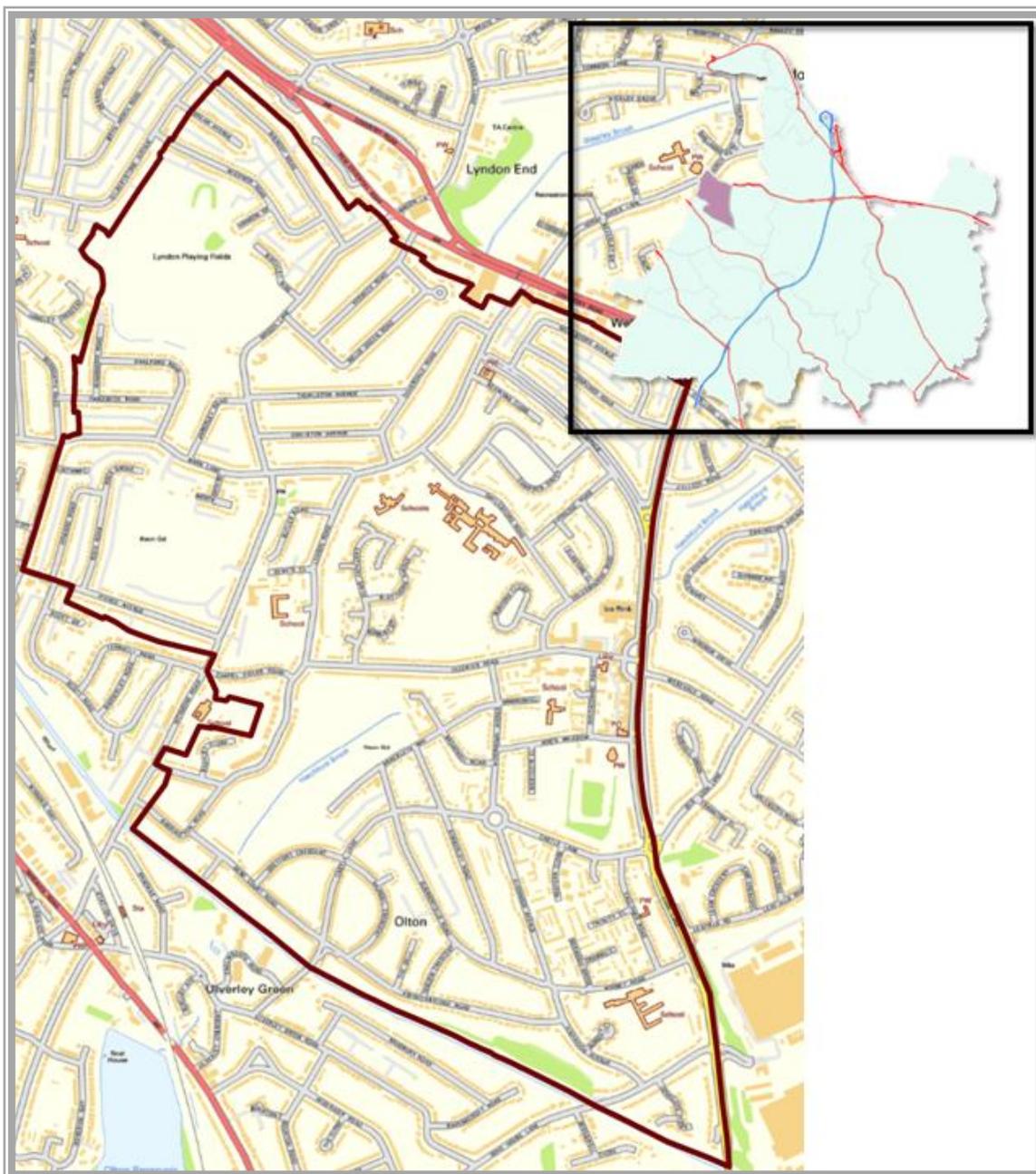


# Lyndon Ward Profile 2024



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## Technical Guide to Ward Profiles

Ward profiles are part of the Solihull Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is how local authorities and Integrated Care Boards assess the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local community. Leading to agreed commissioning priorities that will improve the health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities.

At a borough level the Story of Solihull provides an overview of the current population, demographics, health and wellbeing of Solihull residents. The Story of Solihull can be viewed via the link below.

### [Story of Solihull - Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)

Ward Profiles complement the Story of Solihull, providing a detailed local snapshot of a ward's population, economy, health and housing. It highlights specific issues of local concern and considers what residents think about their local neighbourhood.

This ward Profile includes comprehensive coverage of the 2021 Census which can be accessed via the link below. 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 and family structure.
- Ethnicity, religion, origin and language.
- Employment and qualifications.
- Health and care.
- Housing and housing condition.

### [ONS 2021 Census - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(NOMIS\)](#)

The ward profile also draws on a range of published sources, including the latest data from:

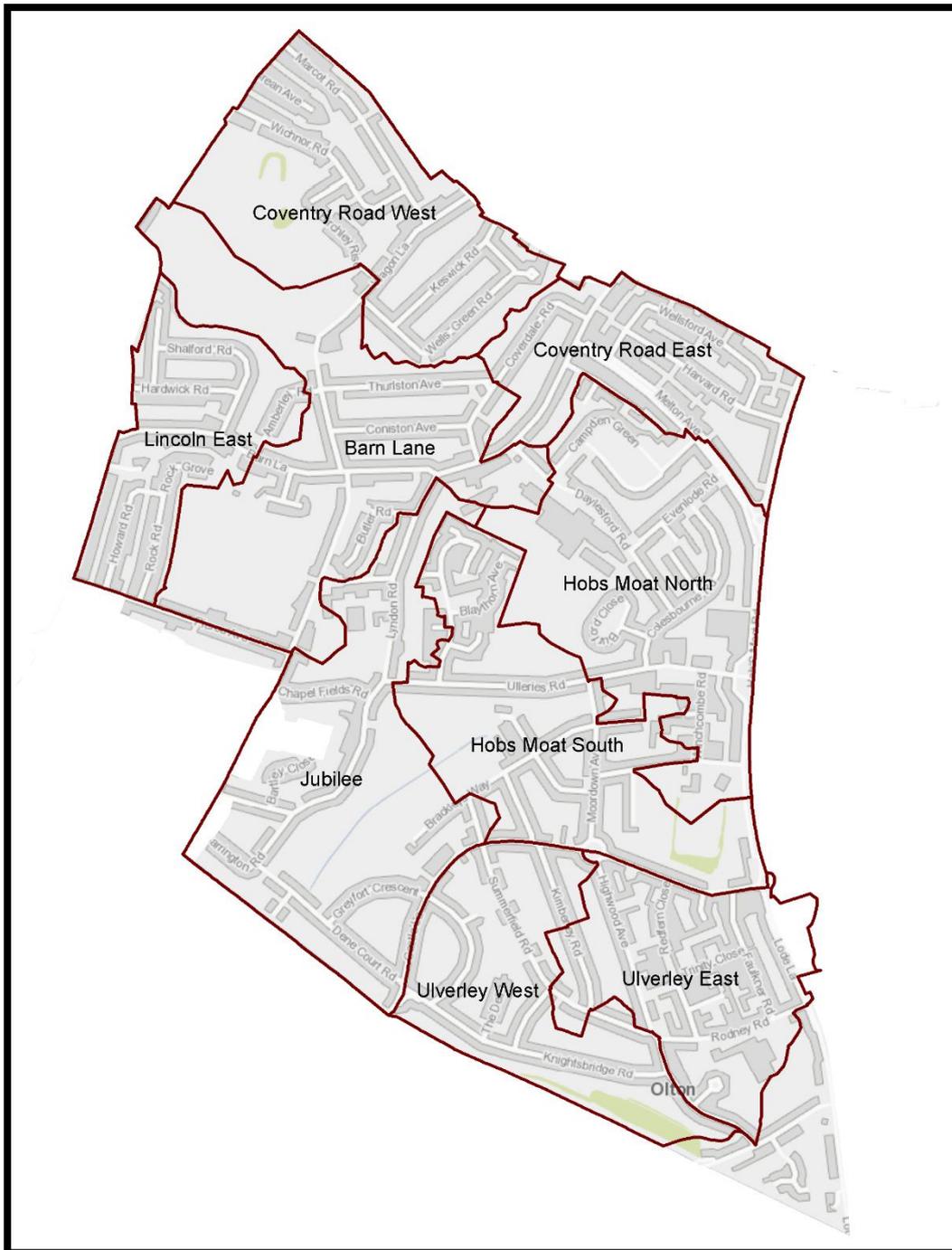
- Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council.
- West Midlands Police.
- Department for Work and Pensions.
- Office for Health Improvement & Disparities.
- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.

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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**Summary**

About Solihull

Solihull lies at the heart of the West Midlands motorway network, has excellent public transport connections with the Birmingham city conurbation and is linked to many overseas destinations through Birmingham International Airport.

There are 148,000 jobs located in Solihull with strengths in business services, transport and manufacturing. The borough benefits from a range of key economic assets such as Solihull town centre, the NEC complex, Jaguar Land Rover and Birmingham Business Parks.

Solihull is a largely affluent borough, characterised by above average levels of income and limited levels of poverty and deprivation. For instance:

- 73% of Solihull households own their own home compared to 62% for England and 64% for the West Midlands.
- The median annual wage of Solihull residents in full-time employment is 11% higher than the England average and 18% higher than that for the West Midlands.
- 13% of the Solihull working age population claim Universal Credit compared to 15% for England and 17% for the West Midlands.
- 14% of Solihull children aged 0-15 years live in a low income household compared to 20% for England and 27% for the West Midlands.
- The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that Solihull is the least deprived local authority in the West Midlands. Just 16% of the population live in one of the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England, whereas 40% of people live in the least deprived 20%.

This is not the case for all Solihull communities and below average incomes and poverty is far more common among households in the three North Solihull wards (Smith's Wood; Kingshurst and Fordbridge; Chelmsley Wood). For instance:

- Just 47% of North Solihull households own their own home while 40% are social rented.
- 31% of the North Solihull working age population claim Universal Credit.
- 29% of North Solihull children aged 0-15 years live in a low income household.
- According to the IMD 52% of people in north Solihull live in one of the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England, including 11% who live in the most deprived 5%.

### About Lyndon

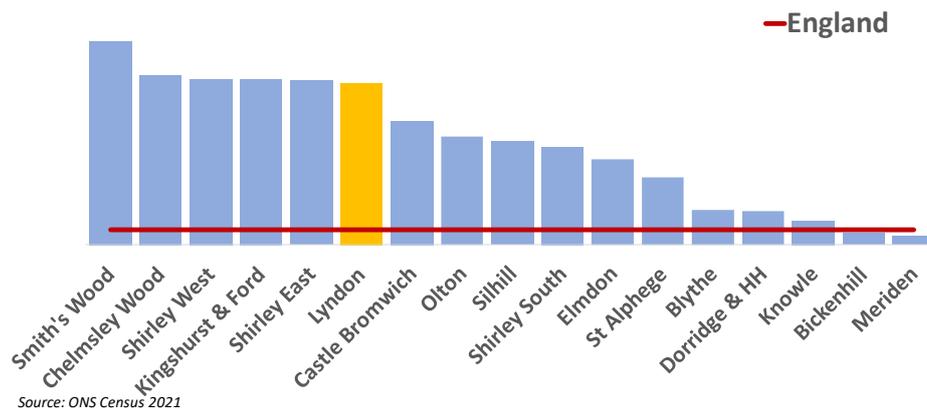
Lyndon ward is located in the urban west of the Borough, south of Coventry Road and bordered by Lode Lane/Hobs Moat Road to the east. There are distinct socio-economic divisions in the ward with relative affluence in the west of the ward, where private housing predominates, contrasting with pockets of 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 Households

### Population Size and Growth

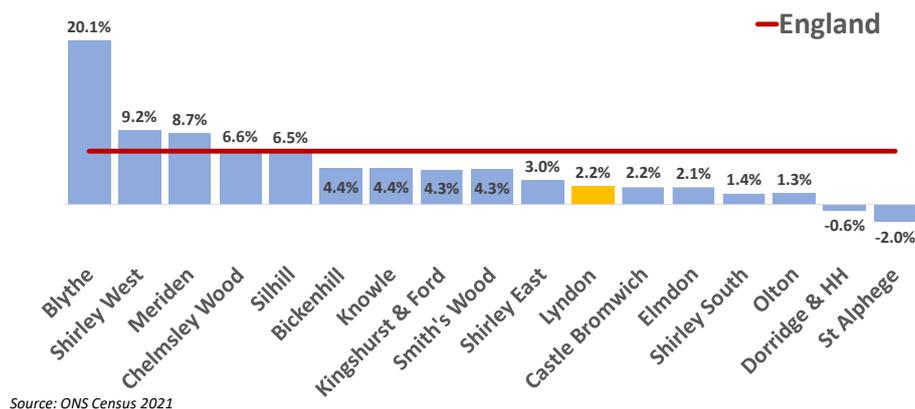
The 2021 Census shows that 13,871 people live in Lyndon, representing 4,650 people per km<sup>2</sup> (Population density Solihull 1,213 and England 434 per km<sup>2</sup>). Lyndon has the 6<sup>th</sup> largest population density of Solihull’s 17 wards.

### Solihull Population Density 2021



Between 2011 and 2021 the Lyndon population increased by 297 people. This equates to growth of 2.2% over this 10-year period much lower than the Solihull (4.6%) and England (6.6%) averages. Population growth in Lyndon was the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest out of Solihull’s 17 wards.

### Solihull Population Growth 2011 - 2021



### Population Age Groups

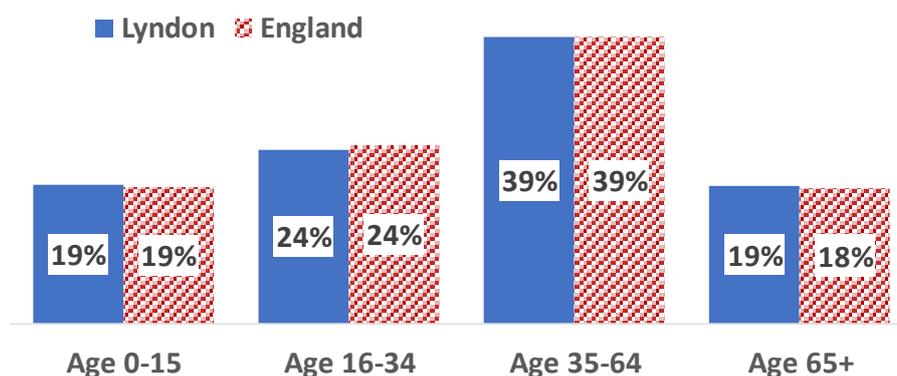
19% of the Lyndon population are under 16 years of age (including 6.9% aged 5 and under), 63% are working age and 19% are aged 65 and over (including 2.6% aged 85+).

Lyndon has a similar population profile to the England average, albeit with a slightly larger proportion aged 65+.

Population by in Lyndon Age Group 2021				
Age Group	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Age 0-15	2,609	19%	19%	19%
Age 16-24	1,365	10%	9%	11%
Age 25-34	1,908	14%	12%	14%
Age 35-49	2,659	19%	18%	19%
Age 50-64	2,729	20%	20%	19%
Age 65+	2,601	19%	21%	18%
Total	13,871			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Age Structure in Lyndon



Source: ONS Census 2021

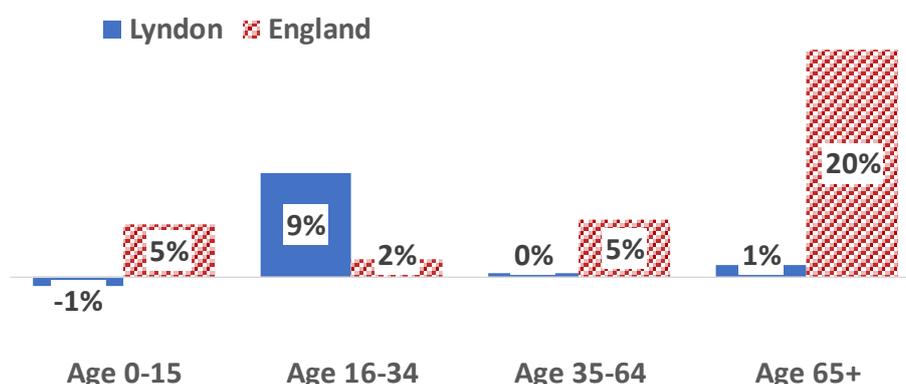
In the 10-years 2011 to 2021 population growth in Lyndon has been driven by those aged 25-34 (+21% growth) and those aged 50-64 (+16% growth). This has been offset by population decline among young people under 25 years and by those aged 35-49.

Change in Population in Lyndon Between 2011 and 2021 by Age Group				
Age Group	Change in number in Lyndon	% Change in number of people		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Age 0-15	-21	-1%	7%	5%
Age 16-24	-52	-4%	-9%	-5%
Age 25-34	327	21%	17%	7%
Age 35-49	-360	-12%	-10%	-3%
Age 50-64	377	16%	9%	15%
Age 65+	26	1%	15%	20%
Total	297	2%	5%	7%

Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

Comparing the 10-year population growth rates of Lyndon and England shows significant differences among all age groups. Most notably, the growth in the population aged 65+ in Lyndon has been smaller (+1% Lyndon, +20% England), while the number of people aged 0-15 years in Lyndon declined by -1% between 2011 and 2021 in contrast to an increase of +5% across England.

### % Change in Population in Lyndon by Age Group 2011 - 2021



Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

### Ethnicity

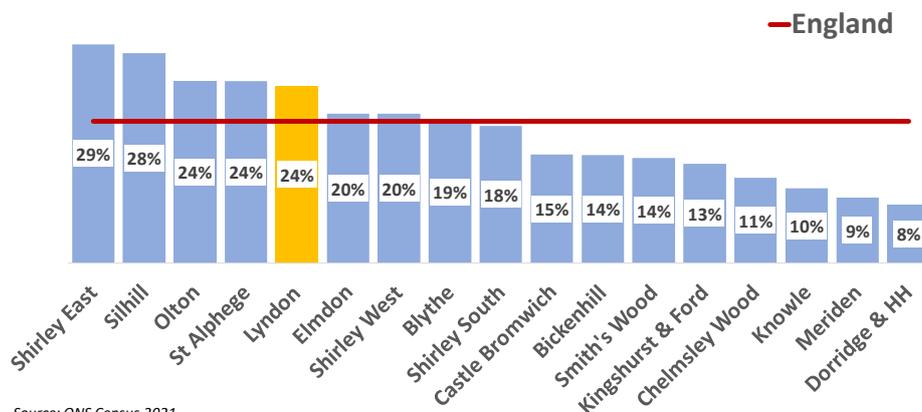
76% of the Lyndon population are white and 24% from an ethnic minority background. Lyndon has a proportionally larger ethnic minority population than either Solihull (18%) or England (19%). 74% of the ethnic minority population in Lyndon are Asian/Asian British, with this group representing 18% of all people in Lyndon.

Ethnic Group of Lyndon Population 2021				
Ethnic Group	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
White	10,584	76%	82%	81%
Asian/Asian British	2,428	18%	11%	10%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	395	3%	3%	3%
Black/Black British	221	2%	2%	4%
Other Ethnic Group	240	2%	2%	2%
Ethnic Minority Total	3,284	24%	18%	19%
Total Population	13,868			

Source ONS Census 2021

Lyndon has the 5<sup>th</sup> largest ethnic minority population and 4<sup>th</sup> largest Asian/Asian British population among Solihull's 17 wards.

### Ethnic Minority Population in Solihull 2021



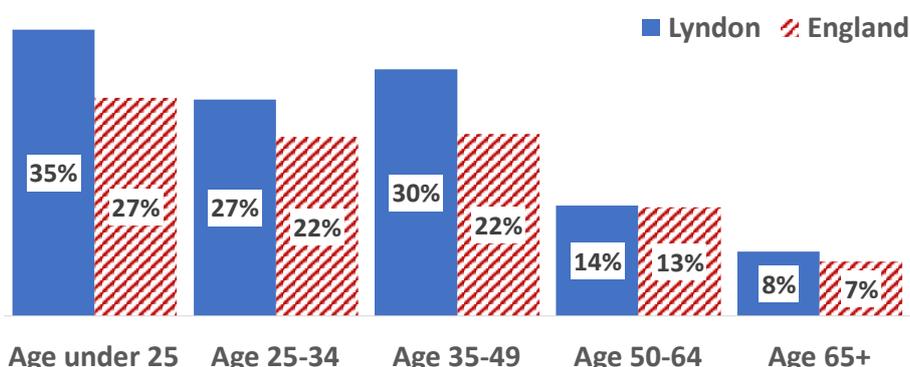
The ethnic minority population in Lyndon is proportionally higher among younger than older age groups. For instance, 35% of those under 25 are from an ethnic minority background compared to just 8% of those aged 65+.

Ethnic Group	Age under 25	Age 25-34	Age 35-49	Age 50-64	Age 65+
White	2,577	1,400	1,852	2,360	2,395
Asian/Asian British	974	373	646	272	163
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	263	59	51	15	7
Black/Black British	68	34	44	54	21
Other ethnic group	91	40	63	30	16
<b>Ethnic Minority Total</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,602</b>
<b>% Ethnic Minority</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Source: ONS Census 2021

The pattern in Lyndon is the same as England, with the ethnic minority population higher among younger age groups in both. A sharp reduction in the ethnic minority population from the age of 50 onwards is evident in both Lyndon and England.

### Ethnic Minority Population by Age in Lyndon 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

In the 10-years from 2011 to 2021 the proportion of Lyndon residents from an ethnic minority background increased from 13% to 24% of the population.

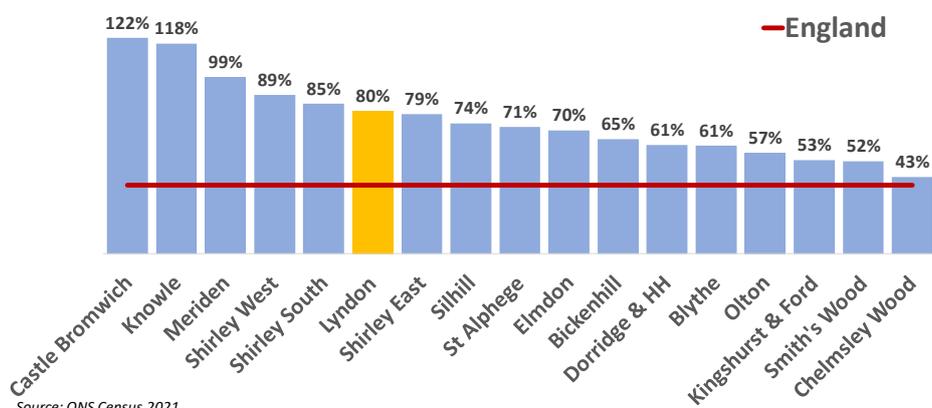
Although the Lyndon population increased by just over 2% the number of ethnic minority residents increased by 80% (1,462 individuals) in the 10 years to 2021. This was largely offset by a fall of -10% (-1,168 individuals) in the number of white residents. In absolute terms the increase in Lyndon residents was largest among those from an Asian/Asian British background (+1,137 individuals) followed by the mixed or multiple ethnic group population (+159).

Change in Population Ethnicity in Lyndon 2011-2021				
Ethnic Group	Change in Number in Lyndon	% Change		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
White	-1,168	-10%	-4%	1%
Asian/Asian British	1,137	88%	76%	31%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	159	67%	70%	40%
Black/Black British	27	14%	22%	29%
Other ethnic group	139	138%	167%	124%
Ethnic Minority Total	1,462	80%	72%	38%
Total Population	294	2%	5%	7%

Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

Growth of 80% in the ethnic minority population in Lyndon in the 10 years to 2021 is higher than both the England (38%) and Solihull averages (+72%). Growth in the ethnic minority population in Lyndon is 6<sup>th</sup> highest among Solihull’s 17 wards.

## Ethnic Minority Population Growth in Solihull 2011 - 2021



### Religion

69% of the Lyndon population who answered the Census religious identification question said that they had a religious faith, with 31% saying they had no religion. Lyndon has proportionally fewer people with no religion than either Solihull (35%) or England (39%).

Like Solihull and England as a whole, Christianity is the most common religious faith in Lyndon (50%). A notable feature of the Lyndon religious profile is the relatively large number of Muslims in the ward (13% Lyndon, 6% Solihull, 7% England).

Religious Faith of Lyndon Population 2021				
Religious Faith	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Christian	6,596	50%	53%	49%
Muslim	1,702	13%	6%	7%
Hindu	294	2%	3%	2%
Sikh	325	2%	2%	1%
Buddhist	52	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Jewish	6	0.05%	0.1%	0.5%
Other religion	71	1%	0.4%	0.6%
No religion	4,087	31%	35%	39%
Total	13,133			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Origin and Language

At the time of the 2021 Census, around 96% of the Lyndon population lived at the same address that they were resident in a year before. Of the remainder, most migrants lived elsewhere in the UK (96% of Lyndon migrants, 7% of Lyndon population) with a small number coming from outside UK (4% of Lyndon migrants, 0.3% of Lyndon population).

Recent Migration of Lyndon Population 2021				
Address One Year Ago	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Same address (non-migrant)	12,668	92%	92%	89%
Temp student residence in UK (non-migrant)	22	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Elsewhere in UK (migrant)	998	7%	7.6%	9.6%
Outside the UK (migrant)	40	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%
All Migrants	1,038	8%	8.1%	10.5%
Total Population	13,728			

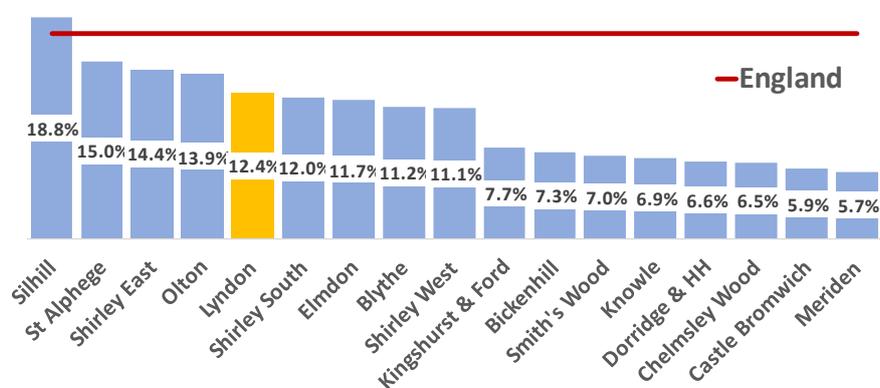
Source: ONS Census 2021

88% of the Lyndon population were born in in the UK (90% Solihull, 83% England). 12% of the Lyndon population were born overseas (1,717 individuals). Proportionally Lyndon has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest overseas population in Solihull.

Country of Birth of Lyndon Population 2021				
Country of Birth	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
UK	12,158	88%	90%	83%
Europe	572	4%	3%	7%
Africa	159	1%	1%	3%
Middle East & Asia	862	6%	5%	6%
Americas & Caribbean	90	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%
Antarctica & Oceania	28	0.2%	0.15%	0.30%
British Overseas	6	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
Total	13,875			

Source: ONS Census 2021

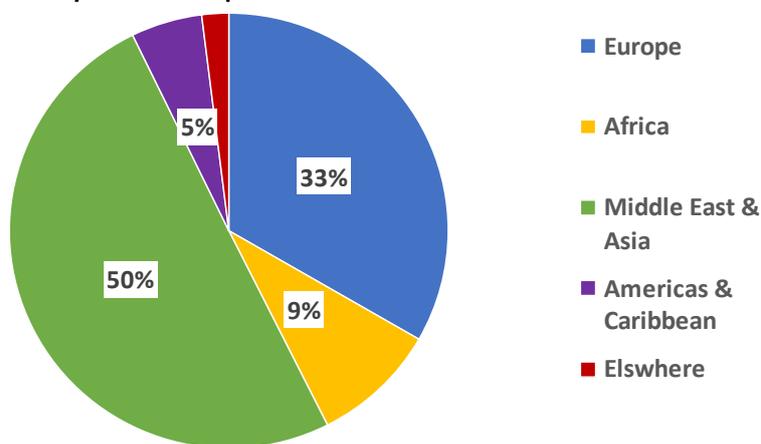
### Population Born Overseas in Solihull 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

50% of the Lyndon population born overseas were born in the middle East or Asia (862 individuals), with 33% born in another European country (572 individuals), 9% (159) in Africa and 5% (90) in the Americas & Caribbean.

Lyndon Population Born Overseas 2021



The Census data shows that while a relatively large proportion of the Lyndon population were born overseas, the number of arrivals since 2014 is much lower than the England average. 22% of Lyndon migrants have arrived since 2014 compared to the England average of 34%

Year of Arrival in UK Among Lyndon Population 2021				
Year of Arrival	Number in Lyndon	% born overseas		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Arrived before 1981	473	28%	27%	14%
Arrived 1981 to 2000	322	19%	16%	17%
Arrived 2001 to 2013	536	31%	30%	36%
Arrived 2014 to 2021	386	22%	26%	34%
Total born overseas	1,717			

Source: ONS Census 2021

94% of the Lyndon population speak English as their first language (96% Solihull, 91% England). Just 1% of the Solihull population cannot speak English well or speak English at all.

Proficiency in English of Lyndon Population 2021				
Language Skills	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
English 1 <sup>st</sup> language	12,635	94%	96%	91%
Not 1 <sup>st</sup> language but speak English well	401	3%	2%	4%
Cannot speak English well	117	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Cannot speak English	24	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Total (aged 3+)	13,401			

Source: ONS Census 2021

## Households

There are 5,631 households in Lyndon, with family households comprising 66% (3,744) and single person households 28% (1,593). Lyndon has fewer single person households than the England average but more family households.

Household Composition in Lyndon 2021				
Household Type	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Single person households	1,593	28%	29%	30%
Family households	3,744	66%	66%	63%
Other households	294	5%	5%	7%
All households	5,631			

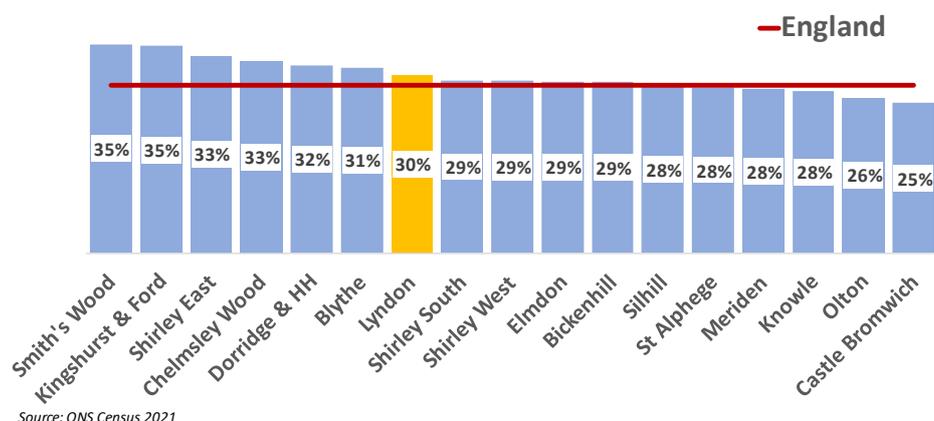
Source: ONS Census 2021

Households with dependent children are more common as a proportion of all households in Lyndon than across England (30% Lyndon, 28% England, 30% Solihull). Lyndon has the 7<sup>th</sup> largest proportion of households with dependent children in Solihull.

Households with Children in Lyndon 2021				
Household Type	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Dependent children	1,703	30%	30%	28%
Non-dependent children	810	14%	12%	11%
All Households with Children	2,513	45%	43%	39%
All Households	5,631			

Source: ONS Census 2021

## Households with Dependent Children in Solihull 2021



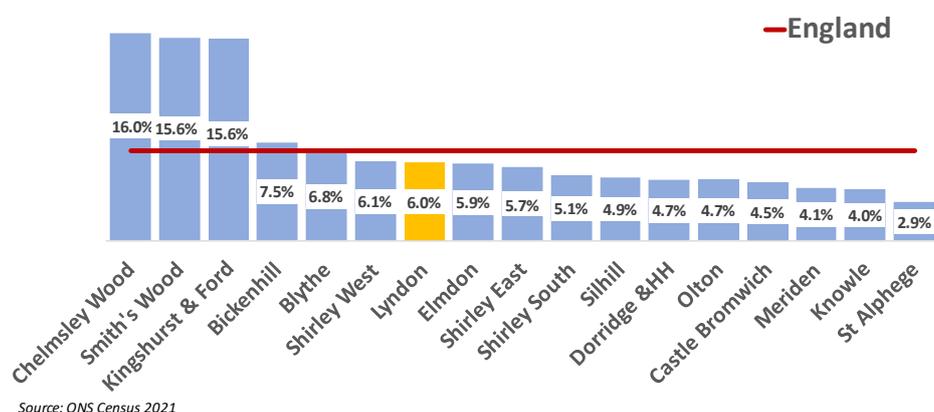
Single parent households represent 12% of all households (651 households) in Lyndon compared to over 11% across Solihull and England.

About 52% of single parent households in Lyndon contain dependent children. The proportion of single parent households with dependent children is lower than both the Solihull and England averages (6% of all households in Lyndon, 7.2% Solihull, 6.9% England).

Single Parent Households in Lyndon 2021				
Household Type	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Dependent children	338	6%	7.2%	6.9%
Non-dependent children	313	6%	4.4%	4.2%
All Single parent households	651	11.6%	11.6%	11.1%
All households	5,631			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Single Parent Households with Dependent Children in Solihull 2021

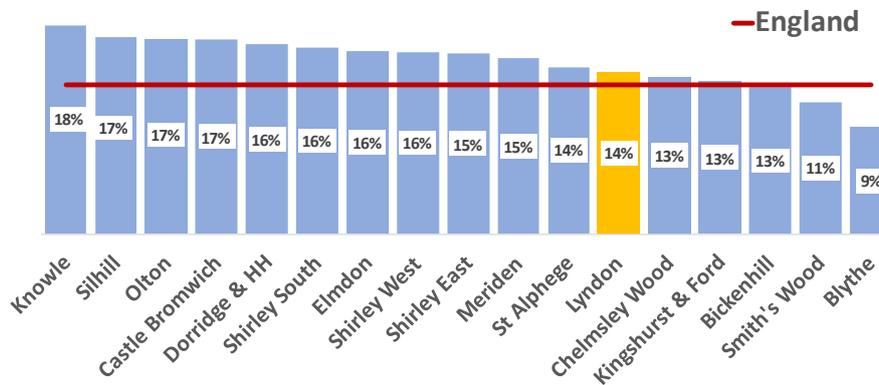


The number of households in Lyndon occupied by older people is higher than the England average, but lower than that of Solihull (23% of all households Lyndon, 26% Solihull, 22% England). Single older people households in Lyndon are more common than across England, but towards the lower end of the spectrum in Solihull.

Older People Households in Lyndon 2021				
Household Type	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Single older people households	782	14%	15%	13%
Couple older people households	506	9%	11%	9%
All older people households	1,288	23%	26%	22%
All households	5,631			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Single Older People Households in Solihull 2021

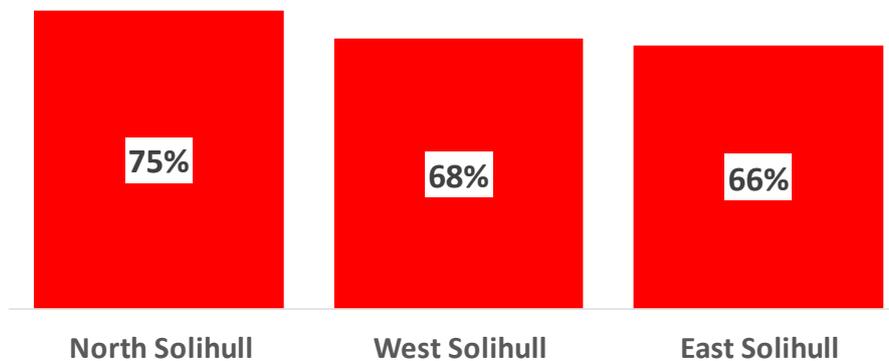


Source: ONS Census 2021

### Deprivation, Benefits and Poverty

For much of 2022 and 2023 UK households have been subject to high levels of inflation and a squeeze on living standards. This is reflected in local survey results, with 70% of respondents to the 2022 Place Survey saying that they were more worried about their finances than a year previously. This pattern was replicated across all three Solihull localities.

#### Respondents to Place Survey who are more worried about finances than one year ago



Source: SMBC, Solihull Place Survey 2022

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of deprivation in England produced by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The IMD combines 39 economic, financial, social, environmental and housing measures into a single deprivation score for individual neighbourhoods called Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England and 134 in Solihull with an average population of 1,500.

The IMD therefore allows each LSOA neighbourhood to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

The 2019 IMD shows that Solihull is the least deprived upper tier Local Authority in the West Midlands and is ranked in the 2<sup>nd</sup> top quintile nationally.

Solihull is relatively polarised between large parts of the borough that rank among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods in North Solihull among the most deprived.

Population Living in Most and Least Deprived Neighbourhoods in 2019			
	% Population		
	Solihull Population	North Solihull Population	Rest of Borough Population
Most Deprived 5% of areas in England	5%	16%	0%
Most Deprived 10% of areas in England	11%	41%	0%
Least Deprived 10% of areas in England	28%	0%	39%
Least Deprived 5% of areas in England	23%	0%	31%

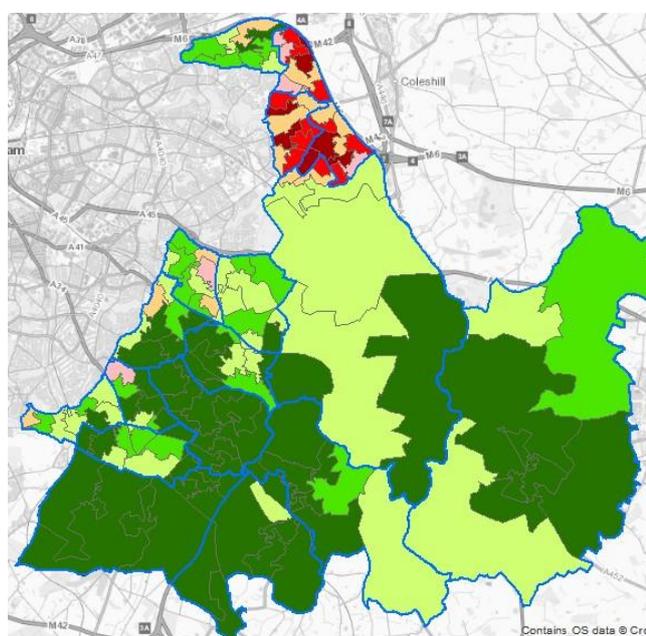
*Source: Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government English Indices of Deprivation*

## 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

### Overall Rank

#### Percentile Rank

- Bottom 5%
- 5th to 10th percentile
- 10th to 20th percentile
- 20th to 40th percentile
- 40th to 60th percentile
- 60th to 80th percentile
- Top 20%



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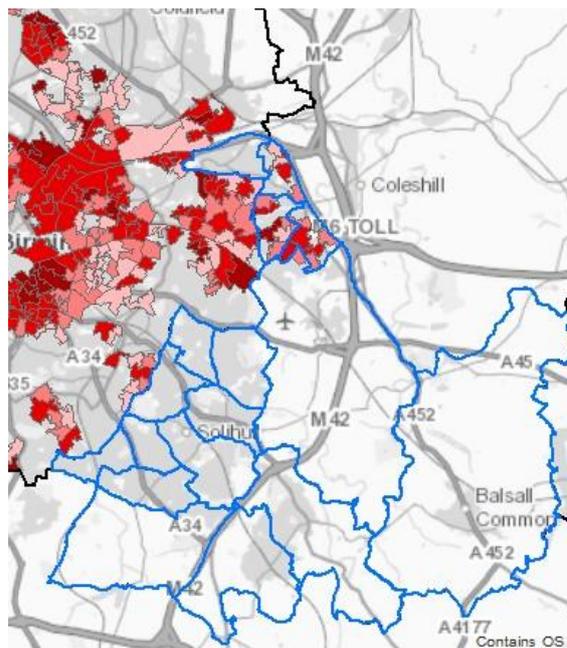
Deprivation is substantially higher in the North Solihull wards of Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood than elsewhere in the borough. The deprivation evident in North Solihull is part of a wider area of disadvantage that spreads throughout east Birmingham.

## 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

**Overall Rank**  
**LSOAs in Solihull & East Birmingham in Most Deprived 10%**

### Percentile Rank

- 0 - 2nd percentile
- 2 - 5th percentile
- 5 - 7th percentile
- 7 - 10th percentile



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Lyndon’s nine LSOAs are, on average, ranked on the 49<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally, with the 17 Solihull wards ranging from the deprived Chelmsley Wood (9<sup>th</sup> percentile) to the advantaged St Alphege (94<sup>th</sup> percentile). On this basis Lyndon would be considered in the middle tier when it comes to deprived areas in England. However, in Solihull it is the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived ward with only three wards being more deprived (Chelmsley Wood, Smith’s Wood and Kingshurst & Fordbridge).

IMD Deprivation Rank in Solihull 2019	
Ward	Average Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Chelmsley Wood	9
Smith's Wood	11
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	14
Lyndon	49
Bickenhill	52
Elmdon	59
Shirley West	60
Castle Bromwich	64
Olton	72
Silhill	73
Shirley East	75
Shirley South	76
Meriden	78
Knowle	86
Blythe	91
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	91
St Alphege	94

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

Deprivation among the nine Lyndon LSOAs ranges from the most deprived neighbourhood Hobs Moat North on the 13<sup>th</sup> percentile to the least deprived neighbourhood Jubilee on the 71<sup>st</sup> percentile. A number of LSOA neighbourhoods in Lyndon are relatively deprived in a local context. Hobs Moat North, Ulverley East, Coventry Road East and Hobs Moat South do not necessarily classify as deprived on a national scale but are all at the more deprived end of the spectrum for south Solihull.

<b>IMD Deprivation Rank in Lyndon 2019</b>	
LSOA	Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Hobs Moat North	12.6
Ulverley East	23.4
Coventry Road East	38.1
Hobs Moat South	45.1
Lincoln East	55.4
Coventry Road West	60.9
Ulverley West	67.5
Barn Lane	69.4
Jubilee	70.6

*Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

### Universal Credit

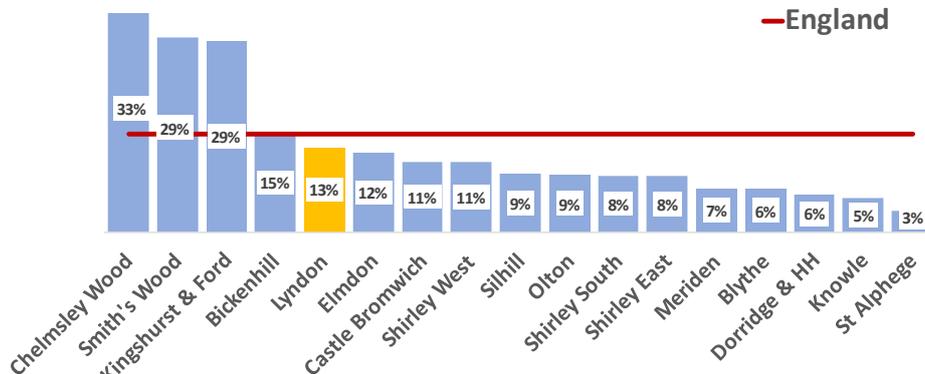
As of July 2023 1,070, Lyndon residents were claiming Universal Credit (UC), equating to 12.6% of the working age population. The rate in Lyndon is in-line with that for Solihull (12.7%) but lower than the England average (14.7%).

36% of the UC in Lyndon are in employment and 64% are not in employment, this is broadly in-line with the Solihull and England averages.

<b>Universal Credit Claimants in Lyndon July 2023</b>				
Claimants	Claimants in Lyndon	% UC Claimants		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
UC in employment	387	36%	38%	39%
UC not in employment	686	64%	62%	61%
All UC claimants	1,073			

*Source: DWP/Stat-Xplore*

### Universal Credit Claimant Rate in Solihull July 2023

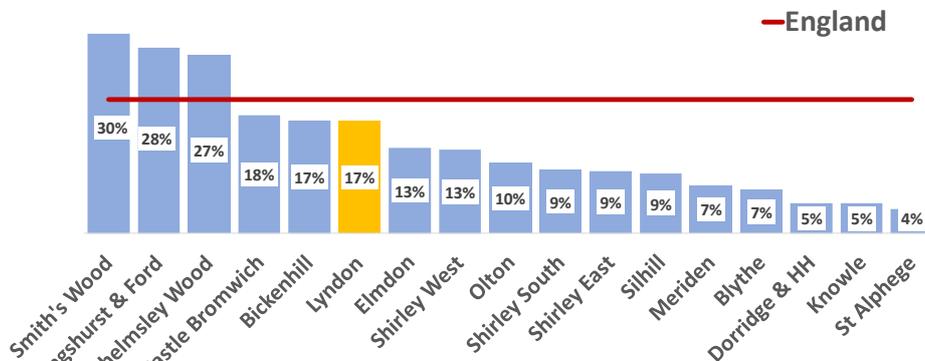


Source: DWP/Stat X-Plore

### Child Poverty

At the end of 2021/22 470 children aged 0-15 years in Lyndon lived in a low income household. This equates to 17% of the 0-15 population, higher than the Solihull average (15%) but lower than that for England (20%). The rate in Lyndon is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest among Solihull's 17 wards which range from 30% in Smith's Wood to 4% in St Alphege.

### Children aged 0 – 15 years in a low - income household in Solihull 2021/22



Source: DWP/Stat X-Plore

The number of children living in a low-income household in Lyndon varies between age group with the total comprising significantly fewer children aged 0-5 years (25% of total) than older age groups (37% 5-10 years; 37% 11-15 years). It is notable that the Lyndon total includes fewer under-5s than Solihull or England.

Children Aged 0-15 Years Living in a Low-Income Household in Lyndon 2021/22				
Age Group	Number in Lyndon	% all children 0-15 years in low income household		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Aged 0-4 Years	119	25%	30%	28%
Aged 5-10 Years	176	37%	36%	37%
Aged 11-15 Years	175	37%	34%	35%
All Aged 0-15 Years	470			

Source: DWP/Stat-Xplore

The number of Lyndon children living in a low-income household averaged 399 in the six years 2016/17 to 2021/22. There was a substantial rise from 365 at the end of 2018/19 to 400 at the end of 2019/20 coinciding with the onset of the outbreak of covid-19. This rise is consistent with those across Solihull and England.

The number of Lyndon children living in a low-income household steadily increased from 2018/19 to 2021/22.

### Number of Children Aged 0-15 Years in Lyndon in a Low -Income Household



Source: DWP/Stat X-Plore

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a component part of the IMD measuring the relative income deprivation impacting upon children aged 0-15 years.

Lyndon’s nine LSOAs are, on average, ranked on the 56<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally of the IDACI, with the 17 Solihull wards ranging from the deprived Smith’s Wood (6<sup>th</sup> percentile) to the advantaged St Alphege (89<sup>th</sup> percentile). On this basis Lyndon would be considered in line with England. However, it is one of the more deprived wards in south Solihull.

<b>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) in Solihull 2019</b>	
Ward	Average IDACI Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Smith's Wood	6
Chelmsley Wood	8
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	12
Bickenhill	49
Shirley West	56
Lyndon	56
Elmdon	60
Castle Bromwich	67
Silhill	68
Olton	71
Shirley East	71
Shirley South	71
Meriden	75
Knowle	83
Blythe	84
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	86
St Alphege	89
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

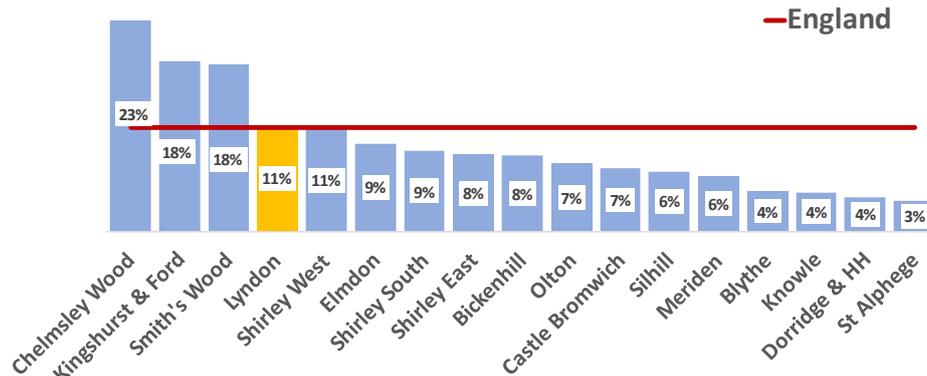
Child income deprivation among the nine Lyndon LSOAs ranges from Hobs Moat North on the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile to the least deprived neighbourhood Coventry Road West on the 86<sup>th</sup> percentile. A number of LSOA neighbourhoods in Lyndon are relatively child income deprived in a local context. Hobs Moat North, Coventry Road East, Ulverley East and Hobs Moat South do not necessarily classify as deprived on a national scale but are all at the more deprived end of the spectrum for south Solihull.

<b>IDACI Rank in Lyndon 2019</b>	
LSOA	IDACI Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Hobs Moat North	9.7
Coventry Road East	39.6
Ulverley East	39.9
Hobs Moat South	47.4
Lincoln East	55.7
Jubilee	73
Barn Lane	74.1
Ulverley West	83
Coventry Road West	85.6
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

Older People Poverty

In February 2023 there were 298 older people in Lyndon claiming a pension credit. This equates to 11% of the pension age population, higher than Solihull (9%) and in line with the England (11%) average. Lyndon has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest pension credit rate among Solihull’s 17 wards.

Pension Credit Rate in Solihull February 2023



Source: ONS Census 2021

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) is a component part of the IMD measuring the relative income deprivation impacting upon older people aged 65 and over.

Lyndon’s nine LSOAs are, on average, ranked on the 47<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally of the IDAOP, with the 17 Solihull wards ranging from Chelmsley Wood (21<sup>st</sup> percentile) to St Alphege (93<sup>rd</sup> percentile). It is notable that even the most relatively deprived Solihull wards rank outside the most deprived quintile in England on this measure. Only three Solihull wards rank as more deprived than Lyndon in terms of income deprivation affecting older people and thirteen as less deprived.

<b>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) in Solihull 2019</b>	
Wards	Average IDAOP Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Chelmsley Wood	21
Smith's Wood	25
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	26
Lyndon	47
Shirley West	53
Bickenhill	58
Elmdon	59
Shirley South	65
Shirley East	65
Olton	68
Castle Bromwich	68
Meriden	72
Silhill	74
Blythe	85
Knowle	88
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	88
St Alphege	93
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

Older people income deprivation among the nine Lyndon LSOAs ranges from Ulverley East on the 15<sup>th</sup> percentile to the least deprived neighbourhood Barn Lane on the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.

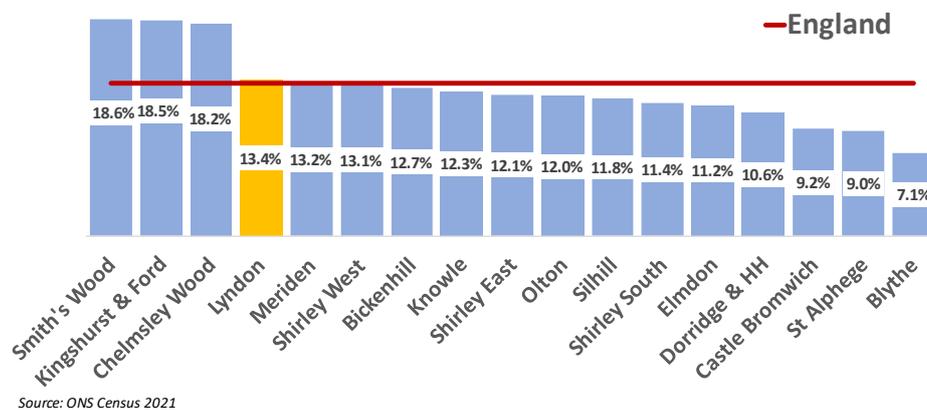
<b>IDAOP Rank in Lyndon 2019</b>	
LSOA	IDACI Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Ulverley East	15.3
Hobs Moat North	20.2
Coventry Road East	44.3
Hobs Moat South	50.8
Coventry Road West	51.2
Lincoln East	58.8
Ulverley West	59.6
Jubilee	61.3
Barn Lane	75.4
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

### Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty is measured by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy which determines that those households which are below the poverty line and at the same time are energy inefficient and fuel poor.

734 Lyndon households were classified as fuel poor in 2021. This equates to 13.4% of all Lyndon households, higher than the Solihull (12.7%) average but broadly in-line with that for England. Among the 17 Solihull wards Lyndon has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest fuel poverty rate.

### Fuel Poverty Rate in Solihull 2021



Of the nine Lyndon LSOAs the percentage of fuel poor households ranges from nearly 18% in Hobs Moat North to less than 12% in Ulverley West, Jubilee and Hobs Moat South.

Fuel Poor Households in Lyndon 2021		
LSOA	Number	% Households
Hobs Moat North	116	17.7%
Ulverley East	95	14.4%
Lincoln East	87	14.3%
Coventry Road East	75	13.5%
Barn Lane	73	12.6%
Coventry Road West	76	11.9%
Jubilee	75	11.8%
Ulverley West	62	11.8%
Hobs Moat South	75	11.7%

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

## Employment and Skills

### Resident Economic Activity

At the time of the 2021 Census 73% of the Lyndon working age population were in employment (6,290 individuals), 4% were unemployed (352 individuals) and 23% economically inactive (2,015 individuals). This was similar to the patterns across Solihull and England.

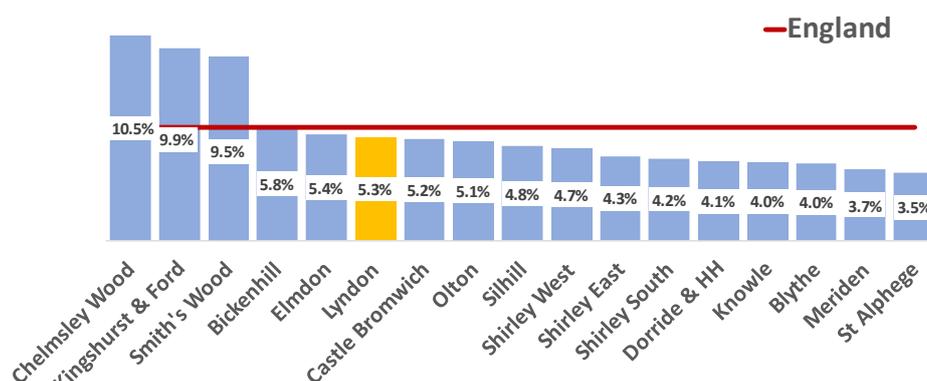
Economic Activity of Working Age Population in Lyndon 2021				
Economic Status	Number in Lyndon	% 16-64 Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Employed	6,290	73%	73%	71%
Unemployed	352	4%	4%	4%
Inactive	2,015	23%	23%	25%
All Age 16-64	8,657			

Source: ONS Census 2021

An unemployment rate reflects just the part of the population that is economically active (i.e. excludes people who have opted out of the labour market due to retirement or looking after home and are deemed to be inactive).

In March 2021, Lyndon’s unemployment rate of 5.3% was lower than the England average (5.8%).

### Unemployment Rate in Solihull March 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

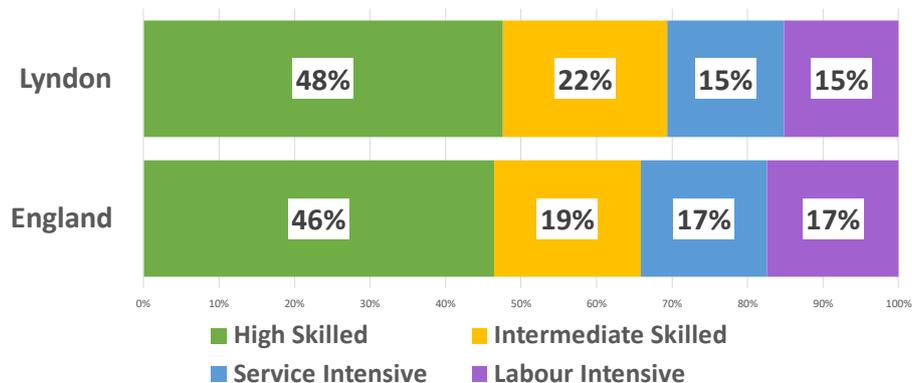
### Resident Employment

Lyndon residents in employment are more likely to work in occupations that typically demand higher levels of formal qualifications including managerial and professional roles than the England average and less likely to work in labour intensive jobs. However, Lyndon residents are less well represented than Solihull in higher skilled occupations (48% vs 52%).

Occupation of Employed Population of Lyndon 2021				
Occupation	Number in Lyndon	% Population in Employment		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Managers, directors & senior officials	766	12%	15%	13%
Professional occupations	1,440	22%	24%	20%
Associate professional & technical occupations	891	14%	13%	13%
Administrative & secretarial occupations	739	11%	11%	9%
Skilled trades occupations	676	10%	8%	10%
Caring, leisure & other service occupations	534	8%	8%	9%
Sales & customer service occupations	473	7%	7%	7%
Process, plant & machine operatives	454	7%	6%	7%
Elementary occupations	535	8%	8%	10%
All in Employment	6,508			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Occupation of Employed Population Lyndon 2021

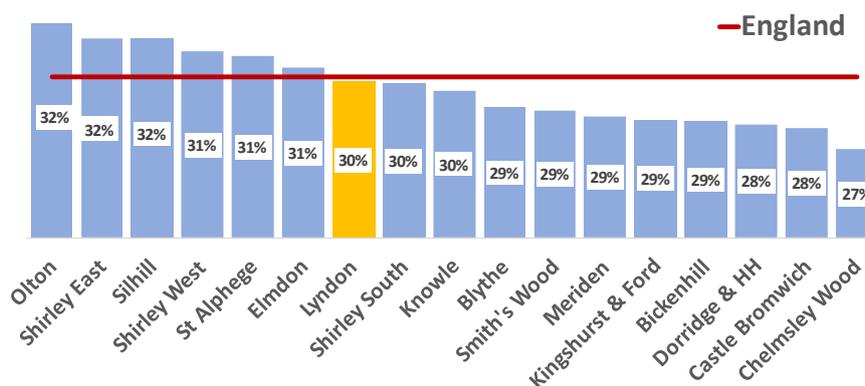


30% of Lyndon residents in employment work in the public sector (1,953 individuals across public administration, education and healthcare). This is by far the largest sector in Lyndon with the number of people in employment in line with the benchmarks. Other significant industries for those in employment in Lyndon include business services (13%), wholesale & retail (13%) construction (10%) and manufacturing (10%).

Industry of Employed Population of Lyndon 2021				
Industry Sector	Number in Lyndon	% Population in Employment		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Manufacturing	678	10%	10%	7%
Other Production	12	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%
Electricity, gas & water supply	134	2%	2%	1%
Construction	626	10%	9%	9%
Wholesale & retail	857	13%	13%	15%
Transport & storage	318	5%	5%	5%
Accommodation & food services	245	4%	4%	5%
Information & communication	303	5%	5%	5%
Financial services	298	5%	5%	4%
Business Services	837	13%	14%	14%
Public Services	1,953	30%	30%	30%
Other Services	246	4%	4%	5%
All in Employment	6,507			

Source: ONS Census 2021

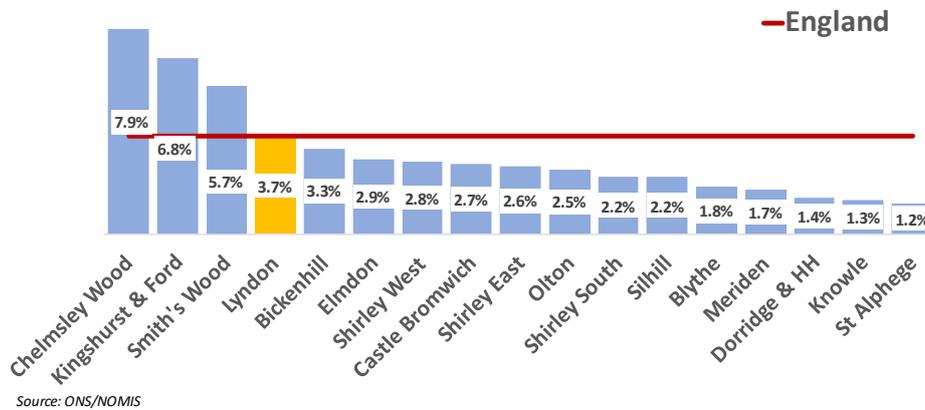
### Employed in Public Services in Solihull March 2021



### Claimant Count Unemployment

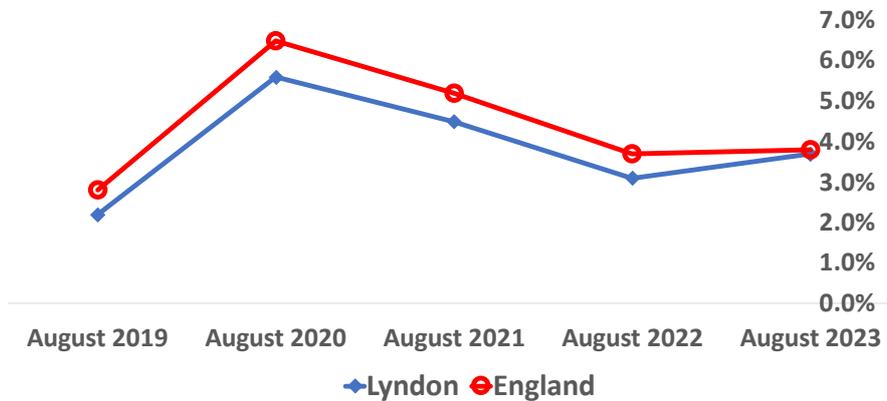
As of August 2023, 310 people in Lyndon were in receipt of unemployment benefit. This equates to a claimant unemployment rate of 3.7%, higher than the Solihull (3.2%) average and slightly lower than that for England (3.8%). Among the 17 Solihull wards the claimant unemployment rate in Lyndon is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest.

### Claimant Unemployment Rate in Solihull August 2023



The claimant unemployment rate has fluctuated over recent years following the onset on the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020. Claimant unemployment in Lyndon has been consistently lower than England but rose from 2.2% in August 2019 to 5.6% a year later. It has subsequently trended downwards, albeit with an increase between August 2022 and 2023 (from 3.1% to 3.7%).

### Trend in Claimant Unemployment Rate in Lyndon



### Resident Qualifications

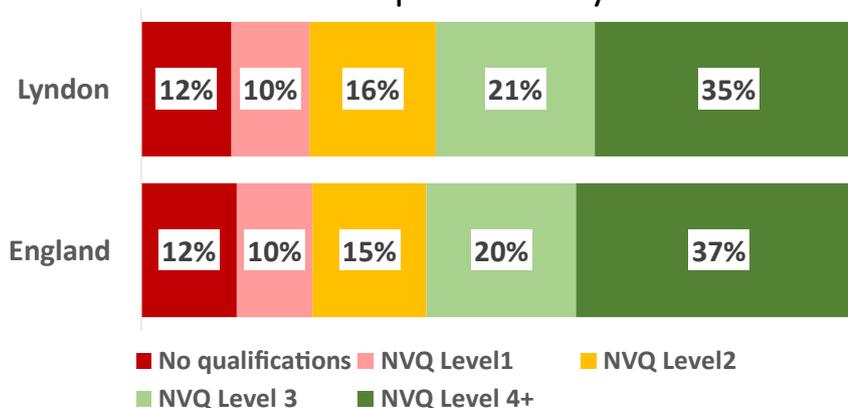
The proportion of working age Lyndon residents with higher level qualifications is below the Solihull and England average. 35% of Lyndon residents (3,014) had an NVQ level 4+ qualification in March 2021 compared to 40% for Solihull and 37% for England.

At the other end of the spectrum the number of Lyndon residents with low qualification levels (no qualifications and NVQ level 1) is in-line with the England average and only slightly higher than that for Solihull.

Formal Qualifications of Working Age Lyndon Population 2021				
Qualifications	Number in Lyndon	% 16-64 Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
No qualifications	1,014	12%	11%	12%
NVQ Level1	877	10%	10%	10%
NVQ Level2	1,423	16%	16%	15%
NVQ Level 3	1,796	21%	19%	20%
NVQ Level 4+	3,014	35%	40%	37%
Other	535	6%	5%	6%
16-64 Population	8,659			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Formal Qualification Levels 16 - 64 Population in Lyndon



## Health and Care

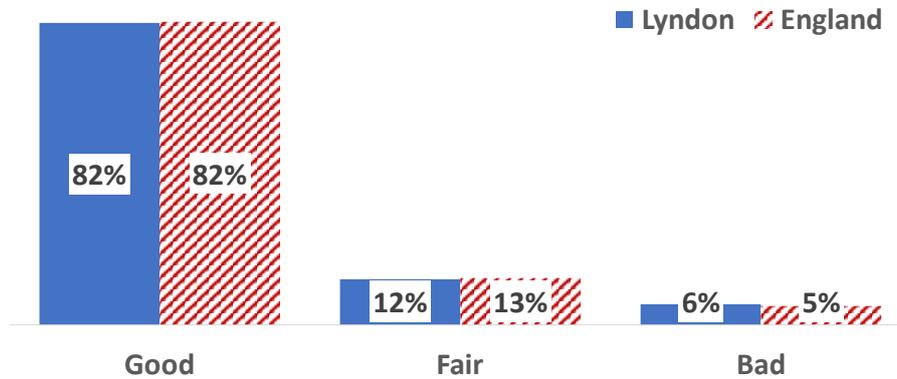
### General Health, Disability and Unpaid Care

A large majority of people in Lyndon say that their health is good (47% very good, 35% good) while just 6% say that their health is bad (4% bad, 2% very bad). This is broadly in-line with the England average, although the proportion of the Lyndon population who describe themselves as being in very good health is below average (47% Lyndon; 49% Solihull; 48% England).

General Health of Population in Lyndon 2021				
General Health	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Very good health	6,508	47%	49%	48%
Good health	4,861	35%	33%	34%
Fair health	1,717	12%	12%	13%
Bad health	584	4%	4%	4%
Very bad health	202	2%	1%	1%
Total Population	13,872			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### General Health of Population Lyndon 2021



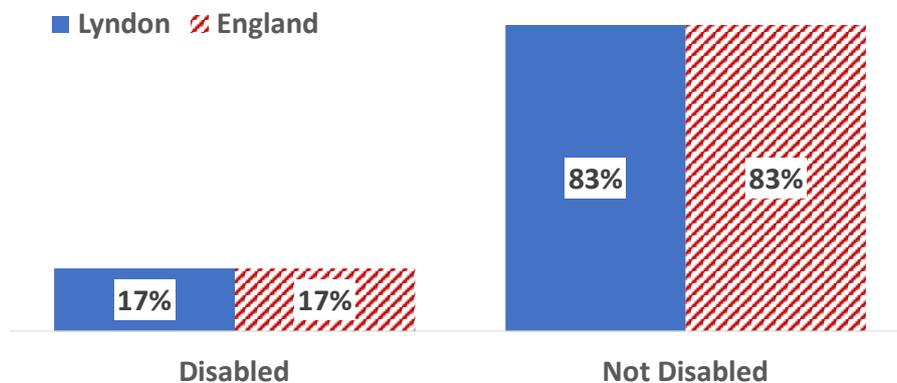
Source: ONS Census 2021

A large majority of the Lyndon population say that they have no long-term physical or mental health conditions (77%). 17% of the Lyndon population have a life-limiting disability, in-line with Solihull and England.

Disability in Lyndon Population 2021				
Disability	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	1,054	8%	7%	7%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	1,314	9%	10%	10%
Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	836	6%	7%	7%
No long term physical or mental health conditions	10,668	77%	76%	76%
Total Population	13,872			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Disability in Population Lyndon 2021

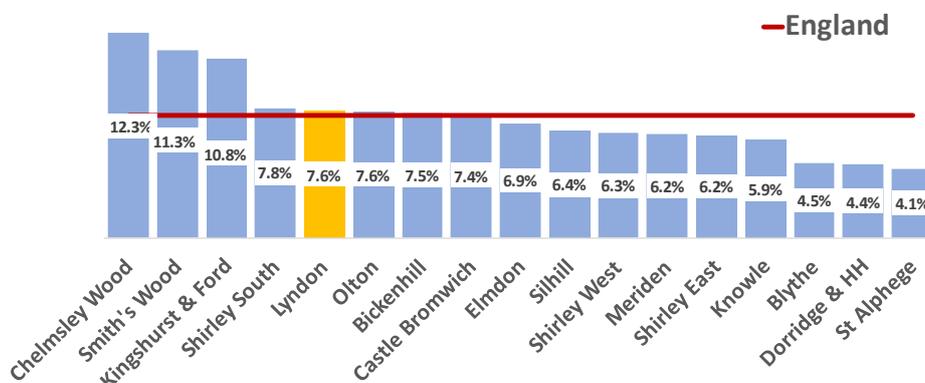


Source: ONS Census 2021

8% of the Lyndon population (1,054 individuals) say that their day-to-day activities are limited a lot by a long-term health condition compared to the England average of 7%. Among the 17 Solihull wards

Lyndon is in the upper third although there are significant differences between the high rates evident in the three North Solihull wards and the rest of the borough.

### Life Limited a Lot by Long – Term Health Condition Solihull Population 2021



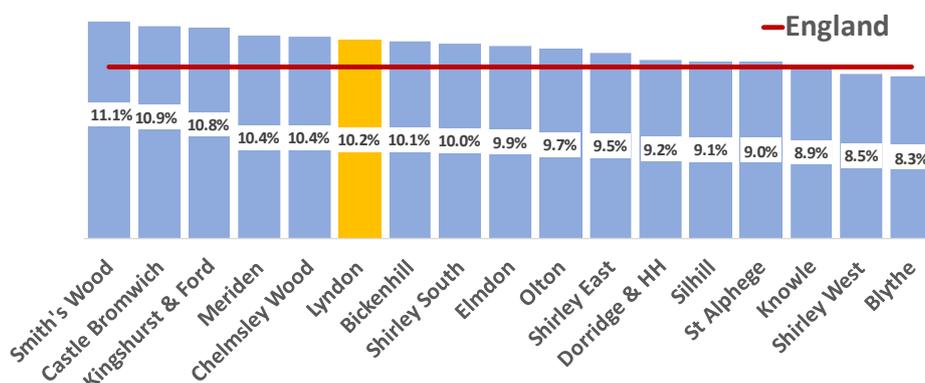
Source: Dept for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Just over 10% of the Lyndon population (1,330 individuals) provide unpaid care to a friend or relative compared to 90% who provide no care (11,748 individuals). This is broadly in-line with the Solihull and England averages.

Provision of Unpaid Care in Lyndon Population 2021				
Care Provided	Number in Lyndon	% Population		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Provides no unpaid care	11,748	90%	90%	91%
Provides 9 hours or less care	446	3%	4%	3%
Provides 10 to 19 care	216	2%	1%	1%
Provides 20 to 34 care	123	1%	1%	1%
Provides 35 to 49 hours care	134	1%	1%	1%
Provides 50+ hours care	411	3%	3%	3%
Total Population	13,078			

Source: ONS Census 2021

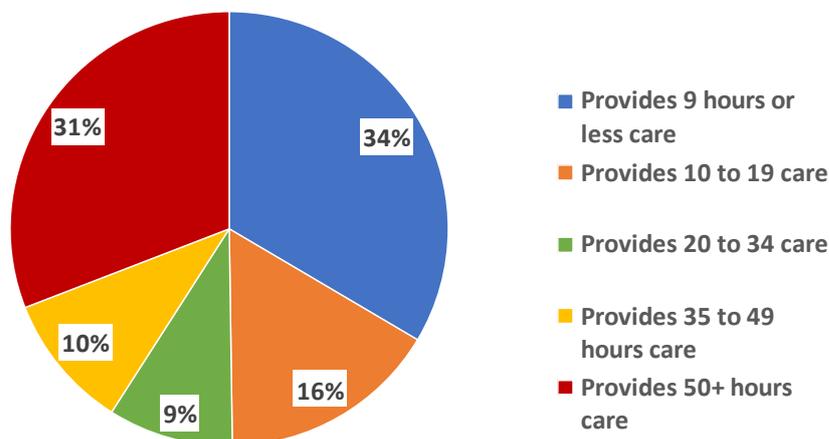
### Provision of Unpaid Care in Solihull 2021



Source: Dept for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

34% of the Lyndon population who provide unpaid care do so for nine hours or less per week (446 individuals). At the other end of the spectrum 31% (411 individuals) of Lyndon carers provide 50 hours or more care per week. Lyndon carers are slightly more likely to care for 50 hours+ per week than carers across England (31% vs 30%).

### Provision of Unpaid Care in Lyndon 2021



### Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area. As such it is a useful summary measure of all-cause mortality and a proxy for the overall health of an area.

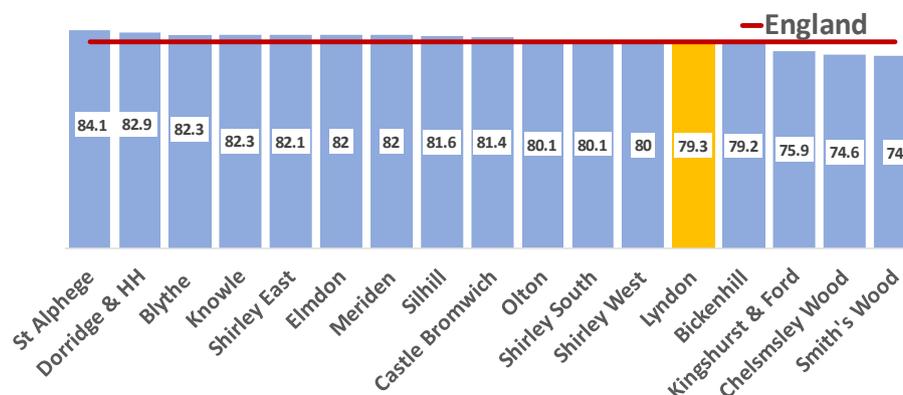
Life expectancy in Lyndon is in-line with the England average for both males and females but is at the lower end of the spectrum among the 17 Solihull wards<sup>i</sup>.

Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) in Lyndon 2016 to 2020			
	Lyndon	Solihull	England
Male	79.3	80.2	79.5
Female	83.6	84.1	83.2

*Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities*

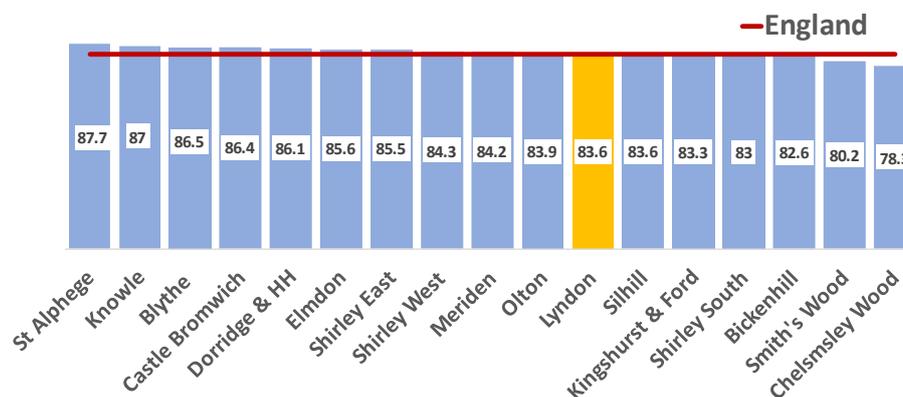
<sup>i</sup> Shading used in all OHID health tables denotes statistical significance: green=statistically better than in England; yellow=in-line with England average; red=statistically worse than England.

### Male Life Expectancy in Solihull 2016 to 2020



Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

### Female Life Expectancy in Solihull 2016 to 2020



Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

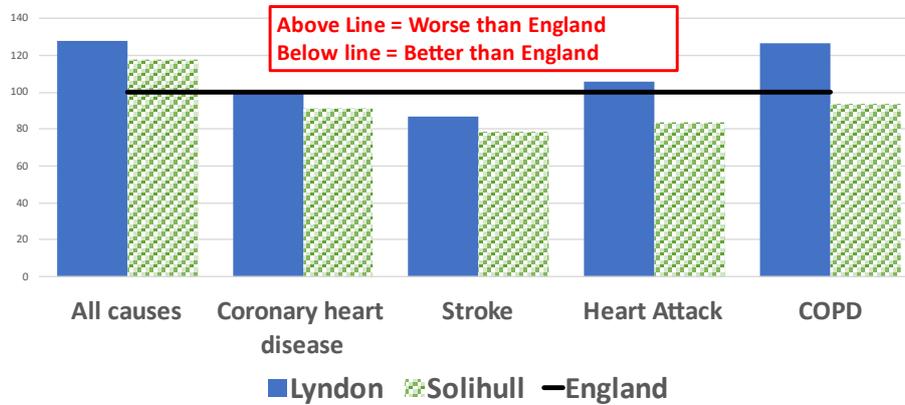
### Hospital Admissions

The table below shows that rate of standardised age emergency hospital admissions in Lyndon for various health conditions relative to the England average of 100. Like Solihull as a whole emergency admissions for all causes are significantly more common in Lyndon than across England (127.7 vs 100) as is the case for admissions due to COPD. However, the rate of admissions for coronary heart disease, stroke and heart attack are statistically in-line with the England average.

Emergency Admissions to Hospital in Lyndon 2016/17 to 2020/21		
<i>This is an age standard admissions ratio where England = 100. A SAR over 100 indicates that admissions are more common than England, a SAR below 100 indicates that admissions are less common than England</i>		
	Lyndon SAR	Solihull SAR
All causes	127.7	117.5
Coronary heart disease	99.6	90.9
Stroke	86.9	78.3
Heart Attack	105.5	83.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	126.7	93.6

Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

### Emergency Hospital Admissions 2016/17 to 2020/21 Standardised Admissions Ratio



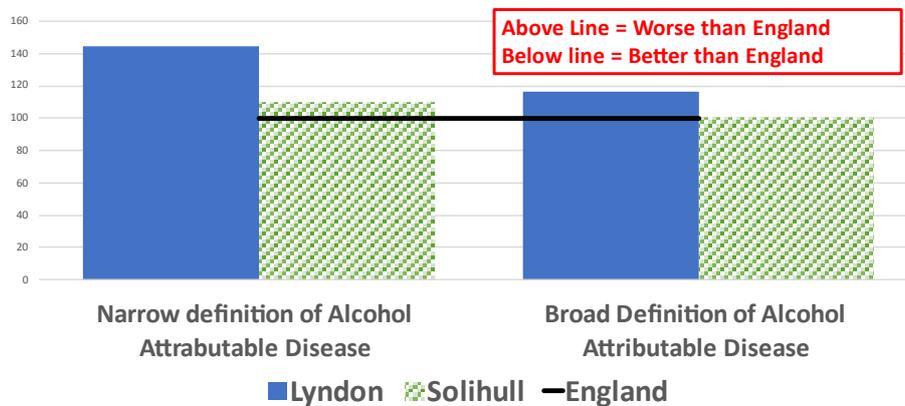
Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is measured by hospital admissions for diseases attributable to alcohol. Based on both a narrow and broad definition of diseases attributable to alcohol the rate in Lyndon is significantly higher than the England average.

Admissions due to Alcohol Misuse in Lyndon 2016/17 to 2020/21		
<i>This is an age standard admissions ratio where England = 100. An SAR over 100 indicates that incidence is more common than England, an SAR below 100 indicates that incidence is less common than England</i>		
	Lyndon SAR	Solihull SAR
Alcohol attributable conditions (narrow definition)	144.6	110.1
Alcohol attributable conditions (broad definition)	116.3	100.3

Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

### Admissions for Alcohol 2016/17 to 2020/21 Standardised Admissions Ratio



Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

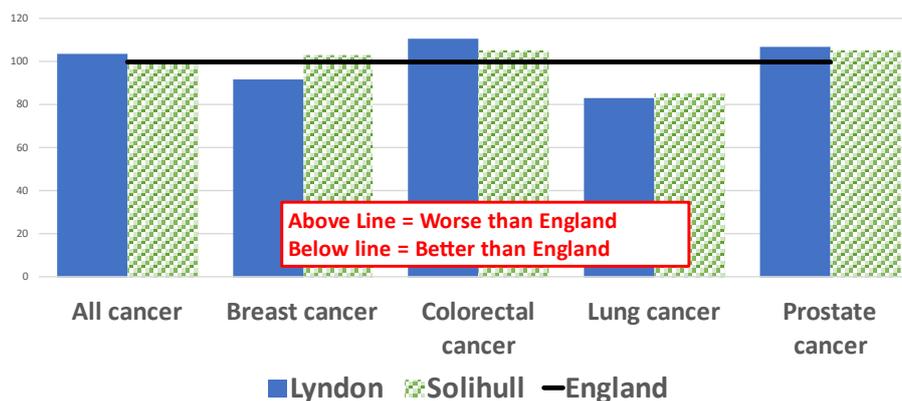
### Cancer Incidence

The incidence of cancer (defined by the number of new cases) in Lyndon is statistically in-line with that for England as is the case with all specific types of cancer.

<b>Incidence of Cancer in Lyndon 2015 to 2019</b>		
<i>This is an age standard incidence ratio where England = 100. An SIR over 100 indicates that incidence is more common than England, an SIR below 100 indicates that incidence is less common than England</i>		
	Lyndon SIR	Solihull SIR
All cancer	103.5	98.6
Breast cancer	91.9	103.2
Colorectal cancer	110.5	105.1
Lung cancer	83.3	85.4
Prostate cancer	106.9	105.4
<i>Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement &amp; Disparities</i>		

### Incidence of Cancer 2015 to 2019

Standardised Incidence Ratio



*Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities*

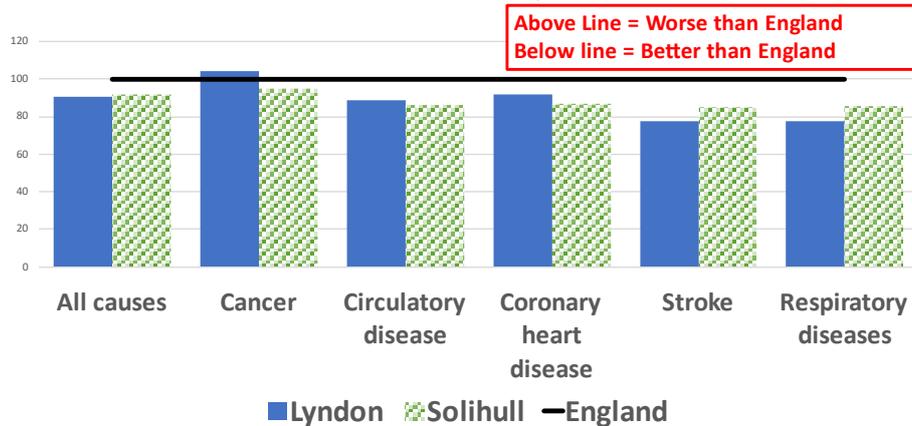
### Causes of Mortality

All age mortality in Lyndon is significantly lower than for England, as is the case for deaths from respiratory disease.

<b>All Age Deaths in Lyndon 2016 to 2020</b>		
<i>This is an age standard mortality ratio where England = 100. A SMR over 100 indicates that deaths are more common than England, a SMR below 100 indicates that deaths are less common than England</i>		
	Lyndon SMR	Solihull SMR
All causes	90.4	91.6
Cancer	104.2	95.1
Circulatory disease	88.5	86.1
Coronary heart disease	91.9	86.8
Stroke	77.3	85.2
Respiratory diseases	77.9	85.6
<i>Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement &amp; Disparities</i>		

### All Age Deaths 2016 to 2020

Standardised Mortality Ratio



Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

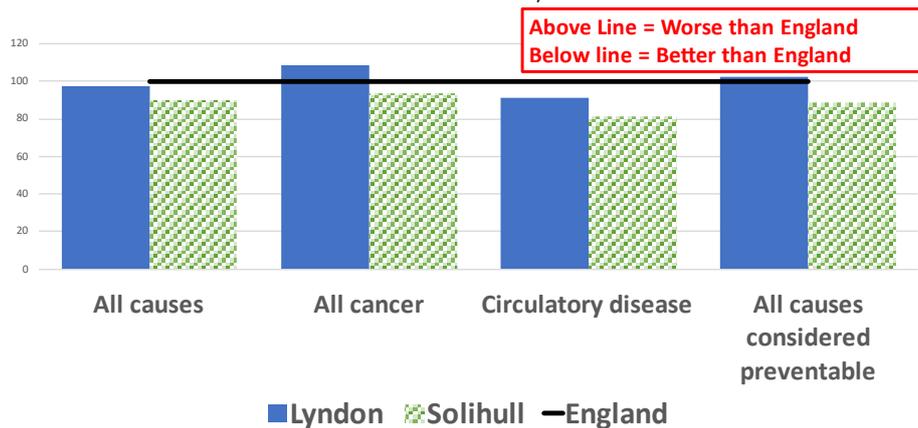
Premature mortality (deaths under the age of 75 years) from all causes in Lyndon are statistically in-line with the England average.

Premature and Preventable Deaths (under 75 years) in Lyndon 2016 to 2020		
<i>This is an age standard mortality ratio where England = 100. A SMR over 100 indicates that deaths are more common than England, a SMR below 100 indicates that deaths are less common than England</i>		
	Lyndon SMR	Solihull SMR
All causes	97.5	89.9
All cancer	108.9	93.5
Circulatory disease	91.4	81.3
All causes considered preventable	102.5	88.6

Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

### All Premature & Preventable Deaths 2016 to 2020

Standardised Mortality Ratio



Source: Local Health, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

## Housing and Transport

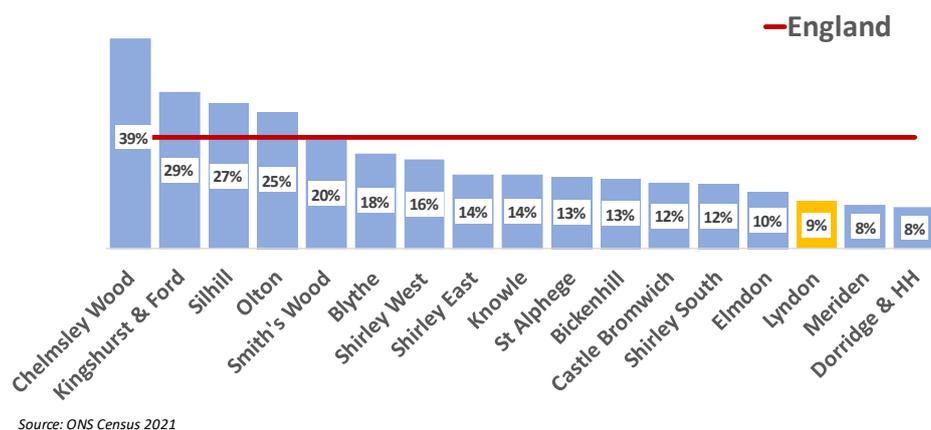
### Accommodation Type

90% of Lyndon households live in a house (5,090 households) and 9% in a flat (494 households). Among the 17 Solihull wards Lyndon has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion of households living in a flat.

Accommodation Type in Lyndon 2021				
Tenure	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Detached Housing	312	6%	28%	23%
Semi-Detached Housing	4,170	74%	37%	31%
Terraced Housing	608	11%	16%	23%
Flats	494	9%	17%	21%
Other	45	1%	1%	2%
All Households	5,629			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Households Living in a Flat in Solihull 2021



### Tenure

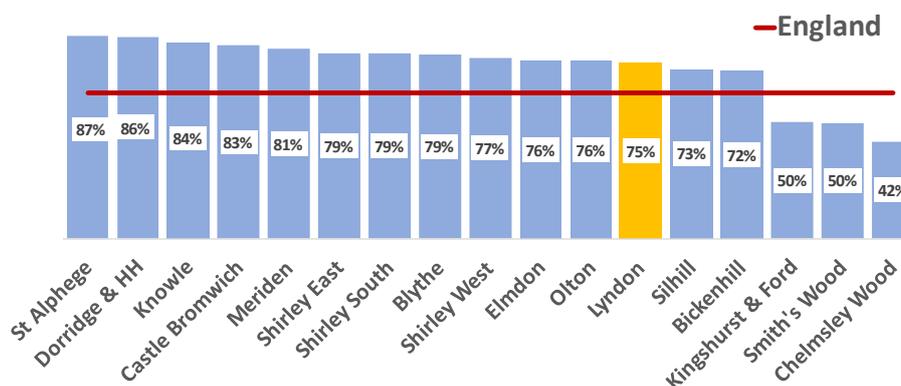
75% of Lyndon households own (or part own) their own home either outright or through a mortgage (4,239 households). The vast majority of the remainder rent either privately or socially. Social renting in Lyndon (645 households, 11% of total) is less common than across England (17%) or Solihull (14%).

Tenure in Lyndon 2021				
Tenure	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Owned or Shared Ownership	4,239	75%	73%	62%
Social rented	645	11%	14%	17%
Private rented or lives rent free	739	13%	13%	21%
All Households	5,627			

Source: ONS Census 2021

Homeownership in Lyndon is far more common than across England (75% vs 62%) but is broadly in-line with the average across Solihull where homeownership rates are above the national average everywhere except the three North Solihull wards.

### Homeownership (including shared ownership) in Solihull 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

### Overcrowding

Household overcrowding is assessed by comparing the number of people in a household against the number of bedrooms that they require based on the bedroom standard which determines that adults, children over 16 and children between 10 and 15 of a different sex are entitled to their own bedroom. Overcrowding occurs when the number of bedrooms in the accommodation is less than the number required under this bedroom standard.

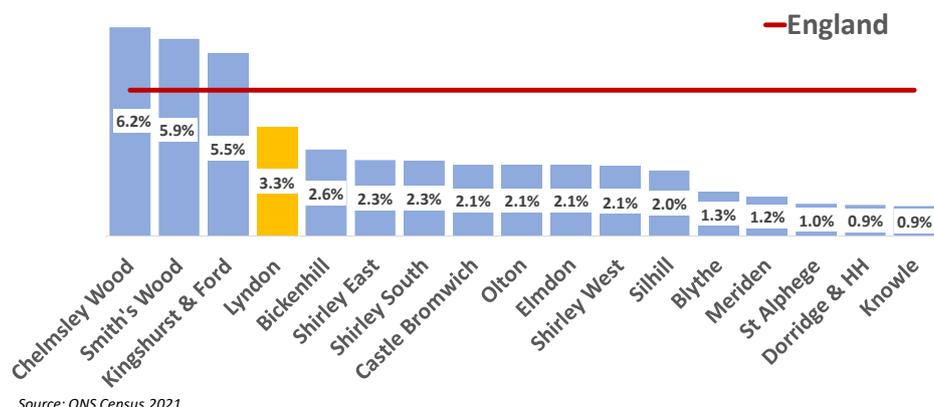
A large majority of households in Lyndon have at least one spare bedroom and are considered under-utilised (75%, 4,211 households). This is common across Solihull and England. Just 3% of Lyndon households are overcrowded compared to the England average of 4%.

With the exception of the three North Solihull wards bedroom overcrowding is less common among the 17 Solihull wards than England.

Overcrowding in Lyndon (Bedroom Standard) 2021				
Bedroom Occupation	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
Under utilised	4,211	75%	76%	69%
Ideal Occupation	1,231	22%	22%	27%
Overcrowded	184	3%	3%	4%
All Households	5,626			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Overcrowded households in Solihull 2021 (based on number of bedrooms)



### Access to Car or Van

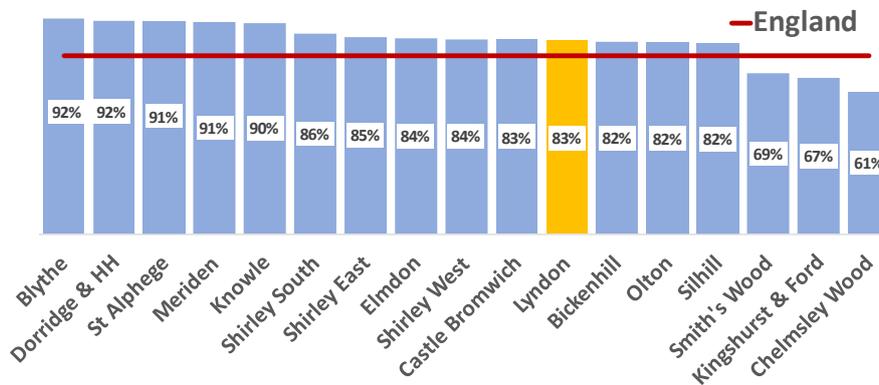
83% of Lyndon households have a car or van (4,661 households) including 42% (2,386 households) that have more than one. Car or van ownership, including multiple ownership is more common in Lyndon than the England average (76% of households including 35% multiple).

With the exception of the three North Solihull wards all Solihull wards have higher levels of car or van ownership than the England average.

Lyndon Households with a car or van 2021				
Car/van access	Number in Lyndon	% Households		
		Lyndon	Solihull	England
No car or van access	967	17%	18%	24%
Car or van access	4,661	83%	82%	76%
<i>Number of cars or vans per household</i>				
1 car or van	2,275	40%	39%	41%
2 cars or vans	1,798	32%	32%	26%
3+ cars or vans	588	10%	11%	9%
All Households	5,628			

Source: ONS Census 2021

### Households with access to a car or van in Solihull 2021



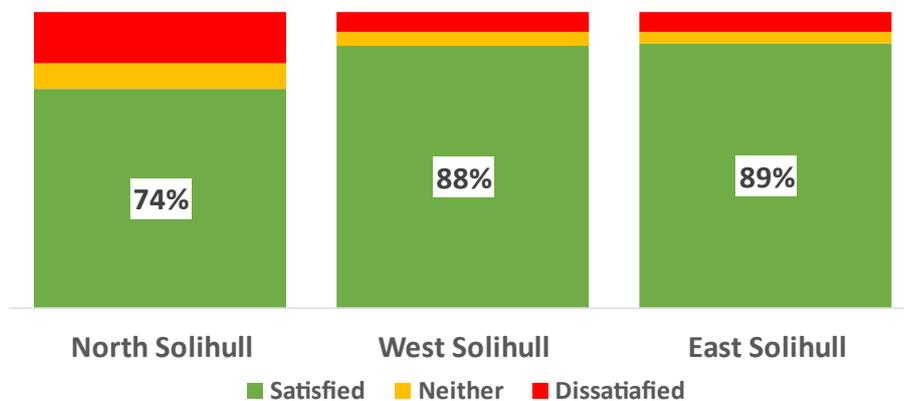
Source: ONS Census 2021

## Community and Safety

### Community Satisfaction and Belonging

Most Solihull respondents to the 2022 Place Survey say that they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (84%) with just 10% saying that they are dissatisfied. Levels of satisfaction are high across all three Solihull localities and in West Solihull 88% are satisfied and 7% dissatisfied.

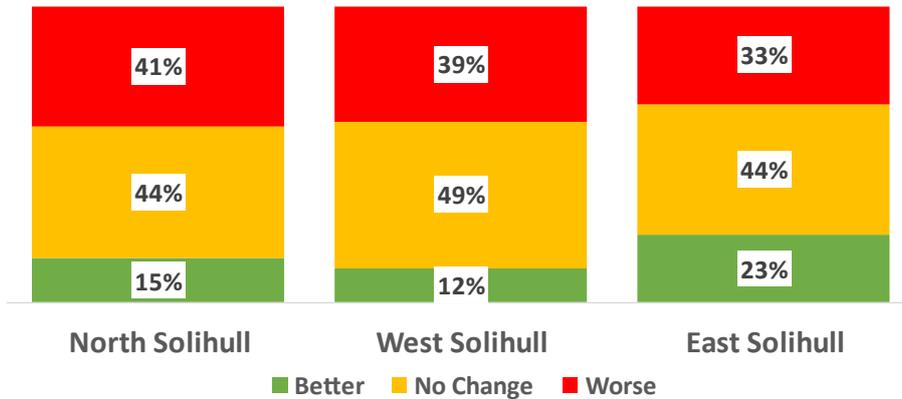
### Satisfaction with local area as place to live



Source: SMBC, Solihull Place Survey 2022

The majority of Solihull respondents to the 2022 Place Survey thought that their local area had remained the same or got worse over the two preceding years (85%), including 38% who thought that their local area got worse over this period. The results do not vary greatly across localities with West Solihull closely mirroring the Solihull average.

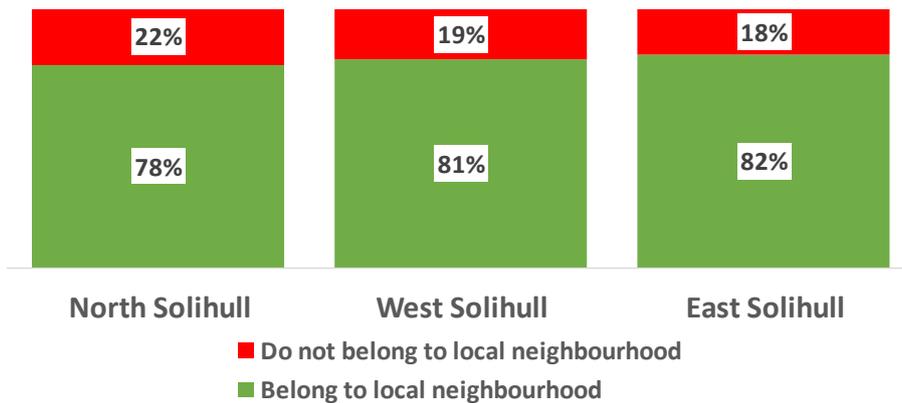
### How has local area changed in last 2 years



Source: SMBC, Solihull Place Survey 2022

82% of respondents to the 2022 Place Survey feel that they belong to their local neighbourhood while 20% do not. Feelings of community belonging vary little across Solihull with West Solihull in-line with the borough average.

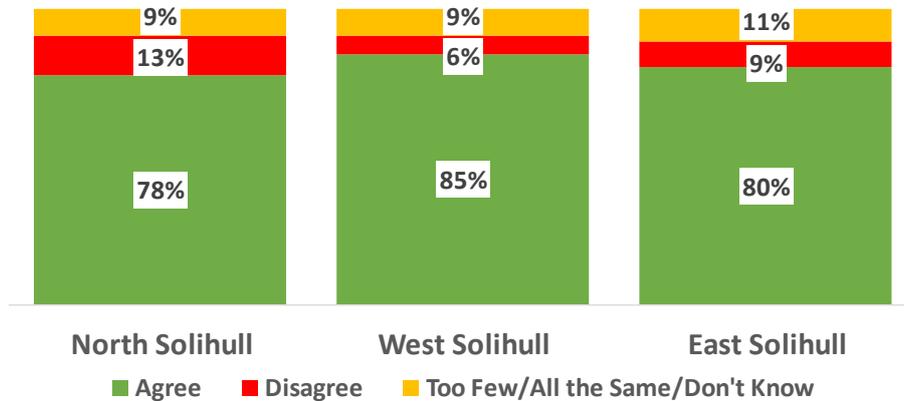
### To what extent does respondent feel they belong to local neighbourhood



Source: SMBC, Solihull Place Survey 2022

Despite significant demographic changes and increasing ethnic and religious diversity Solihull remains a cohesive borough. 82% of respondents agree that people from a different background get on well together in their local area, with just 9% disagreeing. Cohesion is high throughout Solihull with West Solihull marginally more positive than the borough average.

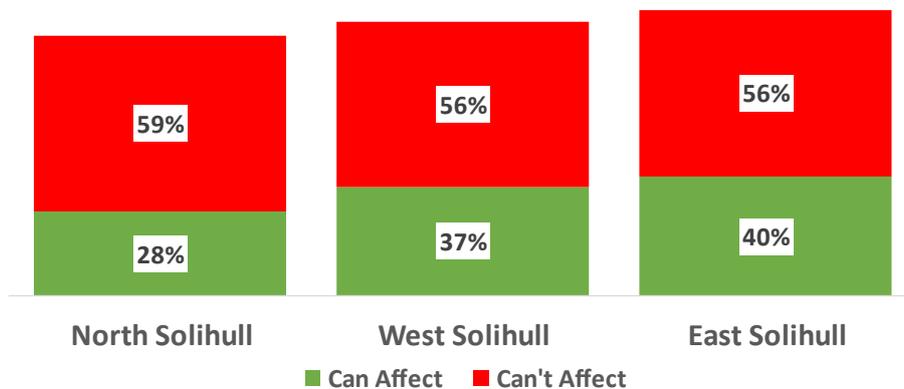
### People from a different background get on well together in local area



### Civic Participation

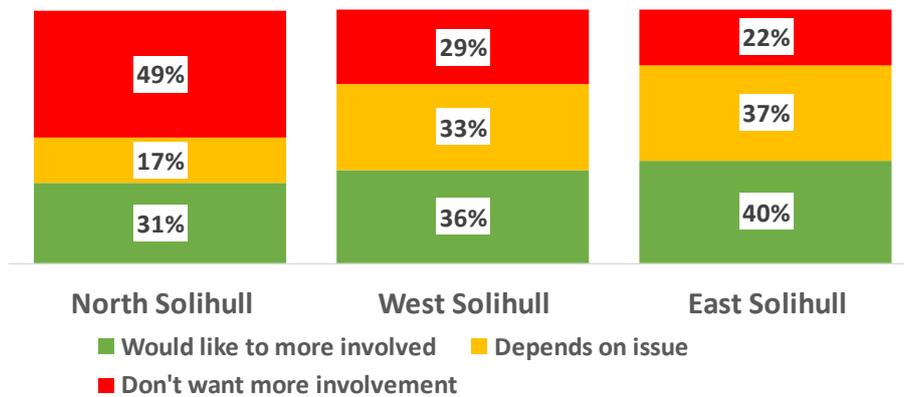
35% of respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey say that they can influence decisions that affect their local area while 57% don't feel they can influence decisions. Fewer people in North Solihull feel they can influence decisions than elsewhere in the borough, with West Solihull about average.

### To what extent do feel able to influence decisions that affect your local area



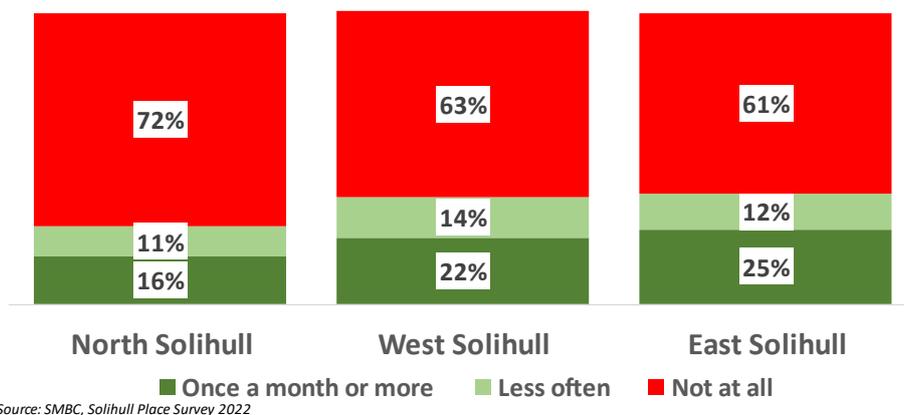
Despite the fact that 57% of respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey say that they can't influence local decisions only 36% say that they would definitely like more involvement with 33% saying that they definitively don't want to be involved. The results for this measure do vary across the borough and in West Solihull 69% say that they are at least open to more involvement (36% definitely yes, 33% depends on the issue), while less than a third (29%) do not want to be involved.

### Would like to be more involved in local decisions



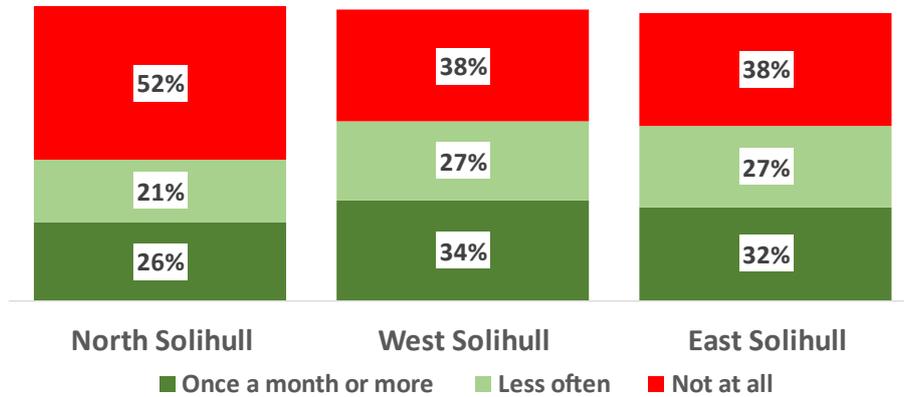
On average 34% of respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey say that they have taken part in formal volunteering (defined as unpaid help to any group, club or organisation such as sports coaching or supporting a faith organisation) over the last year, including 21% who volunteer at least once a month. Participation is higher outside North Solihull with a participation rate of 36% in West Solihull.

### Have taken part in formal volunteering in last year



On average 57% of respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey say that they have provided informal help in their local community or to a neighbour over the last year, including 32% who have done so at least once a month. Participation is higher outside North Solihull with a participation rate of 61% in West Solihull.

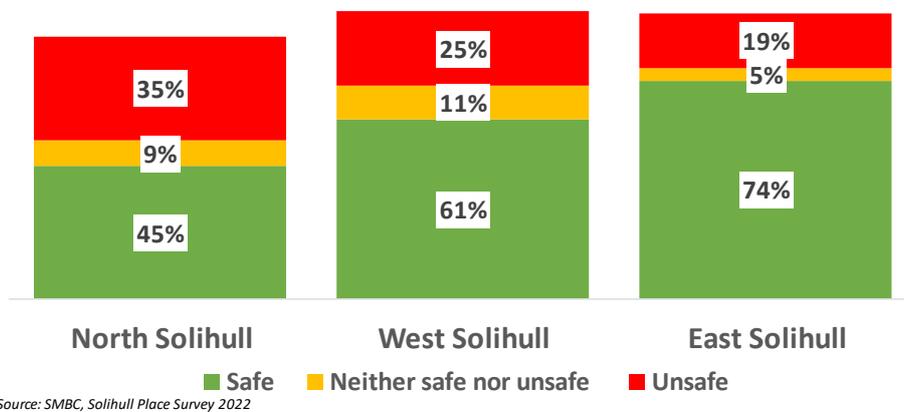
### Have taken part in informal volunteering in last year



### Community Safety

59% of Solihull respondents to the 2022 Place Survey say that they feel safe after dark whereas 27% feel unsafe. There is a significant difference between North Solihull and the rest of the borough on this measure, with 61% of West Solihull residents feeling safe after dark.

### Feeling safe after dark in local area

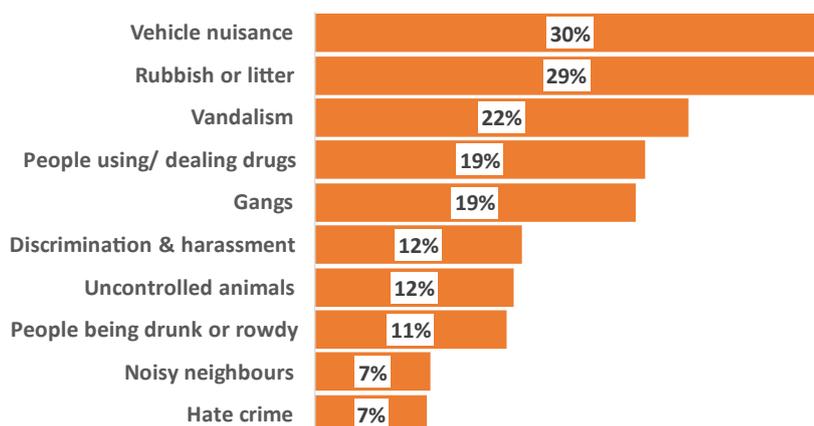


Respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey were asked which of 10 types of antisocial behaviour were a problem in their local area. The most commonly cited problem in West Solihull was vehicle nuisance (30% of respondents) followed by rubbish & litter (29%) and vandalism (22%). Each type of ASB was considered a problem by fewer West Solihull respondents than the Solihull average.

Problem with Anti-Social Behaviour in Local Area		
ASB Type	West Solihull	Solihull
Discrimination, harassment or intimidation	12%	14%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	7%	11%
Vehicle nuisance, like joyriding, abandoned cars etc	30%	32%
Gangs hanging around the streets	19%	22%
Uncontrolled animals or dog mess	12%	15%
People using or dealing drugs	19%	28%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	11%	15%
Vandalism, graffiti & other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	22%	26%
Rubbish or litter lying around	29%	34%
Hate crime	7%	8%

*Source: Solihull Place Survey 2022*

### Problem with ASB in West Solihull



*Source: SMBC, Solihull Place Survey 2022*

### Crime Deprivation

Lyndon's nine LSOAs are, on average, ranked on the 44<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally in terms of crime & disorder deprivation, with the 17 Solihull wards ranging from the crime & disorder deprived Kingshurst & Fordbridge (15<sup>th</sup> percentile) to the advantaged Knowle (85<sup>th</sup> percentile). Lyndon is one of the more crime deprived parts of south Solihull although its national ranking is just below average.

Ward	Average Crime & Disorder Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	15
Chelmsley Wood	16
Smith's Wood	25
Castle Bromwich	35
Shirley West	42
Lyndon	44
Bickenhill	48
Olton	58
Elmdon	62
Silhill	64
Shirley East	65
Meriden	71
Blythe	72
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	78
Shirley South	78
St Alphege	81
Knowle	85
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

Crime & disorder deprivation among the nine Lyndon LSOAs ranges from Hobs Moat North on the 14<sup>th</sup> percentile to the least deprived neighbourhood Ulverley on the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile. A number of LSOA neighbourhoods in Lyndon are relatively crime deprived in a local context. Hobs Moat North, Hobs Moat South, Barn Lane and Coventry Road East do not necessarily classify as deprived on a national scale but are all at the more deprived end of the spectrum for south Solihull.

<b>Crime &amp; Disorder Rank in Lyndon 2019</b>	
LSOA	Crime & Disorder Percentile Rank (1=most deprived, 100=least deprived)
Hobs Moat North	13.9
Hobs Moat South	21.4
Barn Lane	33
Coventry Road East	33.6
Jubilee	47.2
Coventry Road West	49.6
Ulverley East	51.1
Lincoln East	75.7
Ulverley West	84.5
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019</i>	

Reported Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

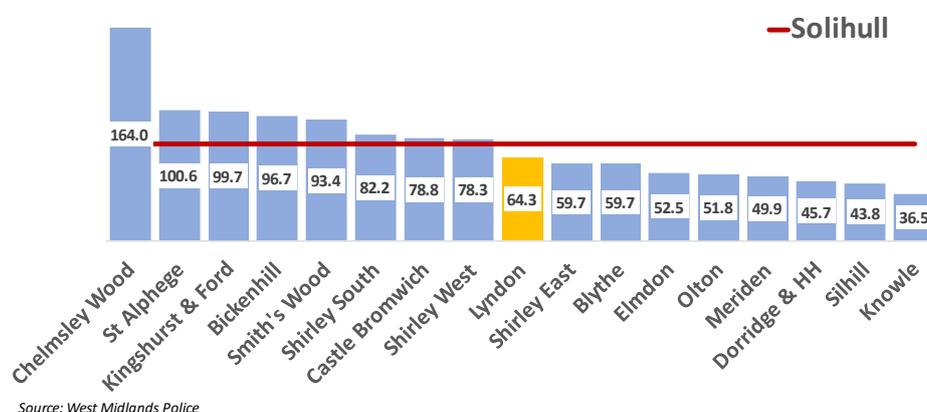
The table below shows the number of recorded crimes in the year to date (January-November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023). There have been 893 crimes in Lyndon, 5.5% of the Solihull total and equating to 64.3 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the Solihull average of 74.7 per 1,000 and the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest of the 17 Solihull wards.

Reported Crimes in 2023			
Ward	Number of Reported Crimes	% Reported Crimes	Crimes per 1,000 Population
Bickenhill	1,242	7.6%	96.7
Blythe	880	5.4%	59.7
Castle Bromwich	889	5.5%	78.8
Chelmsley Wood	2,183	13.4%	164.0
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	524	3.2%	45.7
Elmdon	669	4.1%	52.5
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	1,354	8.3%	99.7
Knowle	412	2.5%	36.5
Lyndon	893	5.5%	64.3
Meriden	636	3.9%	49.9
Olton	665	4.1%	51.8
Shirley East	724	4.5%	59.7
Shirley South	1,030	6.3%	82.2
Shirley West	1,010	6.2%	78.3
Silhill	545	3.4%	43.8
Smith's Wood	1,207	7.4%	93.4
St Alphege	1,393	8.6%	100.6
Solihull^	16,256		74.7

*^ Solihull total includes 861 crimes attributed to Airport/NEC (5% total)*

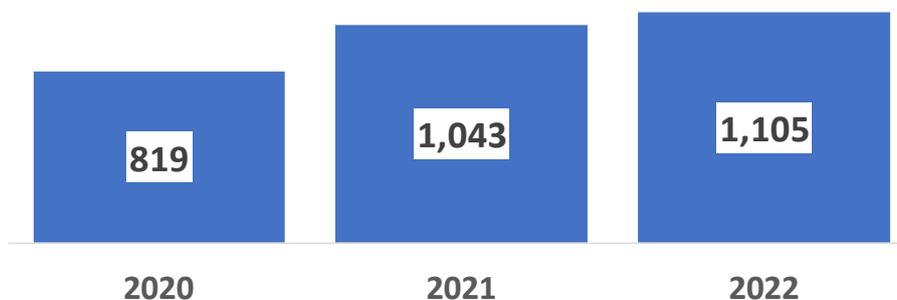
*Source: West Midlands Police*

Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population in Solihull 2023



The number of reported crimes in Lyndon trended upwards from 2020 to 2022, increasing by 35% (+286 crimes over this period). This is lower than the 41% increase recorded across Solihull as a whole.

### Annual Reported Number of Crimes in Lyndon



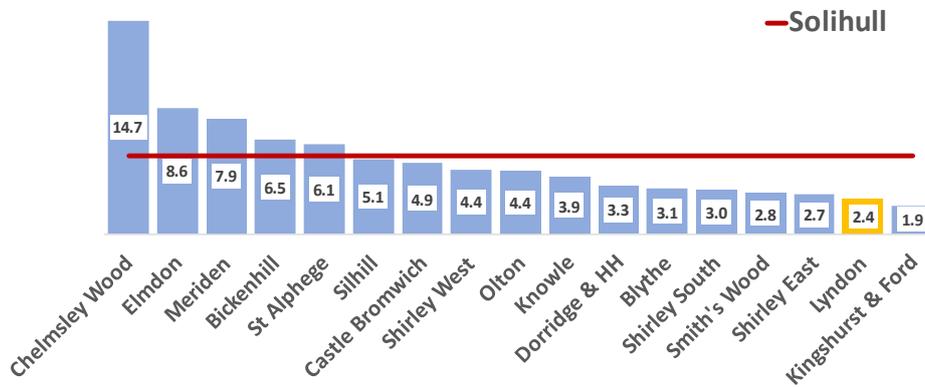
Source: West Midlands Police

The table below shows the number of recorded antisocial behaviour (ASB) incidents in the year to date (January-November 15<sup>th</sup> 2023). There have been 34 ASB incidents in Lyndon, 2.9% of the Solihull total and equating to 2.4 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the Solihull average of 5.4 per 1,000 and ranks Lyndon 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest out of the 17 Solihull wards.

Reported Antisocial Behaviour Incidents in 2023			
Ward	Number of Reported ASB	% ASB	ASB per 1,000 Population
Bickenhill	83	7.1%	6.5
Blythe	46	3.9%	3.1
Castle Bromwich	55	4.7%	4.9
Chelmsley Wood	195	16.6%	14.7
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	38	3.2%	3.3
Elmdon	110	9.4%	8.6
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	26	2.2%	1.9
Knowle	44	3.7%	3.9
Lyndon	34	2.9%	2.4
Meriden	101	8.6%	7.9
Olton	56	4.8%	4.4
Shirley East	33	2.8%	2.7
Shirley South	38	3.2%	3.0
Shirley West	57	4.9%	4.4
Silhill	64	5.5%	5.1
Smith's Wood	36	3.1%	2.8
St Alphege	85	7.2%	6.1
Solihull	1,174		5.4

Source: West Midlands Police

### Reported ASB per 1,000 Population in Solihull 2023



Source: West Midlands Police

### Local Assets and Services

My Solihull maps provide access to information about the local community including places to go and things to do. Users can search on groups appropriate for a specific budget or age group or to look for specialists in disability or mental health support. Information on defined areas of interest such as sports and physical activity clubs and facilities can also be found. My Solihull Maps can be accessed via the link below.

[My Solihull Map](#)