maternal and infant health at a small area level. There are multiple reasons for low birth weight births, including premature delivery, young maternal age, poor maternal health, maternal smoking status and multiple gestations (birth). Around 9% of babies born to mothers living in Castle Bromwich are classified to being low birth weight babies, slightly above the Solihull average (7%).

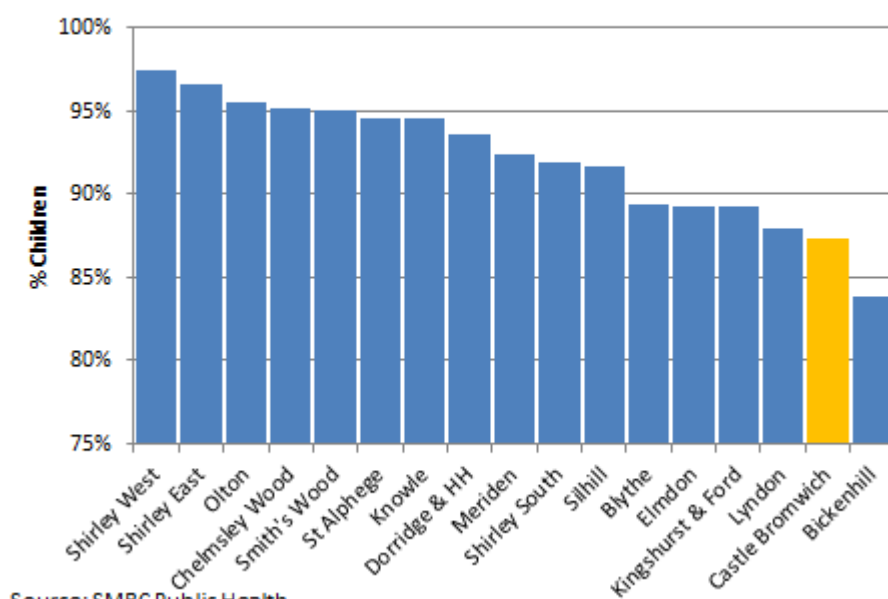
Maternal and Child Health Indicators



Source: SMBC Public Health

Levels of childhood immunisation in Castle Bromwich are among the lowest in Solihull in respect of both MMR first dose at 24 months and MMR 2nd dose at five years, although a large majority of children do receive these immunisations. For instance 87% of children in Castle Bromwich receive the first MMR dose at 24 months compared to at least 95% in the top five wards.

Immunisations: MMR 1st Dose at 24 Months



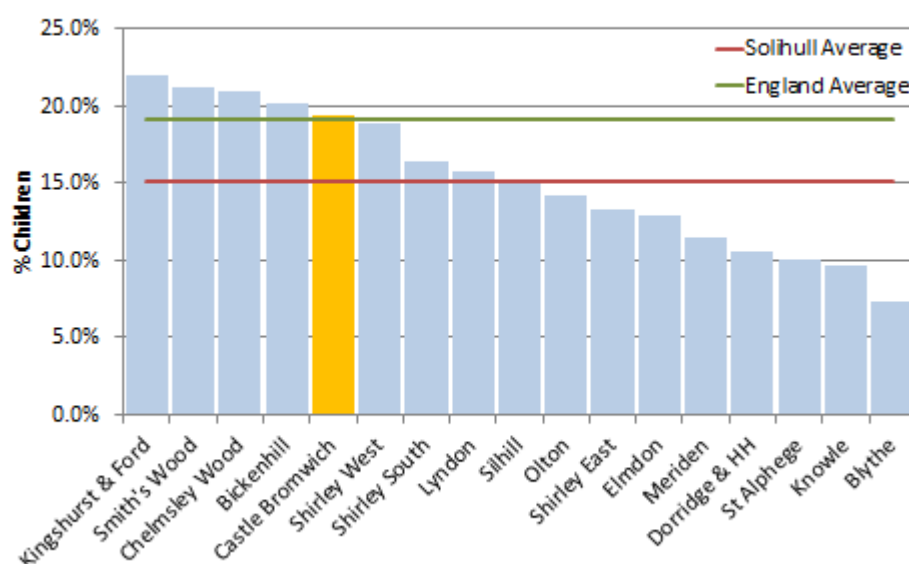
Source: SMBC Public Health

The proportion of children in Castle Bromwich who are classified as having excess weight or as being obese are slightly higher than the Solihull average, but broadly in-line with that of England as a whole.

For instance in year 6 (aged 10-11 years) around 19% of children from Castle Bromwich are classified as being obese compared to the Solihull average of 15% and the England average of 19%.

	Excess Weight		Obese	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
Castle Bromwich	17.4%	31.2%	7.8%	19.4%
Solihull	19.3%	28.1%	7.5%	15.1%
England	22.5%	33.5%	9.4%	19.1%

Childrens Weight: % Year Six Pupils Classified as Obese



Source: Public Health England

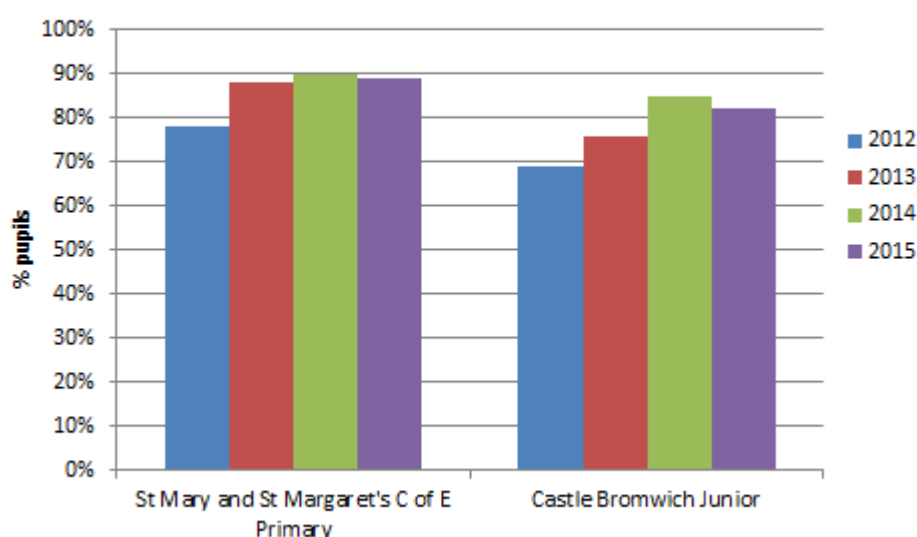
Education

The majority of children in the Castle Bromwich area attend one of the following primary schools: Castle Bromwich Junior School or St Mary and St Margaret's Church of England Aided Primary School. Both of these schools exceeded the England average in terms of the number of pupils achieving level 4 and above in reading, writing & maths in 2015 and in average Key Stage 2 point score per pupil.

	Level 4+ Reading, writing & maths	Average point score per pupil	% pupils making expected progress		
			Reading	Writing	Maths
England	80%	28.8	91%	94%	90%
Solihull	83%	29.6	91%	93%	88%
Castle Bromwich Junior	82%	29.1	87%	99%	88%
St Mary and St Margaret's	89%	30.3	94%	94%	97%
Source: Department for Education 2015					

In both schools a higher proportion of pupils achieved level 4 and above in reading, writing & maths in 2015 when compared with 2012.

% Pupil achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at KS2 – Castle Bromwich

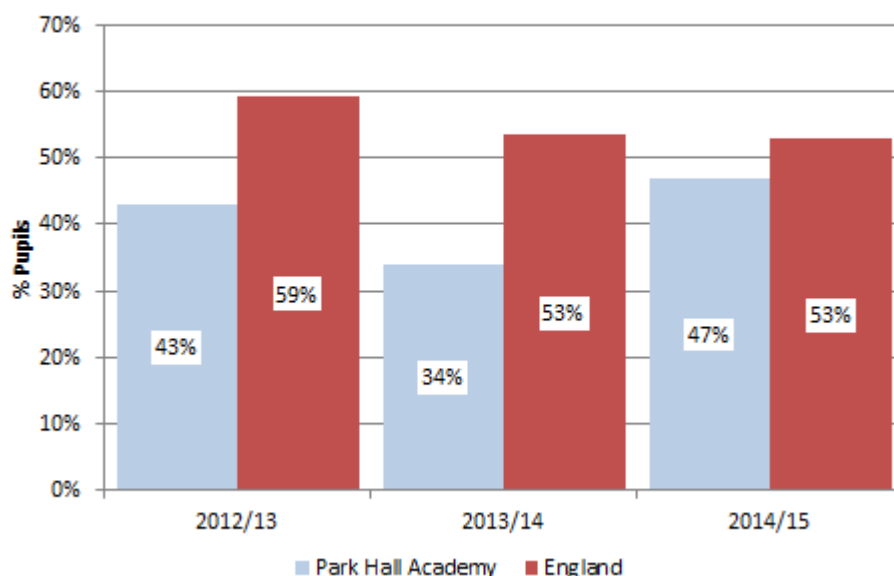


Source: Department for Education

At a Borough level pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (16 years) in Solihull is good, albeit with a significant spread at individual school level. Provisional results for 2014/15 show that, with 60% of pupils attending a Solihull school achieving at least 5 A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths compared to the England average of 53%, the borough's schools rank joint 34th out of 151 Local Authorities (top quartile) in the country.

The majority of pupils in Castle Bromwich attend Park Hall School where proportionally fewer (47%) pupils achieved at least 5 A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths than across England as a whole (53%), although there was a significant increase in results between 2013/14 and 2014/15..

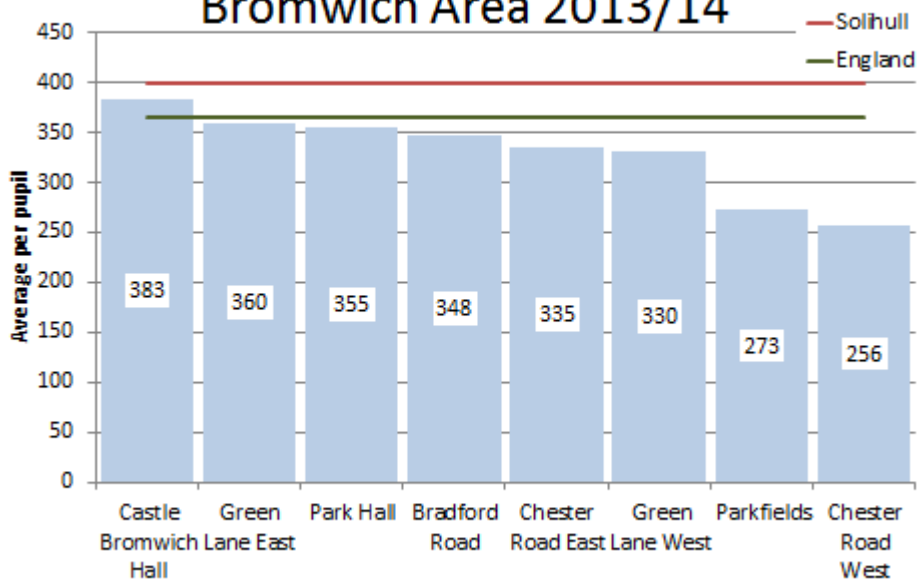
Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs inc English & Maths in Park Hall Academy



Source: Department for Education

School attainment at Key Stage 4 (KS4) can also be measured by the average score per resident pupil at LSOA, regardless of school attended, with the latest data from 2013/14 academic year. The average KS4 score per pupil in Castle Bromwich in 2013/14 was 327, well below both the Solihull (399) and England (366) averages. With the exception of Castle Bromwich Hall, all LSOA neighbourhoods in the ward had an average KS4 score per pupil below the England average in 2013/14.

Average KS4 Score per Pupil in Castle Bromwich Area 2013/14



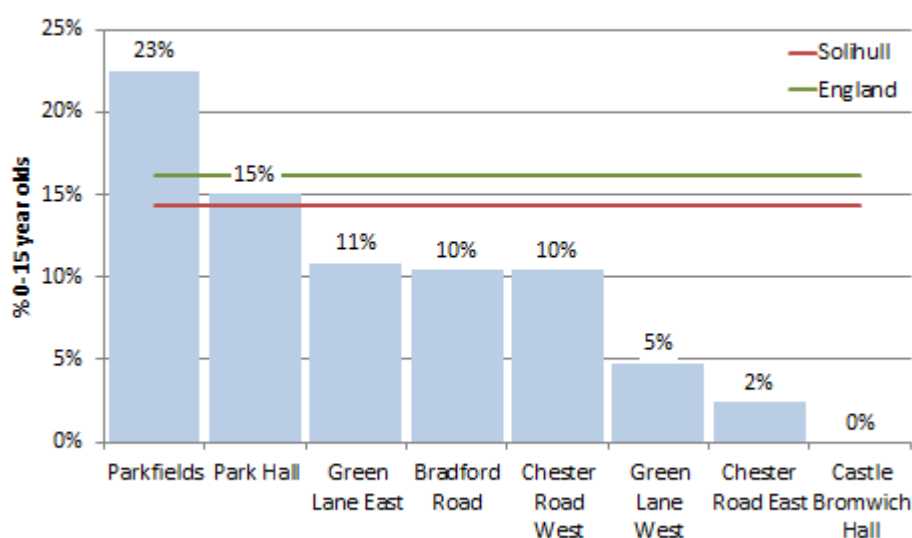
Source: Department for Education

Children in Poverty

Data from the Department of Work and Pensions identifies 155 children under the age of 16 in Castle Bromwich who live in an out of work benefit household. This represents 10% of all children in the ward, below both the Solihull (14%) and England (16%) averages.

At a neighbourhood level the proportion of children in an out of work benefit household ranges from around 23% in Parkfields to less than 5% in both Chester Road East and Castle Bromwich Hall.

Children Aged 0-15 Years Living in Out of Work Benefit Households in Castle Bromwich



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2014

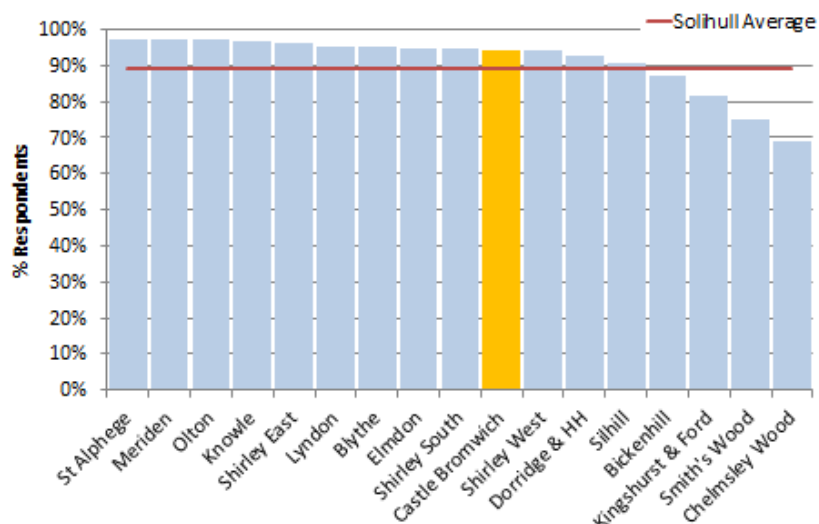
The number of children in an out of work benefit household in Castle Bromwich fell by -14% (-25 children) between 2012 and 2014, slightly above both the Solihull (-11%) and England (-15%) averages.

STRONGER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

Community Cohesion, Participation and Satisfaction

94% of Castle Bromwich respondents to the 2014 Place Survey indicated that they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live compared to just 6% who are dissatisfied.

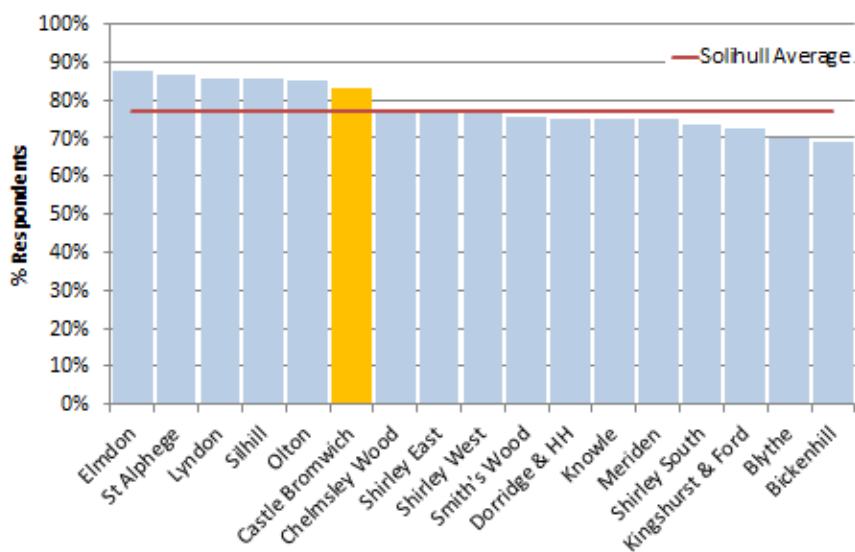
Satisfied with Local Area as Place to Live 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

83% of Castle Bromwich respondents to the 2014 Place Survey think that people from a different background get on well together in their local area with 6% disagreeing with this assertion. This is a slightly more positive response than across Solihull as a whole (77% agree, 9% disagree).

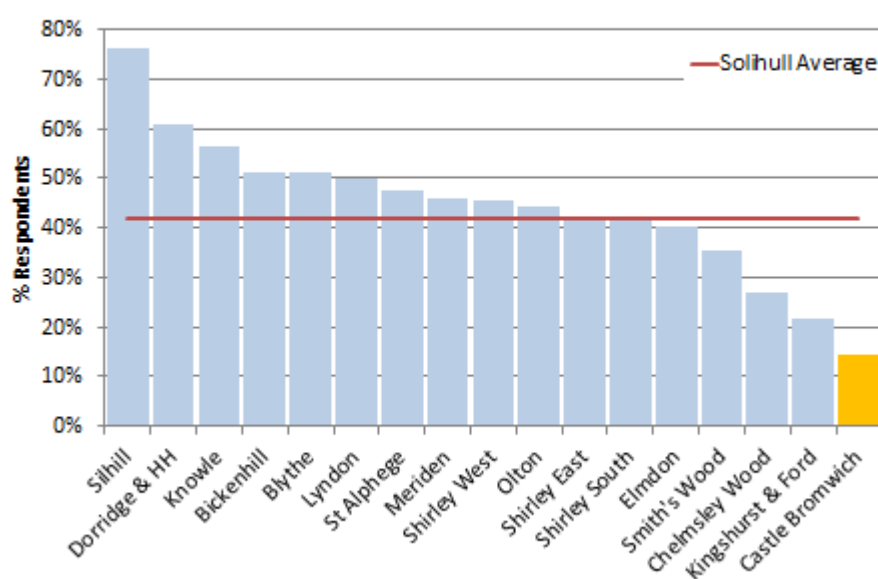
Agree People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together in Local Area 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

Community participation is a core element of thriving communities and in this respect the evidence across Solihull as a whole is mixed. Just 14% of Castle Bromwich respondents to the Place Survey indicated that they had given unpaid help over the last 12 months to any group, club or organisation (9% at least once a month, 6% less often) the lowest level in the borough. Alongside this formal volunteering, 28% of Castle Bromwich respondents said that they had helped in their community on an informal basis (e.g. helping a neighbour, litter picking etc.), which is again much lower than the Solihull average of 61%.

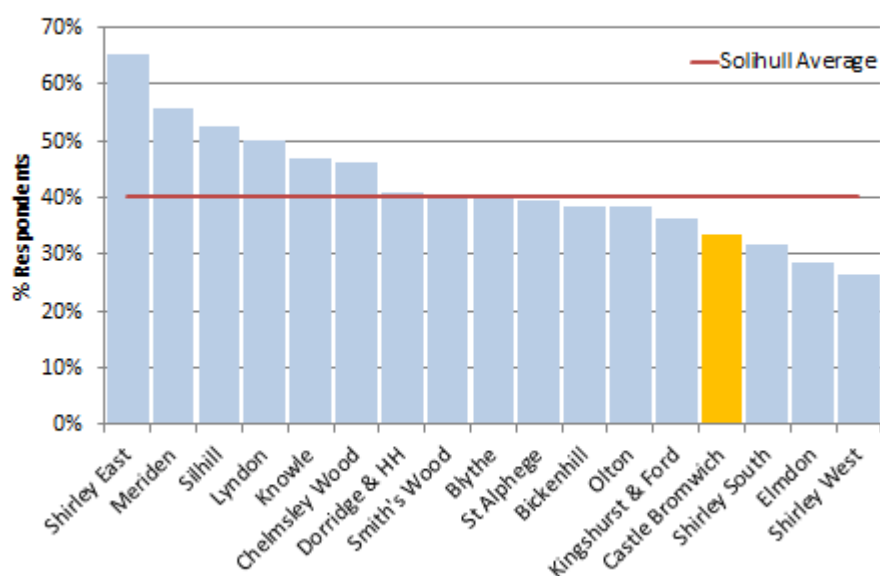
Take Part in Formal Volunteering 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

In terms of the local decision making process, the Place Survey results suggest that there are some perceived barriers to participation. Just 33% of respondents from Castle Bromwich agree that they can influence decisions in their local area, compared to 61% who disagree, which is less positive than the Solihull average (40% agree, 50% disagree).

Agree Can Influence Decisions in Local Area 2014

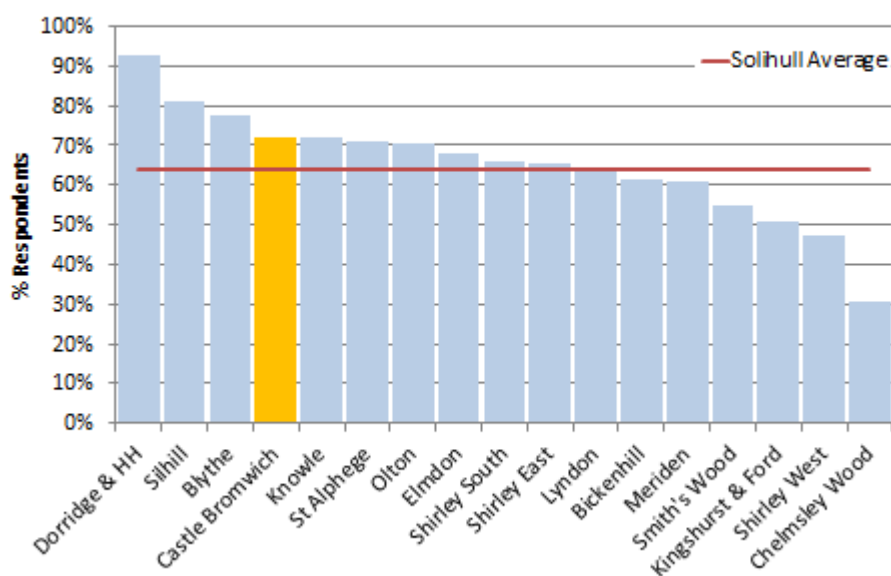


Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

Crime

72% of Castle Bromwich respondents to the Place Survey 2014 say that they feel safe in their local area after dark (17% very safe, 56% fairly safe) compared to 17% who feel unsafe. This is more positive than the Solihull average (64% safe, 18% unsafe).

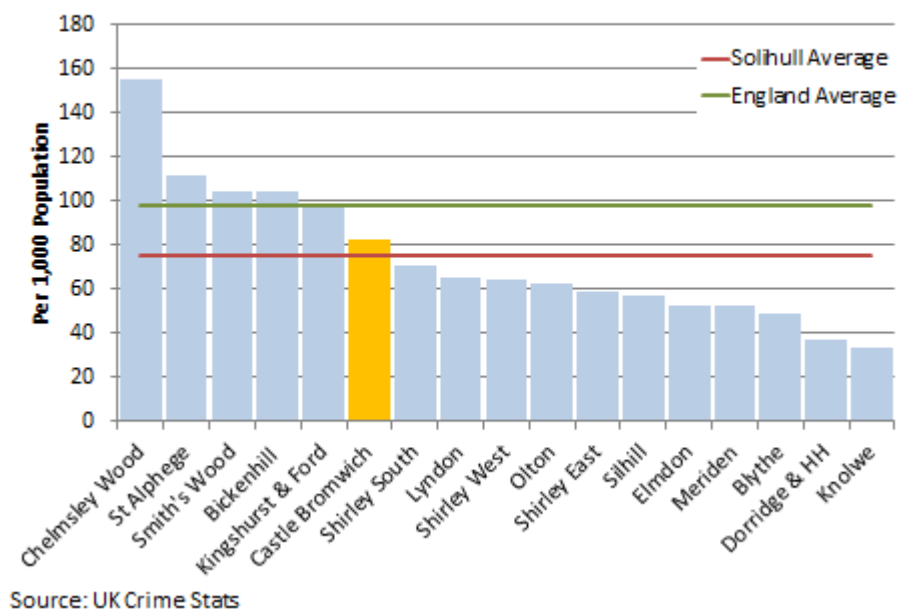
Feel Safe After Dark in Local Area 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

In the year to July 2015 there were a total of 925 reported crimes in Castle Bromwich equating to a rate of 82.5 per 1,000 residents. This is slightly above the Solihull average of 74.9 per 1,000 and 6th highest among the 17 wards in the borough.

Overall Crime Rate July 2015

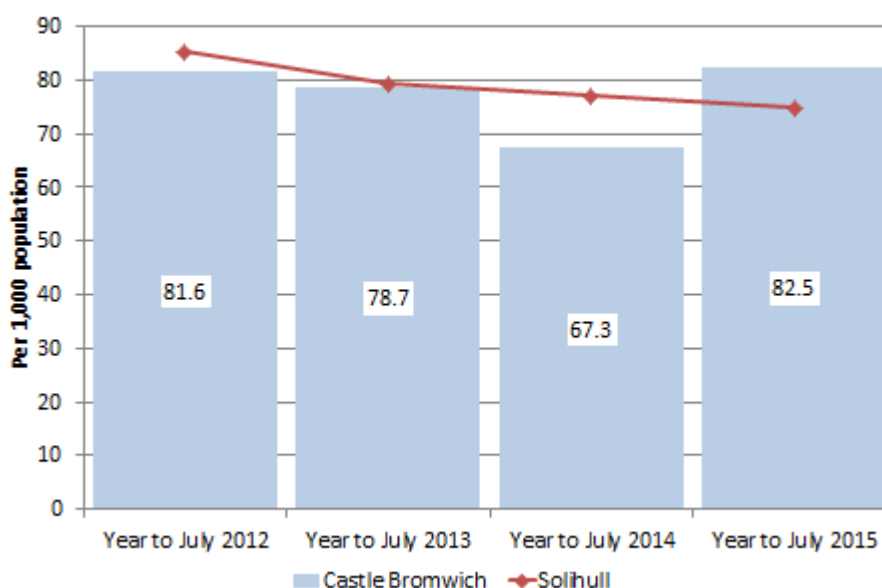


The rate in Castle Bromwich is above the Solihull average for each of shoplifting & other theft, vehicle crime (2nd highest in borough) and burglary (2nd highest in borough).

	Count year to July 2015	Rate per 1,000 population	
		Castle Bromwich	Solihull
All Crimes	925	82.5	74.9
ASB	236	21.0	21.2
Shoplifting & Other Theft	228	20.3	14.3
Vehicle	132	11.8	9.1
Burglary	113	10.1	7.2
Violent	109	9.7	10.5
Criminal Damage & Arson	58	5.2	7.1
Drugs	16	1.4	1.4
Weapons & Public Order	16	1.4	2.3
Robbery	15	1.3	1.0
Other		0.2	0.7
# Data suppressed (less than 5)			
Source: UK Crime Stats			

The total number of reported crimes in Castle Bromwich in the year to July 2015 is 1% higher than the equivalent 12 month period in 2012, following a relatively sharp increase in the last year. By contrast the total number of reported crimes across Solihull as a whole fell by -12% between 2012 and 2015.

Change in Overall Crime Rate in Castle Bromwich

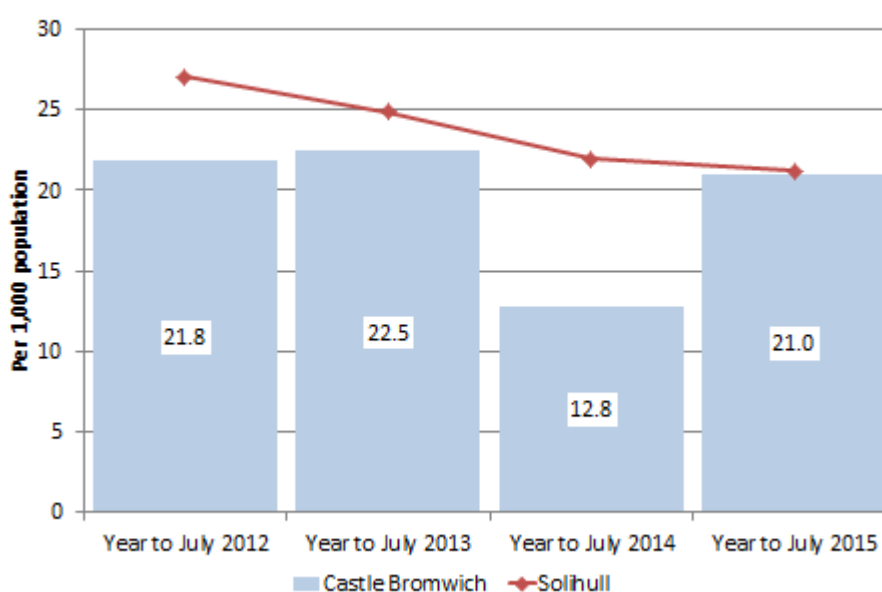


Source: UK Crime Stats

Anti-Social Behaviour

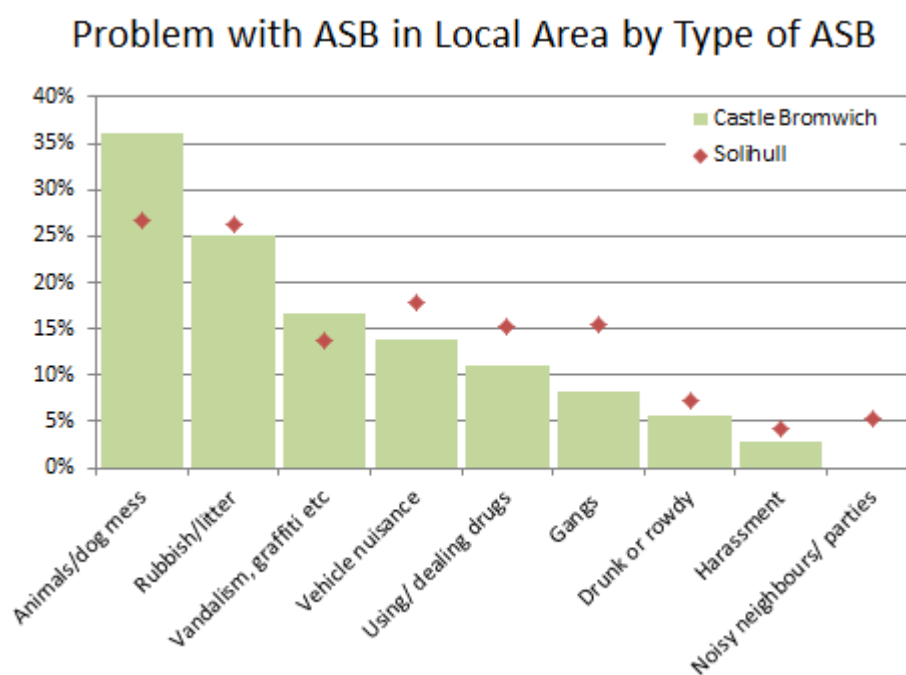
There were 236 reported incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Castle Bromwich in the year to July 2015. This equated to 21 per 1,000 population in-line with the Solihull average. The number of ASB incidents fell by 4% compared with 2012, although this was much less than the 22% reduction recorded across Solihull as a whole.

Change in ASB Rate in Castle Bromwich



Source: UK Crime Stats

Respondents to the Place Survey were asked which of nine types of anti-social behaviour are a problem in their local area. In Castle Bromwich over a quarter of respondents cited uncontrolled animals or dog mess (36%) and rubbish & litter lying around (25%) as a problem. Uncontrolled animals or dog mess and vandalism, graffiti & other deliberate damage were the only types of ASB where the response rate was higher in Castle Bromwich than across Solihull as a whole.



HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

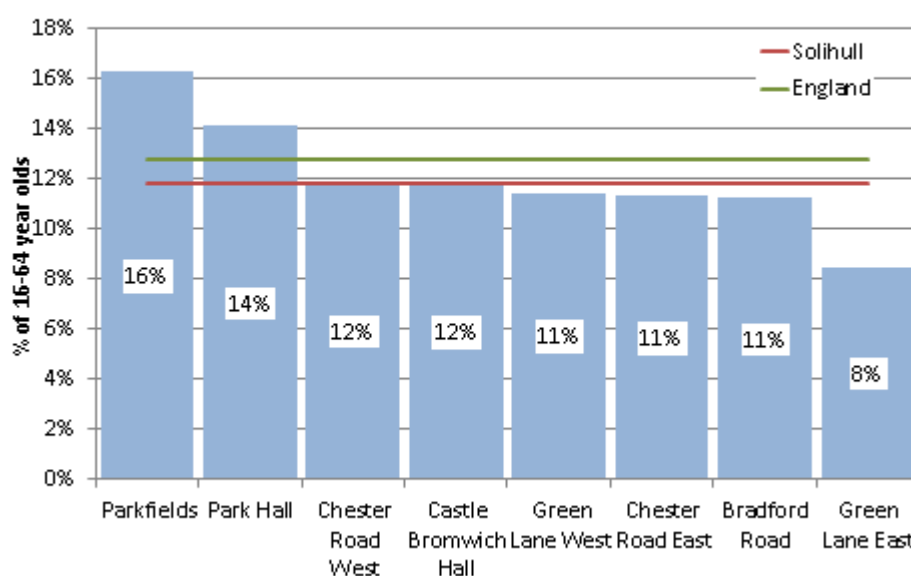
Health of the Population and Carers

	Count	% of Population		
	Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little or Lot	2,214	19.7%	17.9%	17.6%
Health Bad or Very Bad	642	5.7%	5.2%	5.5%
Provides Unpaid Care	1,622	14.5%	11.7%	10.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The majority (79%) of Castle Bromwich residents indicated in the 2011 Census that their health was either very good or good. There were however 642 residents who feel their health is either bad or very bad, equating to 5.7% of the population in-line with both the Solihull (5.2%) and England (5.5%) averages.

2,214 Castle Bromwich residents feel that they have a health condition or disability that limits their day to day activities to some extent (of these 1,033 feel that their activities are limited a lot). This equates to 19.7% of the population, slightly above both the Solihull (17.9%) and England (17.6%) averages. The impact of deprivation on this measure is most clearly seen among just the working age population (16-64 year olds), where the Castle Bromwich average of 12% masks significant local neighbourhood variations. The proportion of 16-64 year olds who feel that their day to day activities are limited, rises to 16% in Parkfields and 14% in Park Hall, the least affluent of Castle Bromwich's LSOA neighbourhoods.

Day to Day Activities Limited by Health Condition or Disability Among Working Age Population

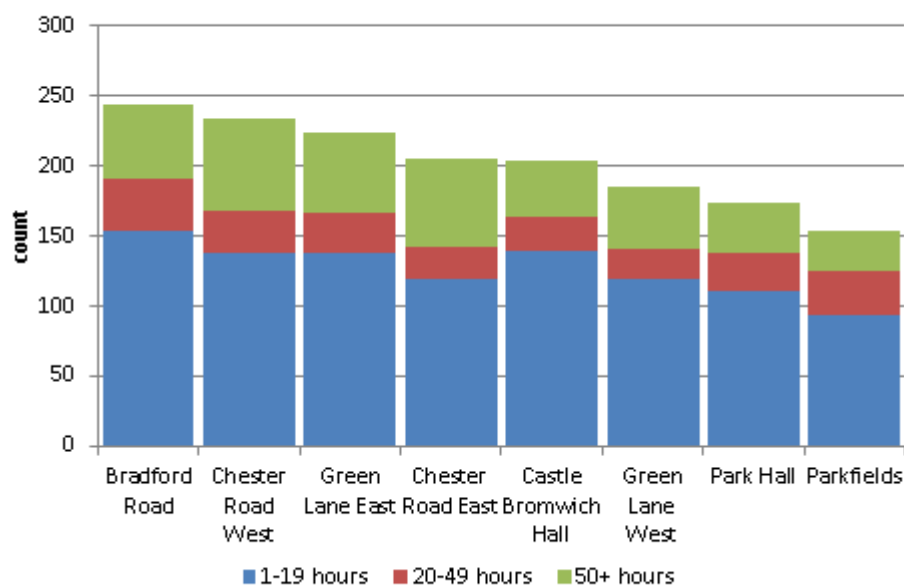


Source: ONS Census 2011

There are 1,622 people in Castle Bromwich who provide unpaid care for a relative, friend or neighbour, equating to 14.5% of the population, higher than both the Solihull (11.7%) and England (10.2%) averages and the highest in the borough. 24% of carers in Castle Bromwich provide care for 50 hours or more a week. The number of carers in Castle Bromwich increased by 15% (+216 individuals) between 2001 and 2011, compared to increases of 15% for Solihull and 11% for England.

At LSOA neighbourhood Bradford Road (17%) has the highest proportion of carers in Castle Bromwich, followed by Chester Road West, Green Lane East and Castle Bromwich Hall (all 15%).

Carers in Castle Bromwich

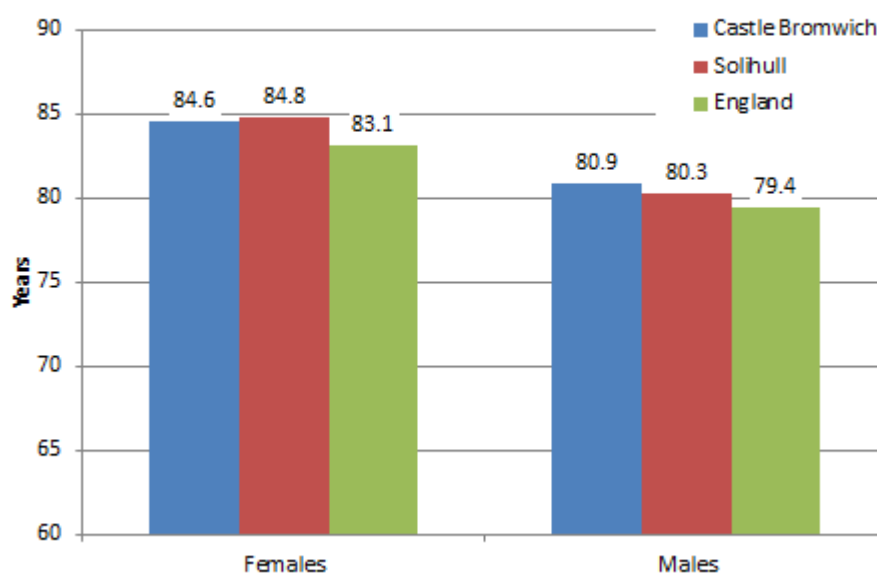


Source: ONS Census 2011

Life Expectancy and Mortality

The average life expectancy at birth in Castle Bromwich is 84.6 years for females and 80.9 years for males both higher than the England average.

Life Expectancy at Birth 2011-2013



Source: SMBC

By using standardized mortality rates (SMRs) it is possible to compare the extent both of premature mortality (deaths under the age of 75 years) and the major causes of premature

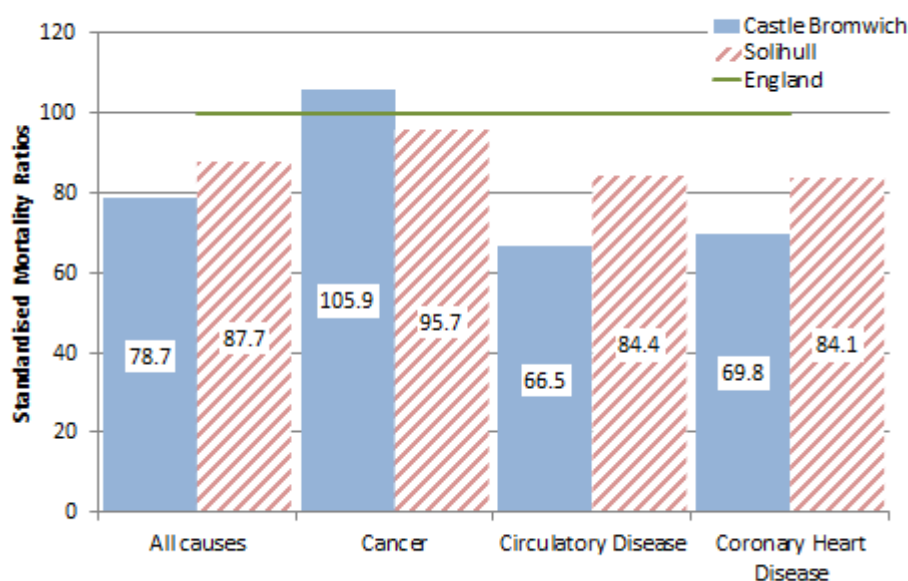
mortality. The level of premature mortality from all causes in Castle Bromwich is -10% lower than the Solihull average and -21% below that for England.

Cancer accounts for around 57% of all premature deaths in Castle Bromwich, circulatory disease 20% and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) 12%. Castle Bromwich has a slightly higher rate of premature deaths from cancer than the England average, whereas early circulatory and CHD deaths are far less common.

	Premature Deaths (under Age 75) 2008-2012			
	Castle Bromwich Count	Standardised Mortality Ratios		
		Castle Bromwich	Solihull	England
All Causes	150	78.7	87.7	100
Cancer	85	105.9	95.7	100
Circulatory Disease	30	66.5	84.4	100
Coronary Heart Disease	18	69.8	84.1	100

Source: Public Health England – Local Health

Premature Mortality (Deaths Under Age of 75 Years)



Source: Public Health England – Local Health

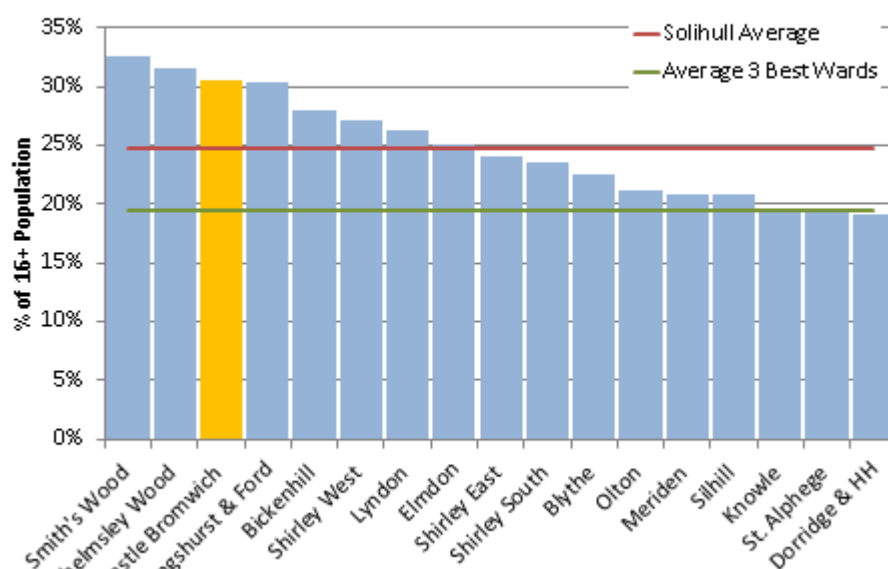
Healthy Lifestyles

Data from the NHS Association of Public Health Observatories provides some insight into lifestyle factors which contribute to the health of the adult population and some of the local variations in life expectancy and mortality in Solihull.

In Castle Bromwich it is estimated that nearly 31% of adults aged 16 years and over are obese (defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30+), above the Solihull average of 25%

and 3rd highest in the borough. By way of context the average for the best three wards in the borough is 19%.

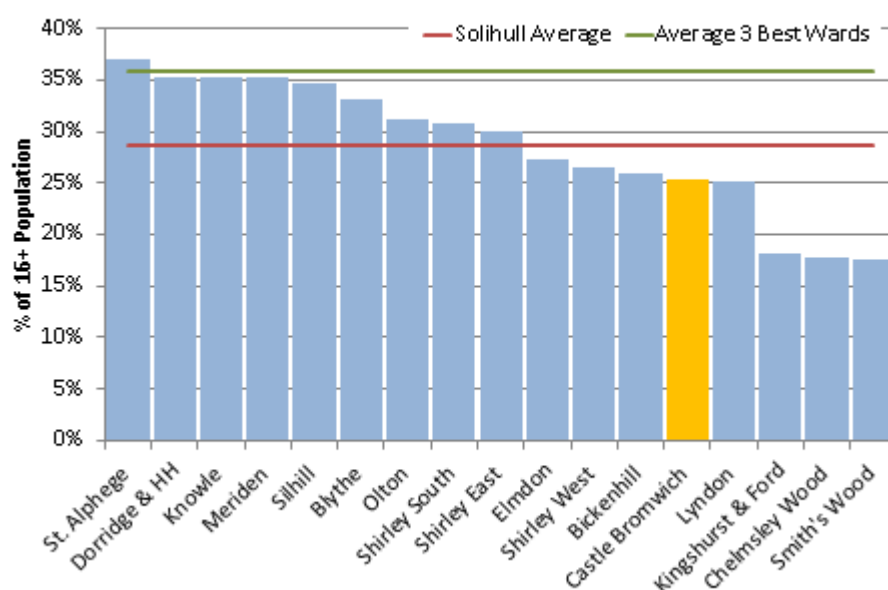
Obesity in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

There is a strong link between obesity and the extent to which adults eat a healthy diet, defined for measurement purposes as consuming five or more portions of fruit and veg per day. In Castle Bromwich, it is estimated that just over 25% of adults meet this criteria, compared to nearly 29% across Solihull as a whole. On this basis the healthy eating rate in Castle Bromwich is -29% below the average for the best three wards in Solihull.

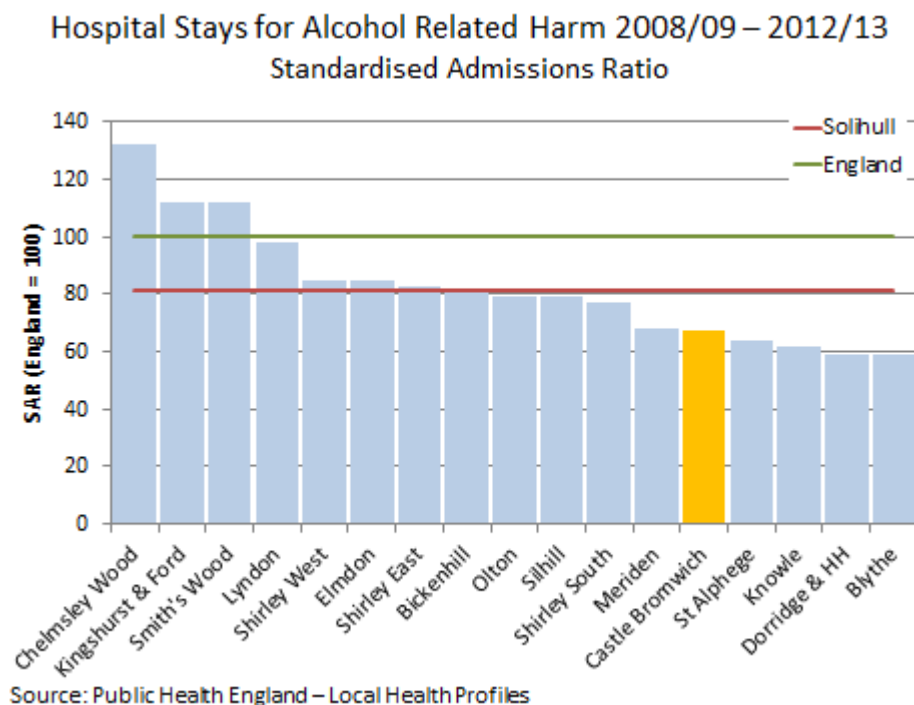
Healthy Eating in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

On average it is estimated that 21% of the adult population of Castle Bromwich binge drink (defined as men drinking eight or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days and women six or more), the 5th highest rate in the borough and 21% above the rate in the best three wards in the borough.

Between 2008/09 and 2012/13 there were around 970 stays for alcohol related harm attributable to Castle Bromwich residents. This equates to a Standardised Admissions Ratio of 66.9, below both the Solihull (81.4) and England (100) averages.



WARD CONTACTS AND KEY INFORMATION

Ward Members

Councillor Gail Sleigh (Con)

gsleigh@solihull.gov.uk

Councillor Ted Richards (Con)

grichard@solihull.gov.uk

Councillor Cheryl Buxton-Sait (Green)

cheryl.buxton-sait@solihull.gov.uk

Solihull Observatory – Technical Support and Advice

Gary Baker – Senior Information Analyst

gbaker@solihull.gov.uk

0121 704 8482

James Roberts – Information Analyst

jamesroberts@solihull.gov.uk

0121 704 6884