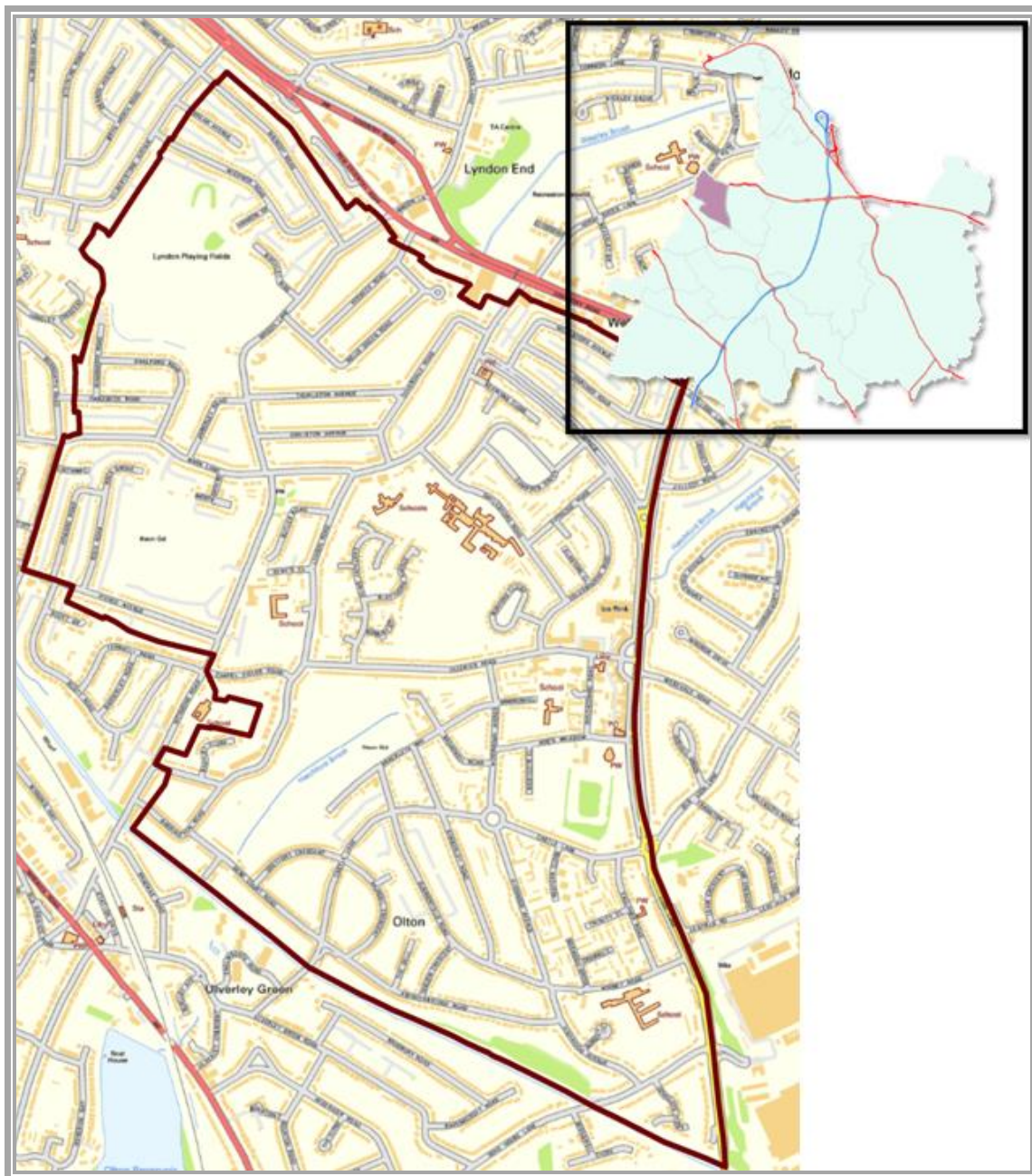


# 2016 Ward Profile: Lyndon



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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:

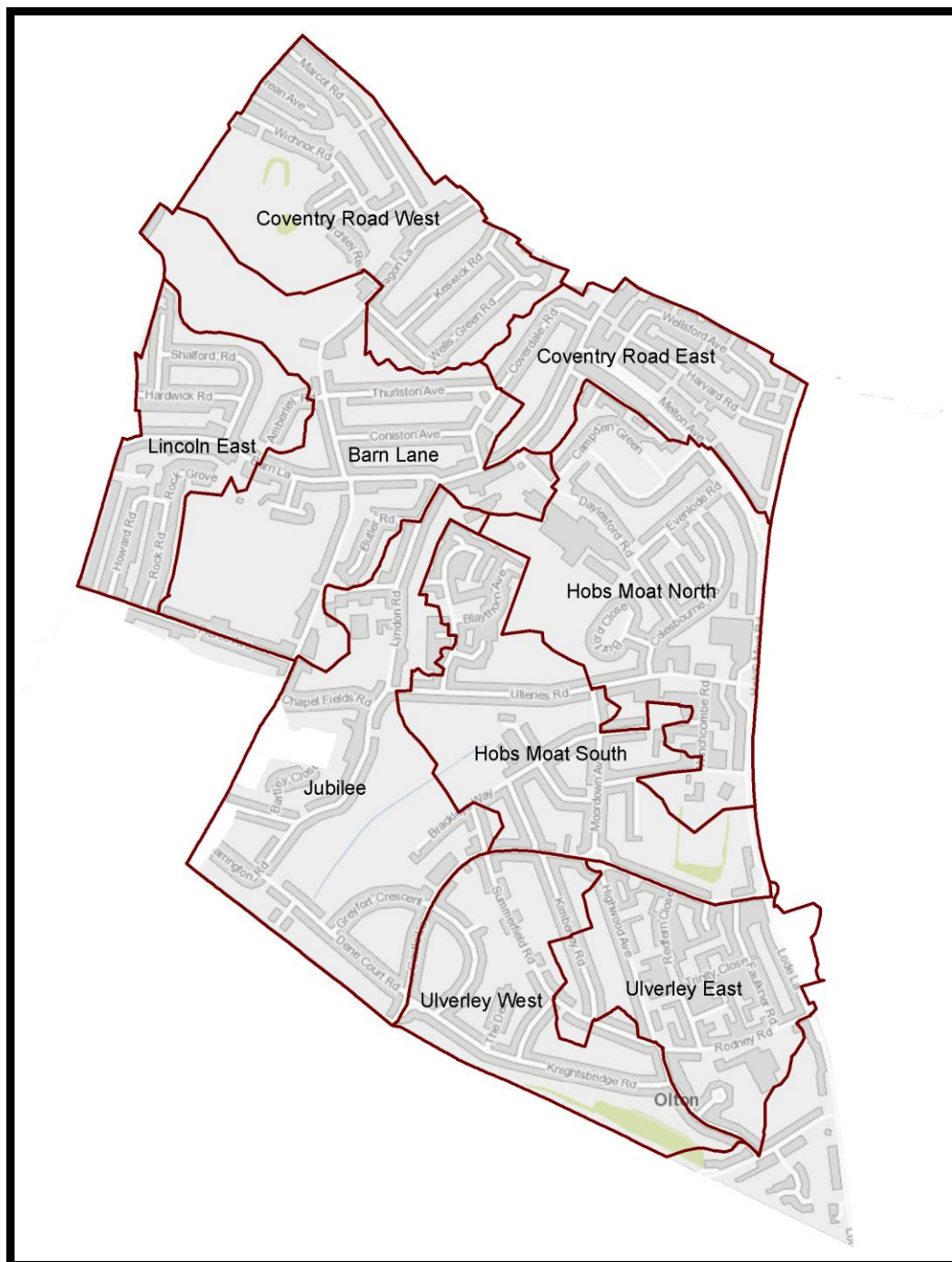
- Crime and anti-social behaviour rates (Crime Stats UK);
- Claimant unemployment (ONS/Nomis) and worklessness (DWP);
- Solihull Place Survey 2014 (SMBC);
- School attainment (Department for Education);
- Children in Poverty (DWP);
- Life expectancy and mortality rates (Public Health England);
- Index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

## LYNDON 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.

## LYNDON SUMMARY

Lyndon ward is located in the urban west of the Borough, south of Coventry Road and bordered by Lode Lane/Hobs Moat Road to the east. There are distinct socio-economic divisions in the ward with relative affluence in the west of the ward, where private housing predominates, contrasting with pockets of relative deprivation on the eastern Hobs Moat Road boundary. In many respects, Hobs Moat represents the most deprived neighbourhood in Solihull outside the Borough's regeneration wards, with many indicators becoming relatively worse in recent years. The LSOA map on page 2 illustrates the individual neighbourhoods within Lyndon, based on the Office for National Statistics LSOAs. Lyndon is one of the few Solihull wards where all LSOAs nest almost precisely within the ward boundaries.



## POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

### Total Population and Households

	Lyndon	Solihull	England
All usual residents	13,574	206,674	53,012,456
Household residents	13,519	205,087	52,059,931
Communal establishment residents	55	1,587	952,525
% of population in communal establishments	0.4%	0.8%	1.8%
Area (hectares)	329	17,829	13,027,843
Population density	41.3	11.6	4.1
Households with at least one usual resident	5,622	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 Lyndon was 13,574 (6,588 males, 6,986 females). This equates to 41.3 residents per hectare, compared to the Solihull average of 11.6 and the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in the borough.

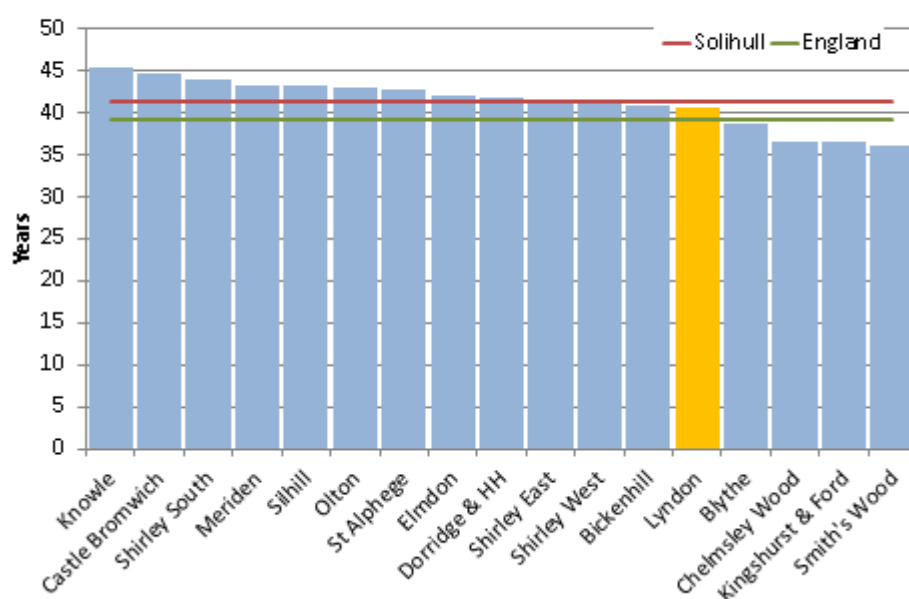
Subsequent modelled estimates by the ONS record the Lyndon population as 13,520 residents in mid-2014 (6,626 males, 6,894 females). However, as the Census provides the most accurate picture this is used as the source for the more detailed population breakdowns that follow.

### Age Structure

	Count	% of Population		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Pre-School Children (0-4 years)	776	5.7%	5.6%	6.3%
School Age Children (5-15 Years)	1,854	13.7%	13.4%	12.6%
All Children (0-15 years)	2,630	19.4%	19.0%	18.9%
Young Adults (age 16-24 years)	1,417	10.4%	10.6%	11.9%
Mature working Age (25-64 years)	6,952	51.2%	51.3%	52.9%
Working Age Total (16-64)	8,369	61.7%	61.9%	64.8%
Retirement Age (65 year+)	2,575	19.0%	19.2%	16.3%
Older People (Age 85+)	379	2.8%	2.7%	2.2%
Average Age (years)		40.6	41.3	39.3
Source: ONS Census 2011				

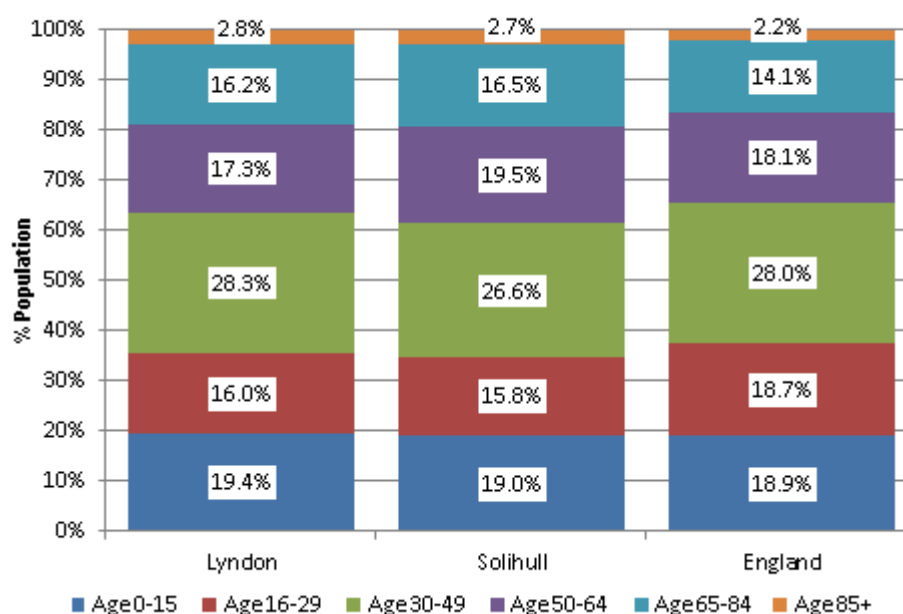
In 2011 the average age in Lyndon was 40.6 years, below that for Solihull as a whole (41.3 years) and 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in the borough.

## Average Age



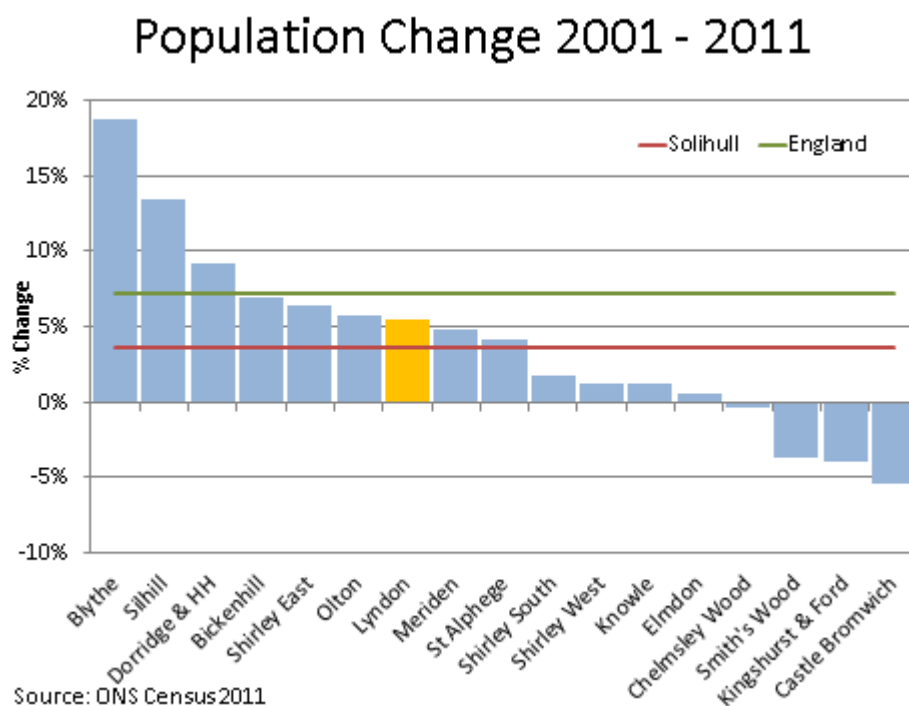
This below average age is primarily due to a relatively high proportion of residents aged 30-49 years in Lyndon (28.3% compared to 26.6% for Solihull) and a slightly higher proportion of those aged 29 years and under. This is offset by proportionally fewer residents aged 50-64 years (17.3% vs 19.5%), although the 65+ population is similar to that of the Solihull average (19%).

## Population 2011



## Population Change

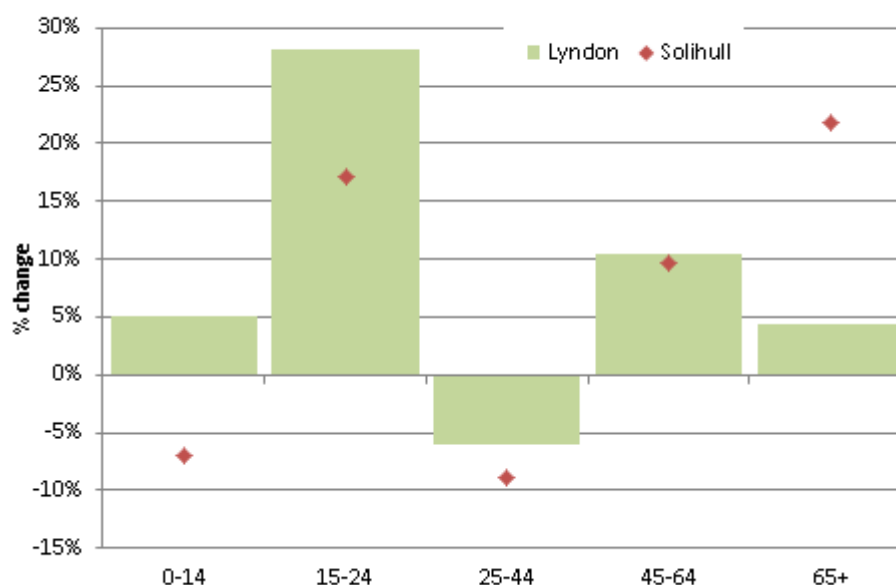
Between 2001 and 2011, the population of Lyndon increased by +4.7% (+702 individuals) slightly more than the Solihull average of 3.6%.



Population growth in Lyndon between 2001 and 2011 was driven by the 15-24 age group which increased by +28% the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest level in the borough. However, the 65+ age group in Lyndon increased by just 4% over this period (+2% among 65-84 year olds and +22% among 85+), which was over five times less than the Solihull average and the lowest in the borough. Unlike Solihull as a whole the population of children aged 0-14 year olds increased in Lyndon (+5% compared to -7%).



## Population Change by Broad Age Band 2001 - 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

## Ethnicity, Origin and Language

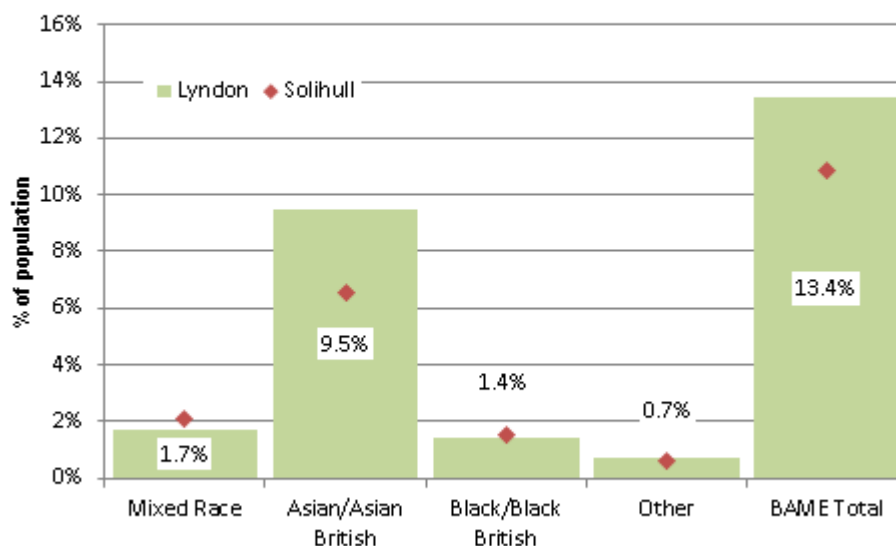
	Count	% of Population		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
White Population	11,752	86.6%	89.1%	85.4%
Black & Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME)	1,822	13.4%	10.9%	14.6%
Born in UK	12,423	91.5%	92.6%	86.2%
Born Outside UK	1,151	8.5%	7.4%	13.8%
UK Passport	10,807	79.6%	82.1%	75.8%
Non-UK Passport	624	4.6%	4.0%	8.8%
No Passport	2,236	16.5%	14.6%	16.5%
English Main Language (age 3+)	12,536	95.7%	97.1%	92.0%
Speak English Well (age 3+)	449	3.4%	2.5%	6.3%
Cannot Speak English or Speak Well (age 3+)	110	0.8%	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.

The change in Lyndon is particularly striking, with the number of BAME residents increasing by +165% (+1,134 individuals) the most in the borough over this period. This was partially offset by a fall of -4% (-432 individuals) in the White population. As a result of this changing demographic the proportion of BAME residents has increased from 5.3% in 2001 to 13.4% in

2011, the 6<sup>th</sup> highest concentration in the borough. 71% of the BAME population in Lyndon are from an Asian or Asian British background, with this group representing 9.5% of the ward's total population compared to the Solihull average of 6.6%.

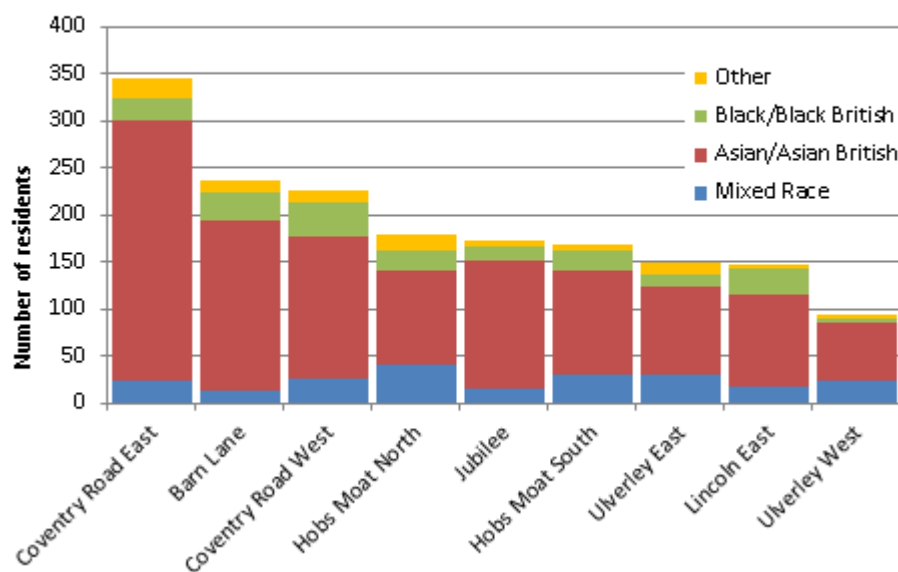
### Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

The size of the BAME population in Lyndon varies substantially between the individual LSOA neighbourhoods. At 24% Coventry Road East has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest BAME population in Solihull, with Barn Lane (16%) and Coventry Road West (15%) also well above the borough average. By contrast just 7% of the population in Ulverley West are from a BAME group.

### Black or Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME) in Lyndon



Source: ONS Census 2011

At 8.5%, the number of Lyndon residents born outside of the UK is slightly higher than the Solihull average (7.4%), but significantly below that for England (13.8%). A large majority (72%) of the 1,151 Lyndon residents born outside of the UK arrived prior to 2001 and compared with the borough as a whole a smaller proportion (10% compared to 13%) have arrived post 2007.

Nearly 96% of the Lyndon population aged 3 years and over have English as their main language, with those that cannot speak English or speak English well representing just 0.8% of the total population.

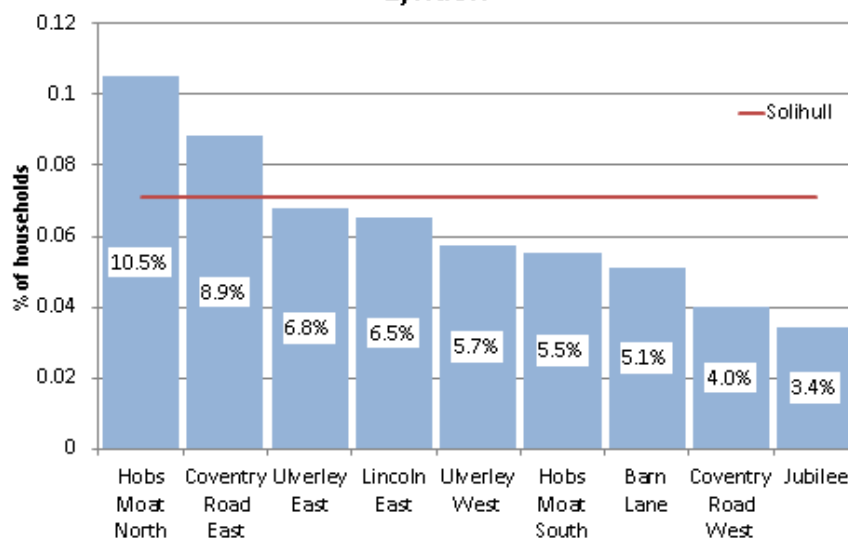
## Household Composition

	Count	% of All Households		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
One Person	1,695	30.1%	29.2%	30.2%
One Family	3,631	64.6%	65.6%	61.8%
Other Households	296	5.3%	5.2%	8.0%
Total Aged 65+	1,408	25.0%	24.4%	20.7%
Of which Single	885	15.7%	13.9%	12.4%
All with Dependent Children	1,673	29.8%	30.2%	29.1%
Of Which Lone Parent	348	6.2%	7.1%	7.1%
All Households	<b>5,622</b>			
Source: ONS Census 2011				

Nearly 65% of Lyndon's 5,622 households are occupied by one family, which like the borough as a whole is above the England average (62%). Single person households are slightly more common in Lyndon than across Solihull as a whole, but have increased by just 9% since 2001 half that of Solihull as a whole and 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in the borough (this was largely because the number of single pensioner households in Lyndon fell by -6% over this period).

There are 598 lone parent households in Lyndon of which 348 have dependent children, which represents 6.2% of all households, compared with the Solihull average of 7.1%. Among Lyndon's LSOA neighbourhoods, only Hobs Moat North (10.5%) and Coventry Road East (8.9%) have a higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children than the Solihull average, with smaller concentrations in Ulverley East and Lincoln East.

### Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children in Lyndon



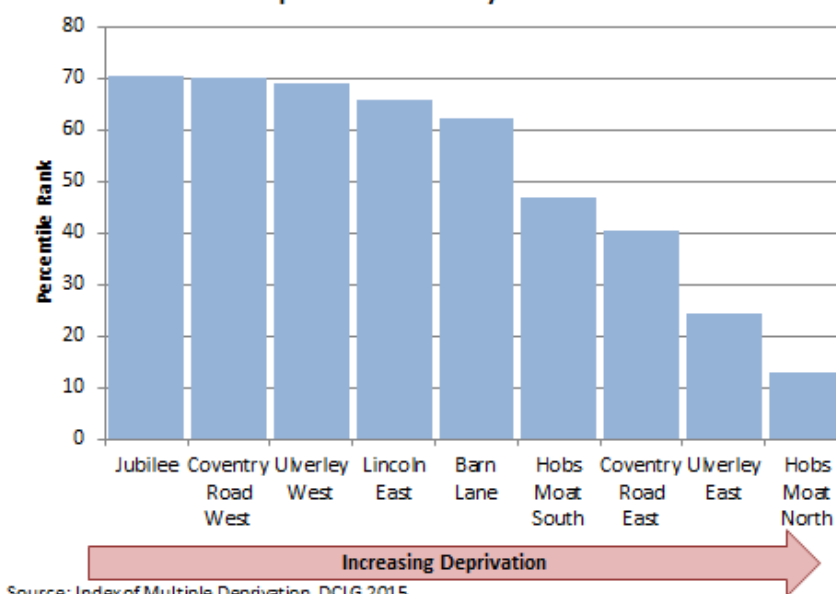
Source: ONS Census 2011

## 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.

In terms of deprivation, there is a relatively wide range within Lyndon, from Jubilee on the 70<sup>th</sup> percentile (among the least deprived 30% of LSOAs in England) to Hobs Moat North on the 13<sup>th</sup> percentile (among the most deprived 15% in England). Hobs Moat North is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most deprived neighbourhood in Solihull outside of the North Solihull regeneration area, with Ulverley East (25<sup>th</sup> percentile) fourth.

### Overall Deprivation in Lyndon Area 2015



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG 2015

## PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

### Economic Activity and Employment

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Economically Active	6,947	71.8%	70.8%	69.9%
of which Employed	6,287	64.9%	63.8%	62.1%
of which Unemployed	355	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%
Economically Inactive	2,734	28.2%	29.2%	30.1%
of which Retired	1,475	15.2%	16.2%	13.7%
of which Looking After Home or Family	349	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%
of which Sick or Disabled	321	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

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

Of the 6,287 16-74 year olds in employment in Lyndon, 65% work full-time for an employer, 22% work part-time and 13% are self-employed. Since 2001 the proportion working full-time has shrunk by nearly five percentage points (from 69% to 65%), with part-time employment (+2 percentage points) and self-employment (+3 percentage points) increasing. This slight shift in the structure of employment is consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

28% of Lyndon residents aged 16-74 years in employment work in the public sector an increase on the 21% recorded in 2001. Other important sectors include financial & business services (although this has also shrunk to 17% of total employment) and wholesale & retail trades (16% of total). Construction (from 8% to 9% of the total) and transport, storage & communication (from 7% to 9%) have become more important sectors of employment for Lyndon residents since 2001. By contrast the proportion of people employed in manufacturing has shrunk from 18% to 11%. However, both this and the greater role of the public sector are consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

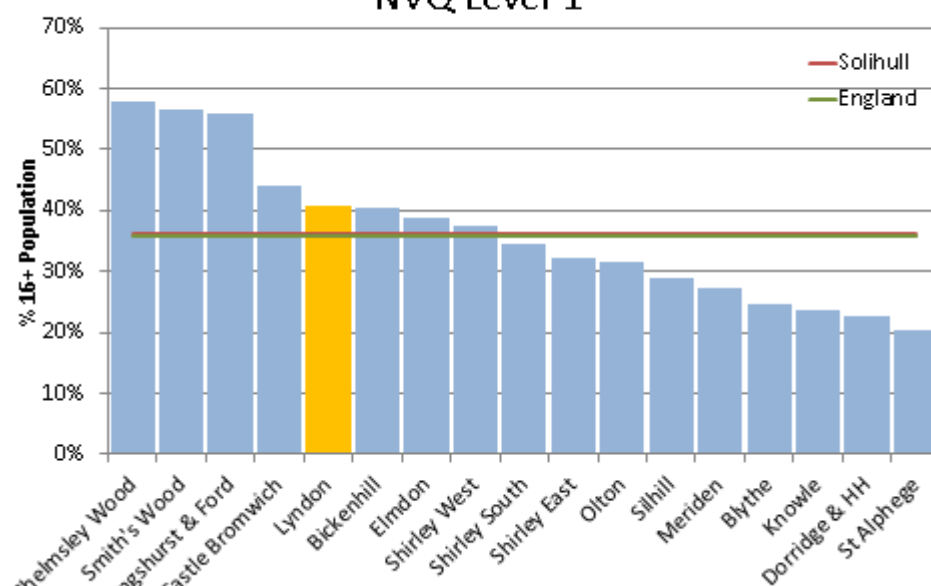
### Adult Skills

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
No Qualifications	2,801	25.6%	22.7%	22.5%
Maximum NVQ Level 1	4,450	40.7%	36.3%	35.8%
NVQ Level 4+	2,414	22.1%	28.5%	27.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

There are 4,450 adults aged 16 and over in Lyndon who can be classified as having low skills (qualified to a maximum of NVQ level 1) of which 2,801 have no formal qualifications. This means that nearly 26% of the adult population in Lyndon has no formal qualifications, substantially above both the Solihull (22.7%) and England (22.5%) averages and the 2<sup>nd</sup>

highest level outside of the North Solihull regeneration wards. At the other end of the spectrum, at 22.1%, a much smaller proportion of the Lyndon population is qualified to NVQ level 4 (degree level or equivalent) and above, than in either Solihull (28.5%) or England (27.4%).

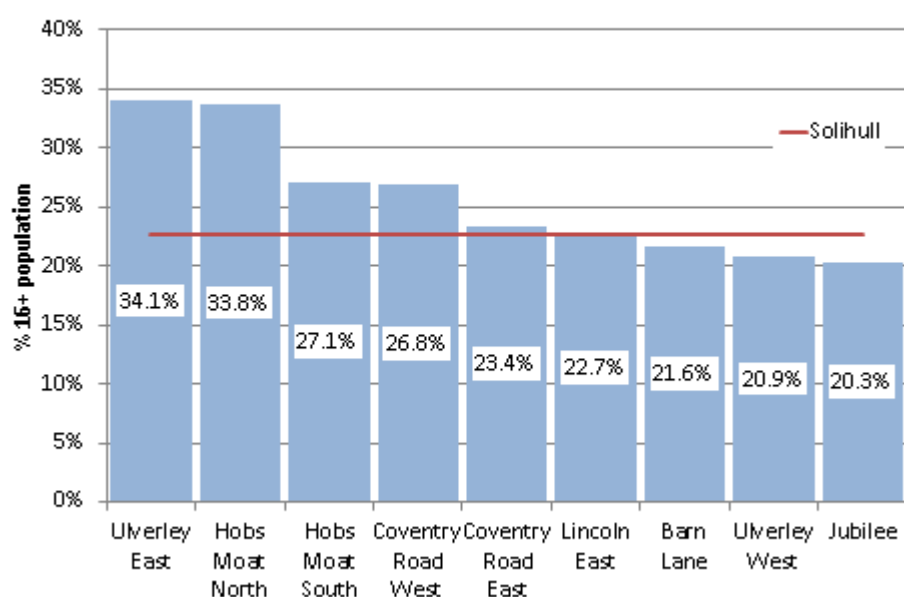
### Adults with Low Skills: Qualified to Maximum NVQ Level 1



Source: ONS Census2011

At a local neighbourhood level four LSOAs in Lyndon have a higher proportion of adults with no formal qualifications, with Ulverley East and Hobs Moat North (both 34%) among the highest outside of the North Solihull regeneration wards.

### Adult Population with No Formal Qualifications



Source: ONS Census2011

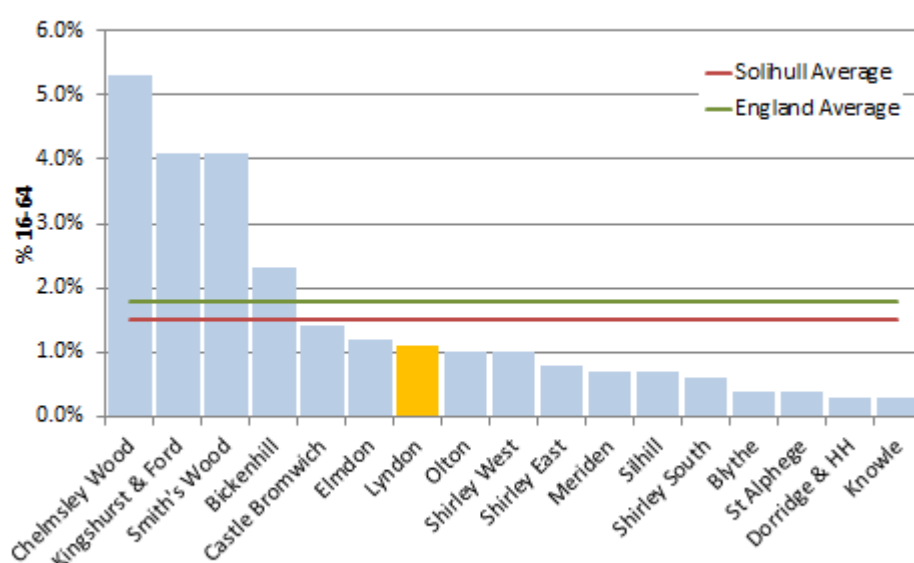


## Claimant Unemployment

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 Lyndon meeting this definition of unemployment equating to 1.1% of the working age population. This is below the Solihull (1.5%), England (1.8%) and West Midlands (2.1%) averages.

### Claimant Unemployment October 2015

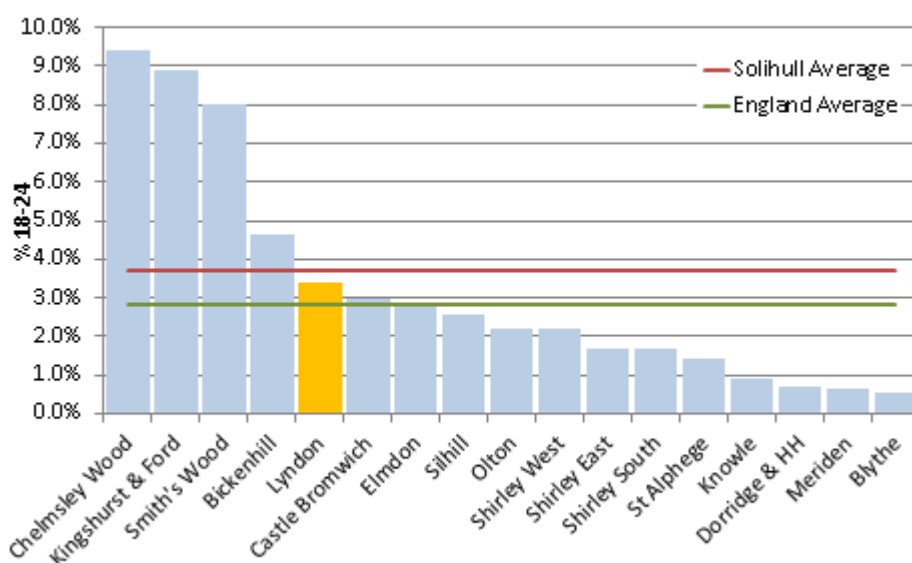


Source: ONS/Nomis

37% of claimants in Lyndon are aged 18-24 years (35 individuals) with the rate among this group 3.4% compared to the averages of 3.7% for Solihull and 2.8% for England. Like England as a whole Claimant Unemployment rates in Lyndon are lower among older age groups: 0.9% among 25-49 year olds and 0.8% 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				
	Lyndon Count	Rate		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Aged 18-24	35	3.4%	3.7%	2.8%
Aged 25-49	40	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Aged 50+	20	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%
All Ages	95	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%
Source: ONS/Nomis				

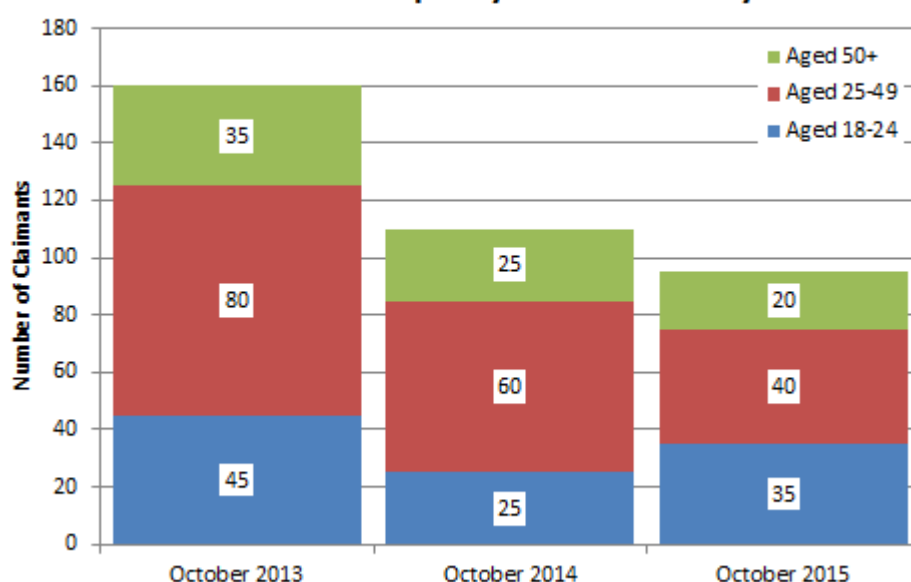
## 18-24 Claimant Unemployment October 2015



Source: ONS/Nomis

Claimant unemployment in Lyndon has fallen by a total of -41% (-65 individuals) in the last two years, with the number of claimants aged 18-24 years falling by -22% (-10 individuals) over this period.

## Claimant Unemployment in Lyndon



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

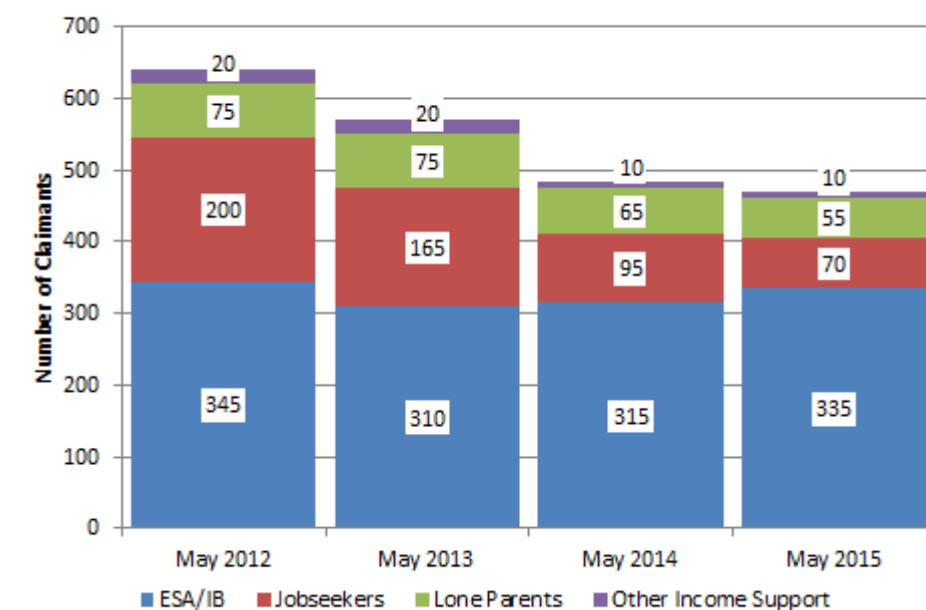
benefits. This includes significant numbers of those claiming a sickness benefit (Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit). The total number of people workless comprises those claiming Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit, as well as Lone Parents and others on income support.

In May 2015 there were 470 people in Lyndon claiming one of these out of work benefits, equating to 5.6% 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 71% of the total claimant count, followed by job seekers 15% and the two smaller categories lone parents on income support (12%) and others on income related benefits (2%).

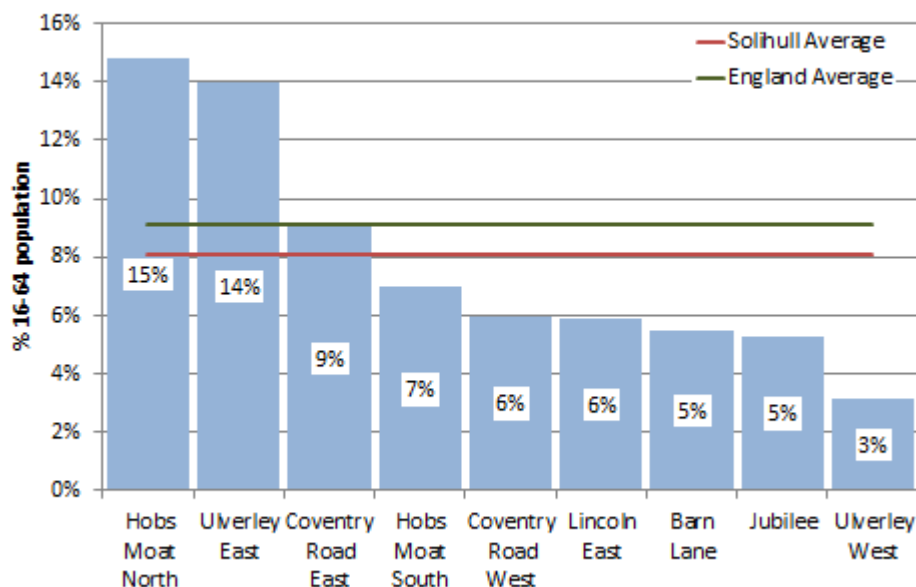
In common with the rest of the borough, the number of people claiming an out-of work benefit increased sharply in Lyndon in the aftermath of the 2008/09 recession, but has been trending downwards over the last three years. The number of claimants is now 27% lower than in 2012 (-170 claimants). This reduction has been primarily driven by falling numbers of Jobseekers (-130), although there were also small falls in the numbers of ESA/Incapacity Benefit claimants and Lone Parents on Income Support.

### Worklessness in Lyndon



Hobs Moat North (15%) and Ulverley East (14%) have above England average worklessness rates, with Coventry Road East (9%) the only other LSOA neighbourhood in Lyndon above the average for Solihull.

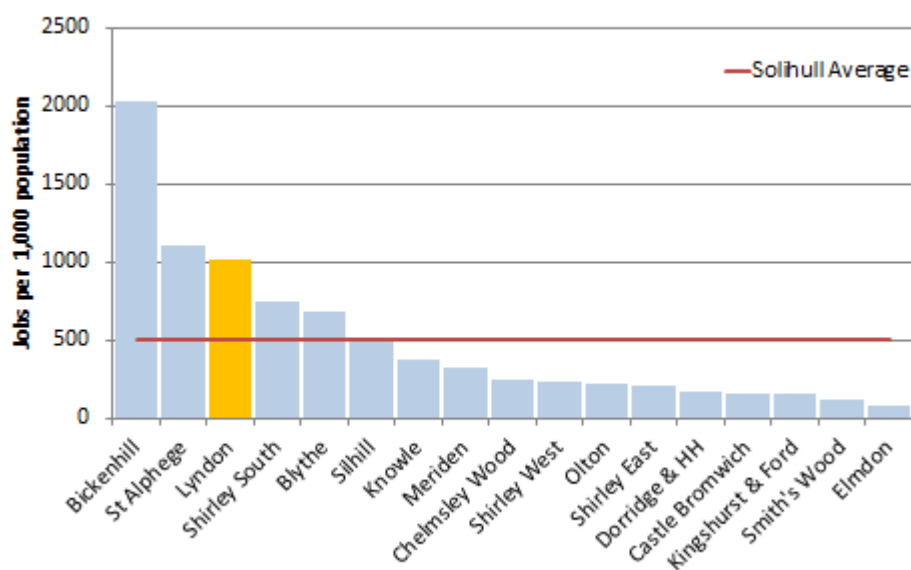
### Worklessness Rates in Lyndon May 2015



### Workforce Jobs and Businesses

The presence of the Jaguar Land Rover plant means that Lyndon is one of the largest employment centres in Solihull, with nearly 13% of Solihull jobs based in the ward (13,700). This equates to a jobs density of 1,011 jobs per 1,000 residents, compared to the Solihull average of 504 per 1,000.

### Jobs Density



60% of all jobs in Lyndon are in the manufacturing sector, with business administration & support services and transport & storage also prominent in the ward.

	<b>Jobs in Lyndon<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>% Lyndon Total</b>
Manufacturing	8,200	60%
Business admin & support services	2,200	16%
Transport & storage	1,700	13%
Education	400	3%
Health	400	3%
Retail	100	1%
Accommodation & food services	100	1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	100	1%
Construction	100	1%
Professional, scientific & technical	<100	1%
Information & communication	<100	0.3%
Wholesale	<100	0.1%
Financial & insurance	<100	0.1%
<sup>^</sup> Jobs rounded to nearest 100		
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey		

The number of jobs in Lyndon increased by around 63% (+5,300) between 2009 and 2014. This is a much higher rate of growth than either the Solihull (+12%) or England (+5%) averages.

There are 310 businesses in Lyndon, equating to 24 per 1,000 residents, compared to the Solihull average of 44 per 1,000. The fact that Lyndon has a high concentration of jobs per head but a low concentration of businesses is due to the impact of a single major employer (Jaguar Land Rover).

The number of business in Lyndon increased by 24% between 2010 and 2015, above both the Solihull (+13%) and England (+14%) averages.

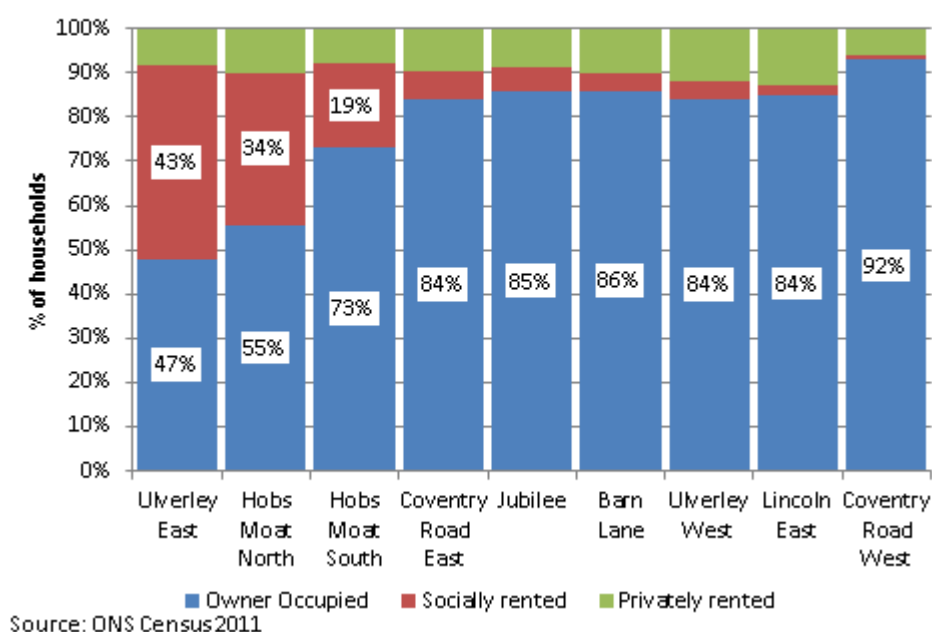
<b>Area</b>	<b>Business Base 2015</b>			<b>Change 2010-2015</b>	
	Count	% Solihull Total	Density (per 1,000)	Number	%
Lyndon	310	3%	24	+60	+24%
Solihull			44		+13%
England			47		+14%
Source: ONS UK Business Counts					

## Housing

	Count	% of Households		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Owner Occupied	4,288	76.3%	74.5%	64.1%
Socially Rented	754	13.4%	14.9%	17.7%
Privately Rented	535	9.5%	9.9%	16.8%
Whole House or Bungalow	5,204	90.2%	81.6%	77.5%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	565	9.8%	18.2%	22.1%
No Central Heating	182	3.2%	1.8%	2.7%
Overcrowding (bedrooms)	164	2.9%	2.7%	4.8%
Overcrowding (all rooms)	224	4.0%	4.5%	8.7%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

As with Solihull as a whole, a large majority of households in Lyndon are owner occupied (76% compared with 64% across England as a whole). The only significant local variations are in the Ulverley East and Hobs Moat North LSOA neighbourhoods where socially rented housing comprises 43% and 34% of all households respectively.

### Households by Tenure in Lyndon

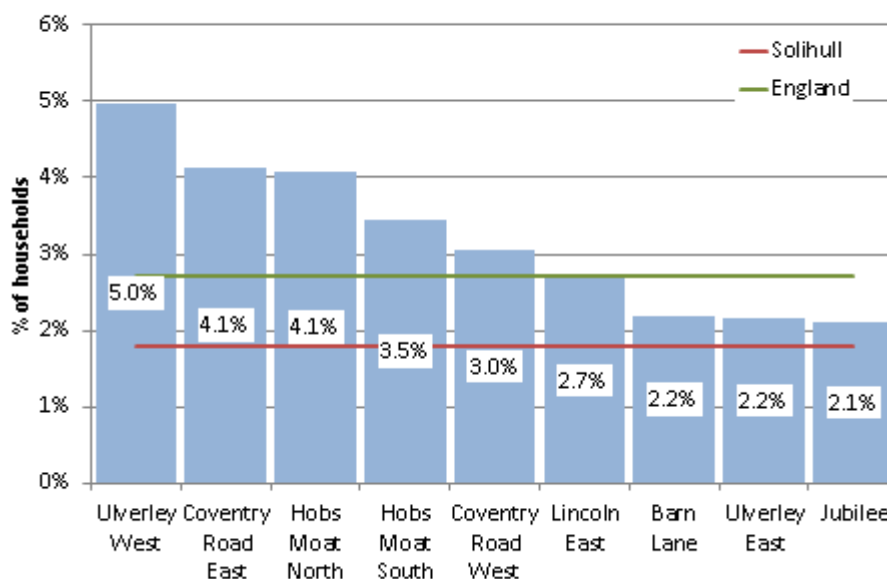


A significant feature in both the ward and the borough has been the substantial increase in the number of privately rented households between 2001 and 2011. There are 245 more private rented households in Lyndon than in 2001, with the share of all households increasing from 5% to 10%. The number of owner occupied households fell by -43 over this period (from 80% to 76% of total) and the number of socially rented households by -55 (from 15% to 13% of total).



In terms of housing condition, although just 3.2% of households in Lyndon do not have central heating, this is much higher than both the Solihull (1.8%) and England (2.7%) averages and the highest in the borough. At a neighbourhood level more than 4% of households have no central heating in three Lyndon LSOAs, with Ulverley West (5%) 2<sup>nd</sup> highest out of the 134 neighbourhoods in the borough.

### Households with No Central Heating in Lyndon

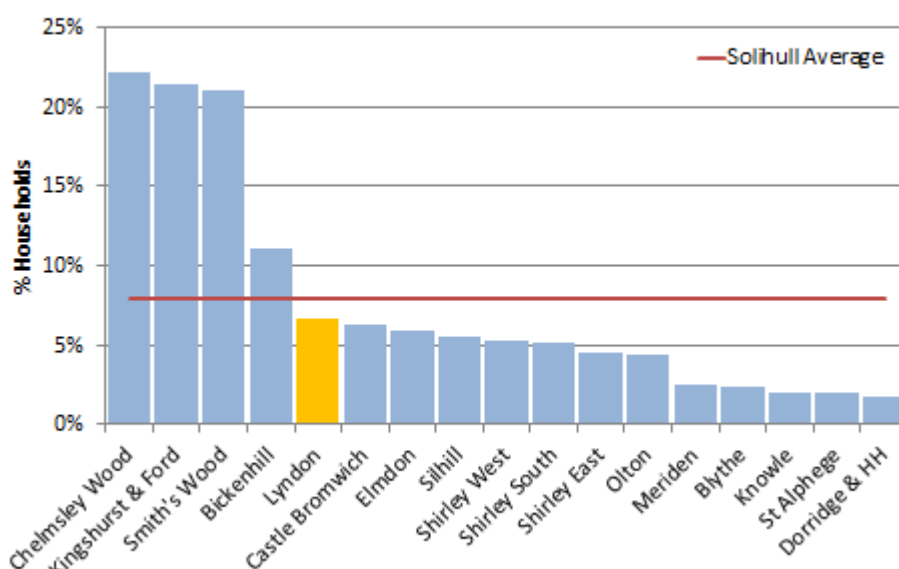


Source: ONS Census2011

Evidence from the Census suggests that Lyndon 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 2.9% of households in Lyndon 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 372 households had a Lyndon address, which at 7% of all households, represents the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate in Solihull. 36% of these households are in two most deprived LSOA neighbourhoods – Hobs Moat North (68 households) and Ulverley East (63 households).

## Households on Housing Register – September 2015



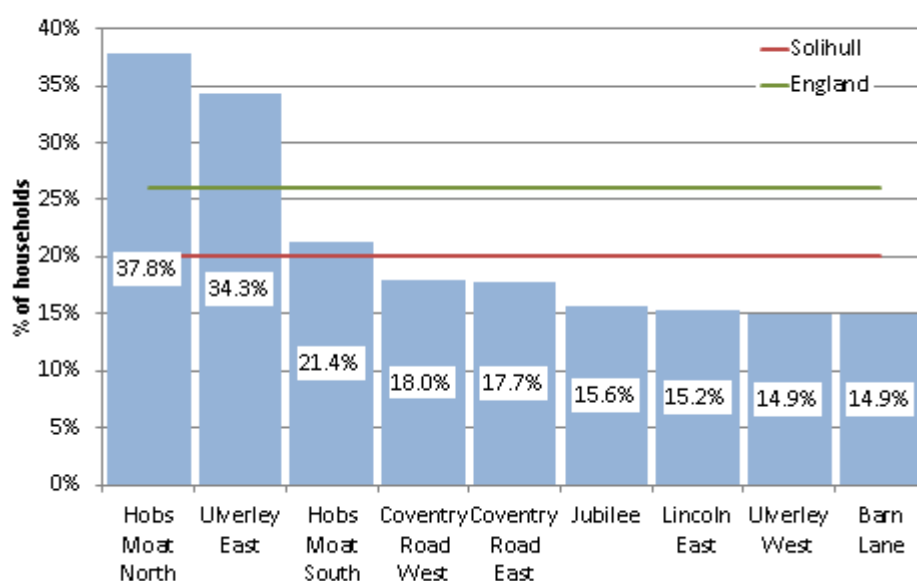
Source: Solihull Community Housing, Solihull Observatory

## Transport

	Count	% of households		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
No Cars or Vans	1,189	21.1%	19.7%	25.8%
2 or More Cars or Vans	2,014	35.8%	40.8%	32.0%
Average Cars or Vans per Household		1.25	1.34	1.16
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In common with Solihull as a whole, households in Lyndon have a greater level or access to a car or van than the England average. On average households in Lyndon have 1.25 cars or vans per household compared to the England average of 1.16, with just 21% 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 Hobs Moat North and Ulverley East neighbourhoods where 38% and 34% of households respectively have no car or van.

## Households with No Access to Car or Van in Lyndon

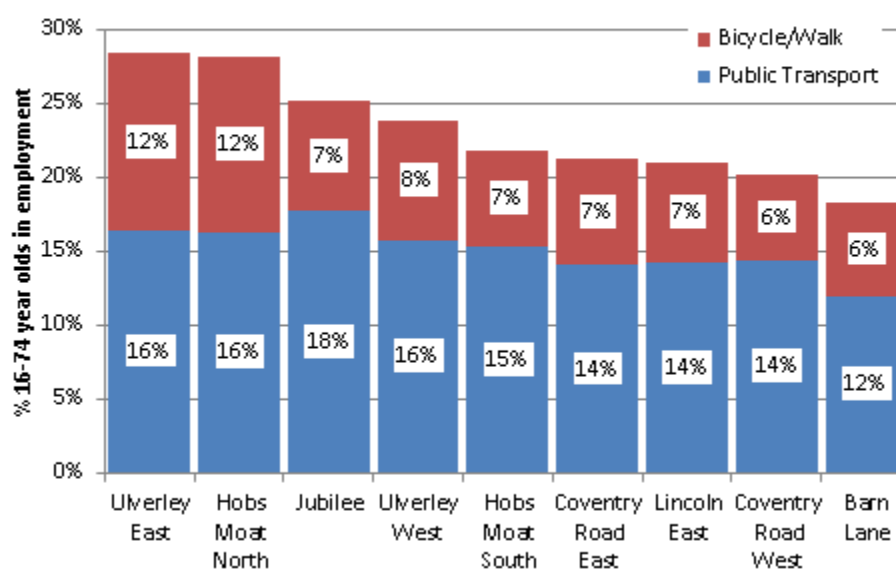


Source: ONS Census 2011

	Count	% 16-74 in Employment Work Who Travel to Work		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Private Vehicle	4,796	76.0%	77.1%	67.0%
Public Transport	974	15.4%	14.5%	17.9%
Bicycle or Foot	514	8.1%	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. 76% of Lyndon residents who travel to work do so in a private vehicle (e.g. car, van, motorcycle), in-line with the Solihull average (77%) but above that for England (67%). Public transport is less frequently used (15% compared to the England average of 18%), while far fewer Lyndon residents walk to work or cycle (8% compared to 15% for England). At a neighbourhood level the proportion who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling ranges from a relatively high 28% in Hobs Moat North and Ulverley East to 18% in Barn Lane.

### Travel to Work by Public Transport, Walking or Cycling



Source: ONS Census 2011

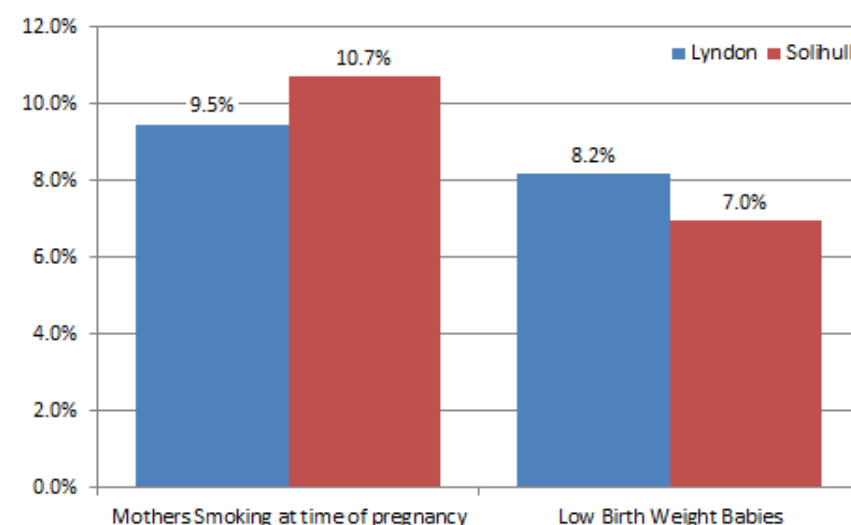
## A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### 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. Just under 10% of mother's in Lyndon smoke at time of delivery compared to the Solihull average of 11%.

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 8% of babies born to mothers living in Lyndon are classified to being low birth weight babies, slightly above the Solihull average (7%).

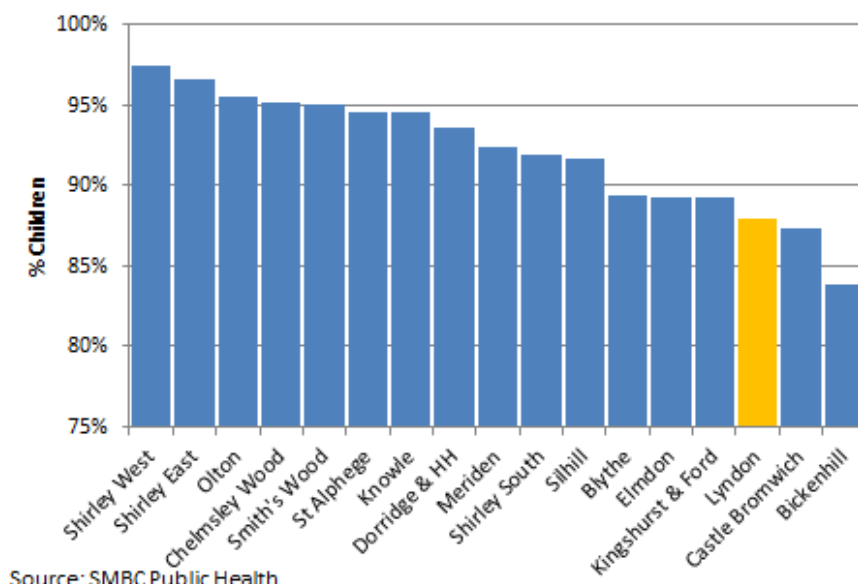
## Maternal and Child Health Indicators



Source: SMBC Public Health

Levels of childhood immunisation in Lyndon are among the lowest in Solihull in respect of both MMR first dose at 24 months and MMR 2<sup>nd</sup> dose at five years, although a large majority of children do receive these immunisations. For instance 88% of children in Lyndon receive the first MMR dose at 24 months compared to at least 95% in the top five wards.

## Immunisations: MMR 1<sup>st</sup> Dose at 24 Months

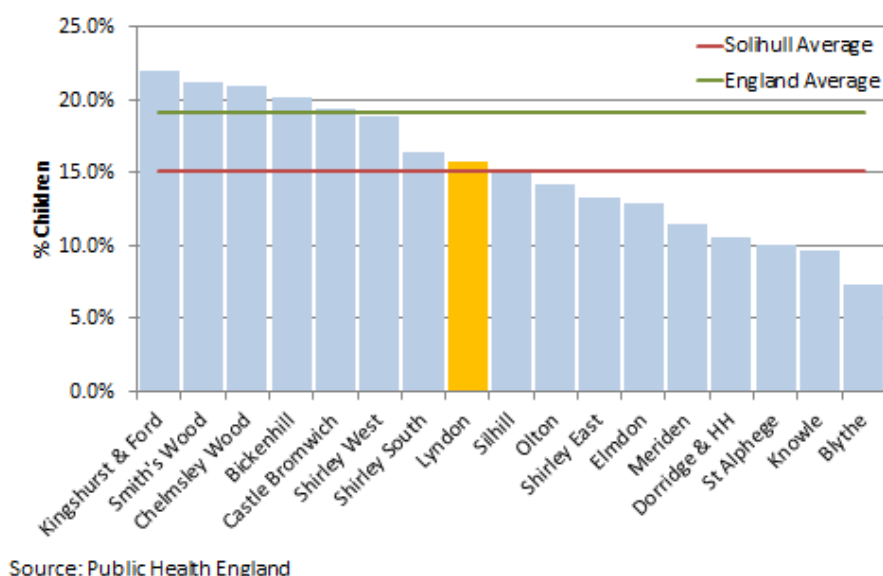


Source: SMBC Public Health

The proportion of children in Lyndon who are classified as having excess weight or as being obese are in-line with the Solihull average, but below that of England as a whole. For instance in year 6 (aged 10-11 years) around 16% of children from Lyndon 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
Lyndon	18.2%	27.0%	7.6%	15.8%
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



## Education

The majority of children in the Lyndon area attend one of the following primary schools: Chapel Fields Junior School, St Andrew's Catholic Primary School, St Margaret's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School or Ulverley School. The table below shows some of the key performance measures for these schools, highlighting some fairly large differences between the four schools. For instance in 2015 the proportion of pupils achieving level 4 and above in reading, writing & maths ranges from 93% at both St Margaret's and Chapel Fields to 74% at Ulverley School.

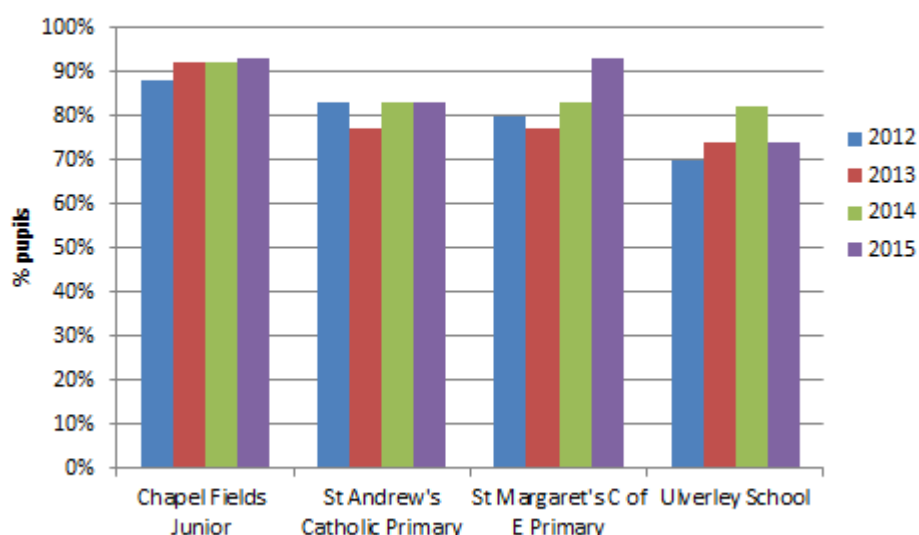
	Level 4+ Reading, writing & maths	Average point score per pupil	% pupils making expected progress		
			Reading	Writing	Maths
England	80%	28.8	91%	94%	90%
Solihull	83%	29.6	91%	93%	88%
Chapel Fields	93%	29.8	93%	100%	90%
St Andrew's	83%	28.8	90%	97%	90%
St Margaret's	93%	30.9	97%	97%	93%
Ulverley School	74%	28.7	91%	91%	80%

Source: Department for Education 2015



In three out of the four schools in the area a higher proportion of pupils achieved level 4 and above in reading, writing & maths in 2015 when compared with 2012, with this increase particularly evident at St Margaret's.

### % Pupil achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at KS2 – Lyndon

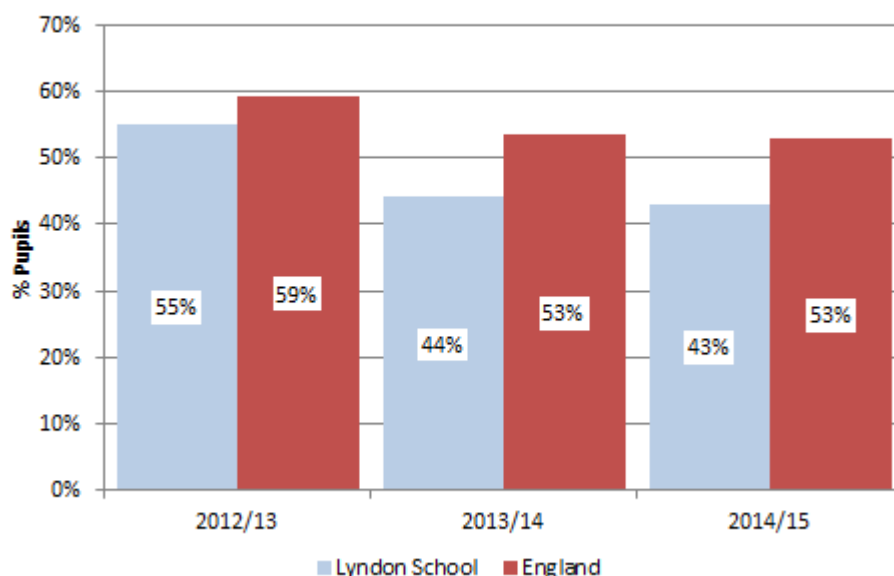


Source: Department for Education

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 34<sup>th</sup> out of 151 Local Authorities (top quartile) in the country.

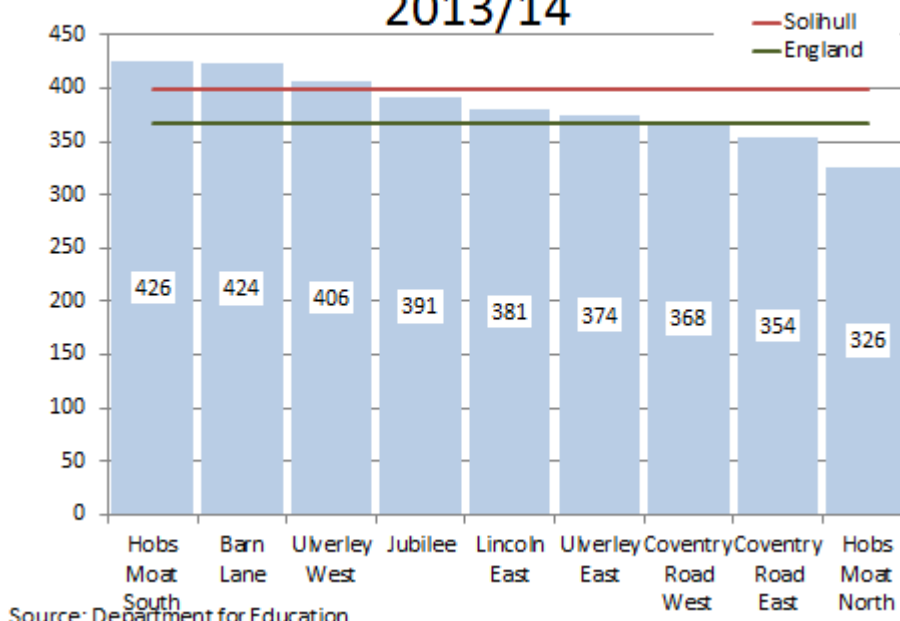
It is expected that the majority of pupils in Lyndon attend Lyndon School Humanities College although a significant proportion are likely to attend Lode Heath. At 43%, Lyndon school has a lower proportion of pupils achieving 5 A\*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths than England as a whole (53%) and is at the lower end of the spectrum among schools in Solihull. The gap between Lyndon School and the national average has widened since 2012/13.

### Pupils Achieving 5+ A\*-C GCSEs inc English & Maths at Lyndon School



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 Lyndon in 2013/14 was 384, below the Solihull average (399) but above that of England (366). With the exception of the Hobs Moat North and Coventry Road East LSOAs, all neighbourhoods in Lyndon had an average KS4 score per pupil above the England average in 2013/14.

### Average KS4 per Pupil in Lyndon Area 2013/14

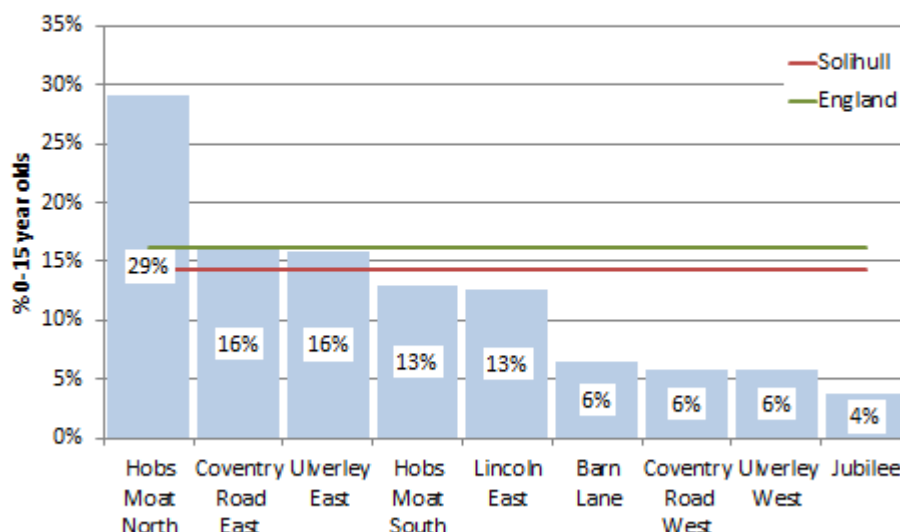


## Children in Poverty

Data from the Department of Work and Pensions identifies 260 children under the age of 16 in Lyndon 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 29% in Hobs Moat North (which accounts for nearly a third of the ward's total) to just 4% in Jubilee, which is consistent with the significant variations in Lyndon captured by other measures of disadvantage such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

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



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2014

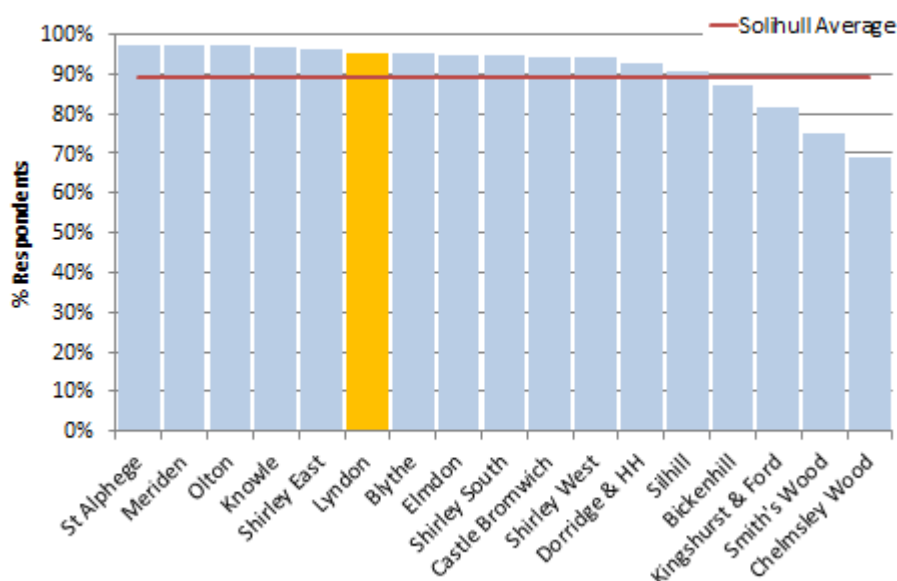
The number of children in an out of work benefit household in Lyndon fell by -24% (-80 children) between 2012 and 2014, substantially more than the Solihull average (-11%) and that for England as a whole (-15%).

## STRONGER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

### Community Cohesion, Participation and Satisfaction

95% of Lyndon respondents to the 2014 Place Survey indicated that they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live compared to just 5% who are dissatisfied, a more positive response than across Solihull as a whole.

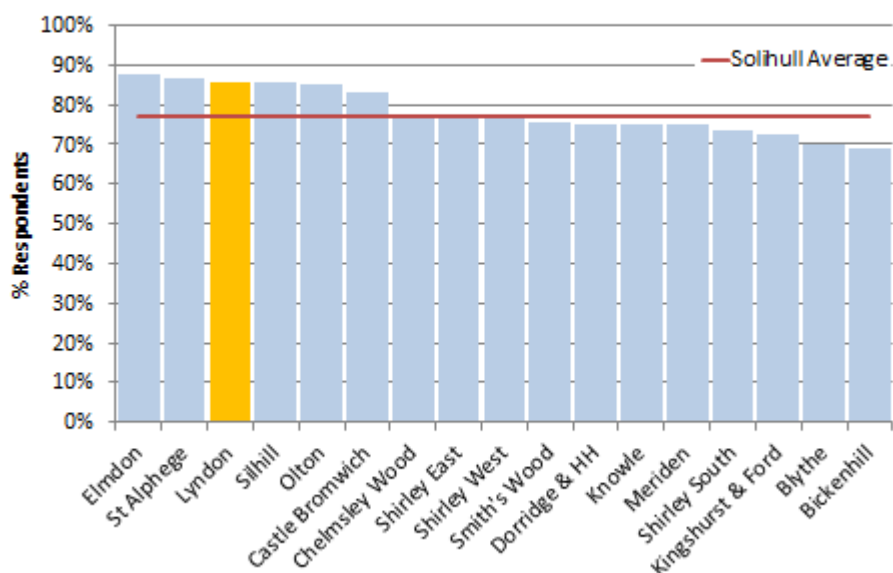
### Satisfied with Local Area as Place to Live 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

86% of Lyndon respondents to the 2014 Place Survey think that people from a different background get on well together in their local area, the 3<sup>rd</sup> best response on this issue in the borough.

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

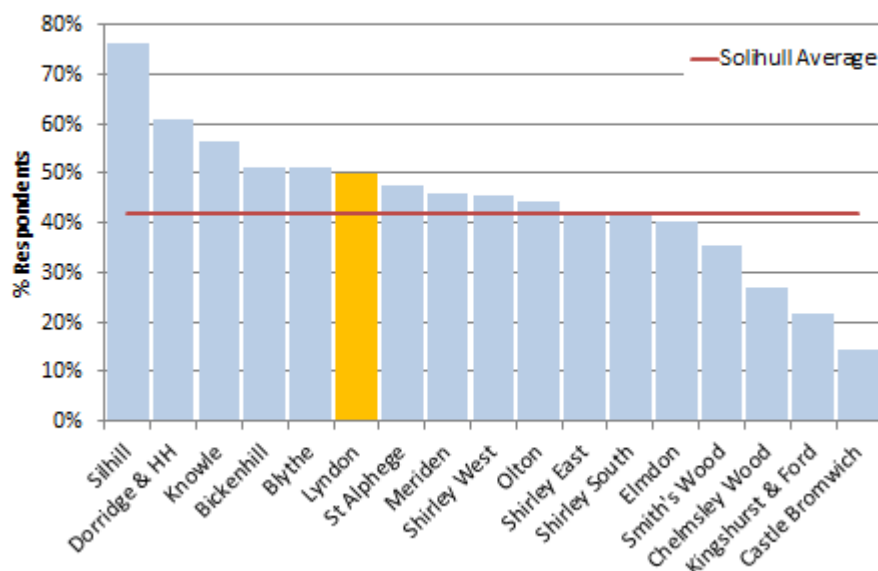


Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

Community participation is a core element of thriving communities and in this respect the evidence across Solihull as a whole is mixed. 50% of Lyndon respondents to the Place Survey indicated that they had given unpaid help over the last 12 months to any group, club or organisation (32% at least once a month, 18% less often) above the Solihull average of

42%. Alongside this formal volunteering, 60% of Lyndon respondents said that they had helped in their community on an informal basis (e.g. helping a neighbour, litter picking etc.), which is in-line with the Solihull average.

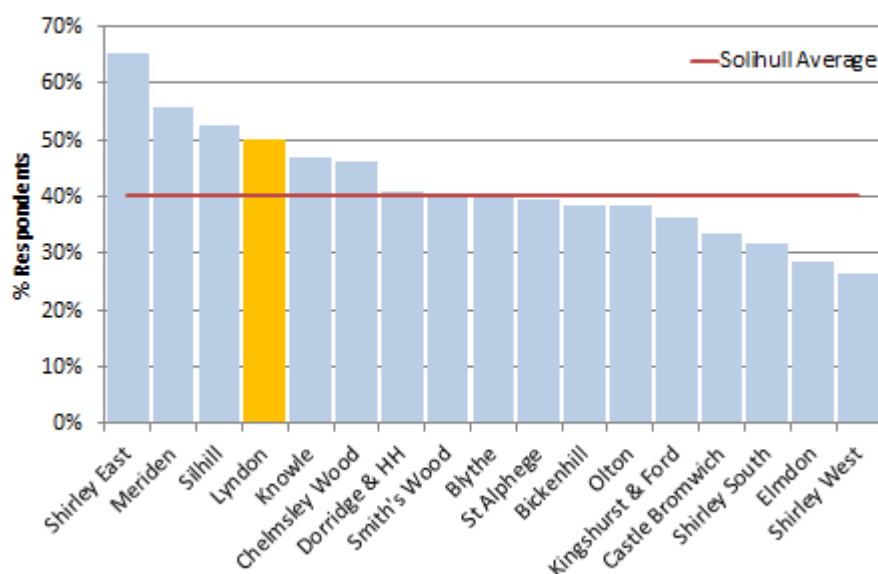
### Take Part in Formal Volunteering 2014



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 across the borough. However, with 50% of respondents agreeing that they can influence decisions in their local area, compared to 41% who disagree, Lyndon is towards the upper end of the spectrum on this measure.

### Agree Can Influence Decisions in Local Area 2014

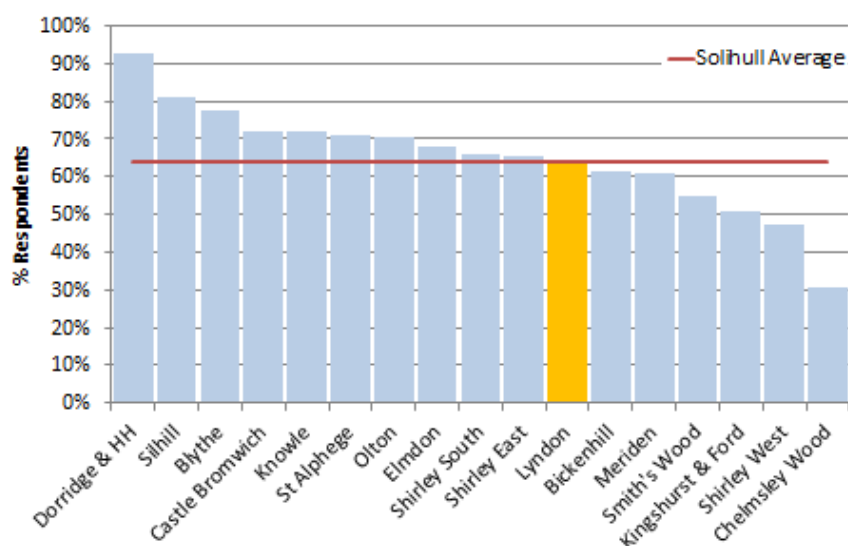


Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

## Crime

64% of Lyndon respondents to the Place Survey 2014 say that they feel safe in their local area after dark (14% very safe, 50% fairly safe) compared to just 18% who feel unsafe. This is in-line with the Solihull average (64% safe, 18% unsafe).

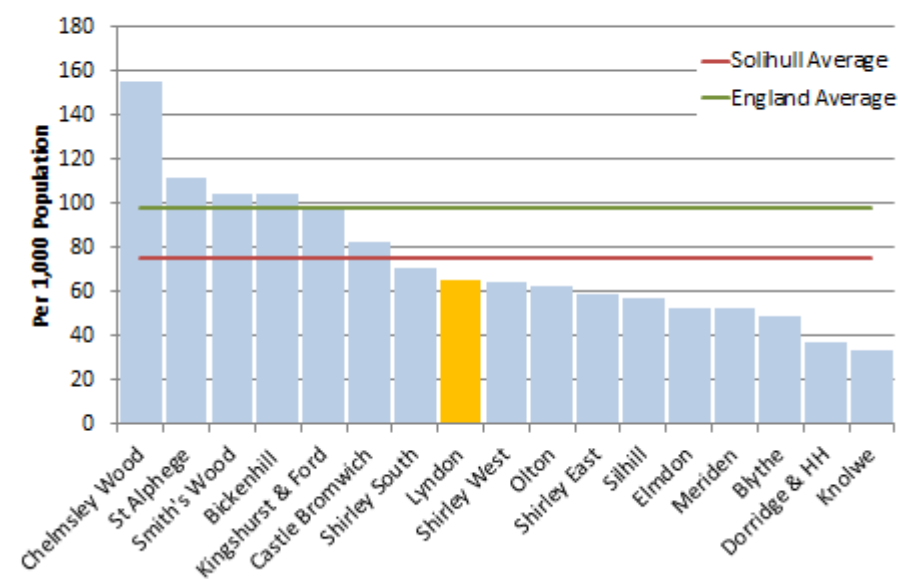
Feel Safe After Dark in Local Area 2014



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2014

In the year to July 2015 there were a total of 888 reported crimes in Lyndon equating to a rate of 65.4 per 1,000 residents. This is below the Solihull average of 74.9 per 1,000 and in-line with other wards in the suburban west of the borough.

Overall Crime Rate July 2015



Source: UK Crime Stats

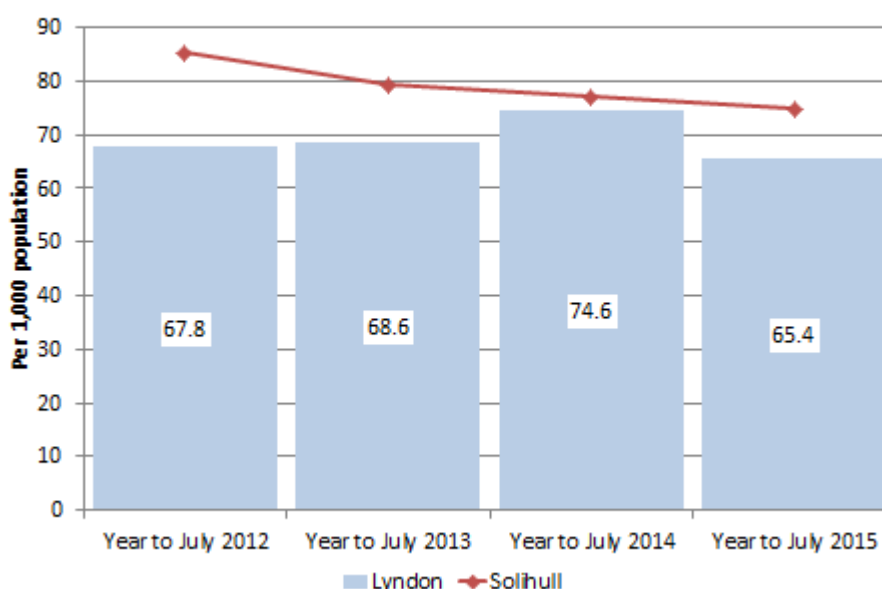


The rate in Lyndon is broadly in-line with, or slightly below, the Solihull average for all major crime types.

	Count year to July 2015	Rate per 1,000 population	
		Lyndon	Solihull
All Crimes	888	65.4	74.9
ASB	243	17.9	21.2
Violent	139	10.2	10.5
Vehicle	131	9.7	9.1
Burglary	103	7.6	7.2
Shoplifting & Other Theft	100	7.4	14.3
Criminal Damage & Arson	83	6.1	7.1
Weapons & Public Order	35	2.6	2.3
Drugs	23	1.7	1.4
Robbery	21	1.5	1.0
Other	10	0.7	0.7
# Data suppressed (less than 5)			
Source: UK Crime Stats			

The total number of reported crimes in Lyndon in the year to July 2015 is -4% lower than the equivalent 12 month period in 2012. Over this period the total number of reported crimes across Solihull as a whole fell by -12%.

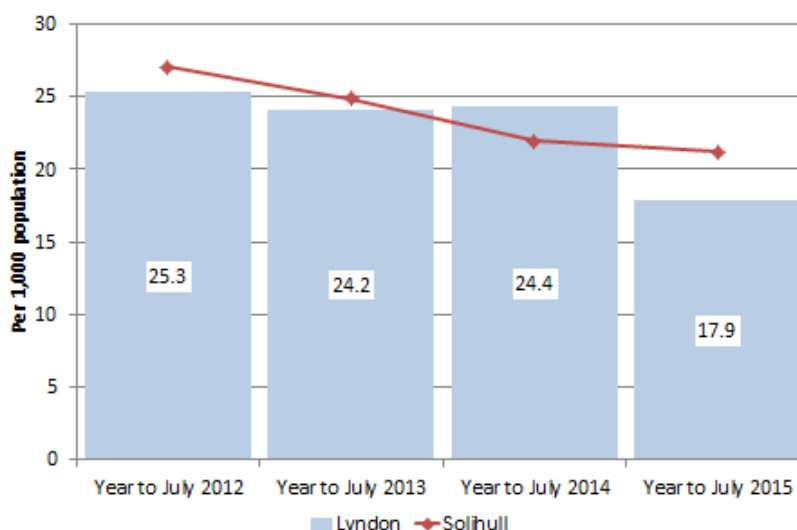
### Change in Overall Crime Rate in Lyndon



## Anti-Social Behaviour

There were 243 reported incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in Lyndon in the year to July 2015. This equated to 17.9 per 1,000 residents compared to the Solihull average of 21.2 per 1,000. The number of ASB incidents fell by nearly 29% compared with 2012.

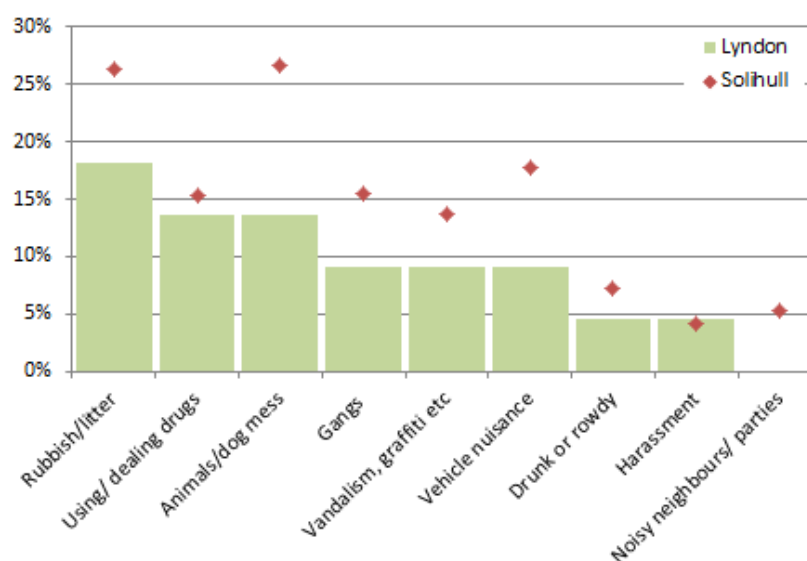
Change in ASB Rate in Lyndon



Source: UK Crime Stats

Respondents to the 2014 Place Survey were asked which of nine types of anti-social behaviour were a problem in their local area. Responses from Lyndon were more favourable than the Solihull average for each type of ASB, with only three types being cited by more than one in ten of those taking part - rubbish or litter lying around (cited by 18% as a problem), people using or dealing drugs (14%), uncontrolled animals or dog mess (14%).

Problem with ASB in Local Area by Type of ASB



Source: Solihull Place Survey 2014

## HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

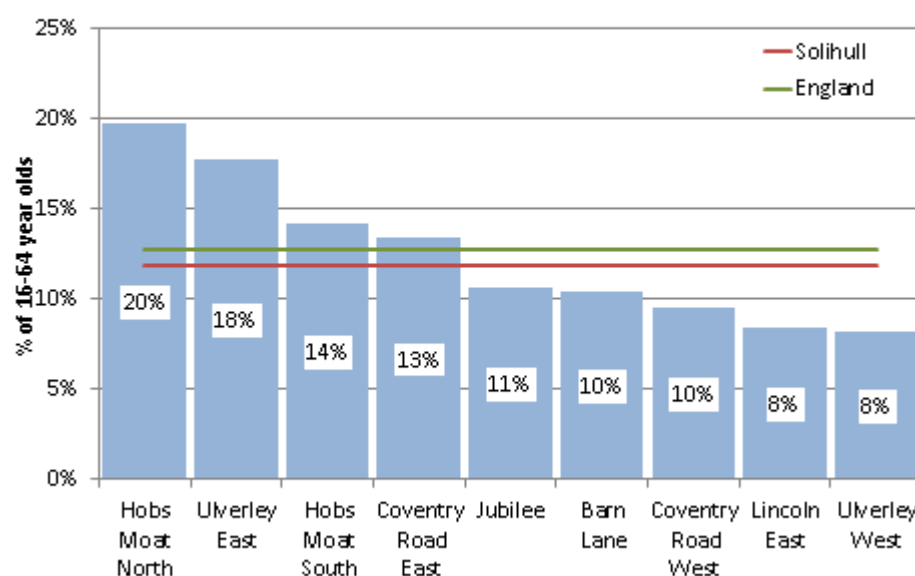
### The Health of the Population and Carers

	Count	% of Population		
	Lyndon	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little or Lot	2,580	19.0%	17.9%	17.6%
Health Bad or Very Bad	768	5.7%	5.2%	5.5%
Provides Unpaid Care	1,627	12.0%	11.7%	10.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The majority (80%) of Lyndon residents indicated in the 2011 Census that their health was either very good or good. There were however 768 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.

2,580 Lyndon residents feel that they have a health condition or disability that limits their day to day activities to some extent (of these 1,201 feel that their activities are limited a lot). This equates to 19.0% 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 Lyndon 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 20% in Hobs Moat North and 18% in Ulverley East, the most disadvantaged of Lyndon's LSOA neighbourhoods.

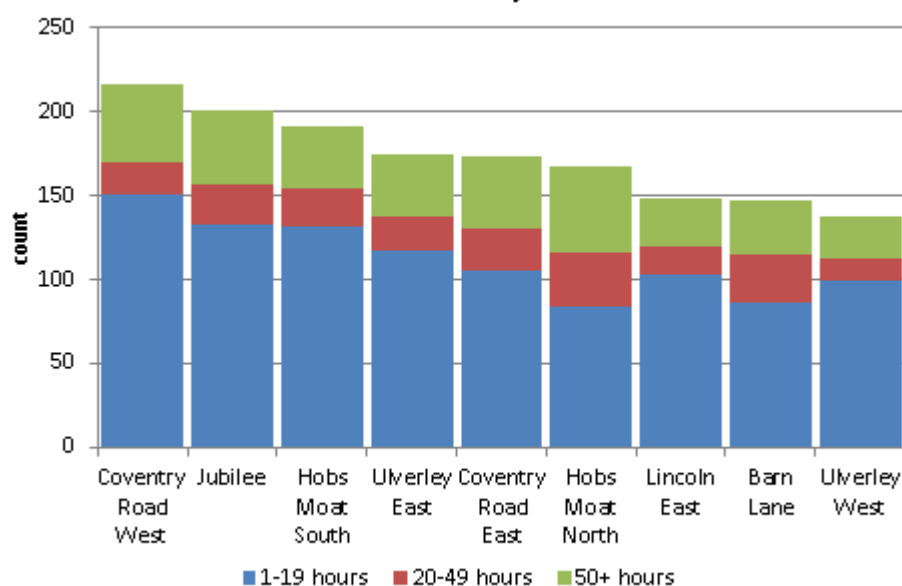
**Day to Day Activities Limited by Health Condition or Disability Among Working Age Population**



There are 1,627 people in Lyndon who provide unpaid care for a relative, friend or neighbour, equating to 12% of the population, in-line with the Solihull average (11.7%) but slightly above that for England (10.2%). 22% of carers in Lyndon provide care for 50 hours or more a week. The number of carers in Lyndon increased by 13% (+189 individuals) between 2001 and 2011, compared to an increase of 15% in Solihull and 11% in England.

At LSOA neighbourhood level the highest proportions of carers in Lyndon are in Coventry Road West (14%), Jubilee, Hobs Moat South and Ulverley East (all 13%). It is notable though that Hobs Moat North, the ward's most disadvantaged neighbourhood, has a far higher concentration of carers who care for 50 hours or week or more (30% compared to 21% in the rest of the ward). This is consistent with the pattern across Solihull – carers in more disadvantaged areas are proportionally more likely to do so on a full-time basis than elsewhere in the borough.

## Carers in Lyndon

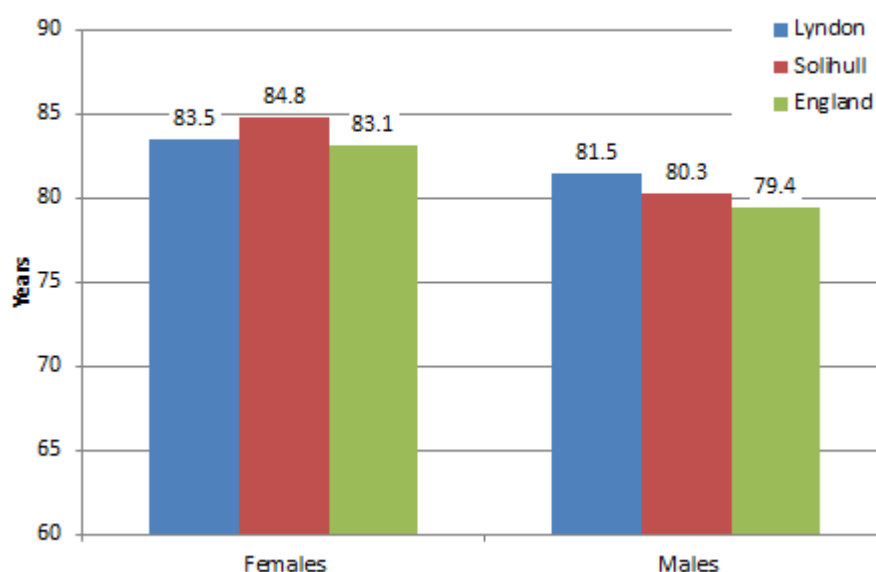


Source: ONS Census2011

## Life Expectancy and Mortality

The average life expectancy at birth in Lyndon is 83.5 years for females and 81.5 years for males both higher than the England average.

## Life Expectancy at Birth 2011-2013



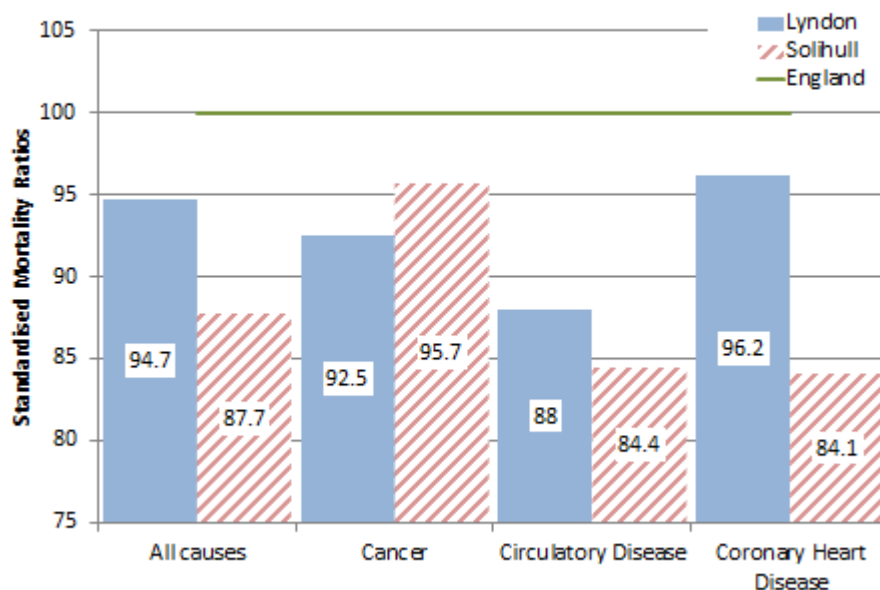
Source: SMBC

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 Lyndon is 8% higher than the Solihull average, but 5% lower than that for England as a whole.

Cancer accounts for around 40% of all premature deaths in Lyndon, circulatory disease 22% and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) 13%. Lyndon has a higher rate of premature deaths from circulatory disease and CHD than the Solihull average, whereas early cancer deaths are less common. The rate is below the England average for all three.

Premature Deaths (under Age 75) 2008-2012				
	Lyndon Count	Standardised Mortality Ratios		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
All Causes	193	94.7	87.7	100
Cancer	77	92.5	95.7	100
Circulatory Disease	42	88	84.4	100
Coronary Heart Disease	26	96.2	84.1	100
Source: Public Health England – Local Health				

## Premature Mortality (Deaths Under Age of 75 Years)



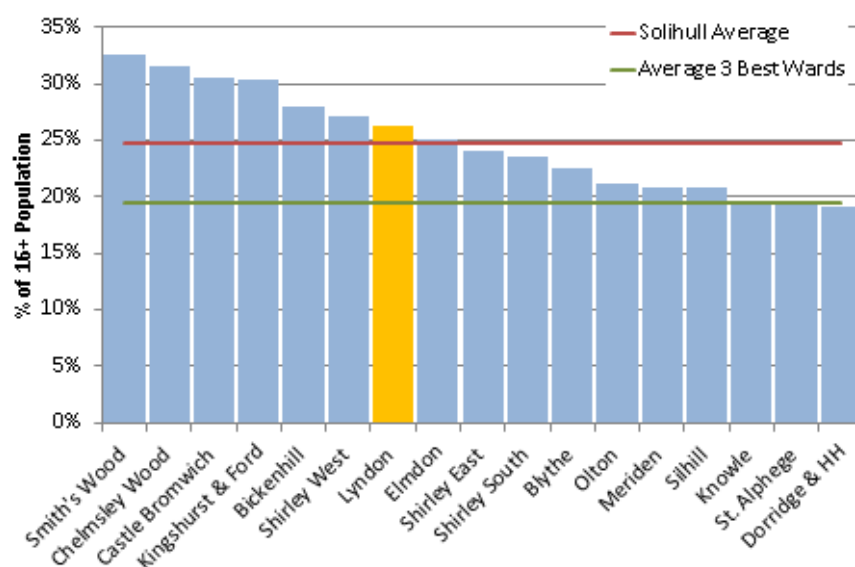
Source: Public Health England – Local Health

## 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 Lyndon it is estimated that 26% of adults aged 16 years and over are obese (defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30+), only slightly above the Solihull average of 25%. By way of context the average for the best three wards in the borough is 19%.

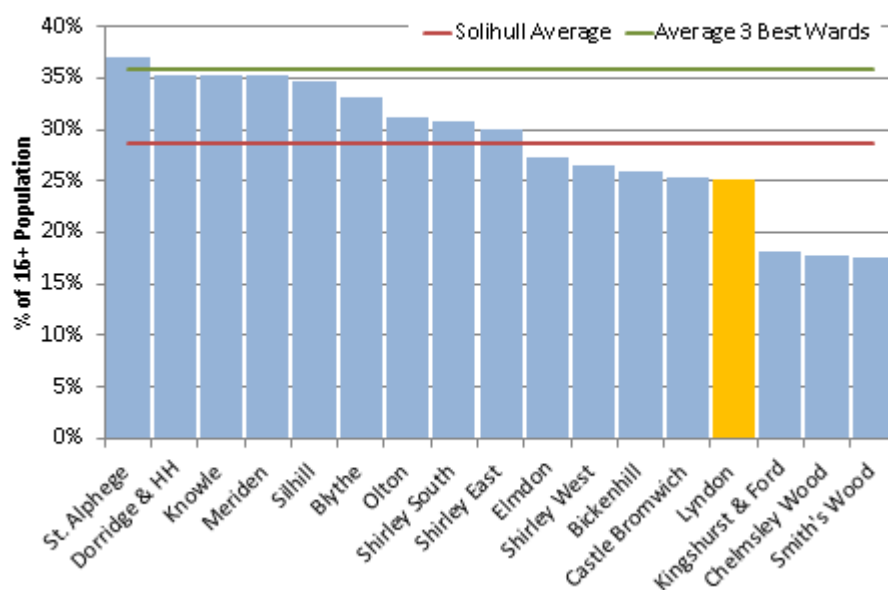
## Obesity in the Adult Population



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 Lyndon, it is estimated that 25% of adults meet this criteria, compared to nearly 29% across Solihull as a whole. On this measure the healthy eating rate in Lyndon is -30% below the average for the best three wards in Solihull.

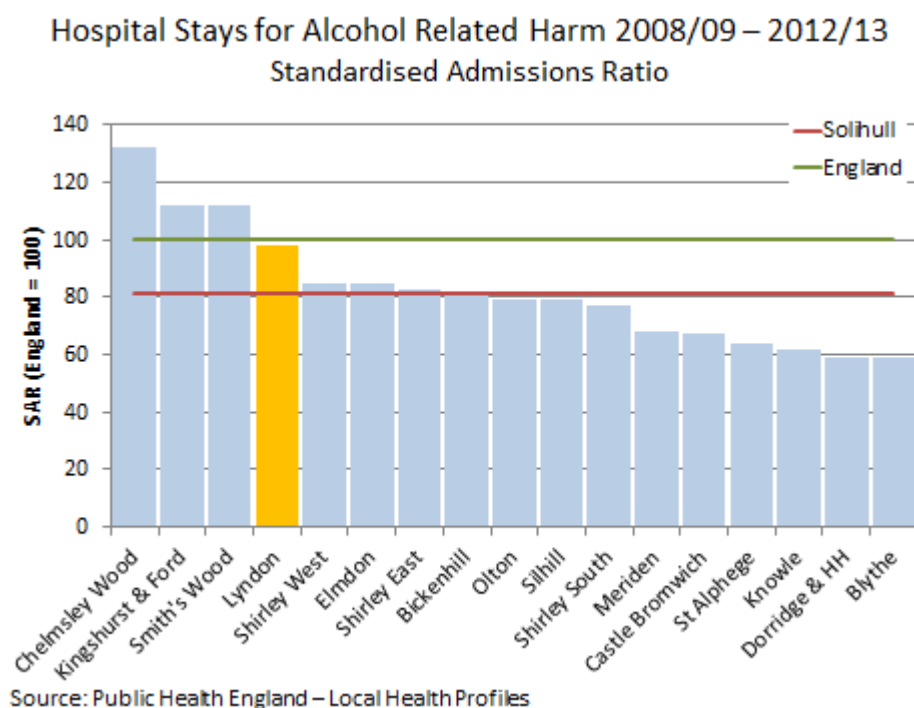
## Healthy Eating in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

On average it is estimated that 21% of the adult population of Lyndon 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), 18% above the rate in the best three wards in the borough.

Between 2008/09 and 2012/13 there were around 1,500 stays for alcohol related harm attributable to Lyndon residents. This equates to a Standardised Admissions Ratio of 98.2, which is slightly below the England average but 4<sup>th</sup> highest in the borough.





## WARD CONTACTS AND KEY INFORMATION

### Ward Members

Councillor Ade Adeyemo (Lib Dem)

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