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Solihull Outcomes Framework 2025/26

The Solihull Local Outcomes Framework has been developed to provide an overview of progress in improving the health and wellbeing of the population. The framework, which has been overseen by our Place Committee/ HWBB, takes into account the following:

- Solihull’s Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Health Inequalities Strategy
- The priorities within the Birmingham and Solihull Integrated Care System’s Inception Framework related to improving population health and healthcare, tackling unequal outcomes and across, enhancing productivity and value
- The Birmingham and Solihull Health Inequalities Strategy
- The Council Plan
- Council’s Inclusive Growth Framework.

Ten high level areas have been identified which sit under three domains:

Outcomes for People	Wider determinants	Our Services
1. Level up life expectancy	5. More people adopt a healthy lifestyle	8. People have access to the right care and support when and where they need it
2. More people have good mental health	6. More people are in well-paid work	9. Our health and care services deliver good quality care and support to the population
3. More people live independently for longer	7. More people live in an environment which supports their health and wellbeing	10. Our services work together to have a positive impact on outcomes and reduce health inequalities.
4. More children are happy, healthy and safe		

Solihull Outcomes Framework 2025/26

For each domain, indicators have been identified for inclusion which meet the following criteria:

- Wherever possible they are already collated and reported, for example to regional or national government departments and so allow benchmarking with other areas
- They can show difference over time
- They are relevant to measuring progress against the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and accompanying strategies like health inequalities and prevention.

For some of the indicators we may hold more up to date data locally which has not been included this is so we can compare our performance with other similar local authorities.

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Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Statistically Significantly Better than England |  Statistically Significantly Higher than England |
|  Statistically Significantly Worse than England |  Statistically Significantly Lower than England |
|  Similar to England |  Similar to England |

Rankings are Solihull’s rank within its statistically similar neighbours (most similar local authorities), Local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation and the West Midlands, a definition of these comparators are included in the glossary.

Performance

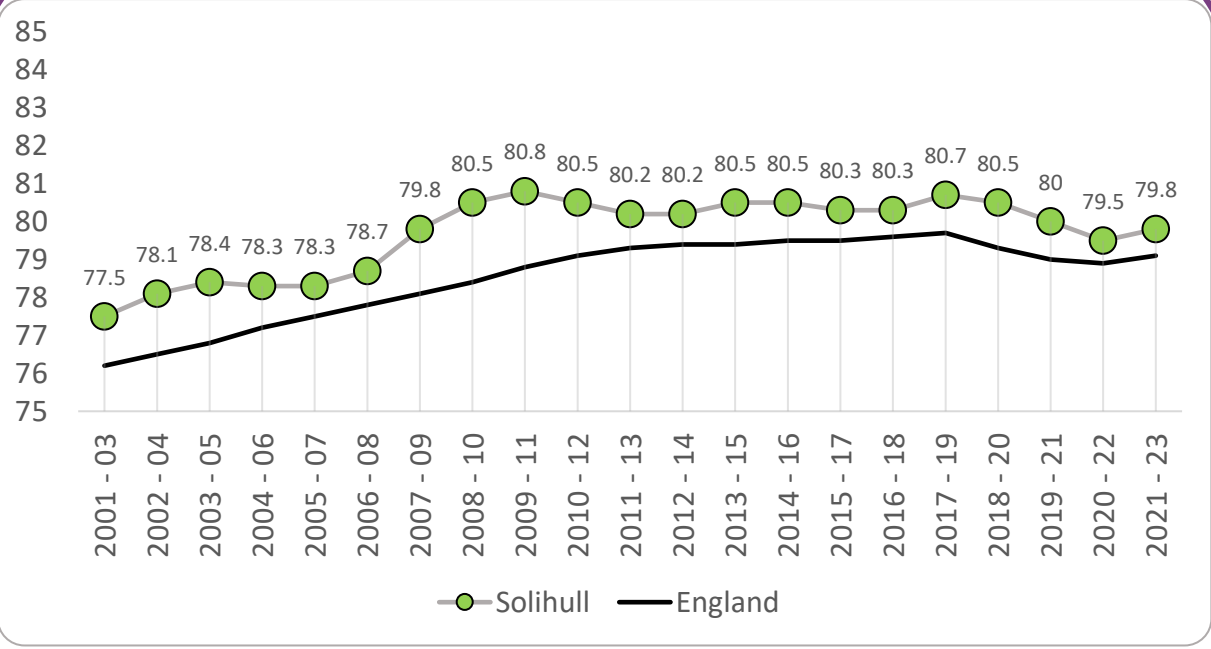
Solihull often performs well compared with national and regional counterparts. The Outcomes Framework also presents data on our rankings with our statistically similar neighbours and the local authorities with a similar socioeconomic deprivation level. The intention is to highlight areas where we may be performing well compared to England and the West Midlands but not be performing as expected against our most similar local authorities, therefore providing additional insight and scrutiny of our outcome measures.

1.1 Level up Life Expectancy: Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for the area and time-period throughout his or her life. Life Expectancy at birth gives context to healthy life expectancy figures by providing information on the estimated length of life.

Life expectancy has increased for both men and women in Solihull since 2020-22, although this increase was larger for women (+0.5 years compared to +0.3 years for men). Women continue to live longer (approximately 4 years extra).

Males 79.8 years (2021-2023)



Ranking: 9th
out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

Ranking: 11th
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

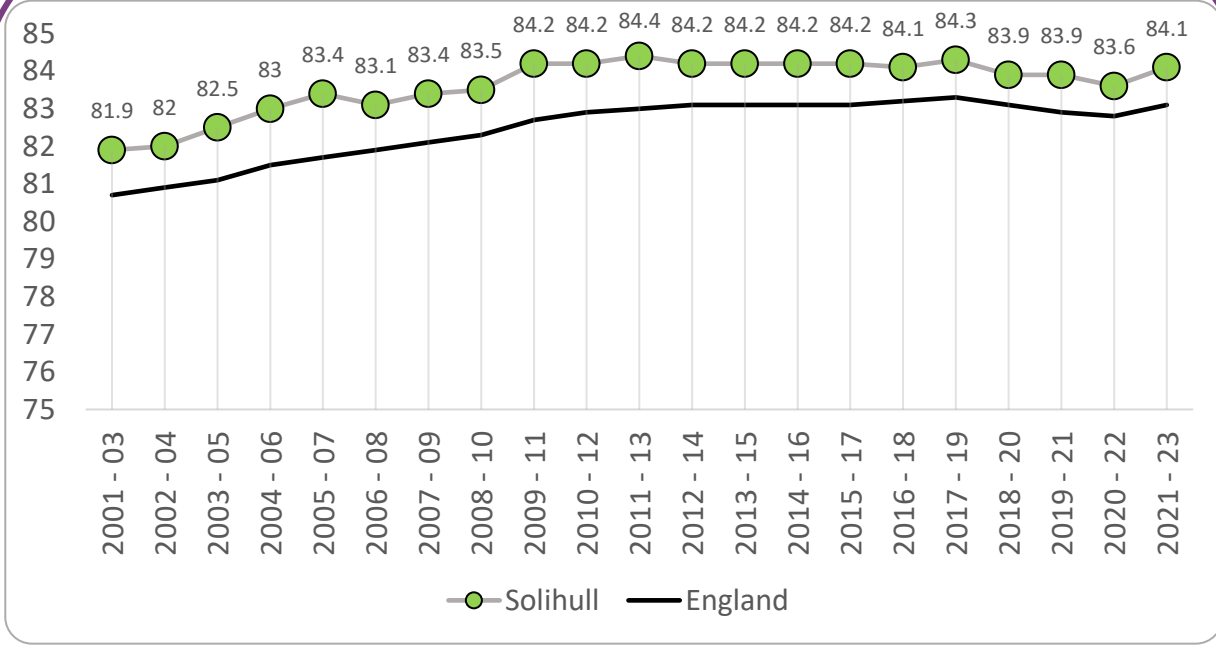
Ranking: 3rd
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bury

Best: Barnet
Worst: Trafford

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Sandwell

Females 84.1 years (2021-2023)



Ranking: 8th
out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

Ranking: 6th
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Ranking: 1st
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bury

Best: Barnet
Worst: Staffordshire

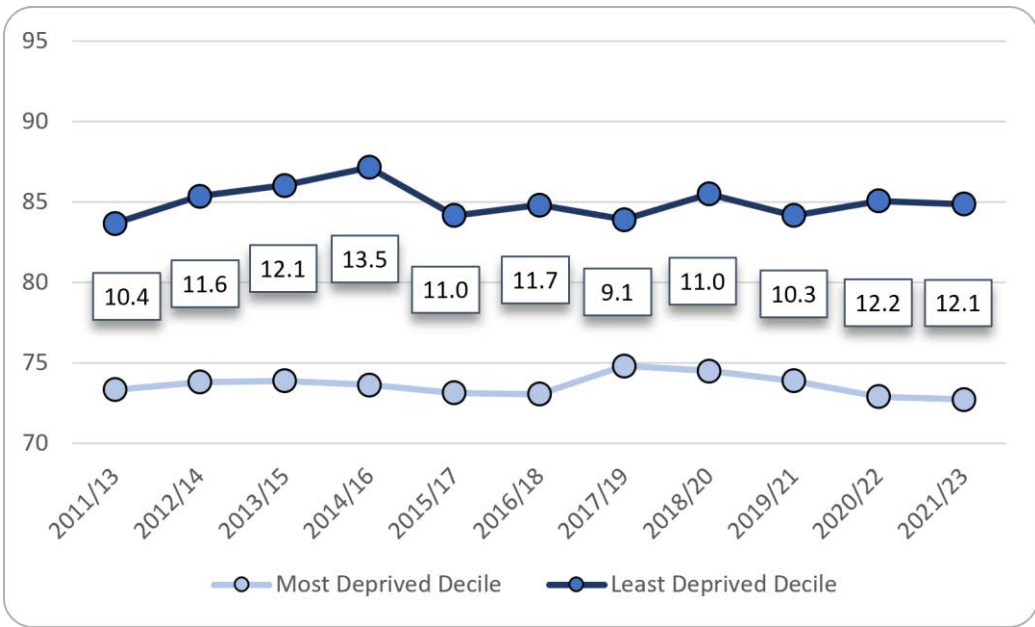
Best: Solihull
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

1.2 Level up Life Expectancy: Inequality in life expectancy

Inequality in life expectancy is a key high-level inequalities outcome. It shows inequalities within local areas. This indicator measures inequality in life expectancy at birth for each deprivation decile and calculates the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles within an area.

Solihull continues to perform poorly compared to its regional and deprivation neighbours across both genders. The inequality gap remains constant high among men at 12.1 years. Among women, the inequality gap has decreased by 0.9 years to 10.9 years.

Males 12.1 Years (2021-23)



Ranking: 13th out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

15th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

14th out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Central Bedfordshire

Worst: Warrington

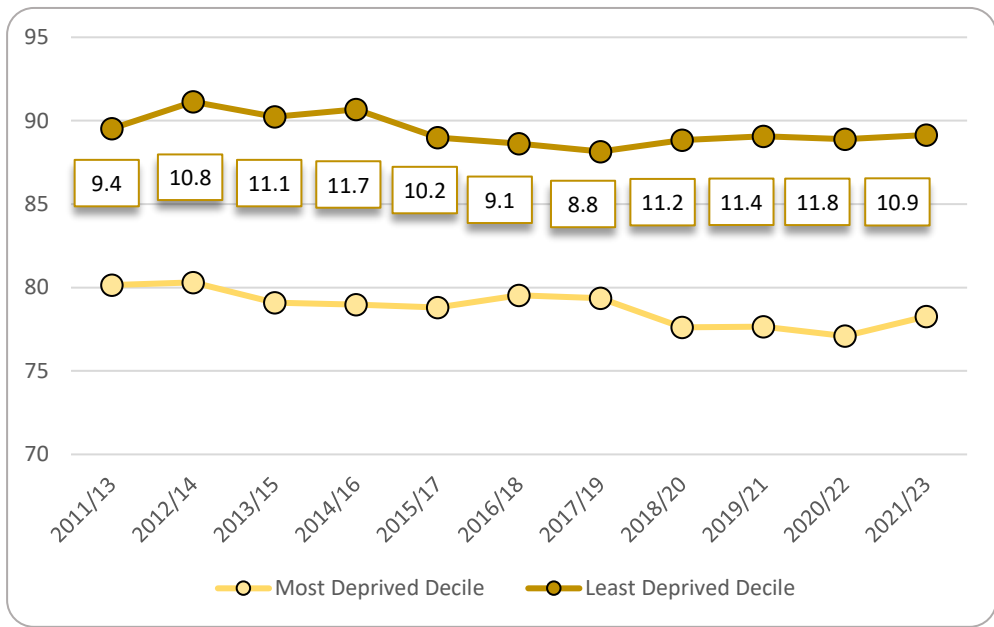
Dorset

Solihull

Shropshire

Solihull

Females 10.9 Years (2021-23)



Ranking: 15th out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

15th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

14th out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Worst: Bury

Shropshire

Solihull

Shropshire

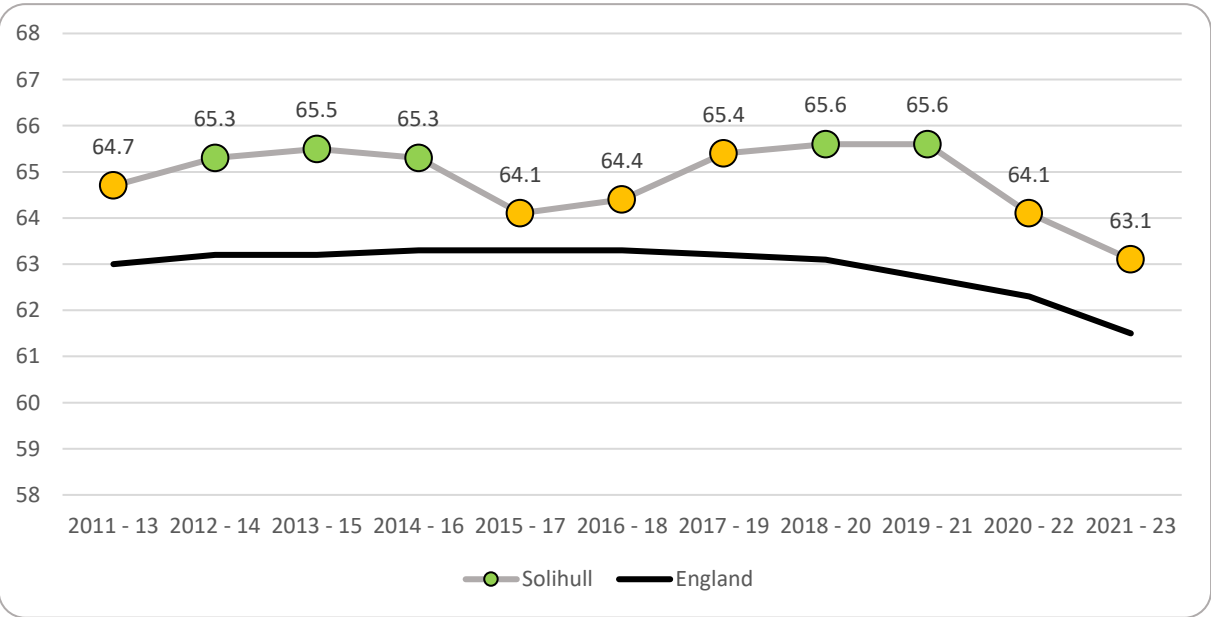
Solihull

1.3 Level up Life Expectancy: Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy Life Expectancy shows the years a person can expect to live in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health). It is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health.

From 2019-21, healthy life expectancy has declined within both Solihull and nationally. This decline has been particularly pronounced among women in Solihull – a decrease of 1.7 years from 2020-22 to 2021-23. The healthy life expectancies among men and women in Solihull are now similar, separated by just 0.2 years.

Males 63.1 years (2021-2023)



Ranking: **11th**
out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

Ranking: **11th**
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

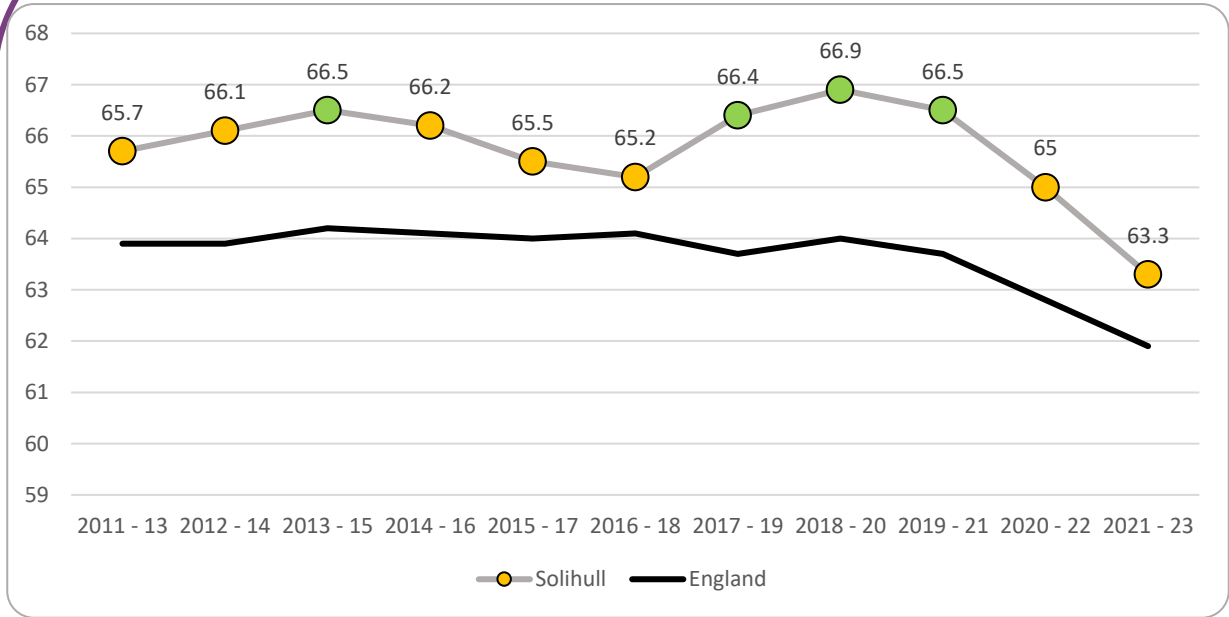
Ranking: **5th**
out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bury

Best: Wandsworth
Worst: Havering

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Sandwell

Females 63.3 years (2021-2023)



Ranking: **10th**
out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

Ranking: **10th**
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Ranking: **4th**
out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bury

Best: Wandsworth
Worst: Havering

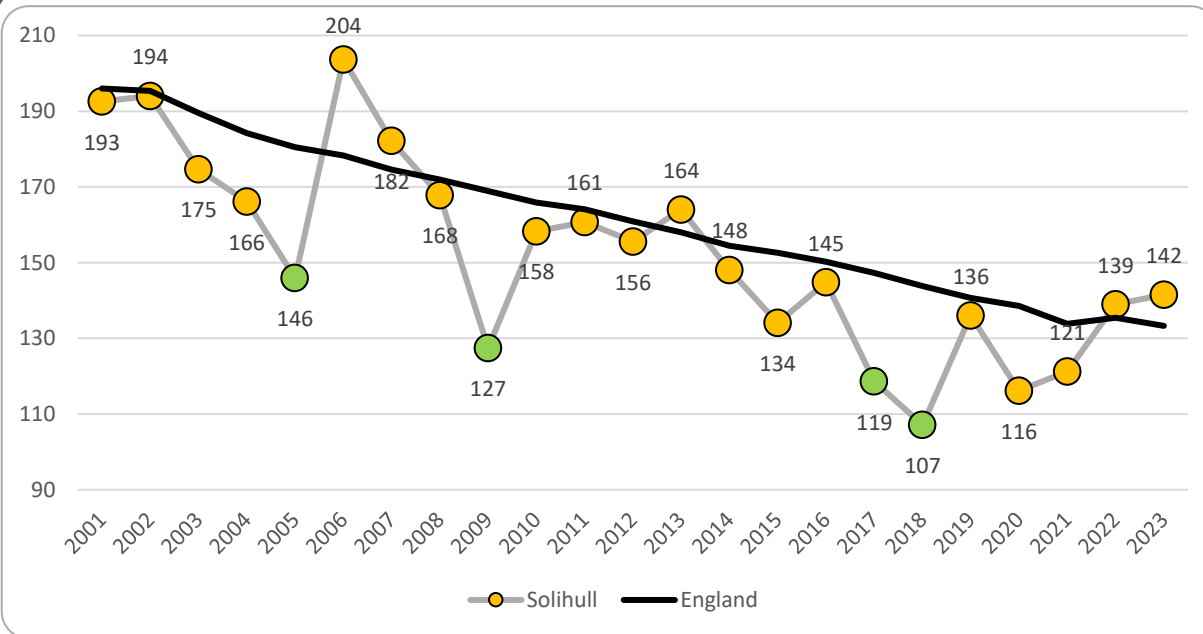
Best: Shropshire
Worst: Sandwell

1.4 Level up Life Expectancy: Under 75 mortality rate from cancer

Cancer is the primary cause of death for individuals under the age of 75 in England. To ensure a continued reduction in premature mortality from cancer, there is a need for a concerted effort to enhance both preventive measures and treatment strategies.

In both Solihull and England, the mortality rate from cancer among individuals under 75 is higher for males when compared to females. Among men, Solihull ranks 14th among its statistically similar neighbours and 14th among Local Authorities with comparable levels of deprivation ,the rate has increased year on year since 2020. The mortality rate among women in Solihull compares well to regional and similar socioeconomic Local Authorities and compares averagely compared to its statistically similar neighbours.

142 deaths from cancer per 100,000 men (2023)



Ranking: 14th out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Worst: Bury

14th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Barnet

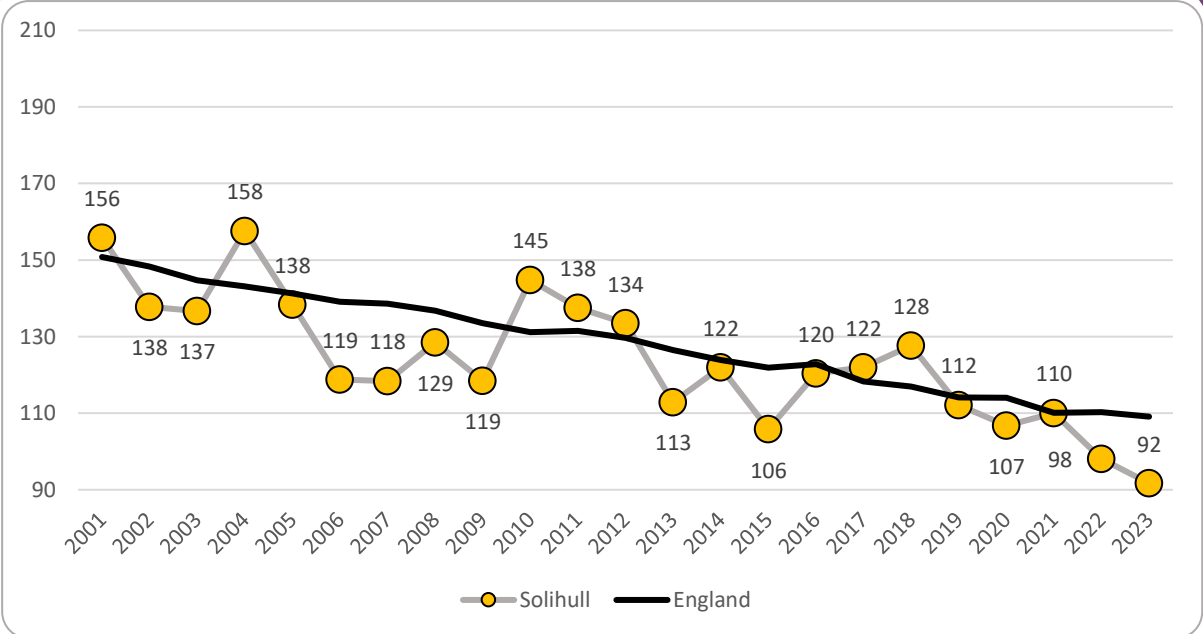
Worst: West Northamptonshire

9th out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Herefordshire

Worst: Walsall

92 deaths from cancer per 100,000 women (2023)



Ranking: 6th out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Bromley

Worst: Bury

1st Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Solihull

Worst: Staffordshire

1st out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Solihull

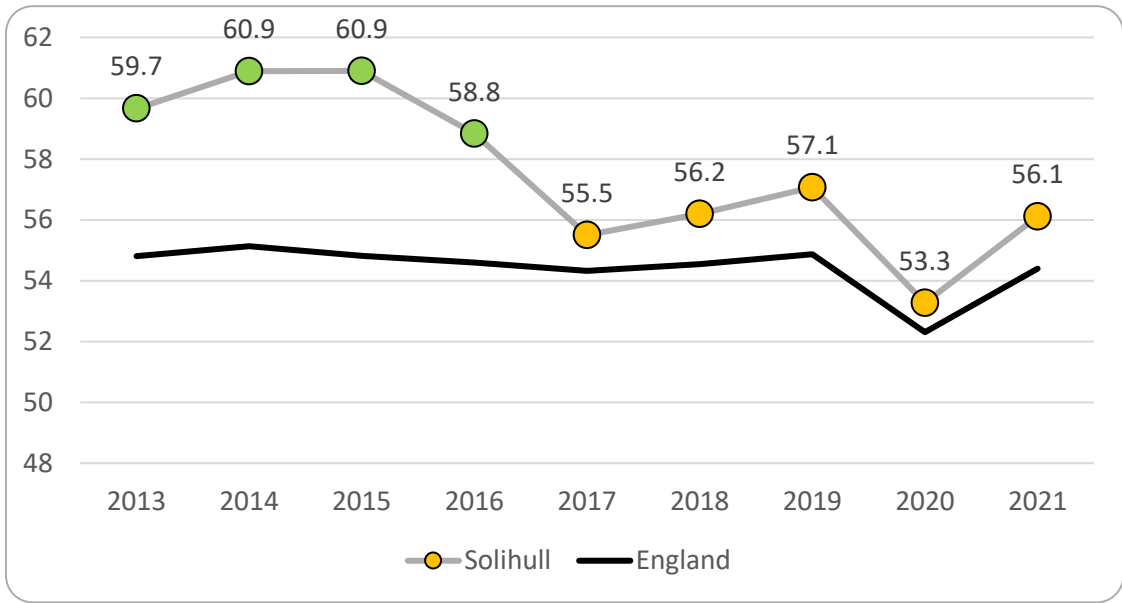
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

1.5 Level up Life Expectancy: Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 or 2

The stage at which cancer is diagnosed serves as an indicator of its severity and spread. Advanced stages indicate that the cancer is larger or has metastasized to other parts of the body, leading to poorer health outcomes.

Since 2013, Solihull has achieved a higher rate of diagnosis for stage 1 or 2 cancers compared to England. Solihull's rate of diagnosis for stage 1 or 2 cancers has declined from a peak of 60.9% in 2015 to 56.1% in 2021. 2021 interrupts the long-term trend of a continued decrease in early diagnosis rates since 2015. Despite falling rates, Solihull compares well to regional and statistically similar Local Authorities.

56.1% Cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 (2021)



Ranking: 6th

out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Worst: Calderdale

Ranking: 6th

Out of 11 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Milton Keynes

Staffordshire

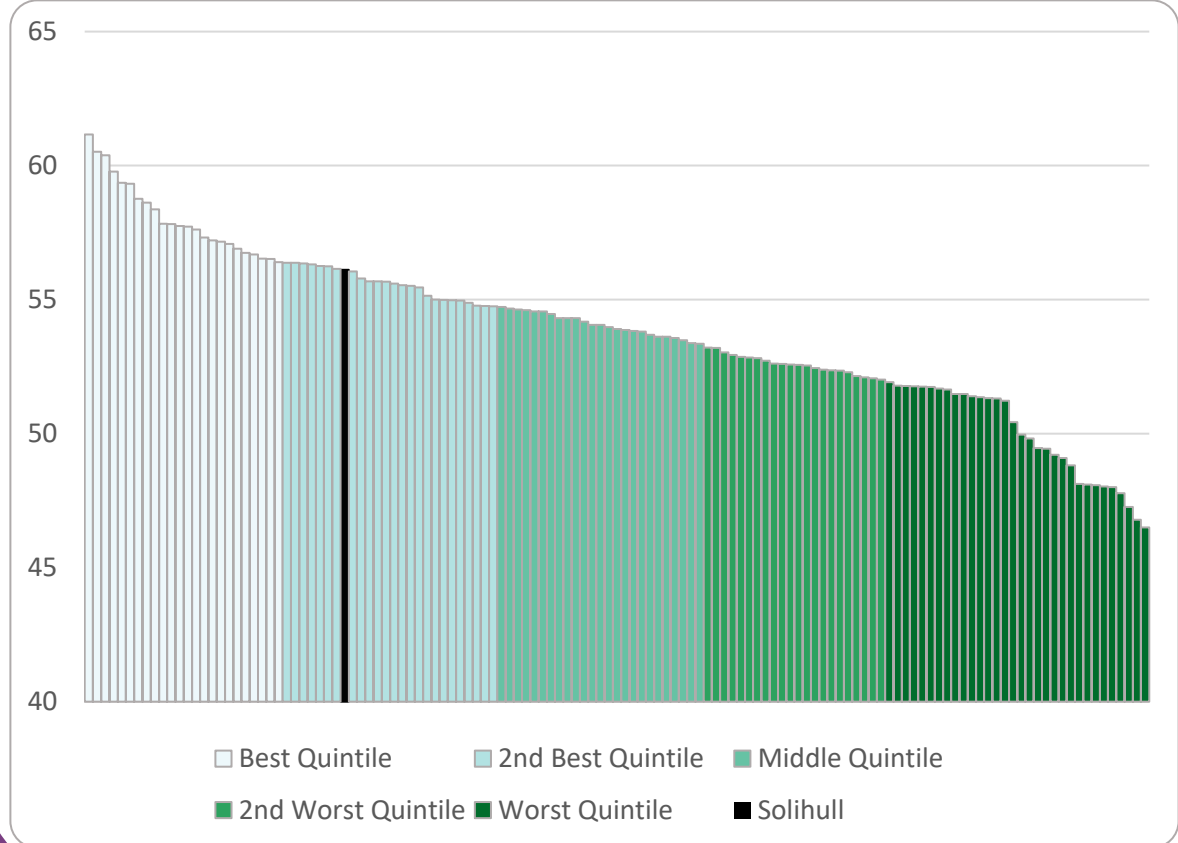
Ranking: 4th

out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Dudley

Wolverhampton

Solihull Ranked 32nd out of 129 Local Authorities (2021)

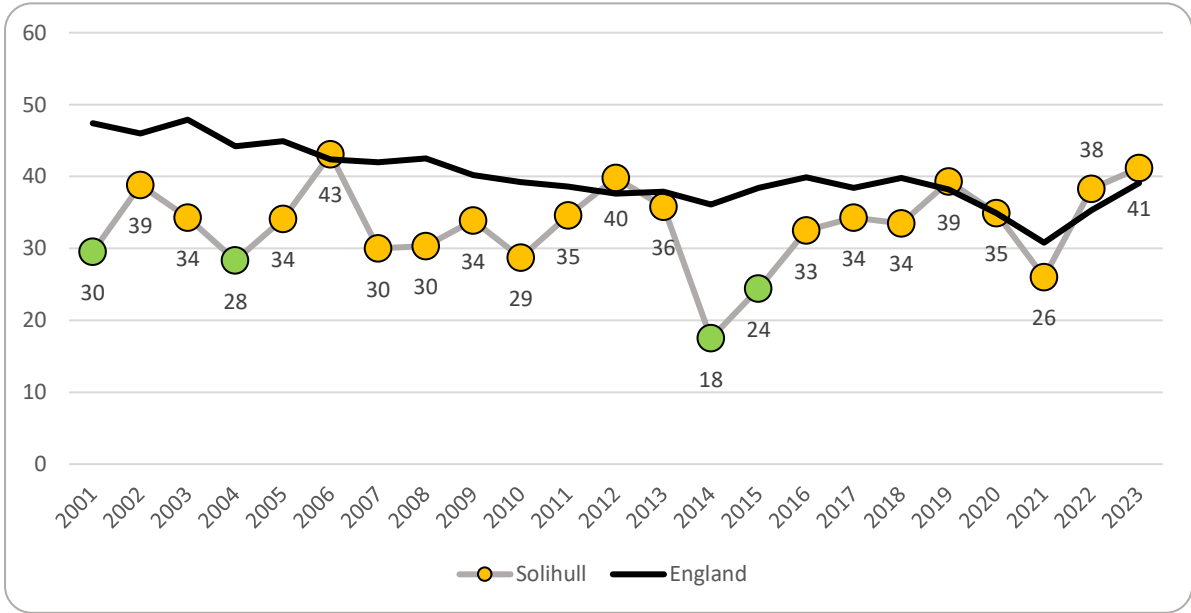


1.6 Level up Life Expectancy: Under 75 mortality rate from Respiratory Diseases

Respiratory disease ranks among the primary causes of mortality in individuals under the age of 75 in England, with smoking identified as the primary factor leading to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a significant respiratory condition. This metric aims to direct public health efforts towards preventing smoking and addressing other environmental factors which may contribute to the development of respiratory diseases.

Mortality from respiratory diseases are more common among men than women. The death rate amongst Solihull men ranks 14 out of the 16 nearest statistical neighbours, 13 out of 15 local authorities with a similar level of deprivation and 7th out of the 14 West Midland local authorities. The mortality rate in Solihull women dropped in 2023 and is now statistically better than England and performs well against comparable local authorities.

41.2 deaths from Respiratory Diseases per 100,000 men (2023)



Ranking: 14th
out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: South Gloucestershire
Worst: Trafford

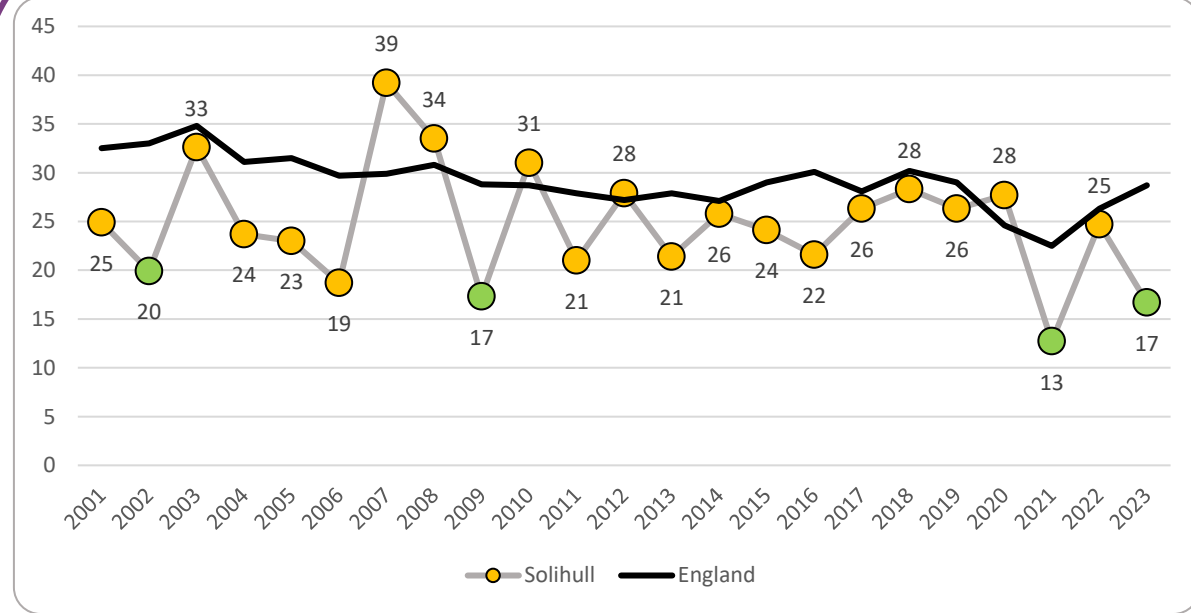
Ranking: 13th
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Trafford

Ranking: 7th
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Coventry

16.7 deaths from Respiratory Diseases per 100,000 women (2023)



Ranking: 2nd
out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Bromley
Worst: Warrington

Ranking: 3rd
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Barnet
Worst: West Northamptonshire

Ranking: 1st
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

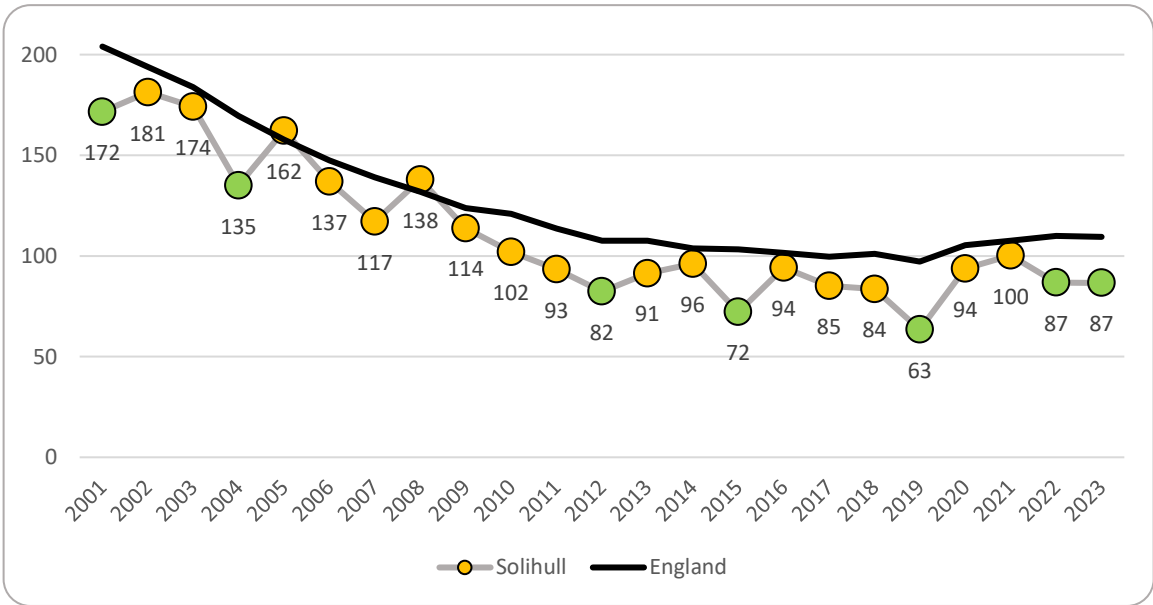
Best: Solihull
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

1.7 Level up Life Expectancy: Under 75 mortality rate from Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease stands as a significant contributor to mortality in individuals under the age of 75. Sustained efforts in both prevention and treatment are essential to further reduce the incidence of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases.

The under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases among males in Solihull is double that of females, it has been steady for the past two years at 87 deaths per 100,000 men aged under 75 and is significantly better than the England rate. The premature mortality rate has increased among women in Solihull from 36 (2022) to 44 (2023) deaths per 100,000 women aged under 75. Among women, Solihull has fallen from 3rd among its deprivation neighbours to 11th.

87 deaths from Cardiovascular Disease per 100,000 men (2023)



Ranking: 6th

out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Worst: Bury

Ranking: 5th

Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: North Somerset

Worst: Trafford

Ranking: 1st

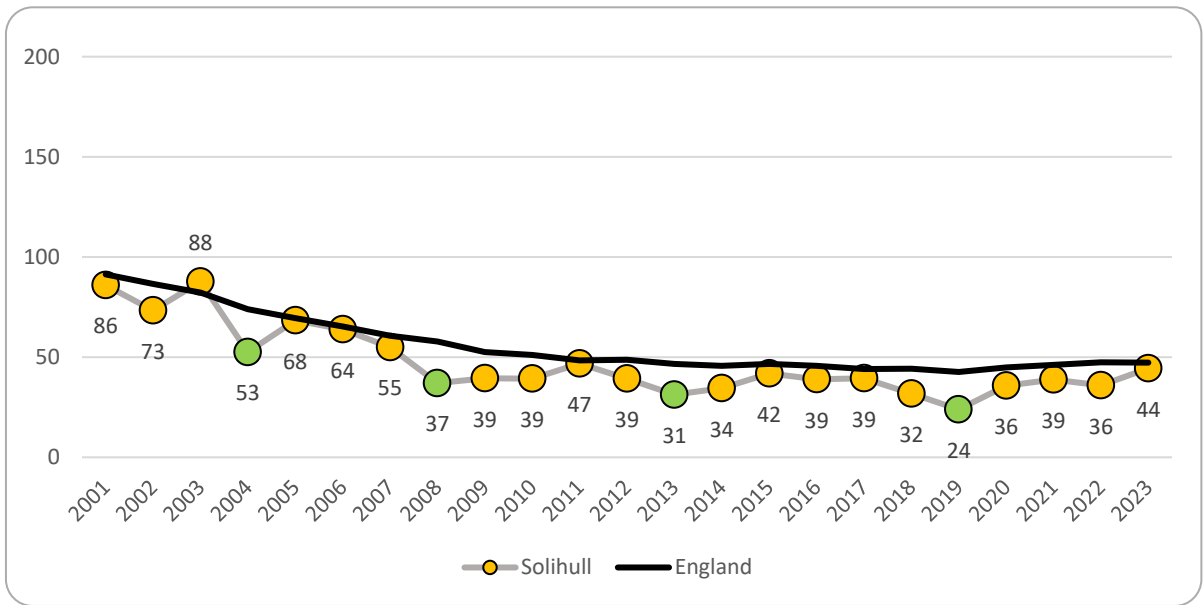
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Solihull

Worst: Sandwell

[Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

44 deaths from Cardiovascular Disease per 100,000 women (2023)



Ranking: 11

out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Worst: Warrington

Ranking: 11th

Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Barnet

Worst: Trafford

Ranking: 1st

out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Solihull

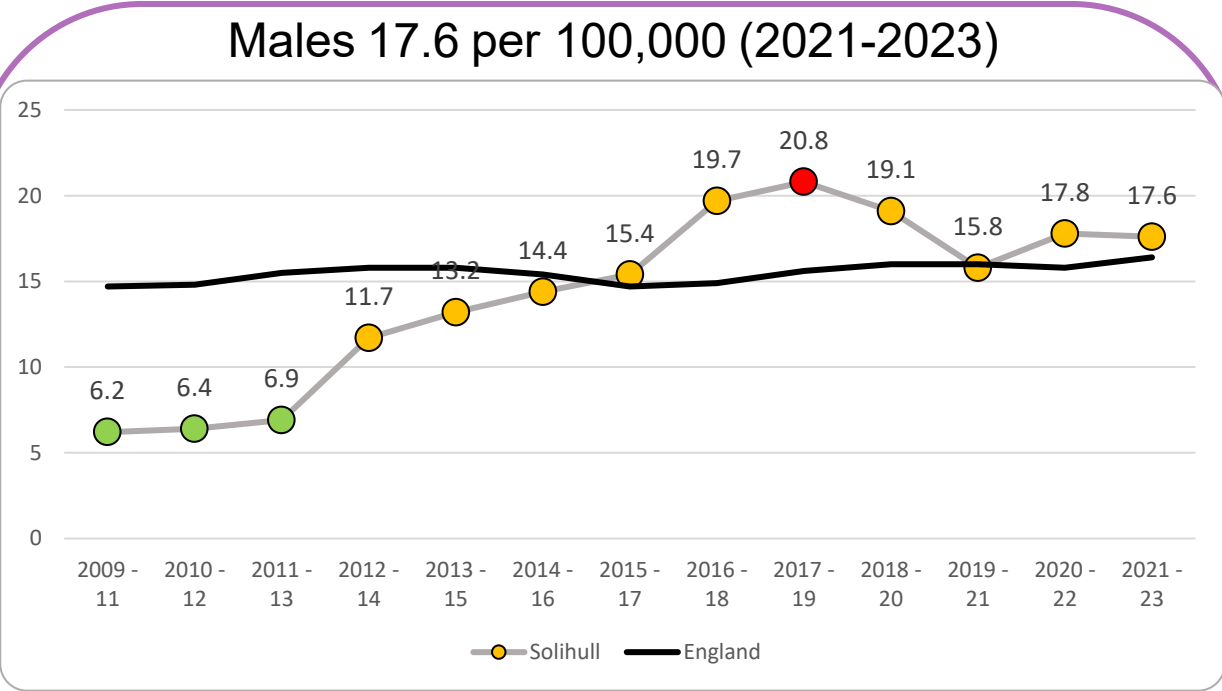
Worst: Stock-on-Trent

[Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

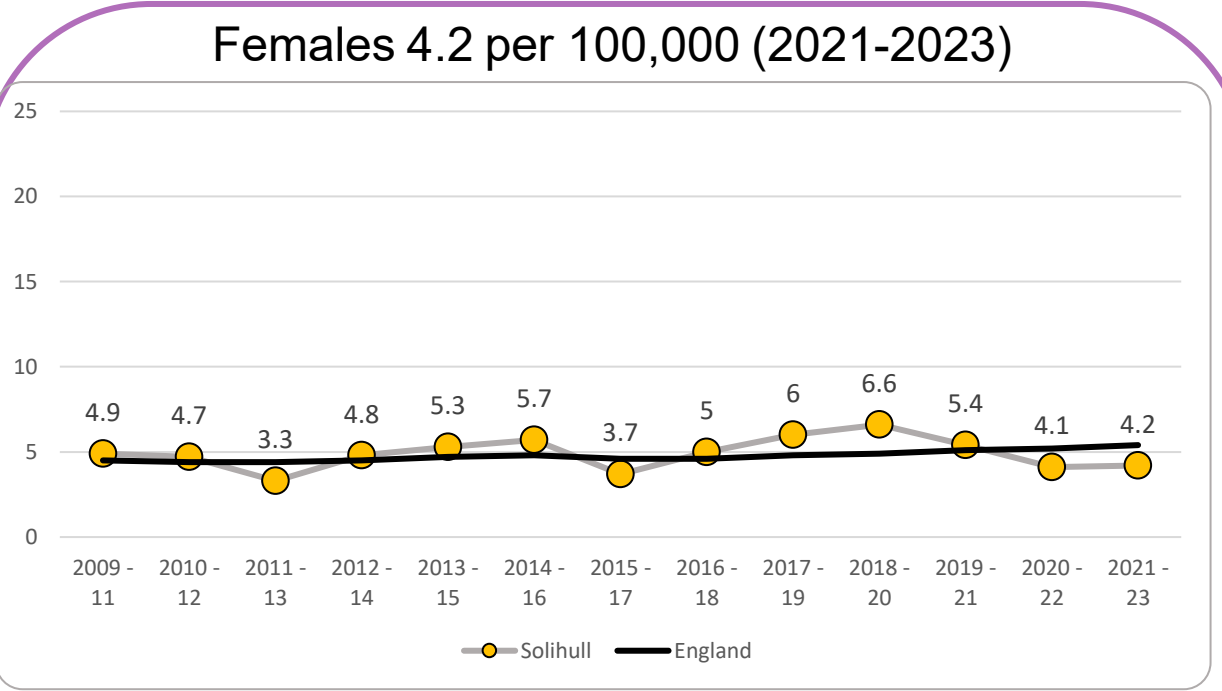
2.1 More people have good mental health: Suicide rate

Nationally, suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and is seen as an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health. Suicide is a major issue for society and a leading cause of years of life lost. Suicide is often the end point of a complex history of risk factors and distressing events, but there are many ways in which services, and communities can help to prevent suicides. This indicator shows the age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population.

In Solihull, the suicide rate for both men and women is similar to England, rates in men are more than 4 times higher than females and have more than doubled over the past 10 years. Solihull compares poorly among men compared to other LAs yet fairs well among women.



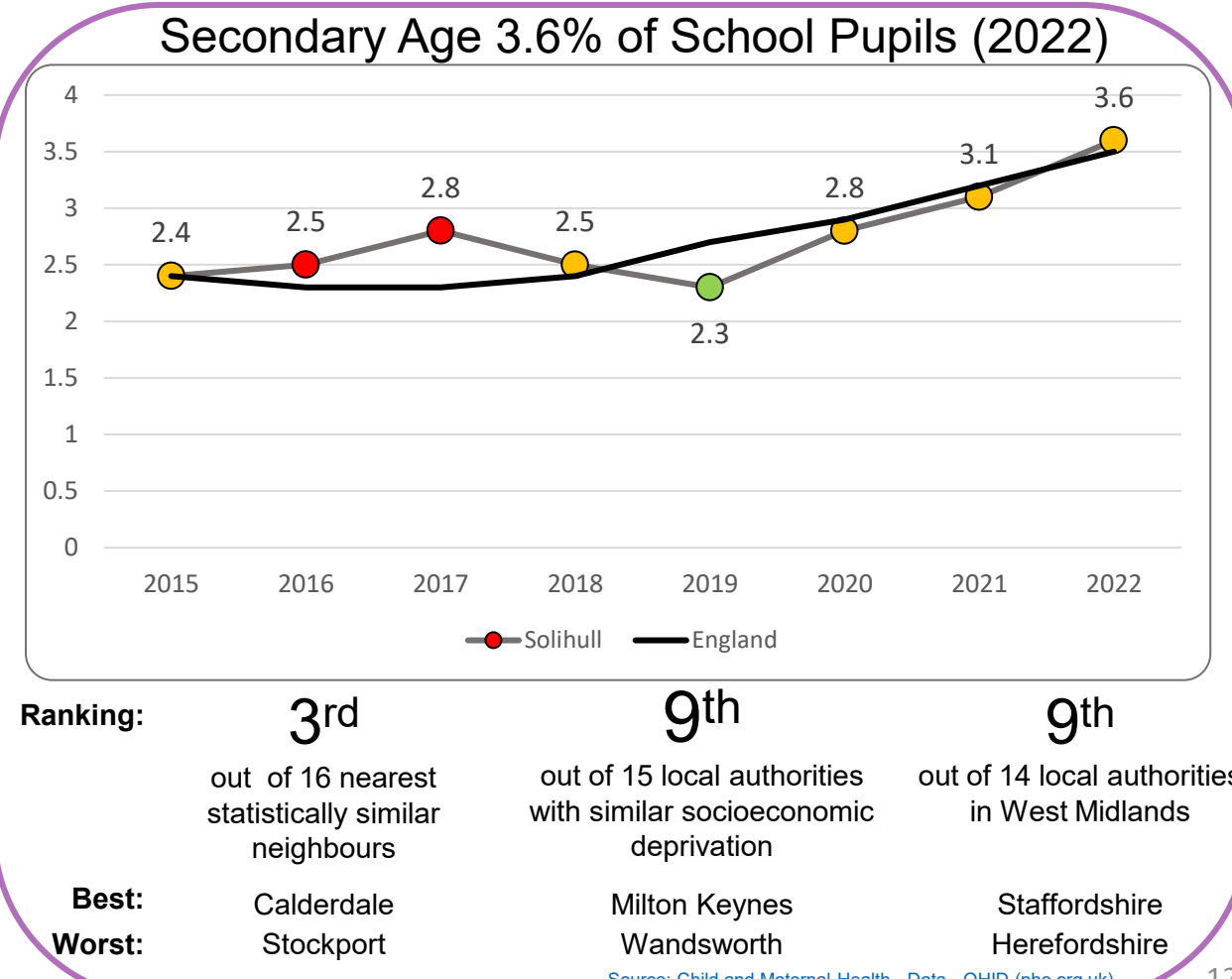
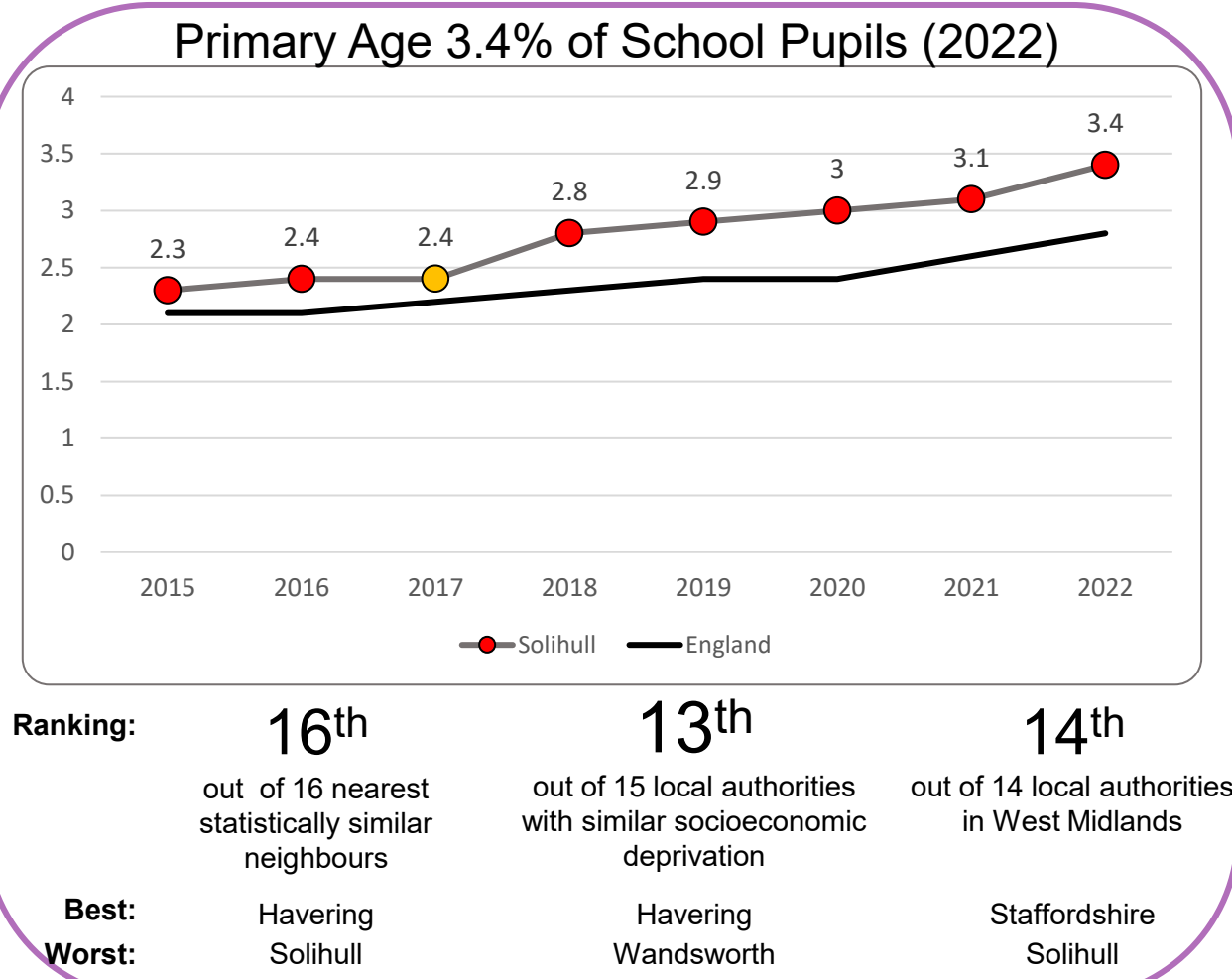
Ranking	13 th	12 th	9 th
	out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Bexley	Coventry
Worst:	Calderdale	Dorset	Worcestershire



Ranking	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
	out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Barnet	Walsall
Worst:	Bracknell Forest	North Somerset	Stoke-on-Trent

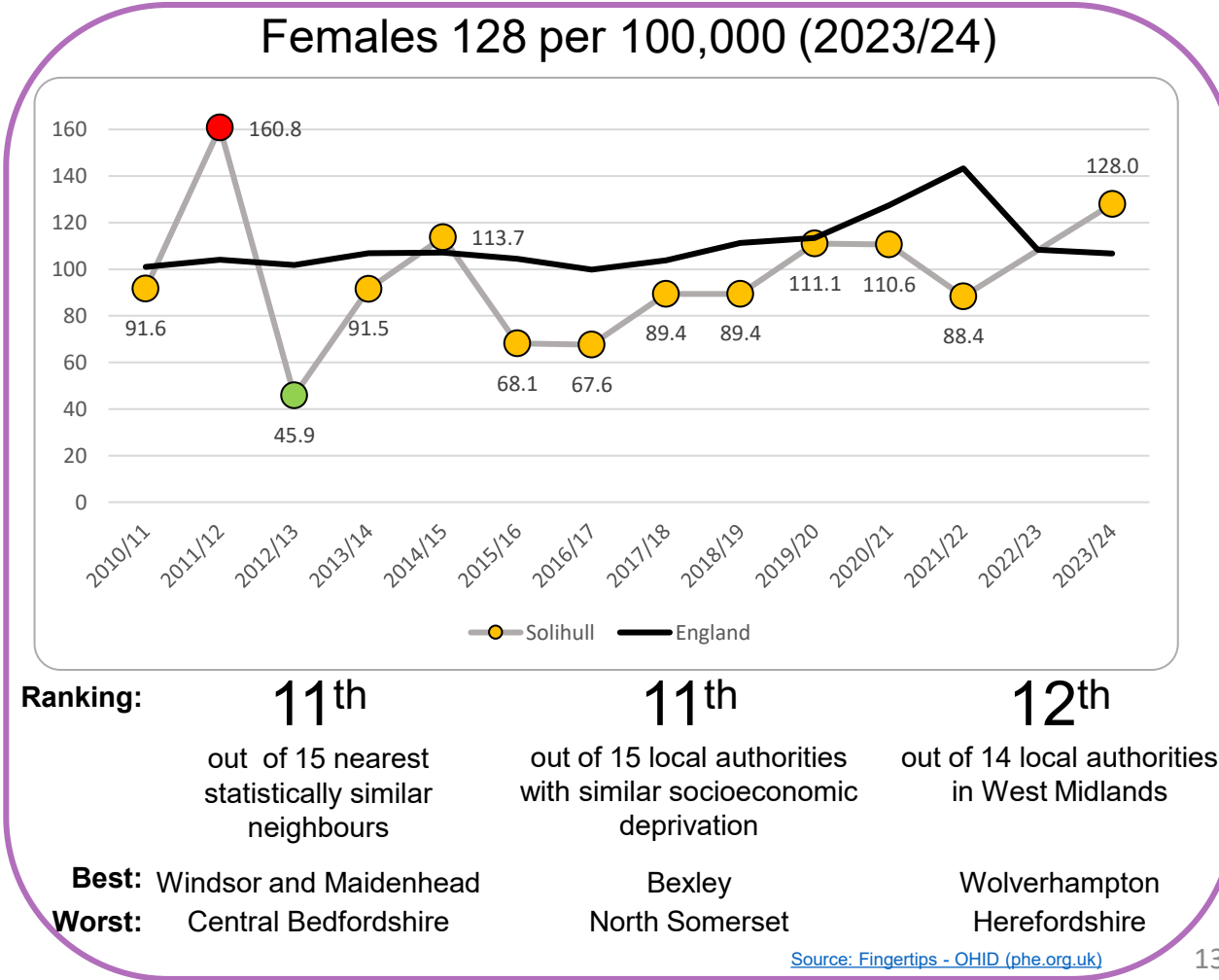
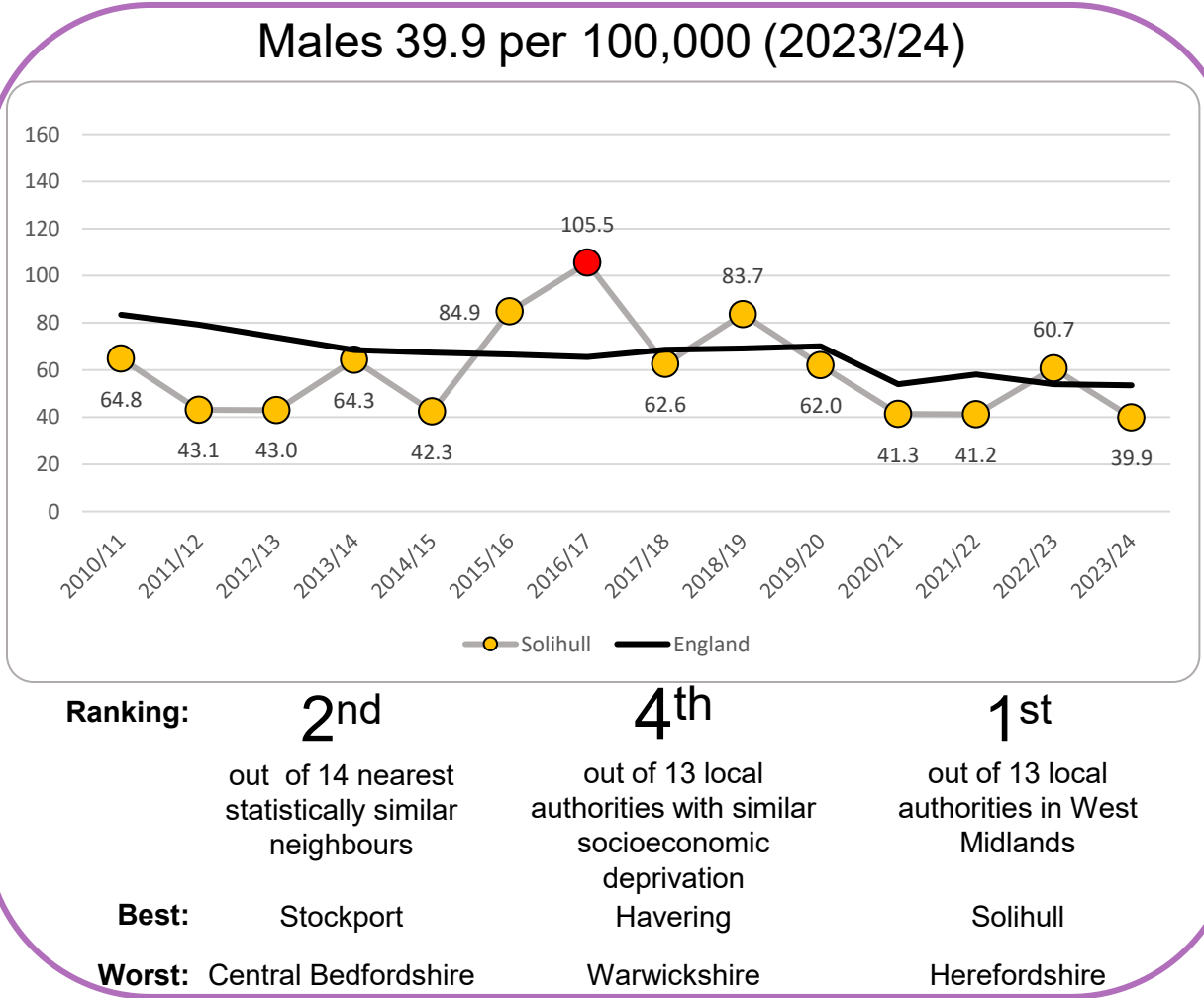
2.2 More people have good mental health: SEN pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

Children with learning or physical disabilities have a higher risk of developing a mental health problem compared to the national population. This indicator shows the proportion of school pupils with Special Education Needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional or mental health as the primary type of need, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils. The proportion of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs is similar for both primary and secondary age children in Solihull. For secondary age children (648 individuals) the proportion is similar to England and Solihull compares well compared to our statistical neighbours. The rate in primary age children (727 individuals) is statistically significantly higher than England and Solihull is ranked low when compared to its statistically similar and regional neighbours. The rate has increased in recent years within both age groups.



2.3 More people have good mental health: Hospital admissions for Mental Health Conditions (under 18s)

One in ten children aged 5-16 years has a clinically diagnosable mental health problem and, of adults with long-term mental health problems, half will have experienced their first symptoms before the age of 14. Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders with 10% of all 15–16-year-olds having self-harmed at some point during their lifetimes. In Solihull, hospital admission rates for mental health conditions have decreased for boys and increased for girls. Solihull’s ranking among its statistically similar neighbours has improved for boys, rising from 8th to 2nd, while for girls, it has declined from 2nd to 11th. Please note: No data available for Solihull females in 2022/23 due to small number suppression.

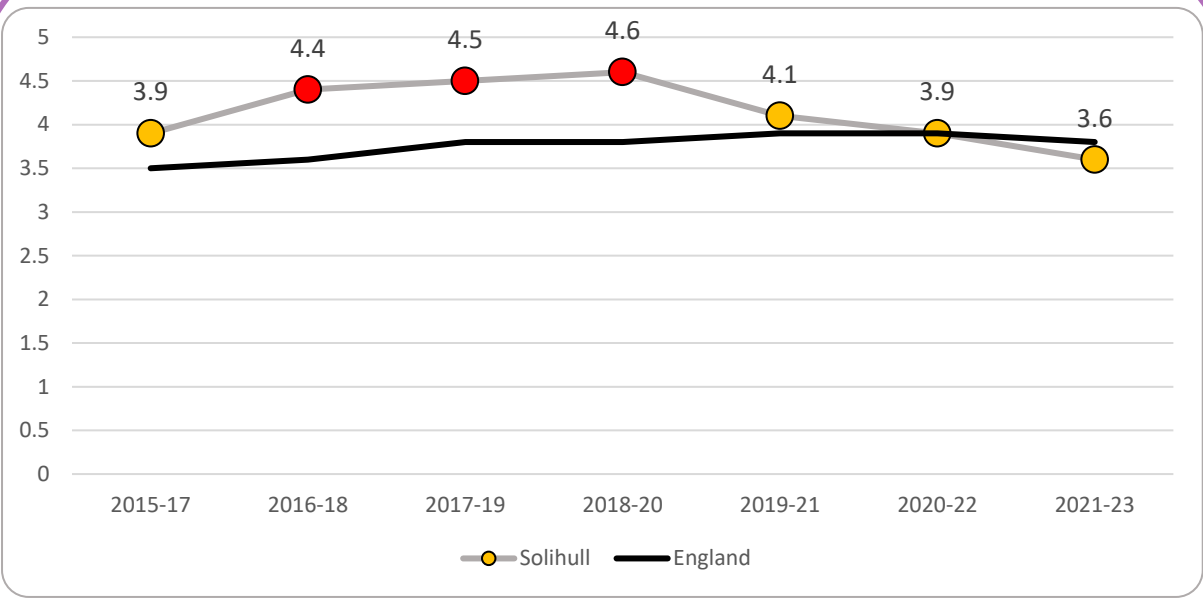


2.4 More people have good mental health: Excess under 75 mortality rates in adults with serious mental illness (excess risk %)

Individuals with enduring mental health challenges, particularly those with psychosis or bipolar disorder, are twice as likely to smoke. Moreover, they face heightened risks of obesity, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cardiovascular disease compared to the general patient population.

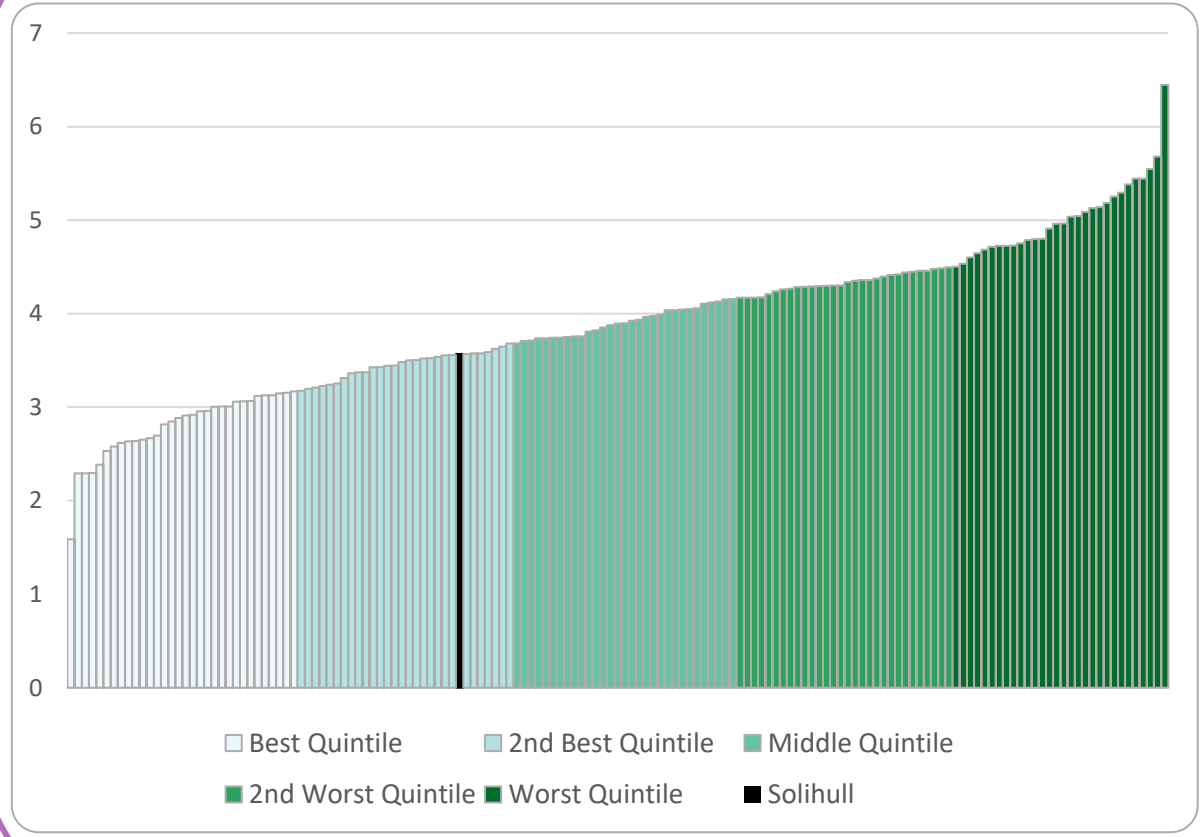
Since 2019, individuals in Solihull with severe mental illness (SMI) have faced a risk of premature mortality comparable to England. Solihull’s ranking among local authorities improved from 71st in 2020–22 to 55th in 2021–23.

People with SMI face a 3.6 -fold higher risk of death



Ranking	3rd	2nd	11th
	out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Worcestershire Windsor and Maidenhead	Barnet	Walsall
Worst:		North Somerset	Shropshire

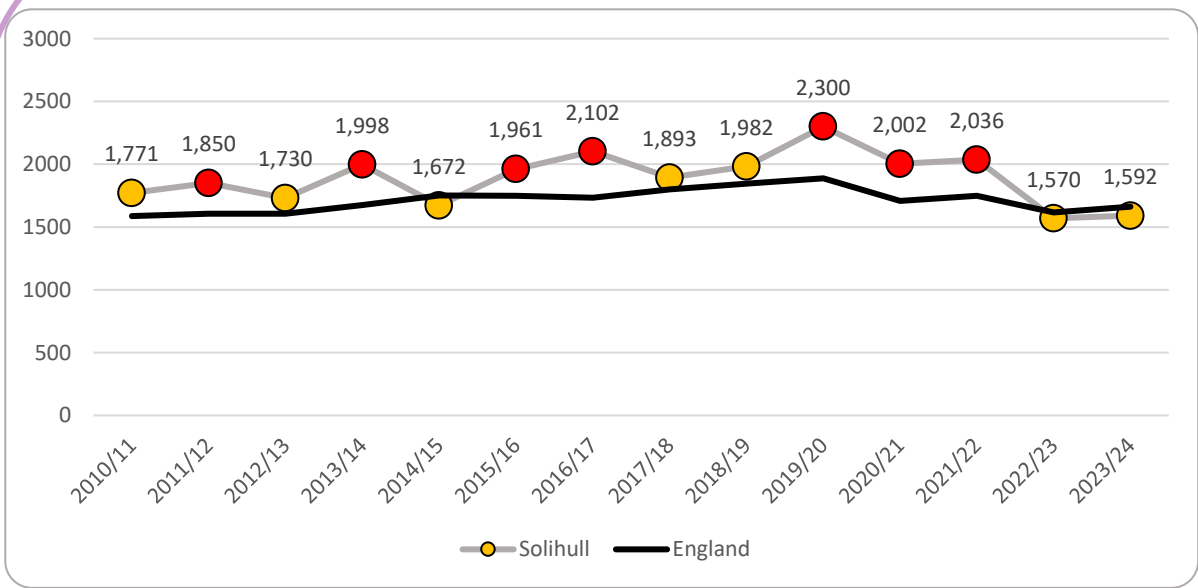
Solihull ranked 55th out of 153 Local Authorities (2021-23)



3.1 More people live independently for longer: Falls in Over 65-year-olds

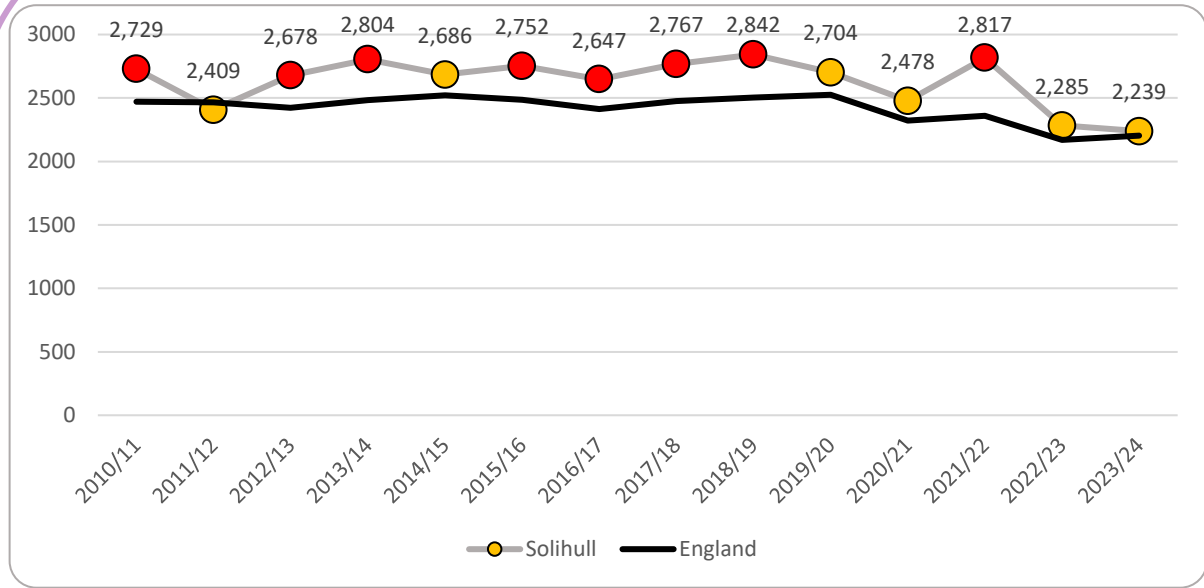
Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people and significantly impact on long term outcomes. Falls are a major reason for people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Falls that results in injury can be very serious – approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion. In Solihull, the directly age-standardised rates of hospital admissions for falls in both Males and Females are similar to the England average. Solihull also has similar rates when compared to its regional and statistically similar neighbours. Since 2021-22, there has been a significant reduction in fall rates among both genders in Solihull.

Males 1592 per 100,000 (2023/24)



Ranking	7th	6th	6th
	out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Swindon	Shropshire	Shropshire
Worst:	Stockport	Barnet	Wolverhampton

Females 2239 per 100,000 (2023/24)



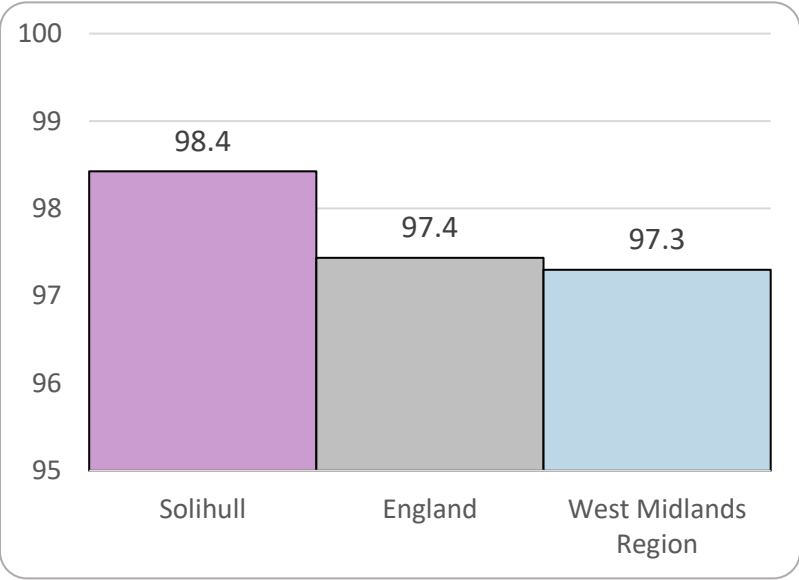
Ranking	8th	9th	8th
	out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Swindon	Shropshire	Shropshire
Worst:	Calderdale	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton

3.2 More people live independently for longer: Percentage of people of pensionable age receiving winter fuel payments

Winter Fuel Payments are designed to support older individuals in meeting the costs of heating their homes during the winter season. Automatic distribution of Winter Fuel Payments occurs for individuals meeting specific eligibility criteria and receiving the State Pension or another social security benefit.

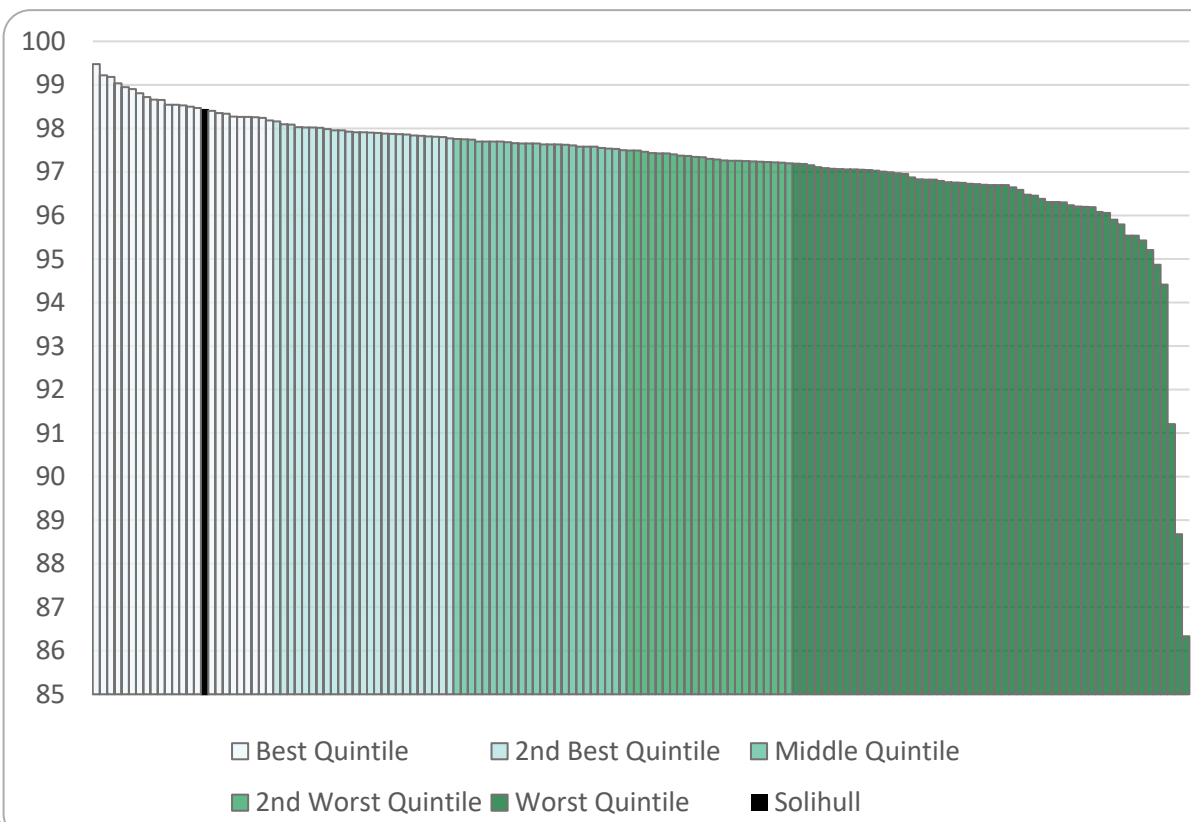
In Solihull, the percentage of eligible individuals receiving Winter Fuel Payments surpasses England. Additionally, Solihull has some of the highest rates when compared to its socioeconomic and regional neighbours and ranks 7th/16 among its statistically similar neighbourhoods. However, it is notable that a considerable number of the 152 local authorities report high percentages above 95%.

98.4% of people of pensionable age receiving winter fuel payments (2021)



Ranking:	7 th	2 nd	2 nd
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Trafford	Stoke-on-Trent
Worst:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Barnet	Sandwell

Solihull ranked 16th out of 152 Local Authorities (2021)

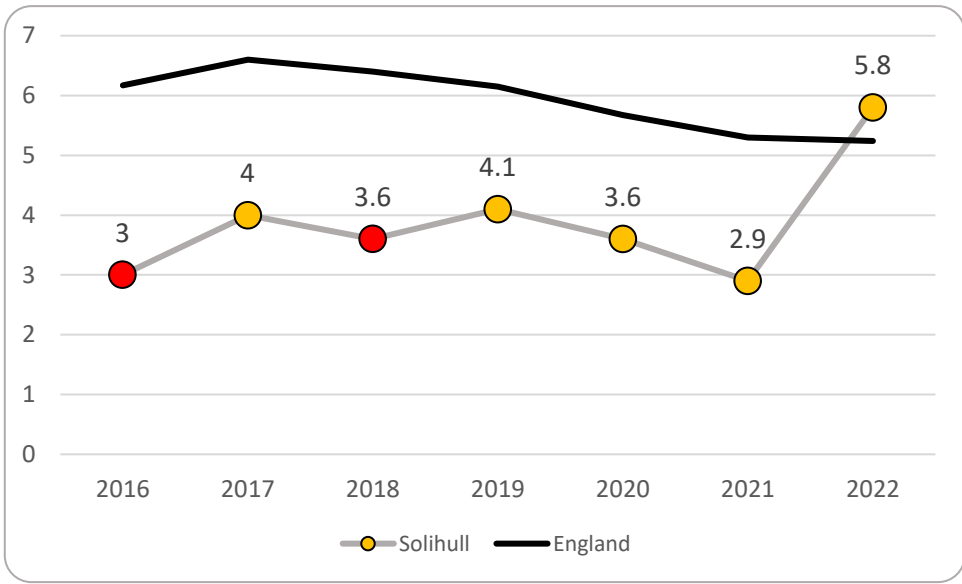


Source: [Public health profiles - \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.phe.org.uk)

3.3 More people live independently for longer: The percentage of the population who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 64)

People with learning disabilities encounter numerous barriers to accessing employment, ranging from inadequate support and employer attitudes to a general misunderstanding of their potential achievements with appropriate assistance, spanning from education to the workplace. Solihull performs slightly better than England among men and slightly worse among women. Since 2021 there has been an upwards trend within Solihull among both genders. Solihull ranks well compared to regional authorities and less well compared its statistically similar neighbours. A caveat to this data is that it is not known how this population varies between areas therefore comparison should be interpreted with caution.

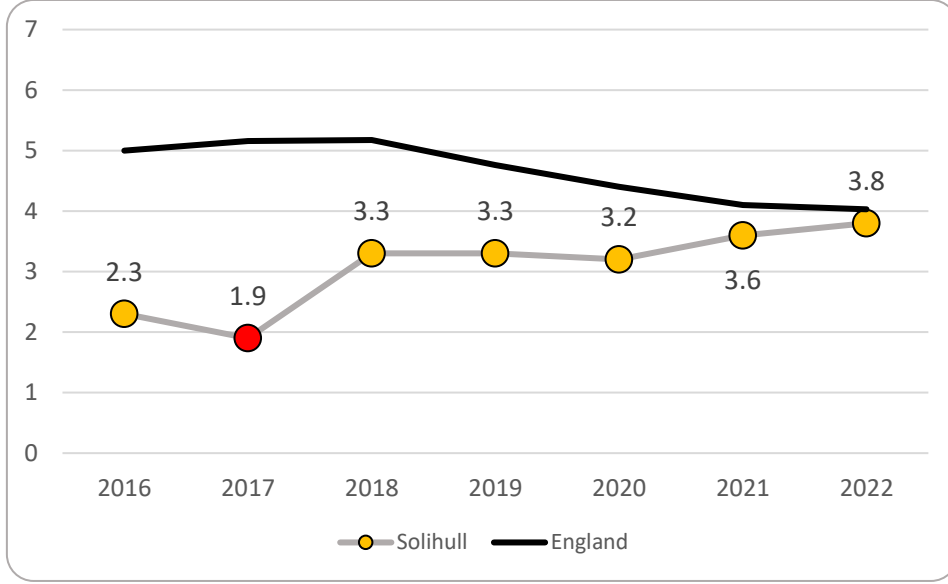
5.8% of men who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (2022)



Ranking: **10th** **8th** **2nd**
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Trafford Bexley Shropshire
Worst: Warrington Redbridge Sandwell

3.8% of women who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (2022)



Ranking: **12th** **10th** **5th**
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

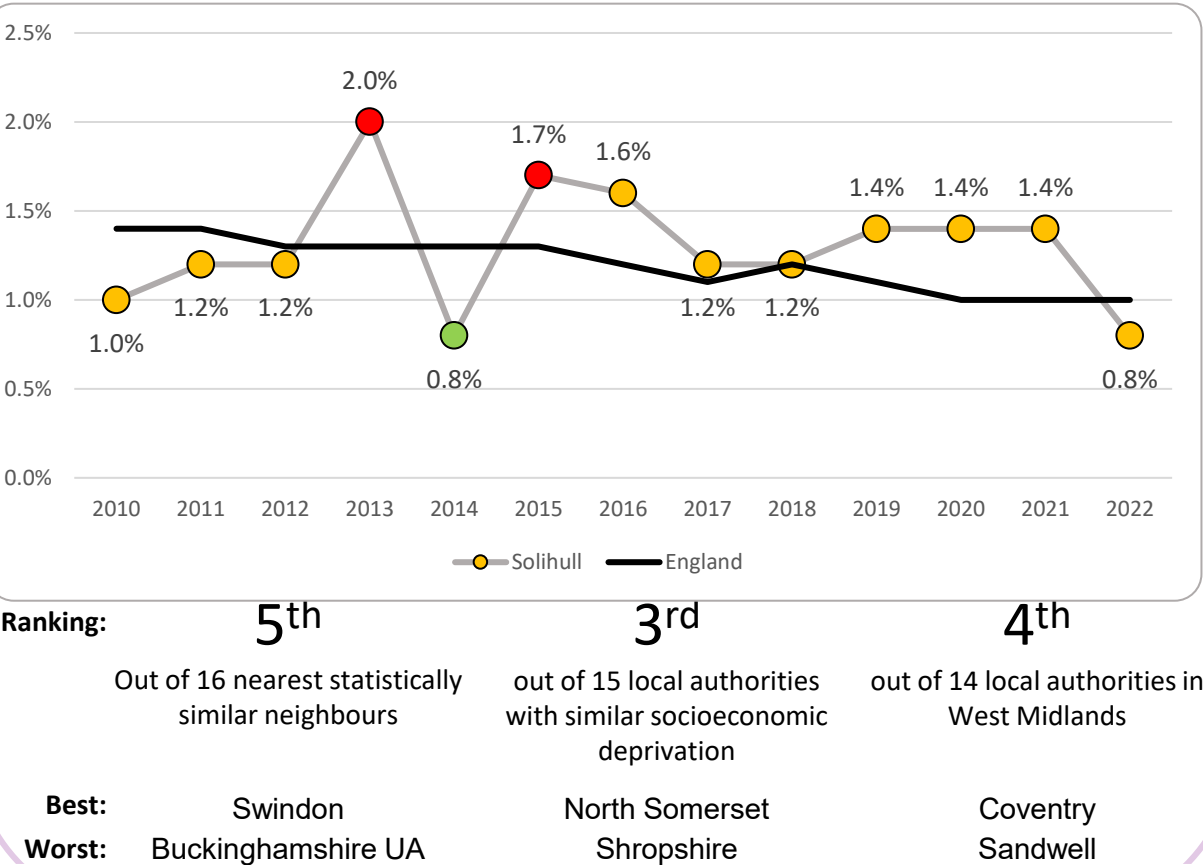
Best: Warrington Bexley Herefordshire
Worst: Bury Dorset Sandwell

4.1 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Proportion of babies with very low birth weight (<1500g)

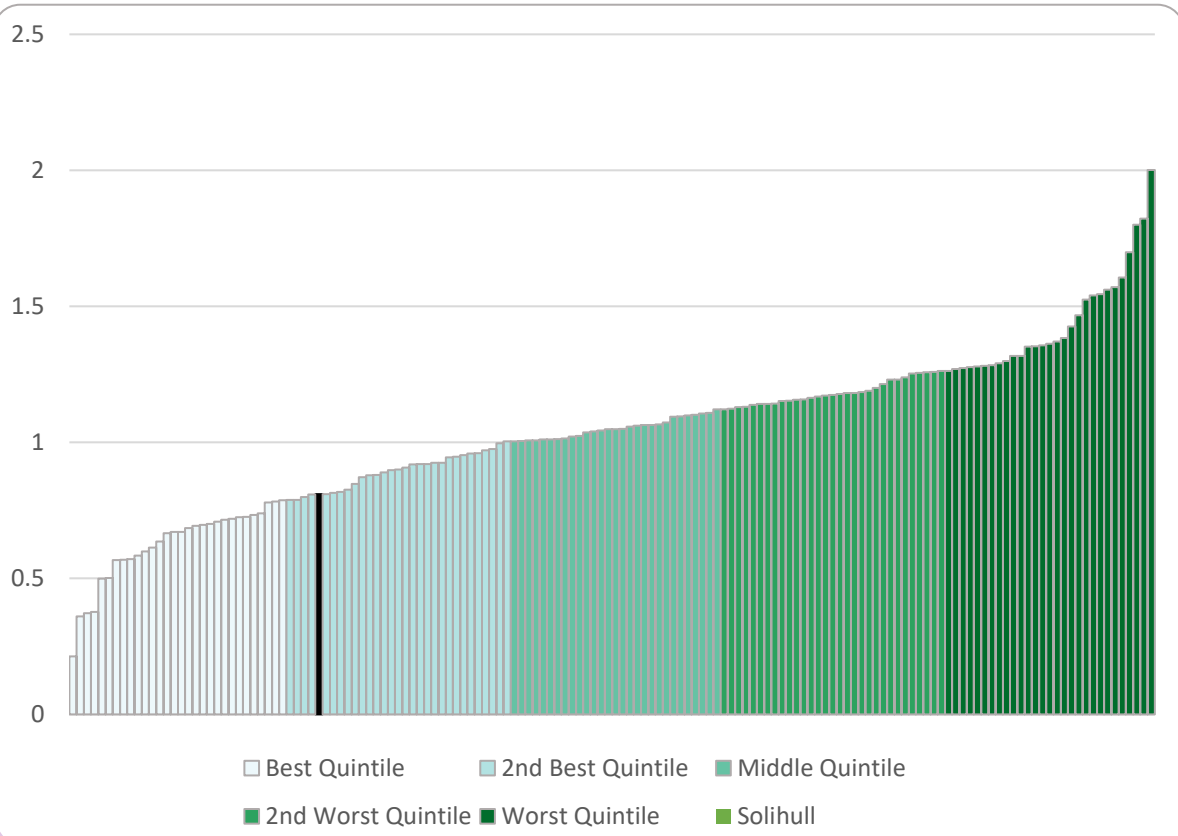
Low birthweight is an enduring aspect of childhood morbidity, a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. The 2023 Story of Solihull report highlighted that the borough had significantly more babies born weighing under 2,500 grams compared to both the England and West Midlands averages. While data on low birthweight babies is no longer available, updated figures are still reported for very low birthweight babies—those born weighing under 1,500 grams.

In 2022, there was a decrease in the number of babies born with a very low birth weight in Solihull, following three years of consistent levels. Solihull now ranks in the second-best quintile nationally—an improvement from 2021, when it was within the worst-performing quintile. Solihull also compares favourably with both its regional and socioeconomic peers.

0.8 % very low birth weight of all babies (2022)



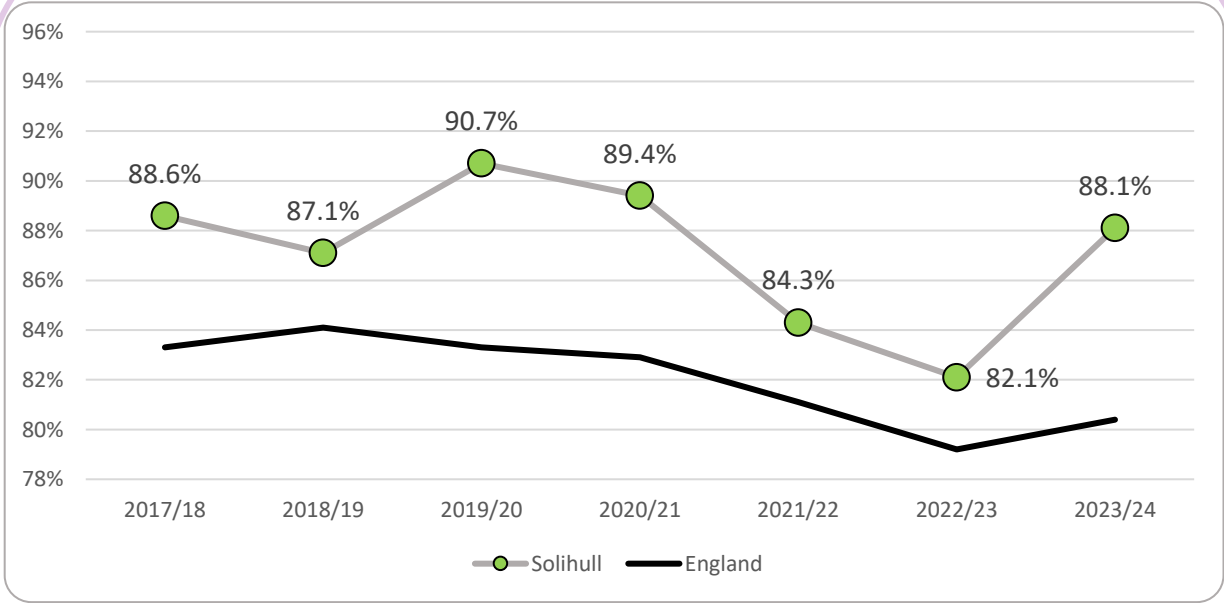
Solihull is ranked 35th out of 150 local authorities



4.2 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Proportion of Children on Track with their Development at 2 to 2 and a half years

Disparities in child development are recognisable in the second year of life and have an impact by the time children enter school. If left unsupported, these children are less likely to achieve their full potential. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ 3), used by health visiting teams, provide an objective measure of development and allows comparisons to be made helping to identify children who are not developing as expected and supporting decisions on closer monitoring of progress or early intervention services. Domains of development which are tested include communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem solving and personal-social skills. In 2023, Solihull saw a significant improvement in early development outcomes, with a 6% increase in the percentage of children achieving good development across all domains, including a 3.2% rise in communication alone compared to 2022. Solihull now ranks first among its regional and socioeconomic peers.

88.1% Achieving Expected Levels Across All Domains (2023)



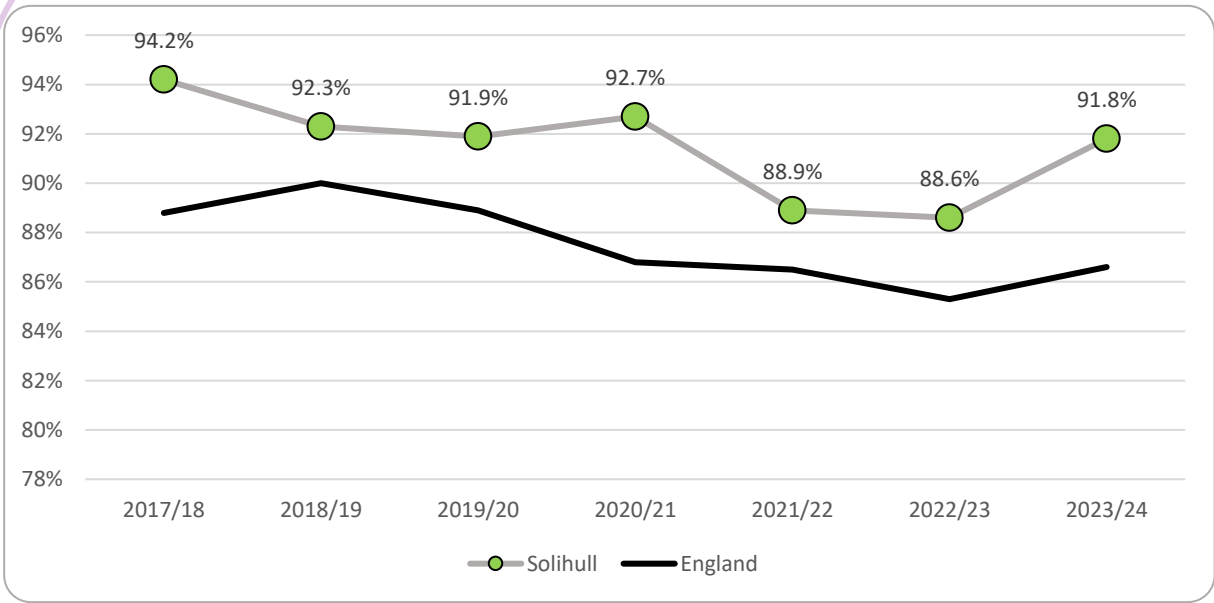
Ranking: **4th** **1st** **1st**

Out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bracknell Forest Solihull Solihull

Worst: Central Bedfordshire Wandsworth Dudley

91.8% Achieving Expected Levels in Communication (2023)



Ranking: **4th** **1st** **1st**

Out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: South Gloucestershire Solihull Solihull

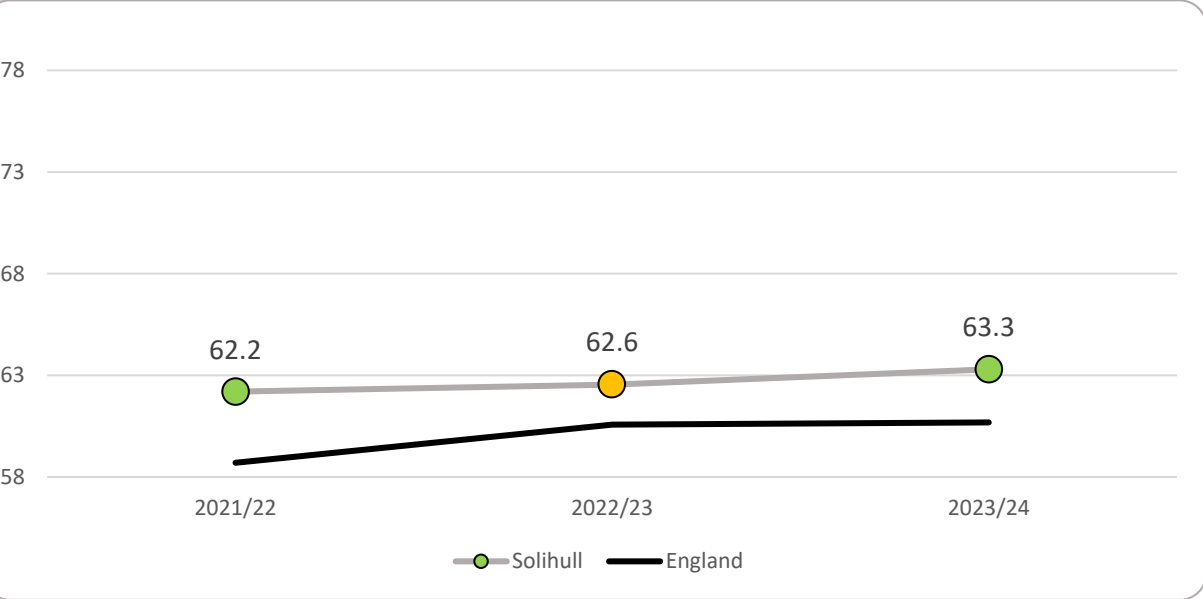
Worst: Central Bedfordshire Wandsworth Wolverhampton

4.3 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

Both nationally and within Solihull, a gap in development between boys and girls at reception age continues to persist. However, Solihull performs better than England for both sexes. Notably, outcomes for boys in Solihull have improved since last year, with Solihull's ranking rising from 10th to 6th among its socioeconomic peers, and from 4th to 2nd within the West Midlands.

63.3% of Male Pupils Achieving Good Level (2023)



Ranking: 6th 6th 2nd

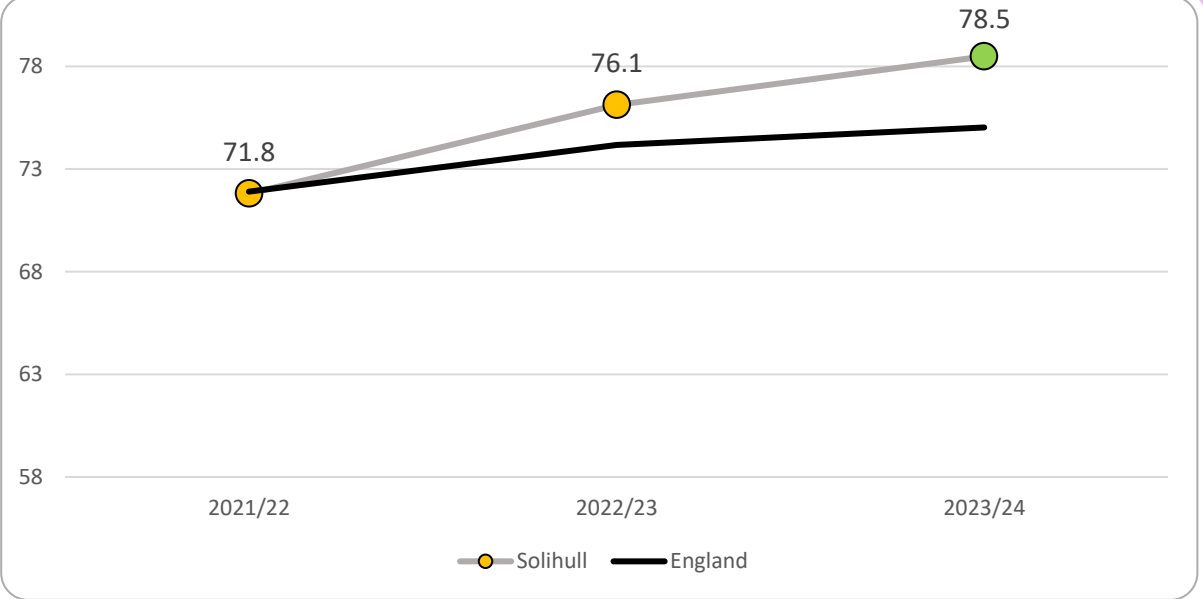
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: South Gloucestershire
Worst: Bury

Redbridge
Havering

Herefordshire
Sandwell

78.5% of Female Pupils Achieving Good Level (2023)



Ranking: 6th 7th 3rd

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Trafford
Worst: Bury

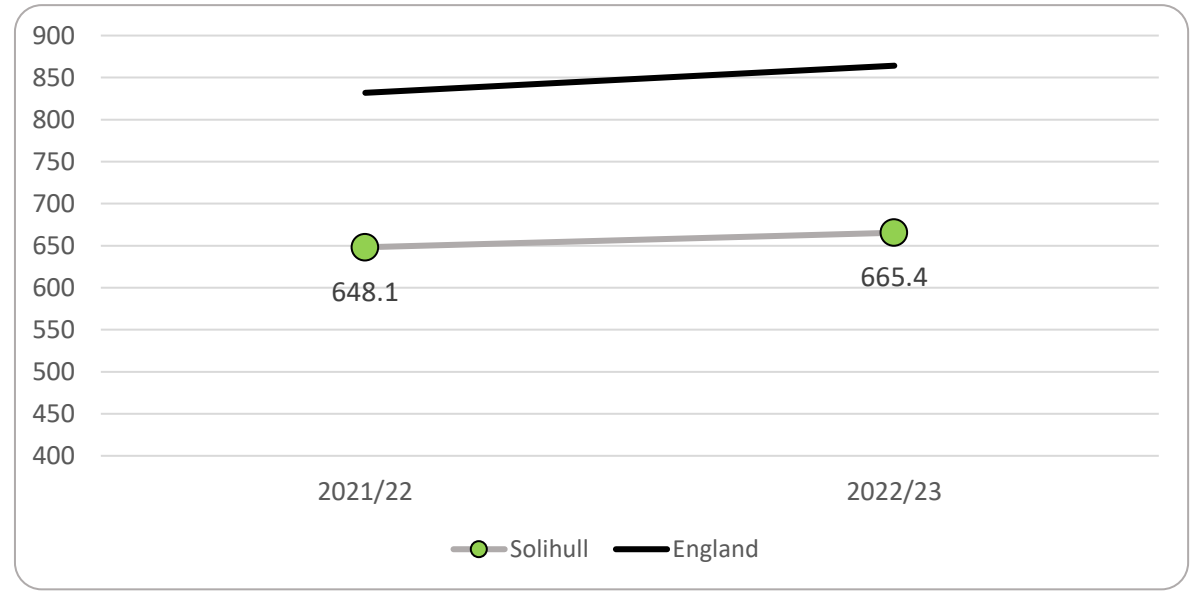
Wandsworth
Havering

Herefordshire
Dudley

4.4 More children are happy, healthy and safe: A&E attendances (0-4 years) Crude rate per 1000

Many A&E visits for children under five are avoidable, typically stemming from accidental injuries or minor illnesses that could have been effectively handled through primary care services. Solihull performs well comparative to its regional neighbours and averagely compared to its deprivation and statistically similar neighbours. Notably, Solihull has a lower rate of A&E attendance compared to England. However, within Solihull, there is a growing disparity between boys and girls in A&E attendance. From 2021/22 to 2022/23, attendances among boys slightly increased, while those among girls declined, widening the gap between the two groups. When combining rates for boys and girls this equates to 7120 attendances.

665.4 A&E attendances per 1000 0-4-year-old boys (2022/23)



Ranking: 8th 6th 2nd

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Warrington

Havering Barnet
Worcestershire Wolverhampton

570 A&E attendances per 1000 0-4-year-old girls (2022/23)



Ranking: 8th 7th 3rd

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Warrington

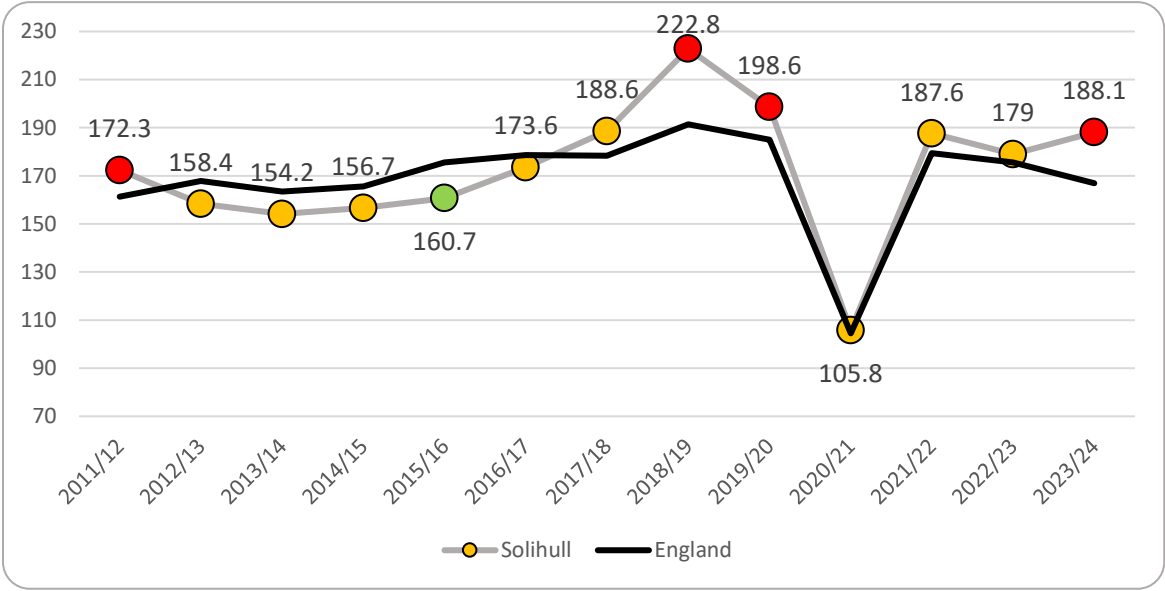
Havering Barnet
Worcestershire Wolverhampton

4.5 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Emergency Admissions (0-4 years) Crude rate per 1000

Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. Admitting a patient to hospital as an emergency case is costly and frequently preventable, yet the number of emergency admissions to hospital has been rising for some time. From a public health point of view, emergency admissions data gives an indication of wider determinants of poor health, linked to areas such as housing and transport.

In Solihull, emergency admissions have increased for both boys and girls since 2022. Boys have higher rates than girls, both nationally and within Solihull. However, admission rates for girls in Solihull have consistently exceeded the national average for the past three years. Solihull's ranking for emergency admissions among girls has declined, falling from 8th to 13th among its statistically similar neighbours.

188 Emergency Admissions per 1000 0-4-year-old boys (2023/24)



Ranking: 13th
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Bromley

Worst: Stockport

Ranking: 10th
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Barnet

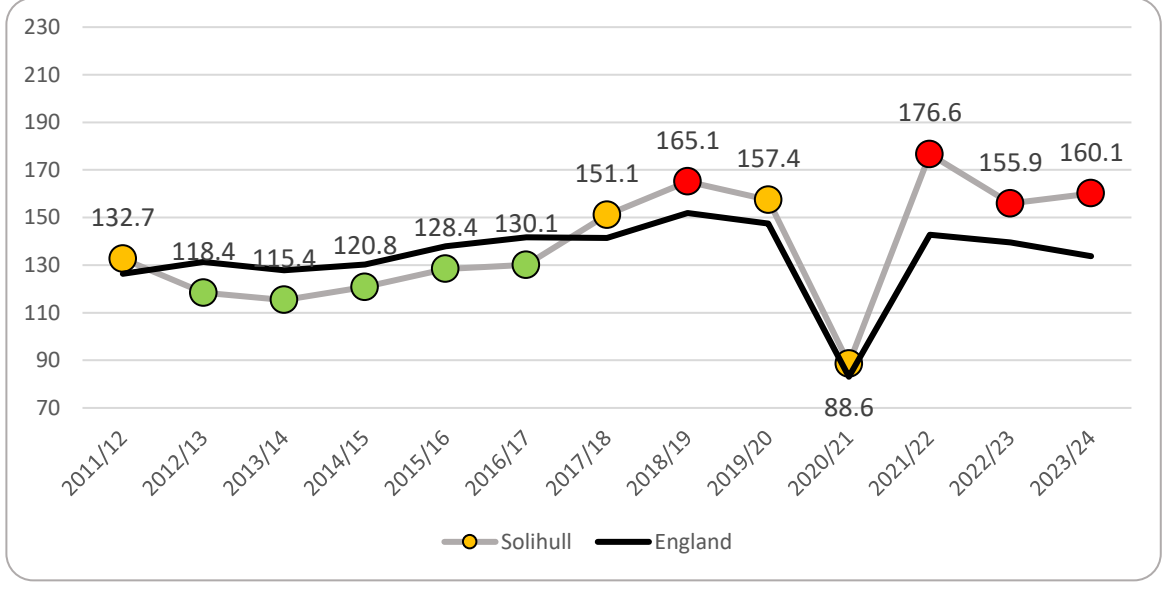
Worst: Dorset

Ranking: 5th
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Dudley

Worst: Telford and Wrekin

160 Emergency Admissions per 1000 0-4-year-old girls (2023/24)



Ranking: 13th
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Bromley

Worst: Stockport

Ranking: 10th
out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Redbridge

Worst: Devon

Ranking: 8th
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Dudley

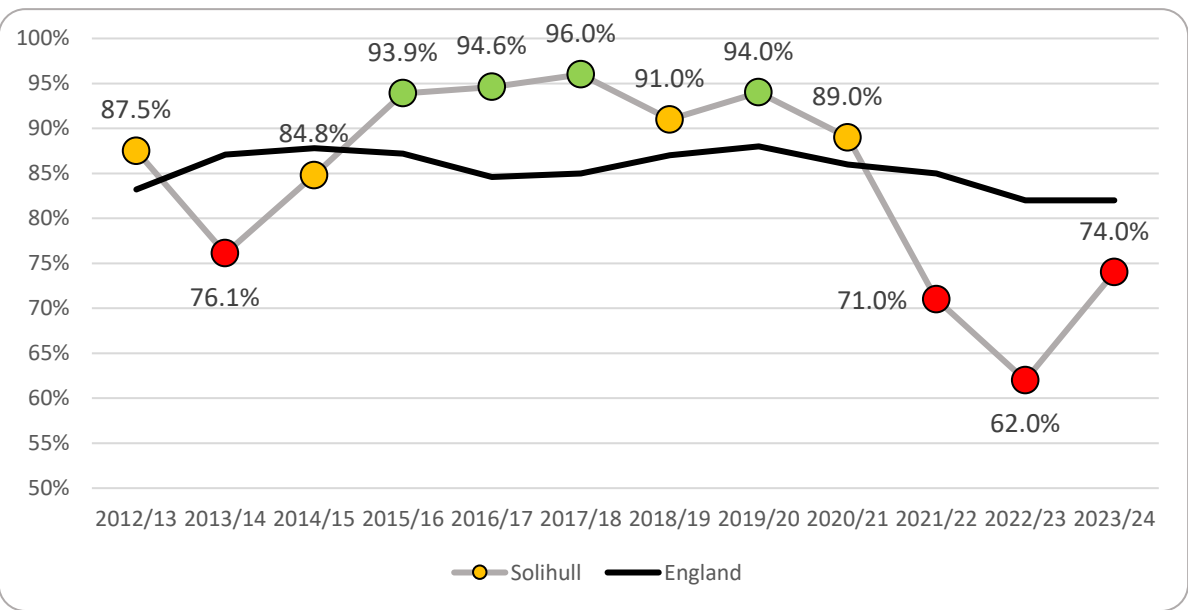
Worst: Telford and Wrekin

4.6 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Children in care immunisations

Children in the care system face an increased likelihood of not receiving essential childhood vaccinations. This metric gauges the percentage of children in care who are up-to-date with vaccinations according to the NHS routine schedule.

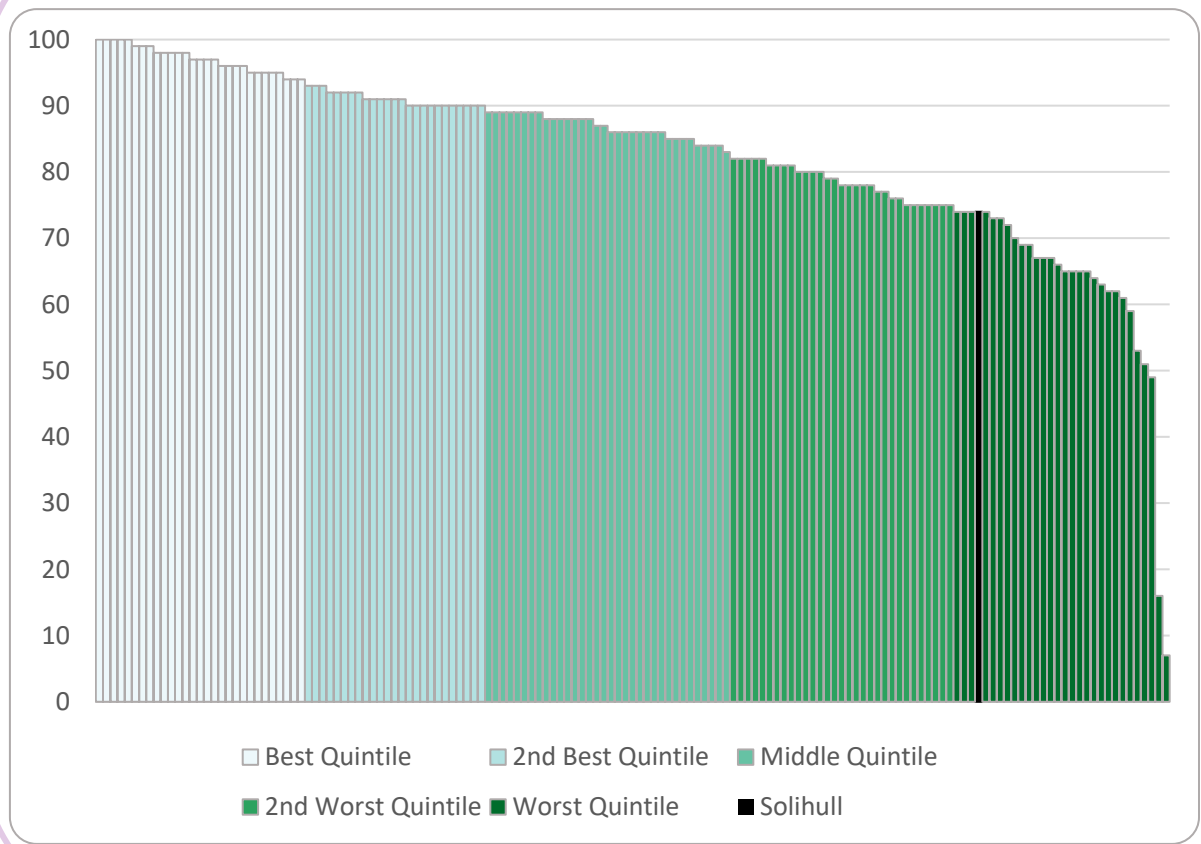
In 2023, the immunisation rate among children in care in Solihull improved by 12% to 74% following a decade-low of 62% in 2022. There is still room for improvement as Solihull continues to compare poorly with both its regional and statistically similar neighbours, although the gap has narrowed since last year. Nationally, Solihull remains in the worst-performing quintile.

74% of children in care up to date with immunisations (2023/24)



Ranking:	14 th	10 th	11 th
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 14 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Bury	North Somerset	Walsall
Worst:	Central Bedfordshire	Redbridge	Wolverhampton

Solihull Ranked 123rd out of 148 Local Authorities (2023/24)

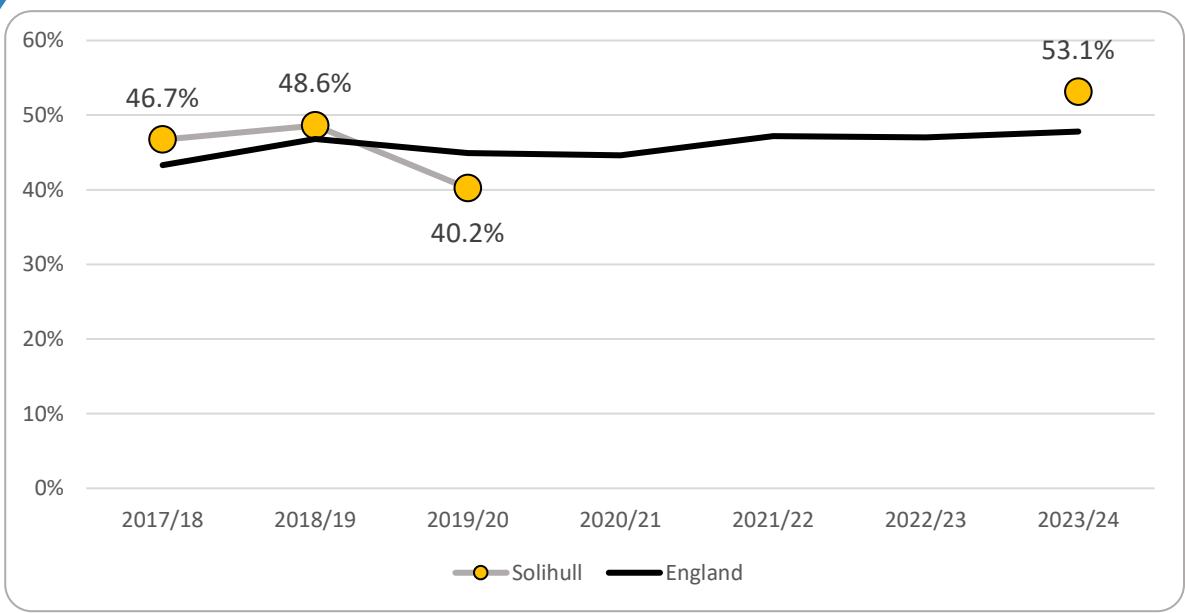


5.1 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: proportion of children physically active

Engaging in regular moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) yields numerous health advantages, such as enhanced fitness, strengthened muscles and bones, improved coordination, weight management, better sleep, positive emotional well-being, increased confidence, improved social skills, and enhanced concentration and learning abilities. Cultivating healthy physical activity habits in childhood and adolescence is likely to carry over into adulthood thereby reducing the risk of chronic non-communicable diseases and mortality later in life.

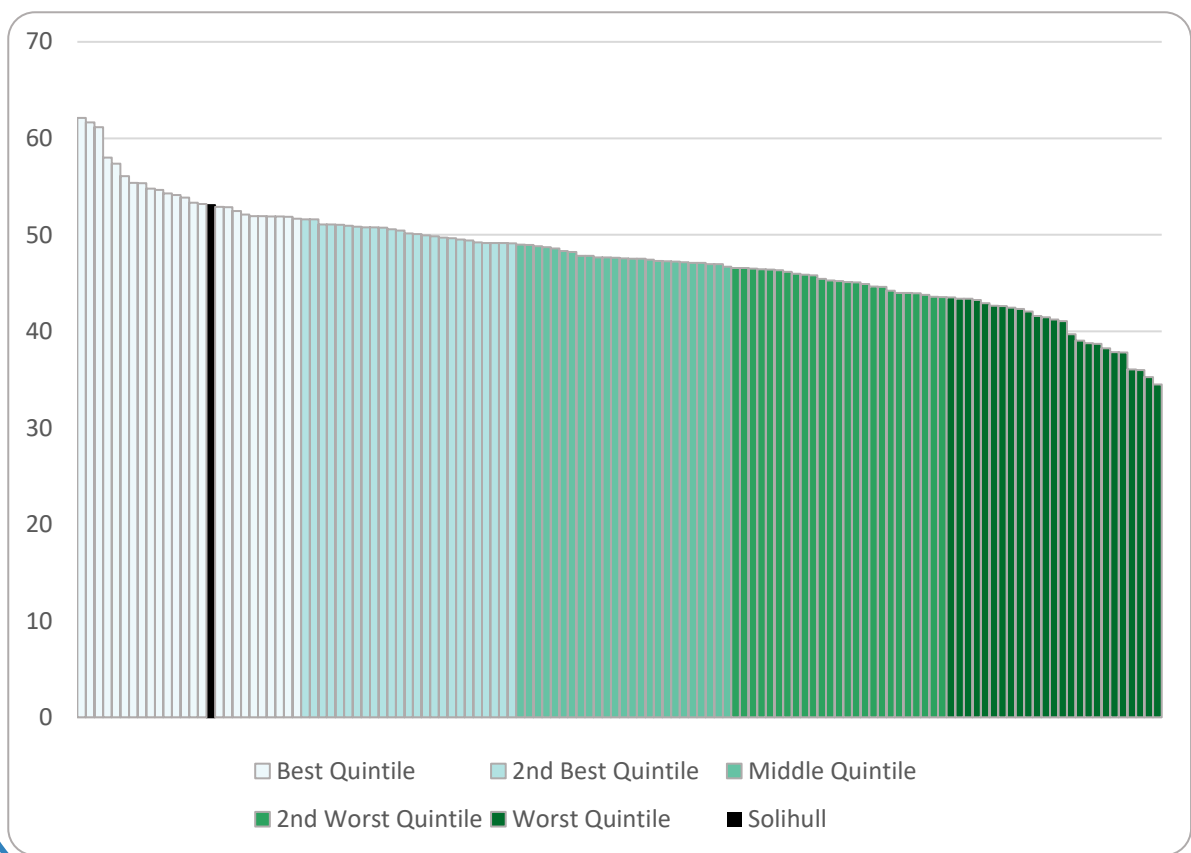
Data from 2023/24 marks the first update for Solihull since the COVID-19 pandemic. Solihull now ranks within the best quintile nationally—an improvement from its position in the second-worst quintile in 2019/20, when data was last reported. Solihull also performs strongly in comparison to its regional and socioeconomic peers.

53.1% of children are physically active (2023-24)



Ranking:	2nd	3rd	2nd
	Out of 13 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 13 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 12 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Staffordshire	Staffordshire
Worst:	Stockport	Barnet	Walsall

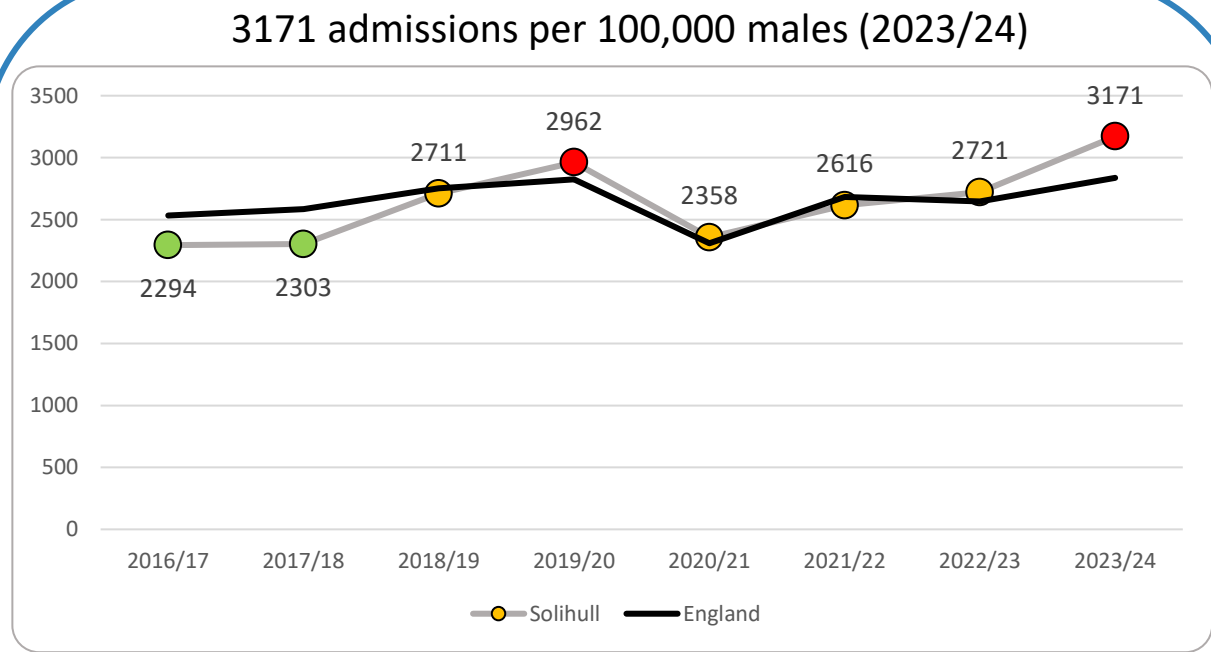
Solihull ranked 16th out of 126 Local Authorities (2023-24)



5.2 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Hospital admission rate for alcohol related conditions (broad definition)

Alcohol consumption contributes significantly to hospital admissions and fatalities across a range of conditions. The estimated cost of alcohol misuse to the NHS is approximately £3.5 billion per year, with a societal impact of £21 billion annually. The proportion of diseases attributable to alcohol is determined using a relative risk specific to each disease, age group, and gender, combined with population alcohol consumption rates.

Since 2022, hospital admissions among men in Solihull have increased at a faster rate than the national average. Solihull continues to rank poorly compared to its statistically similar neighbours. While admissions among women are also rising, the rate of increase is slower than that observed in men. Local 2023 data demonstrates that despite admissions increasing, alcohol related mortality rates have fallen significantly for males and females and are lower than regional and national averages.



Ranking: 15th Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

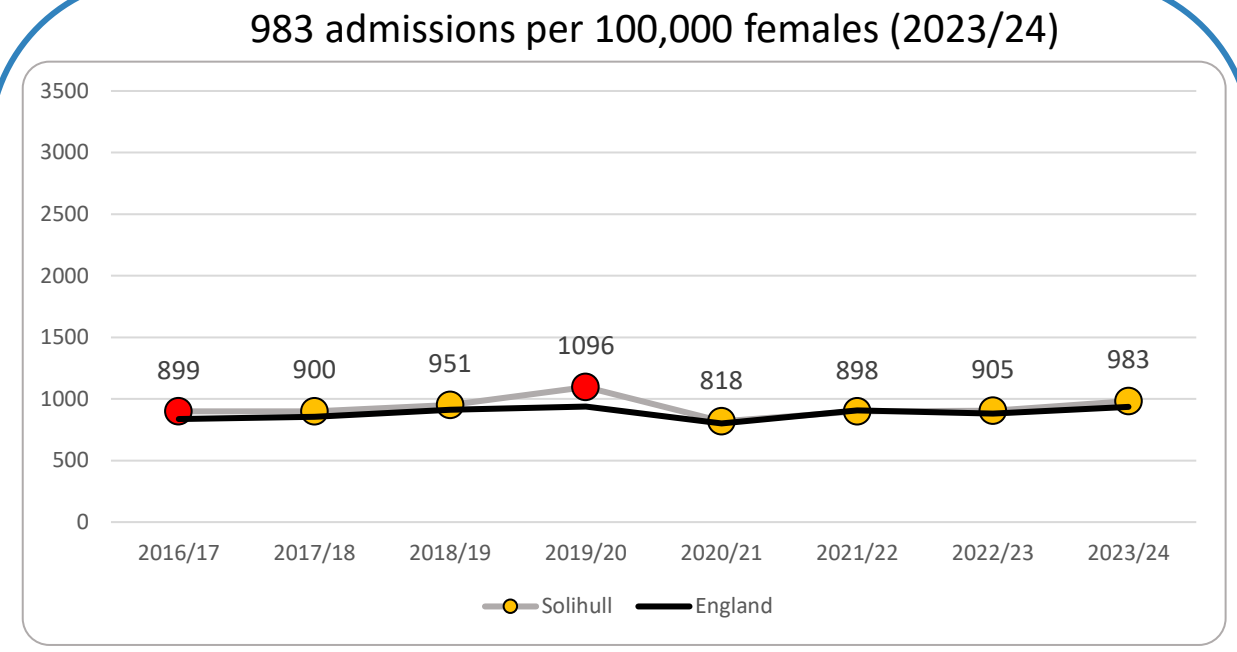
Best: Bromley
Worst: Stockport

Ranking: 14th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Best: Dorset
Worst: Staffordshire

Ranking: 7th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent



Ranking: 13th Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Bromley
Worst: South Gloucestershire

Ranking: 11th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

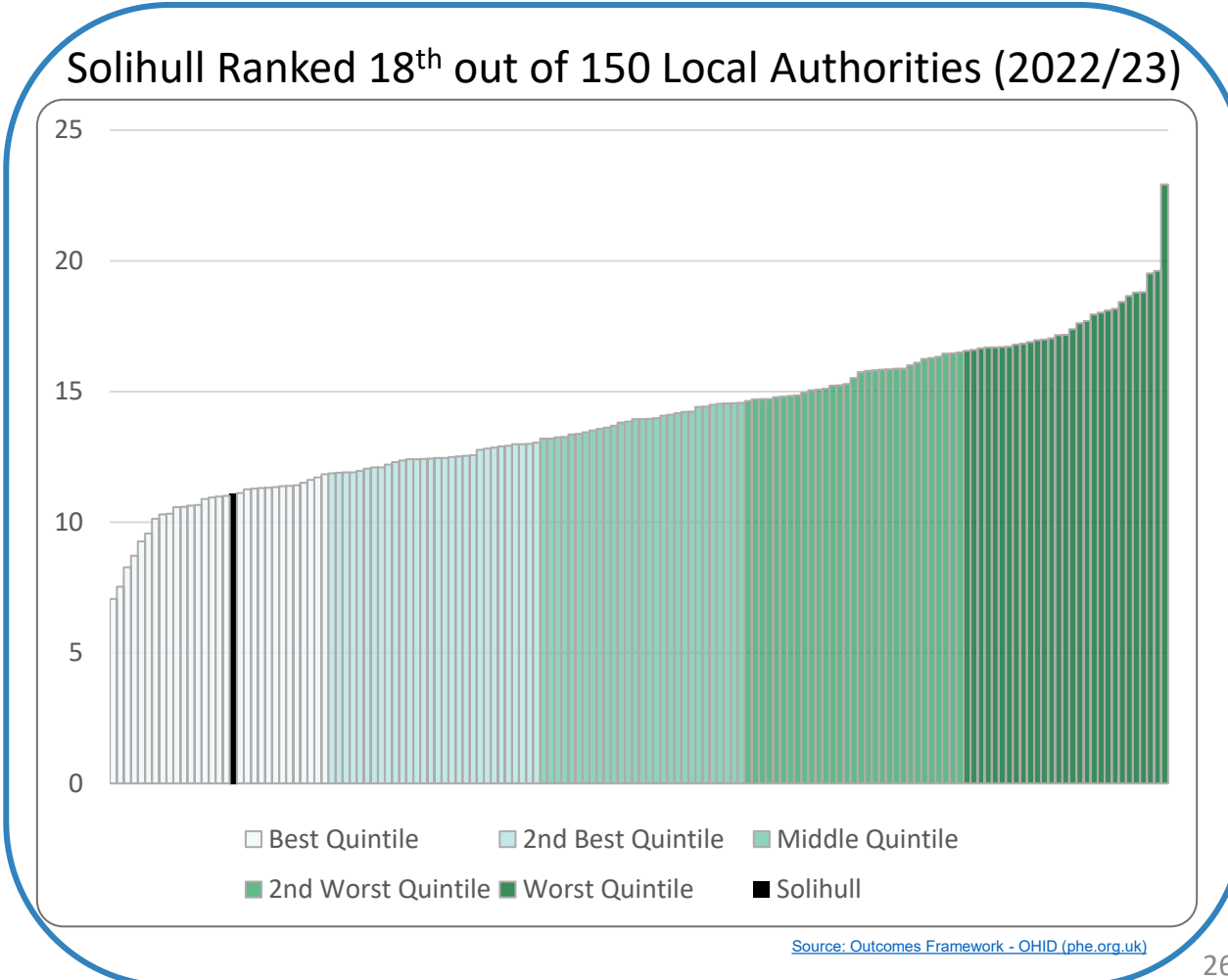
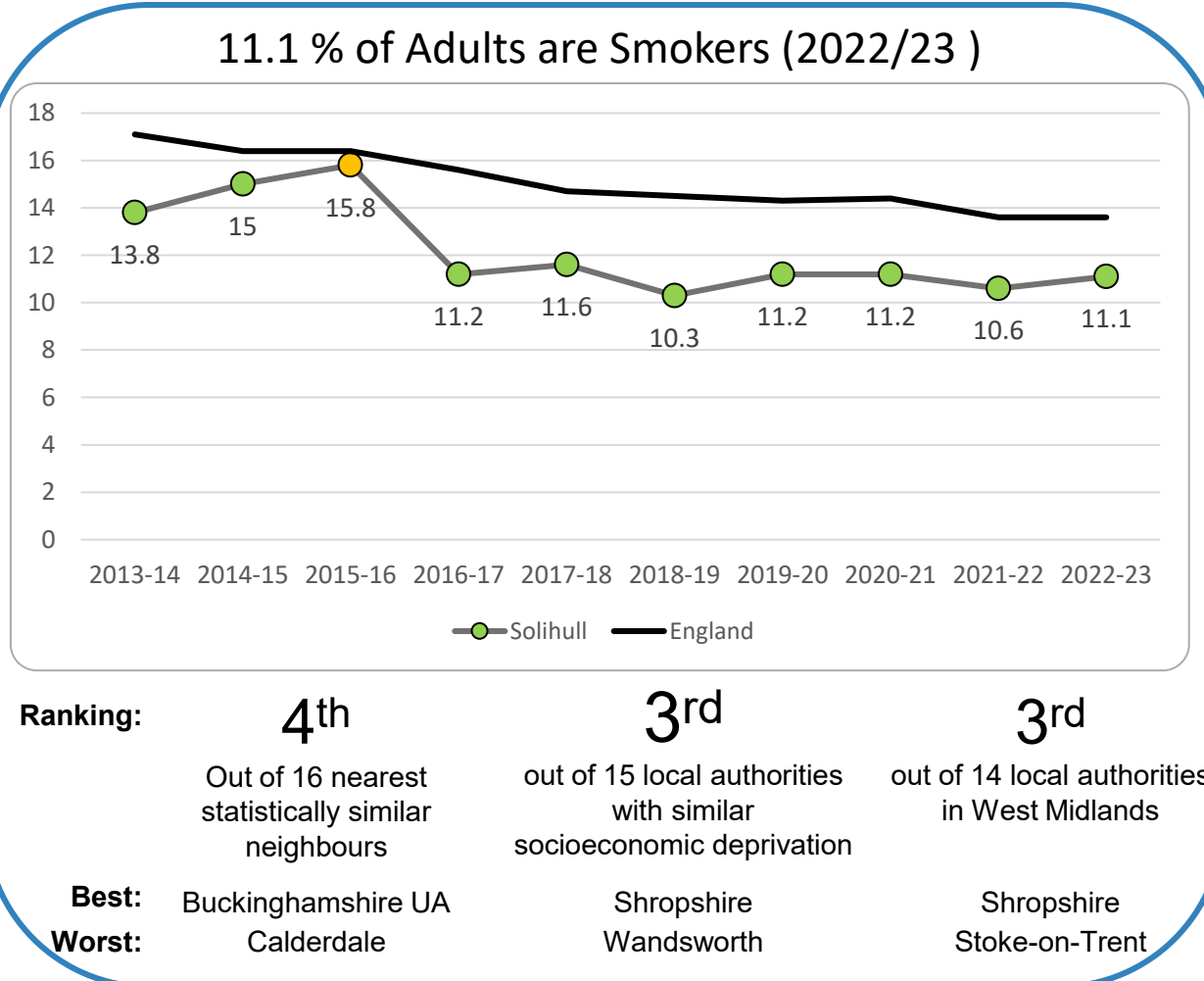
Best: Redbridge
Worst: Staffordshire

Ranking: 6th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Sandwell
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

5.3 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Smoking prevalence (GPPS)

Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix. Solihull has a lower smoking prevalence rate than England, Solihull is ranked 18th out of 150 local authorities which is within the best quintile nationally. Solihull ranks 4th/16 when compared to its statistically similar neighbours and is third to Shropshire and Herefordshire within the West Midlands. Although there was a slight increase in the Solihull smoking prevalence in 2022/23 it is important to note that the data comes from a survey which randomly selects its participants each year, by asking different residents each year you can expect the prevalence to vary. The increase observed in 2022/23 was not statistically significantly higher than the previous year so does not necessarily indicate an increase in the smoking prevalence locally.

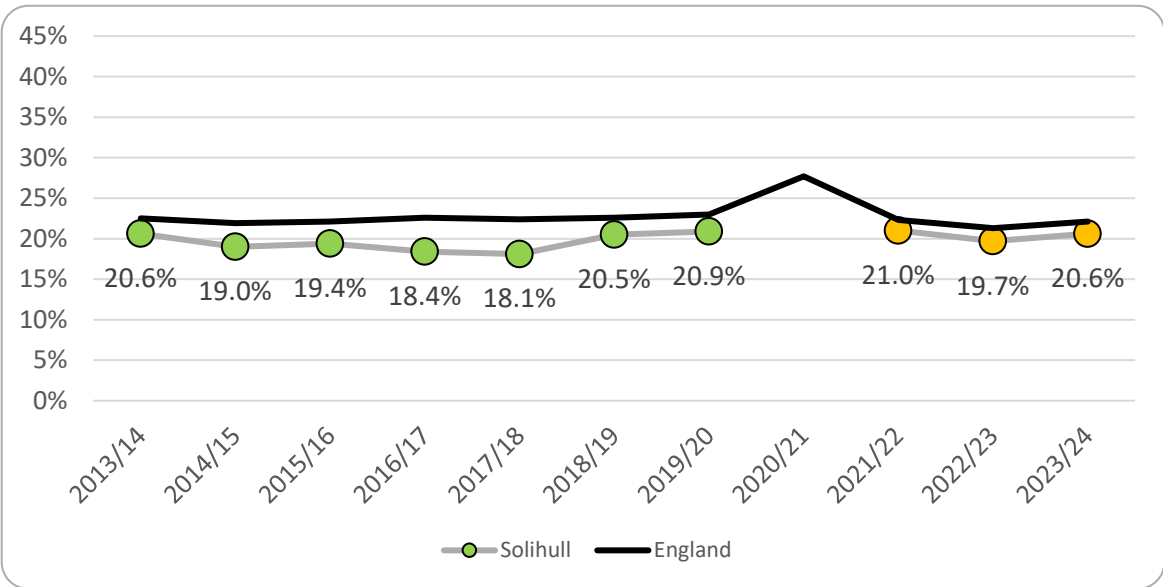


5.4 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Prevalence of obesity and overweight in reception and year 6

There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of obesity persisting into adulthood. The risk of obesity in adulthood and risk of future obesity-related ill health are greater as children get older. Studies tracking child obesity into adulthood have found that the probability of children who are overweight or living with obesity becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age.

Solihull has a lower obesity prevalence rate than England. Solihull performs well compared to regions within the West Midlands but compares less well compared to Solihull’s statistically similar areas. This trend is pronounced for reception-aged children and less so among children within year 6.

20.6% of children in reception have obesity or are overweight (2023/24)



Ranking: 10th 5th 1st

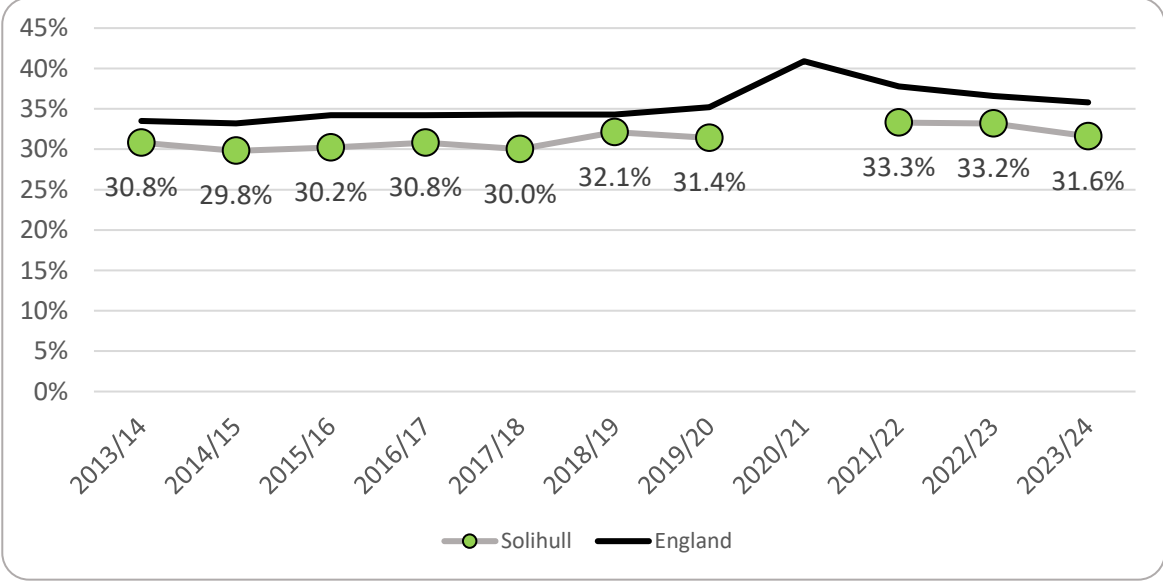
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead Redbridge Solihull

Worst: Worcestershire Staffordshire Wolverhampton

Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

31.6% of children in Year 6 have obesity or are overweight (2023/24)



Ranking: 7th 3rd 1st

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead North Somerset Solihull

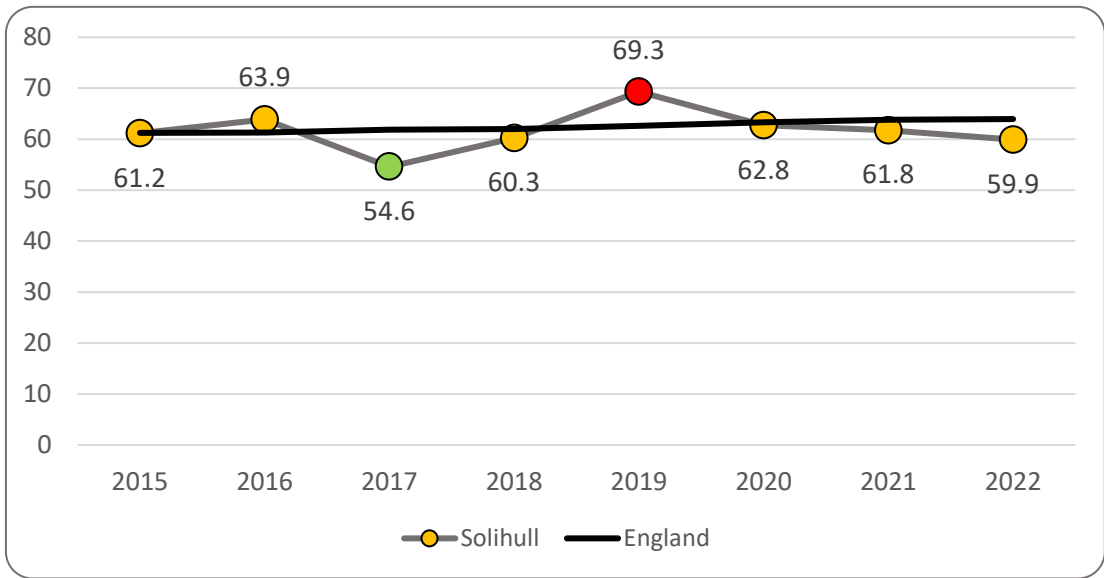
Worst: Havering Havering Sandwell

Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

5.5 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

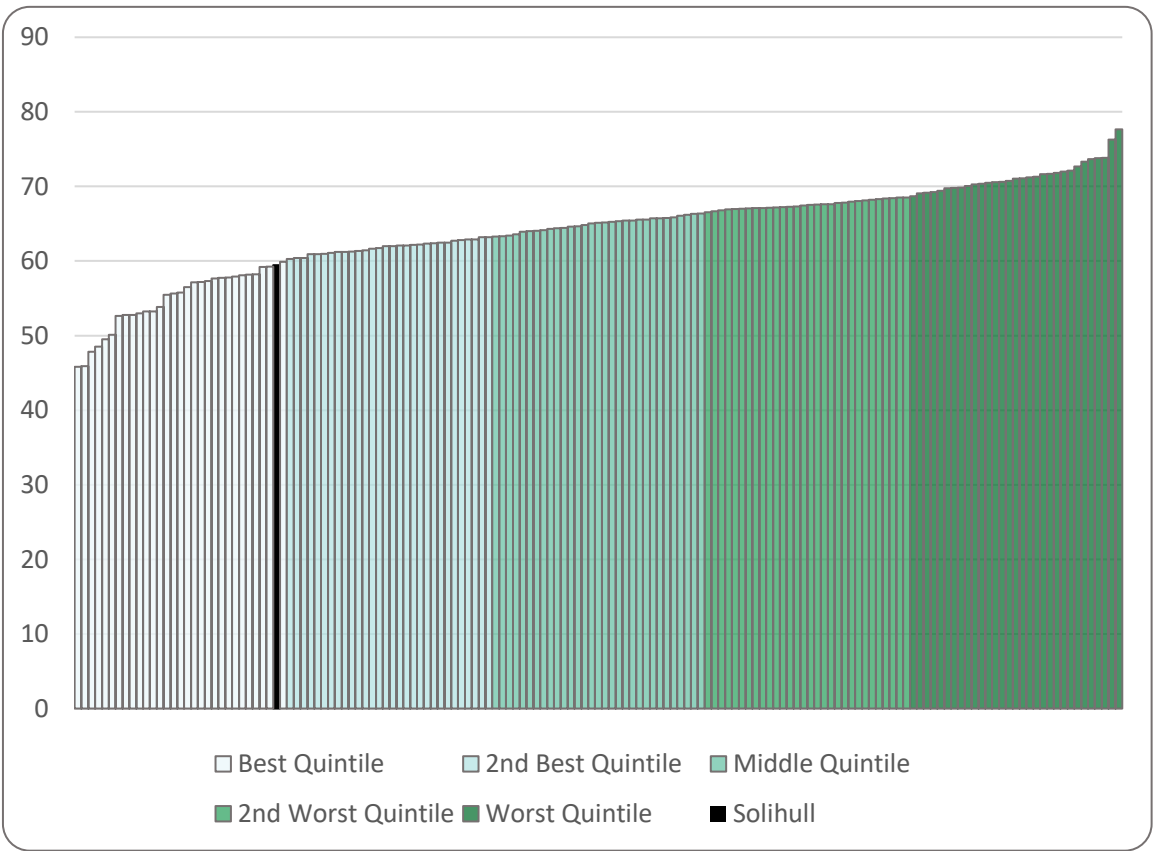
Obesity is linked to a shortened life expectancy and is a risk factor for various chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, multiple cancers, liver and respiratory diseases, and mental health issues. Over the last four decades, the proportion of adults in England with obesity has shown significant increases. Solihull ranks 1st among Local Authorities within the West Midlands, 2nd among its statistically similar neighbourhoods, and sits within the best quintile nationally. The long-term trend shows a slight decrease in the numbers classed as overweight within Solihull since 2020.

59.9% of adults in Solihull classed as overweight or obese (2022)



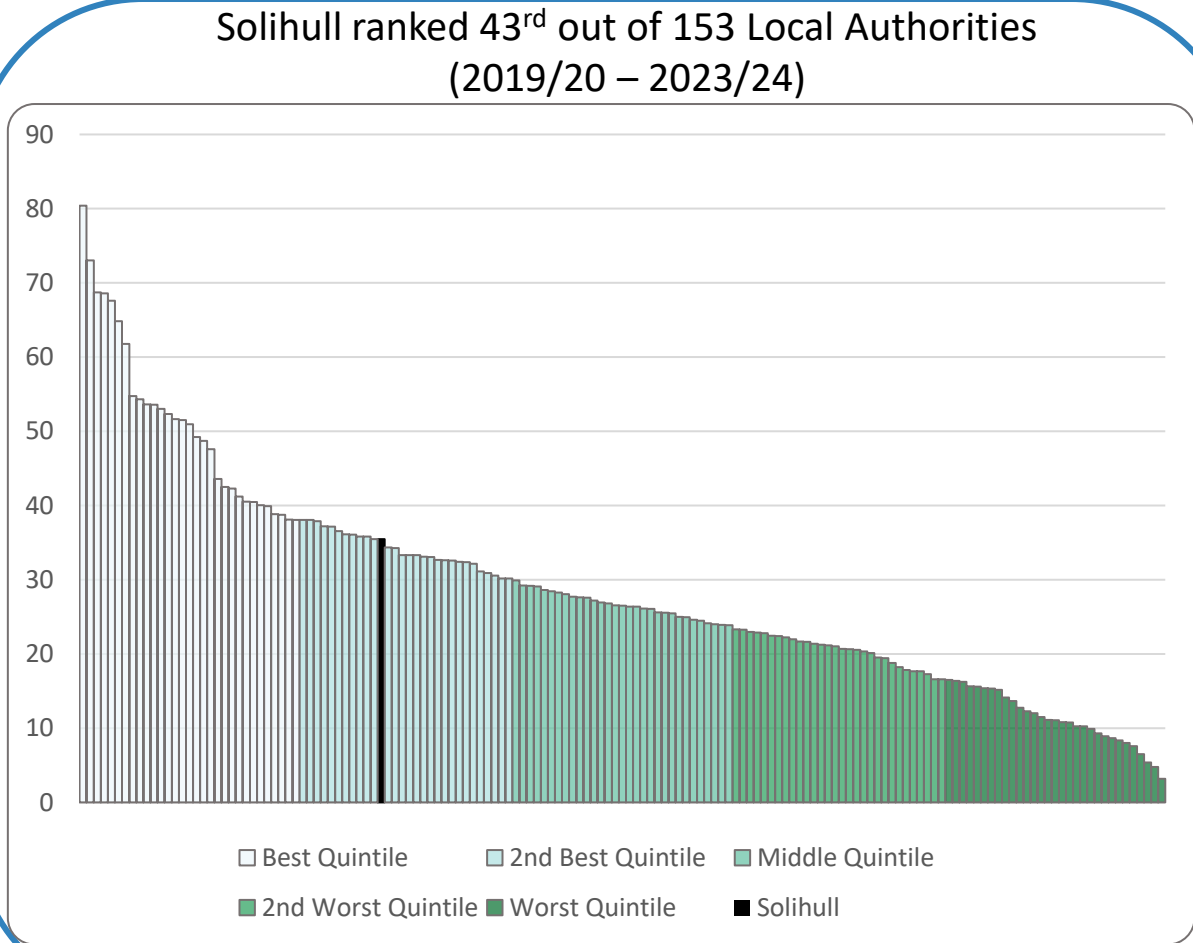
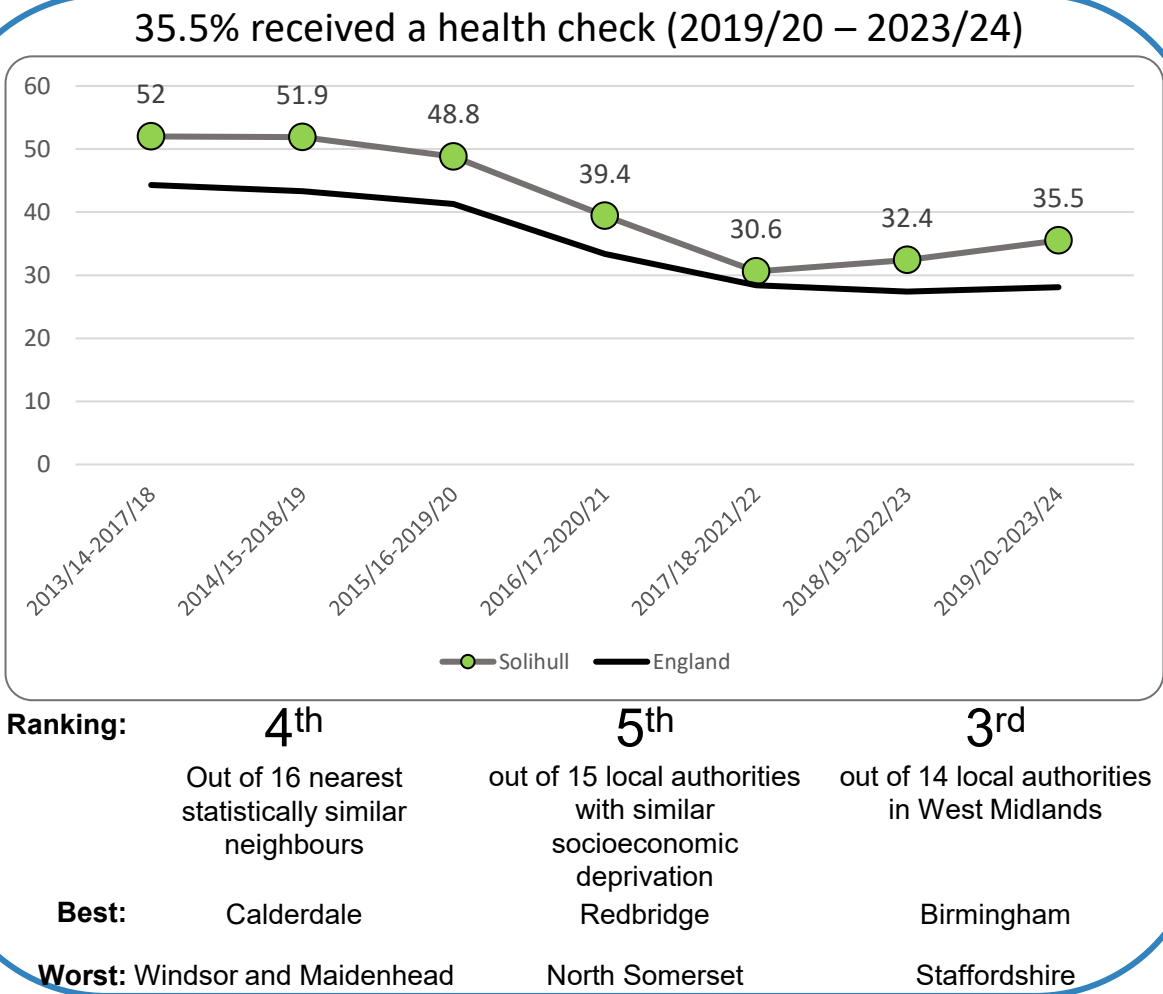
Ranking:	2 nd	4 th	1 st
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Wandsworth	Solihull
Worst:	Swindon	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent

Solihull ranked 31st out of 153 Local Authorities (2022)



5.6 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Proportion who received a Health Check

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease. Everyone between the ages of 40 and 74, who has not already been diagnosed with one of these conditions, will be invited (once every 5 years) to have a check to assess, raise awareness and support them to manage their risk of cardiovascular disease. In Solihull, the proportion of eligible people receiving a health check is significantly higher than England. Solihull is ranked within the 2nd best quintile nationally. Solihull is 4th out of its 16 statistically similar neighbours, 5th among 15 socioeconomically similar local authorities and 3rd among the 14 Local authorities in the West Midlands. Notably, the most recent data shows a higher rate of increase within Solihull than England.

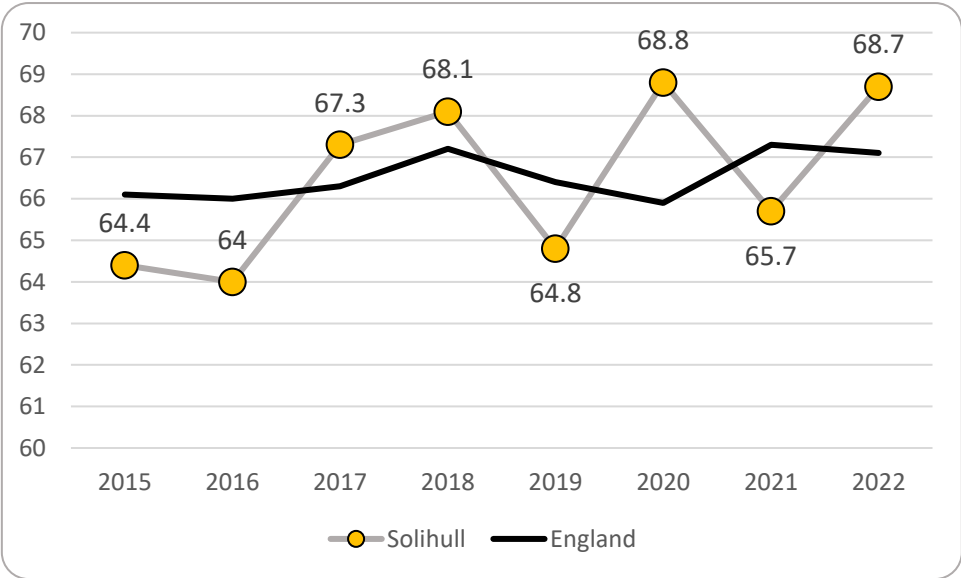


5.7 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Percentage of physically active adults

Physical inactivity is the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20 to 35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle.

Solihull and England have statistically similar levels of adult physical activity and Solihull sits in the second-best quintile nationally. Solihull compares well to areas within the West Midlands and ranks 5th out of 16 statistically similar neighbours.

68.7% Physically Active Adults (2022)



Ranking:

5th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Buckinghamshire UA

Worst: Swindon

7th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Wandsworth

Redbridge

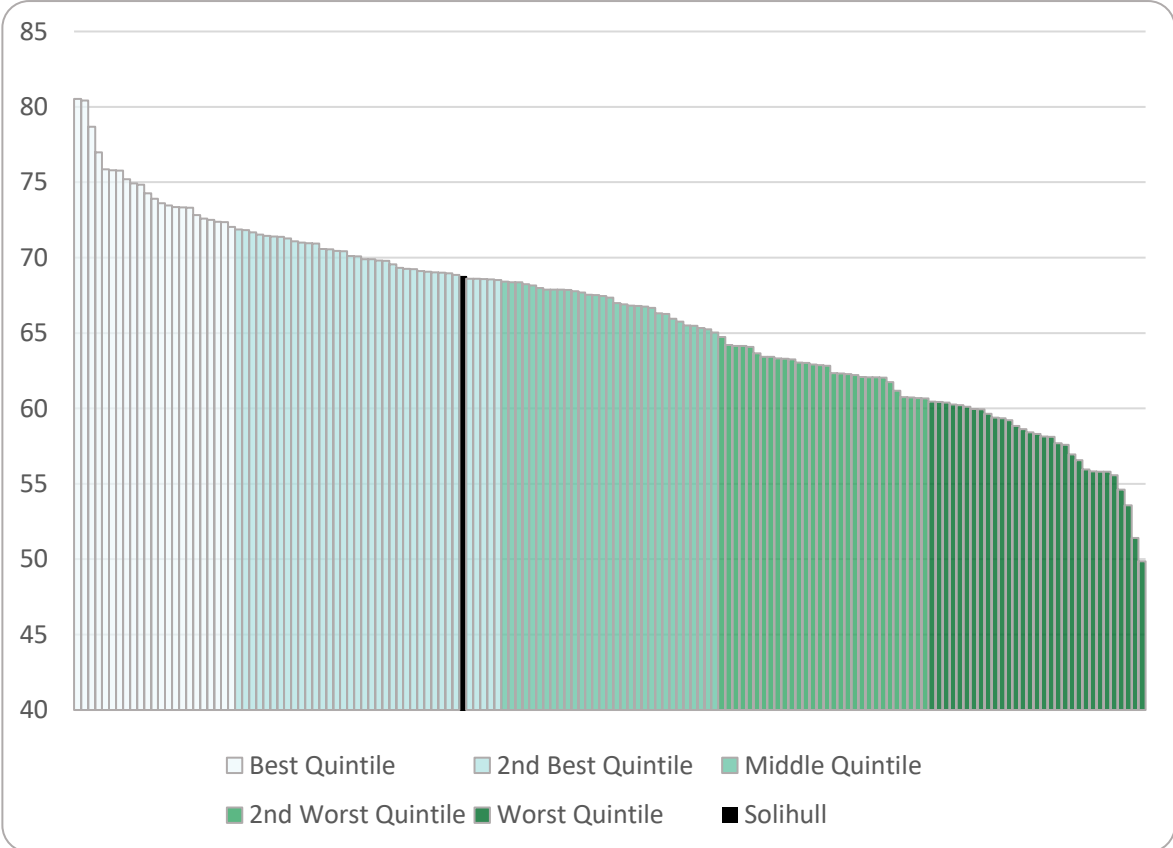
3rd

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Shropshire

Sandwell

Solihull ranked 56th out of 153 Local Authorities (2022)

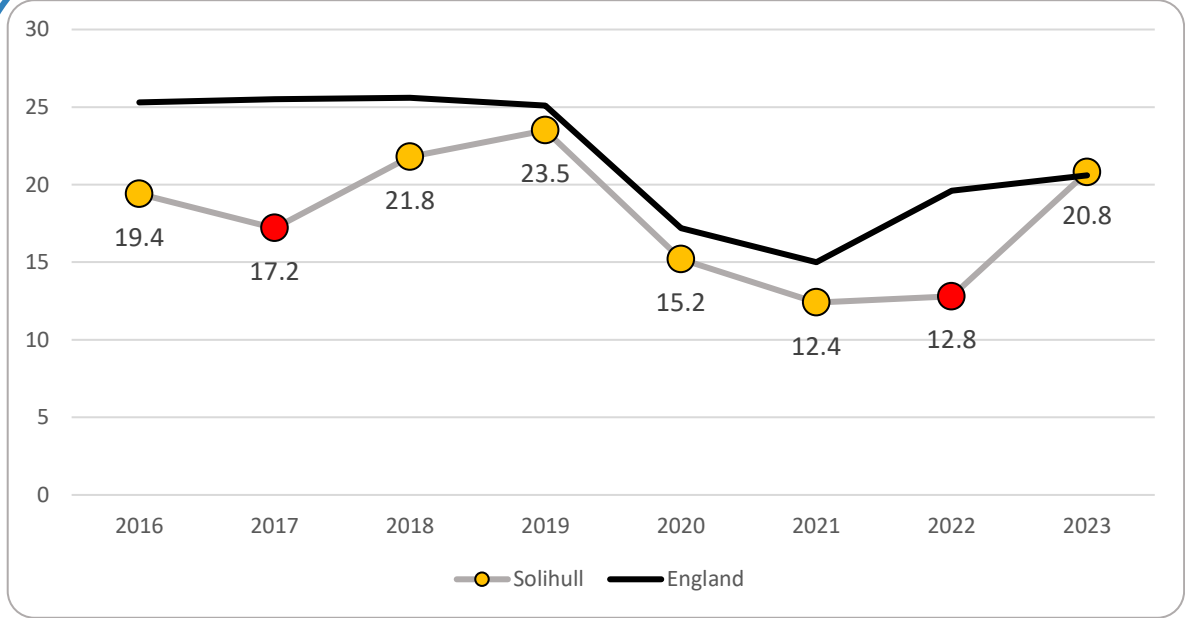


5.8 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Percentage of adults walking/cycling 3 times per week for purposes of travel

Regular physical activity is associated with numerous health benefits, including improved cardiovascular health, weight management, and reduced risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease and diabetes and may improve mental well-being. Additionally, by reducing the reliance on motorised vehicles, walking and cycling contribute to improved air quality. This is particularly important in urban areas where air pollution can have adverse effects on public health.

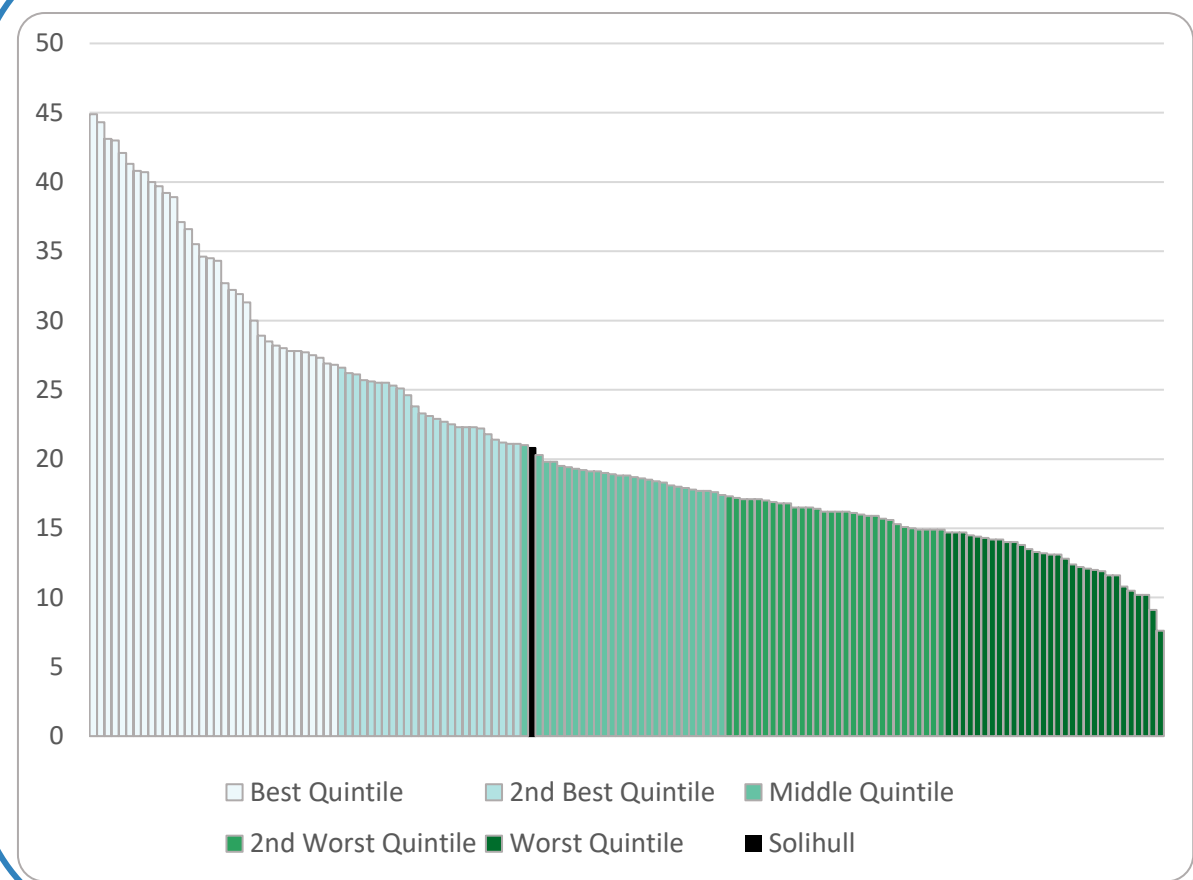
Since 2022, the percentage of adults walking or cycling for travel at least three times per week has increased by 8% in Solihull, bringing it in line with England. Solihull has moved up from 16th to 5th place among its statistically similar neighbours and is now showing levels of active travel comparable to those seen before the COVID-19 pandemic.

20.8% of adults walk/ cycle 3 times per week for travel



Ranking	5 th	5 th	3 rd
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Wandsworth	Birmingham
Worst:	Worcestershire	Dorset	Telford and Wrekin

Solihull ranked 61st out of 147 Local Authorities

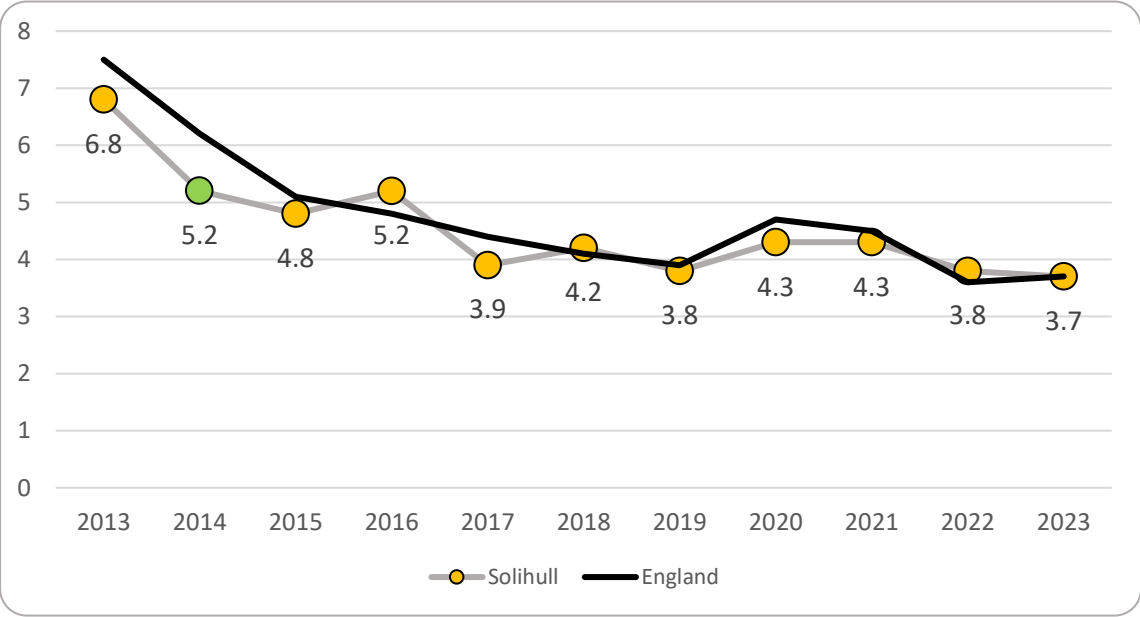


6.1 More people are in well paid work: Unemployment [\(model-based\)](#)

Unemployment is associated with an increased risk of ill health and mortality. There are relationships between unemployment and poor mental health and suicide, higher self-reported ill health and limiting long term illness and a higher prevalence of risky health behaviours including alcohol and smoking. Unemployment is defined as the percentage of the economically active population without a job who are available to start work.

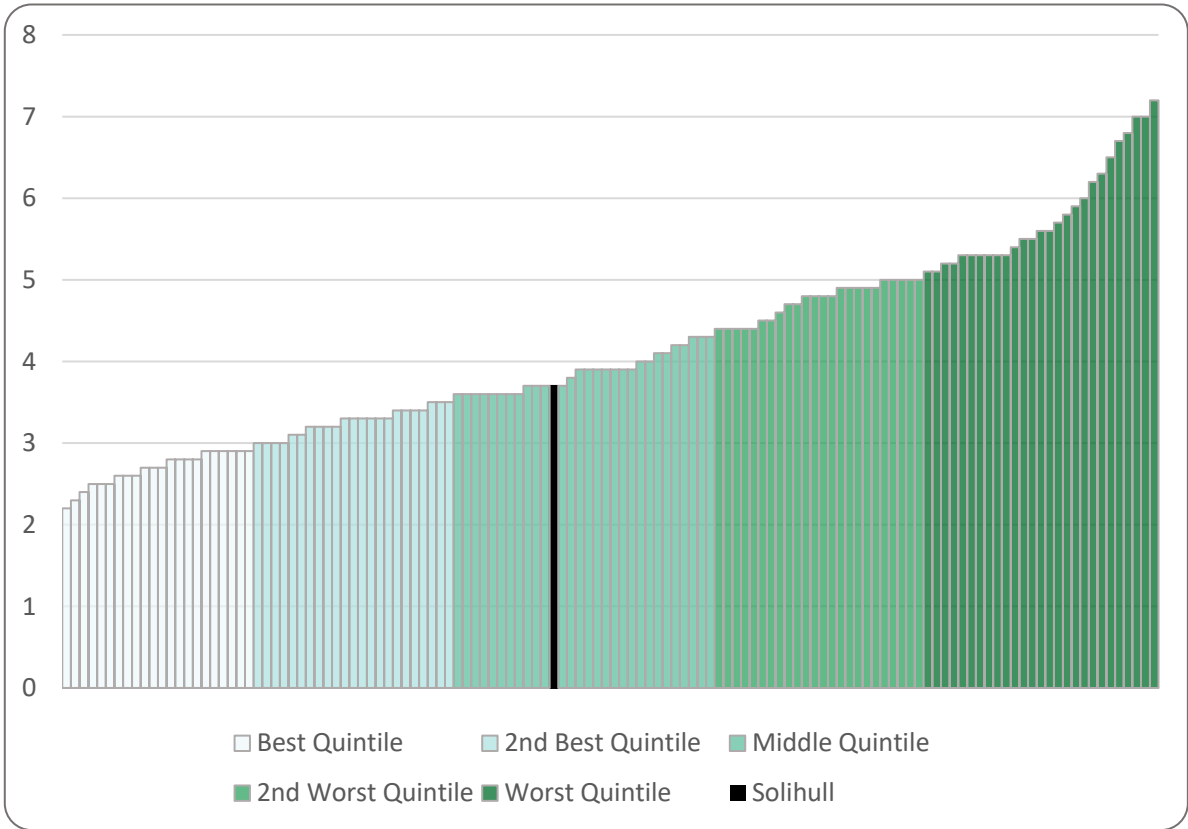
In Solihull the unemployment rate has been lowering slightly since 2021. Solihull is placed within the middle quintile nationally. Solihull is ranked 6th out of its socioeconomic neighbours, 4th in the West Midlands but 12th when compared to its statistically nearest neighbours. This equates to 3,900 people in unemployment.

3.7% Population Aged 16+ Unemployed (2023)



Ranking:	12 th	6 th	4 th
	Out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 11 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 11 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Dorset	Herefordshire
Worst:	Bromley	Redbridge	Birmingham

Solihull ranked 57th out of 126 Local Authorities (2023)



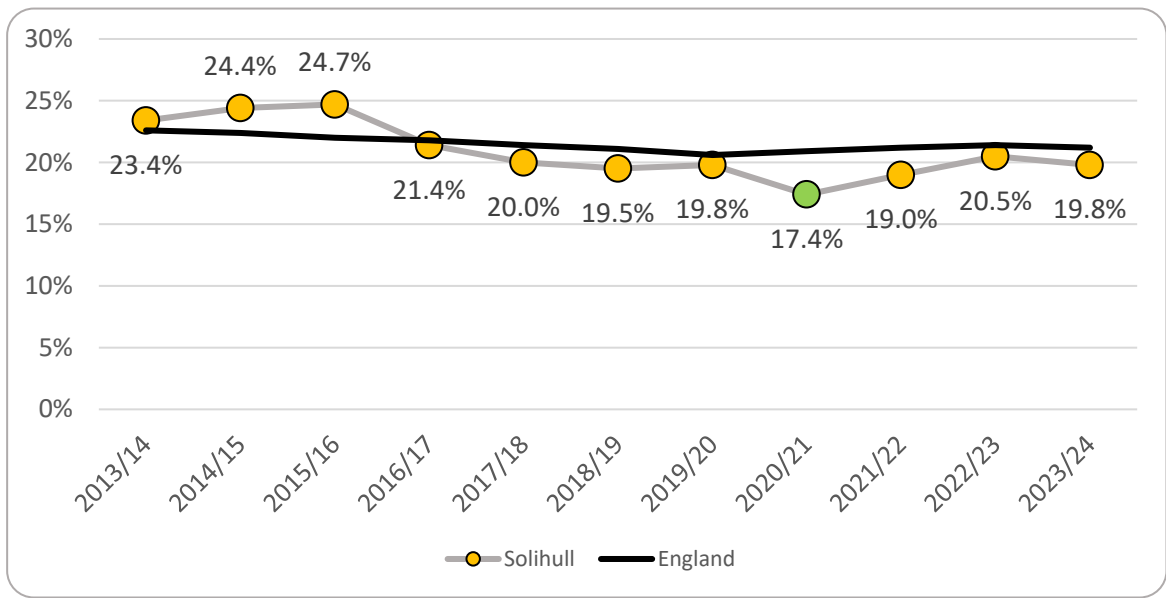
Source: fingertips - OHID ([phe.org.uk](#))

6.2 More people are in well paid work: Proportion economically inactive (16–64-year-olds)

The indicator measures economic inactivity in the 16–64-year-old population, defined as those not classed as employed or unemployed according to ILO definitions. The unemployed and the economically inactive represent two distinct categories. Groups comprising the economically inactive include: the long-term sick or disabled, the temporary sick (with no employment), people looking after family/home, students, and retired people.

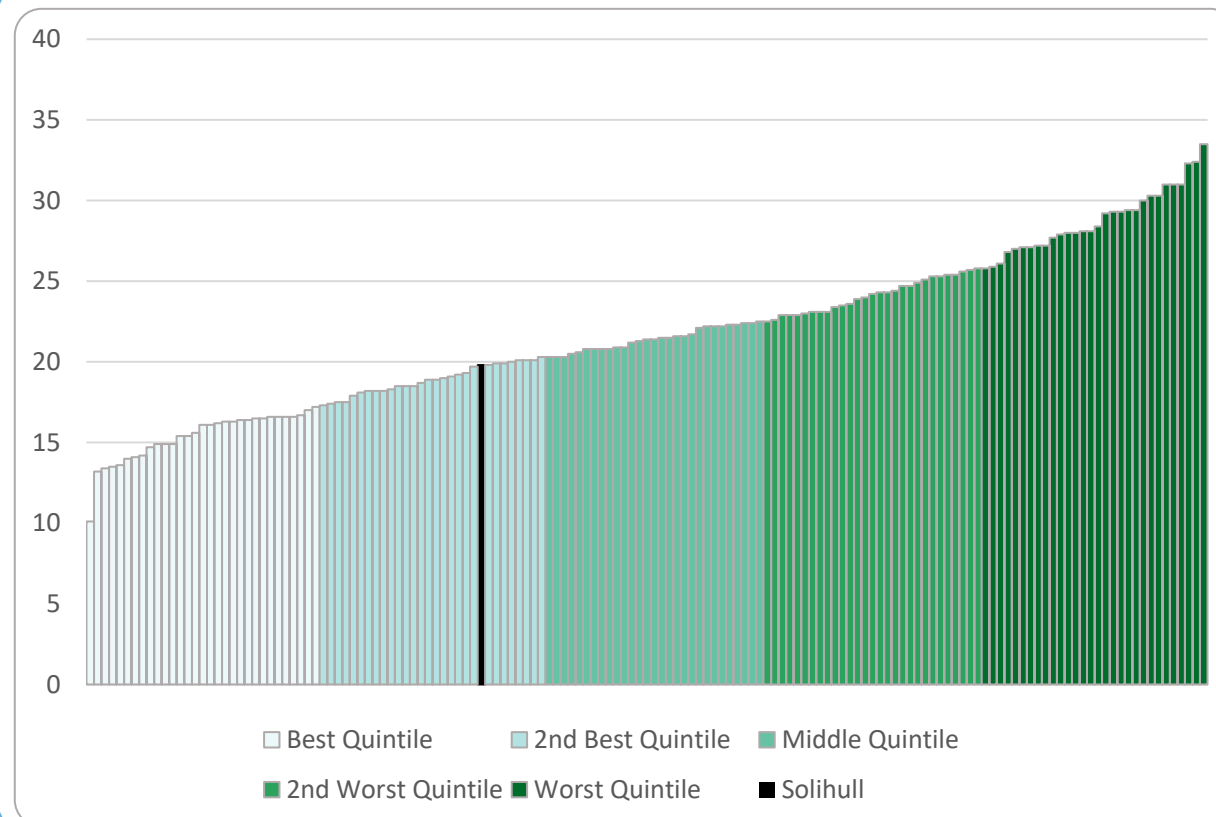
Solihull has a similar economically inactive rate as England. Solihull is ranked 53rd out of 149 local authorities which is within the second-best quintile nationally yet compares poorly to its statistically similar neighbours.

19.8% 16-64-year-olds economically inactive (2023/24)



Ranking:	12 th	12 th	6 th
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Wandsworth	Staffordshire
Worst:	Bury	Barnet	Wolverhampton

Solihull ranked 53rd out of 149 Local Authorities (2023/24)



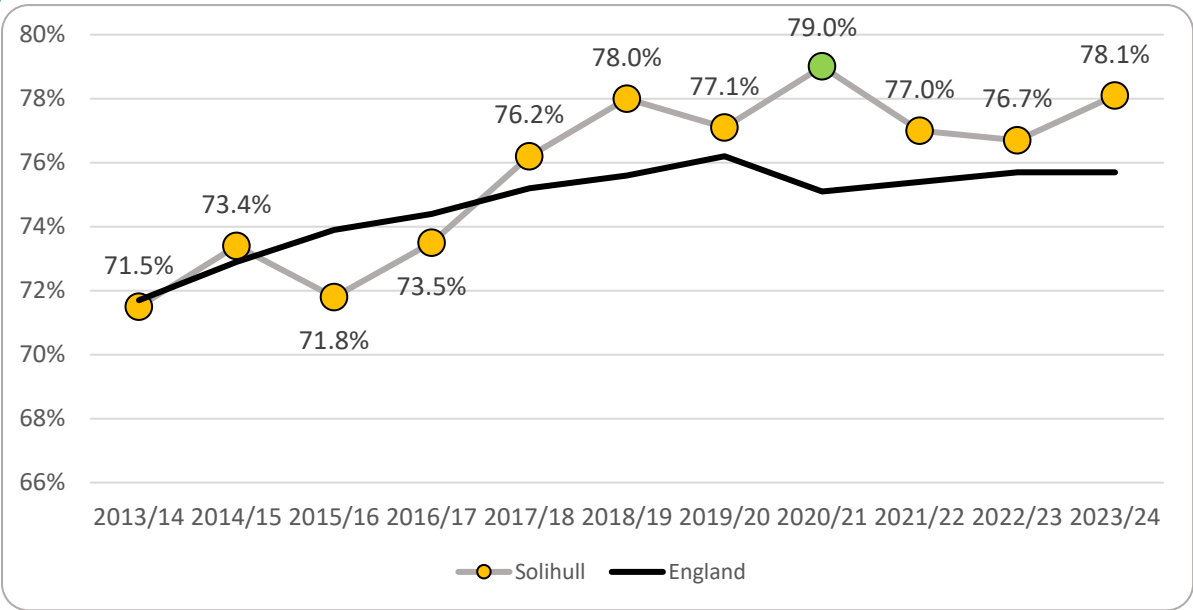
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

6.3 More people are in well paid work: Proportion of people in employment

Access to local employment and good working conditions influences the health of a community.

Solihull's employment rate has increased by 1.4% upon the previous year's data. Solihull's national rank has risen to 47th from 63rd out of 150 local authorities yet still compares poorly compared to its statistically similar neighbours.

78.1 % of people in employment (2023/24)



Ranking:

12th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: South Gloucestershire

Worst: Bury

10th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Staffordshire

Barnet

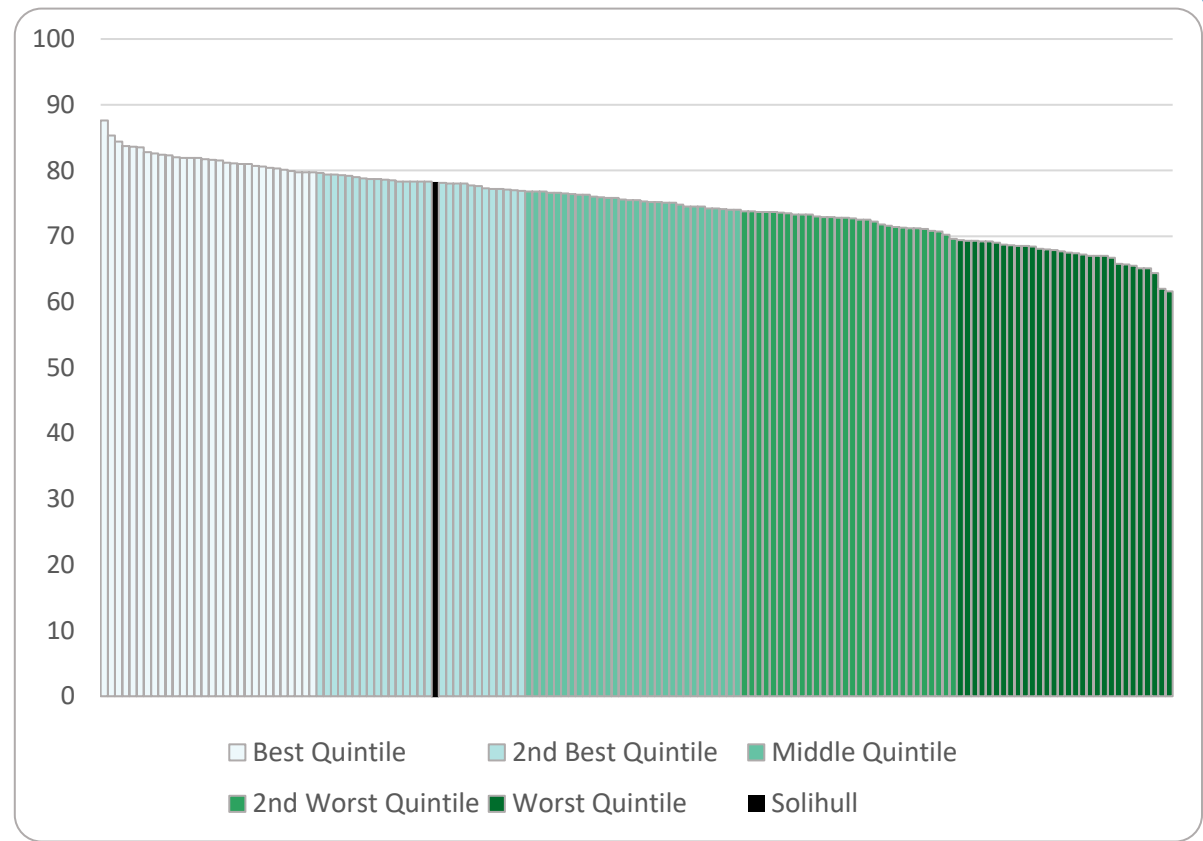
6th

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton

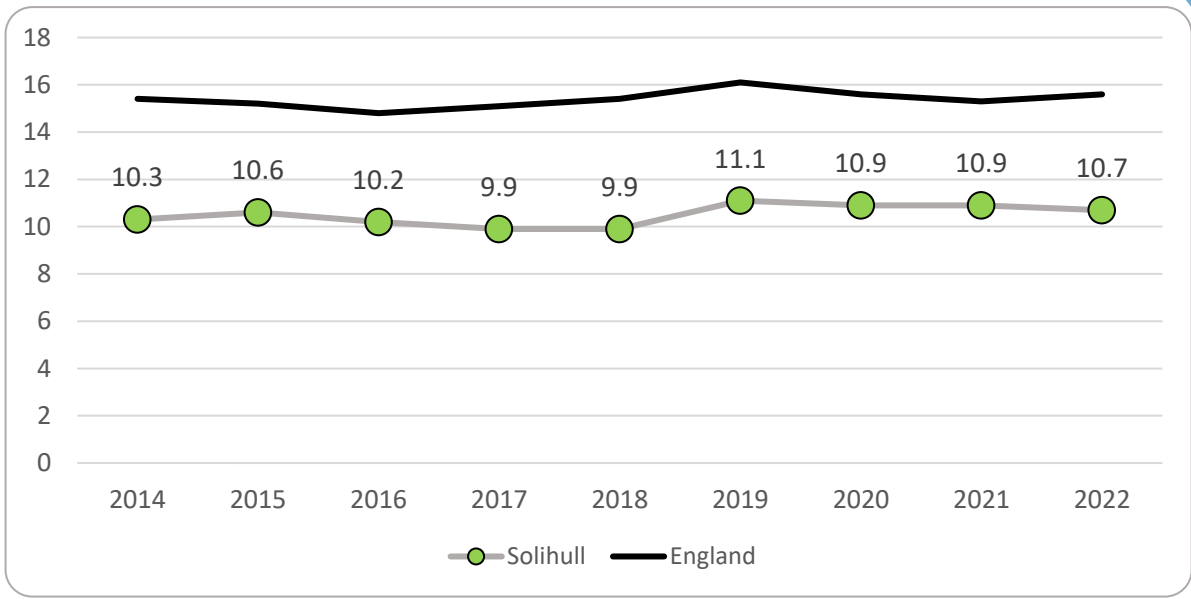
Solihull ranked 47th out of 150 Local Authorities (2023/24)



6.4 More people in well-paid work: Proportion of children aged 0-15 living in absolute low-income families

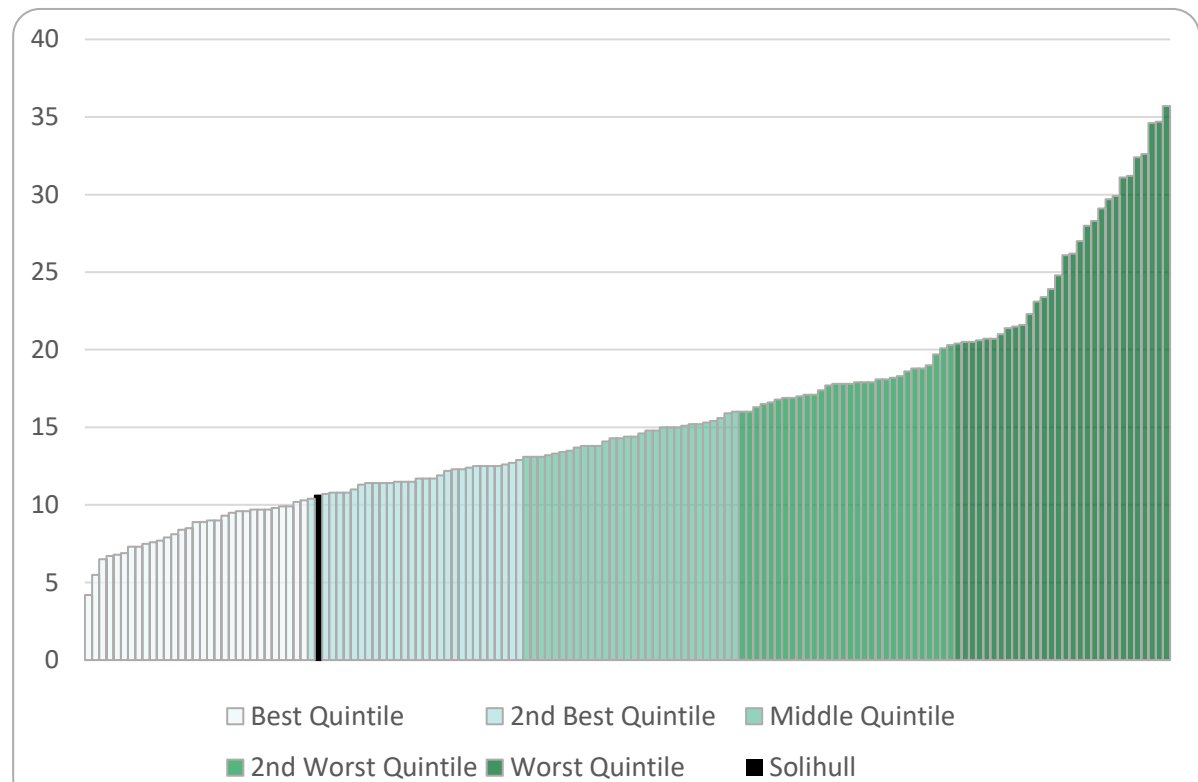
The indicator measures percentage of children aged under 16 living in absolute low-income families. Absolute low income takes the 60% of median income threshold from 2010 to 2011 and then fixed this in real terms (the line moves with inflation). This is designed to assess how incomes are faring with reference to inflation. The percentage of individuals in absolute low income will decrease if individuals with lower incomes see their incomes rise by more than inflation. Solihull has had lower levels of children living in low-income families than England. Solihull is ranked 34th out of 151 local authorities which is within the second-best quintile nationally. Solihull is ranked 8th out of its socioeconomic neighbours, 1st in the West Midlands, but 10th when compared to its statistically similar neighbours. This equates to 4517 children (under 16) in absolute low-income families.

10.7 % of children 0-15 living in absolute low-income families (2022)



Ranking:	10 th	8 th	1 st
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Barnet	Solihull
Worst:	Bury	Staffordshire	Birmingham

Solihull is ranked 34th out of 151 local authorities



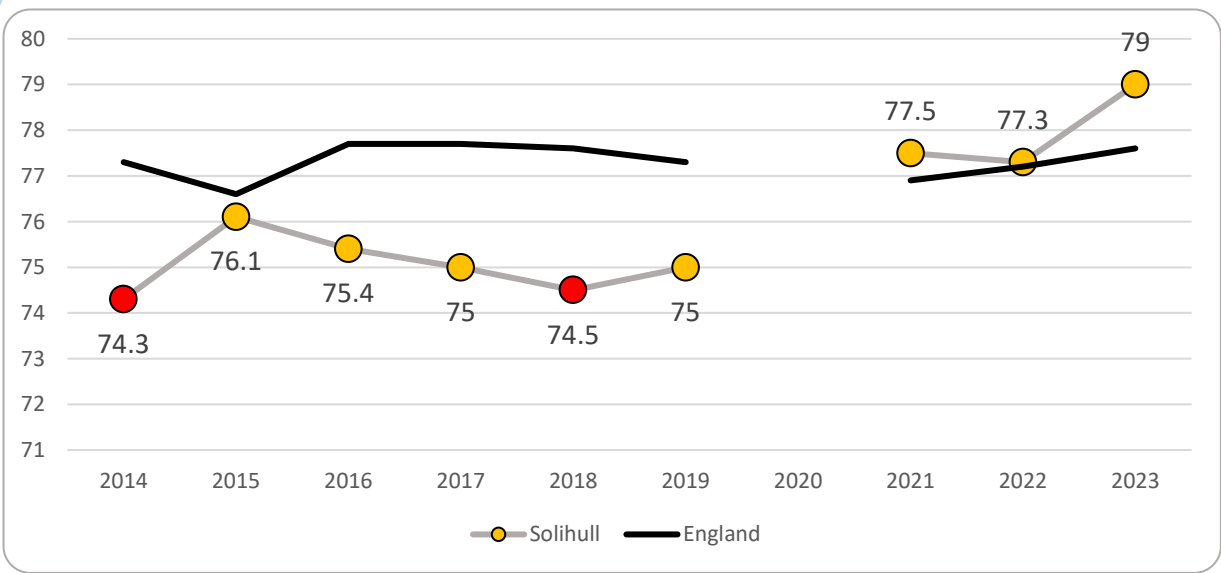
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

7.1 More people live in an environment which supports their health and wellbeing: People have control over their daily life

Part of the intention of personalised services is to design and deliver services more closely matching the needs and wishes of the individual, putting them in control of their care and support. This measure is one means of determining whether that outcome is being achieved. The metric is the proportion of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey Question 3a who chose the answers “I have as much control over my daily life as I want” or “I have adequate control over my daily life”.

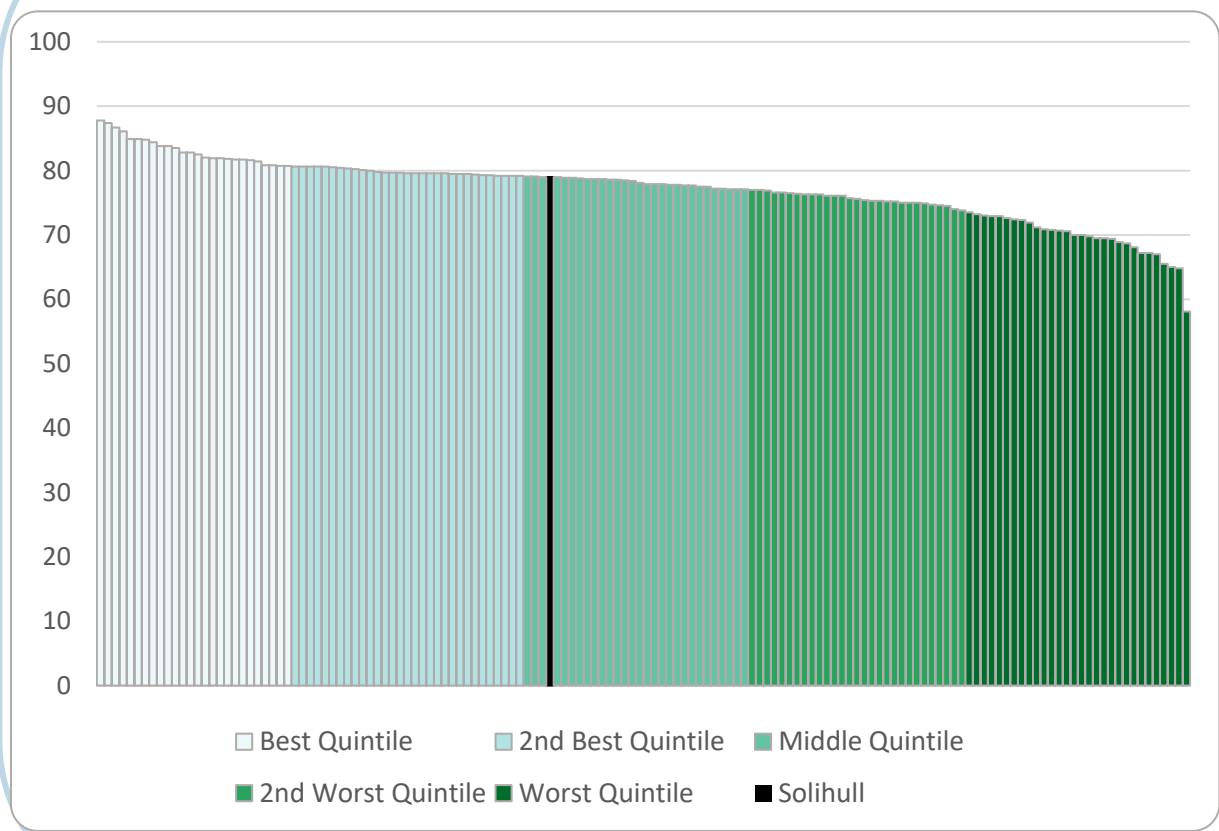
Solihull has improved by 1.7% since 2022, moving from 7th to 3rd among its socioeconomic neighbours. Solihull continues to sit within the middle quintile nationally. Data is missing for 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

79% of ASC service users report control over their daily lives (2023)



Ranking:	8 th	3 rd	4 th
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Devon	Herefordshire
Worst:	Trafford	Barnet	Birmingham

Solihull is ranked 61st out of 146 local authorities (2023)

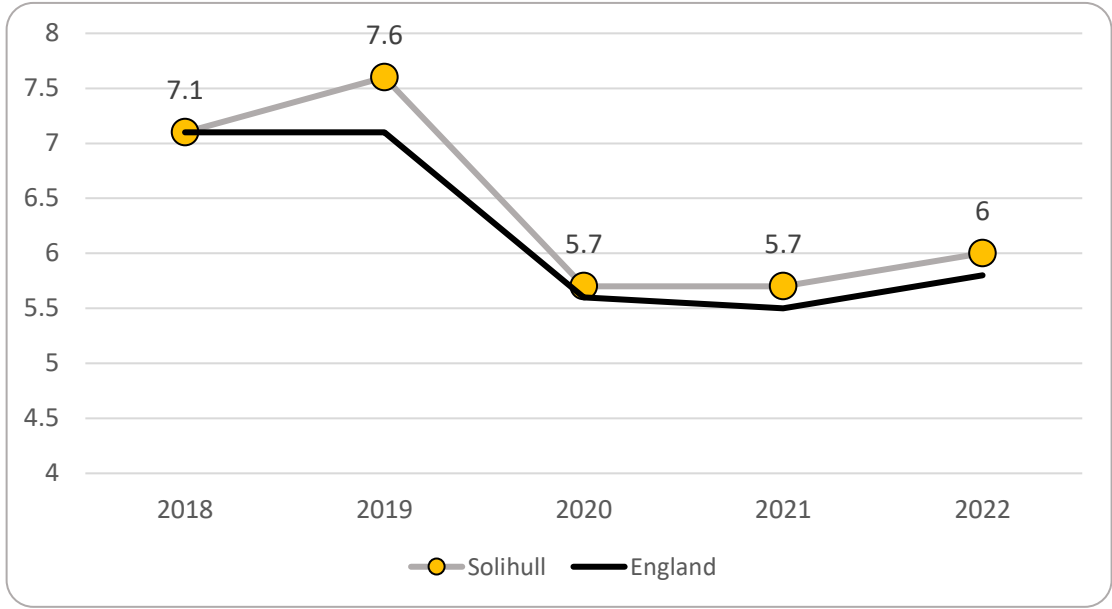


7.2 More people live in an environment which supports their health and wellbeing: Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is strong evidence that air pollution causes the development of coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer, exacerbates asthma and has a contributory role in mortality. The annual burden of air pollution in the UK has been estimated to be equivalent to approximately 28,000 to 36,000 deaths at typical ages.

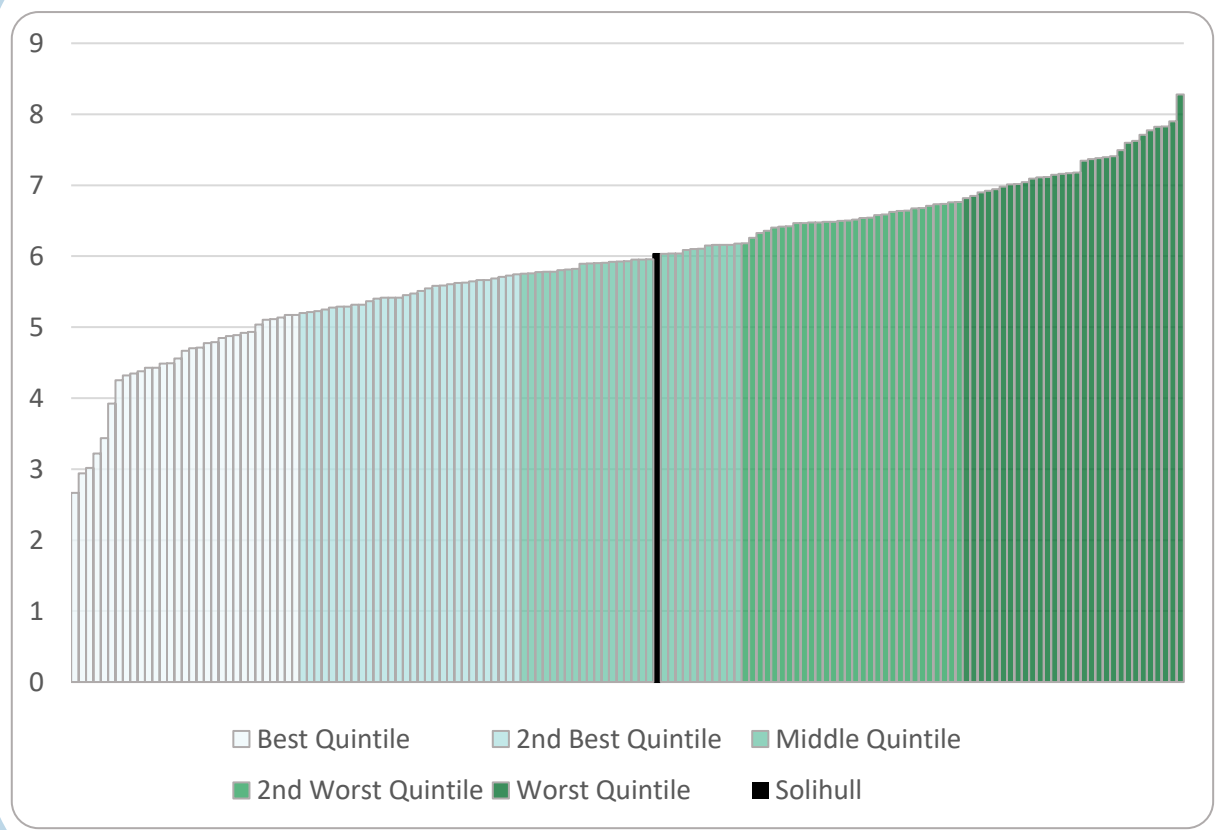
6% of adult mortality in Solihull is estimated to be attributable to particulate air pollution. This is an increase on previous years and slightly higher than England. Solihull is in the middle quintile nationally. Solihull compares less well among authorities within the West Midlands, ranking 10th out of 14 local authorities.

6% of adult mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2023)



Ranking:	8 th	8 th	10 th
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Worcestershire	Devon	Shropshire
Worst:	Hertfordshire	Barnet	Sandwell

Solihull is ranked 80 out of 151 local authorities



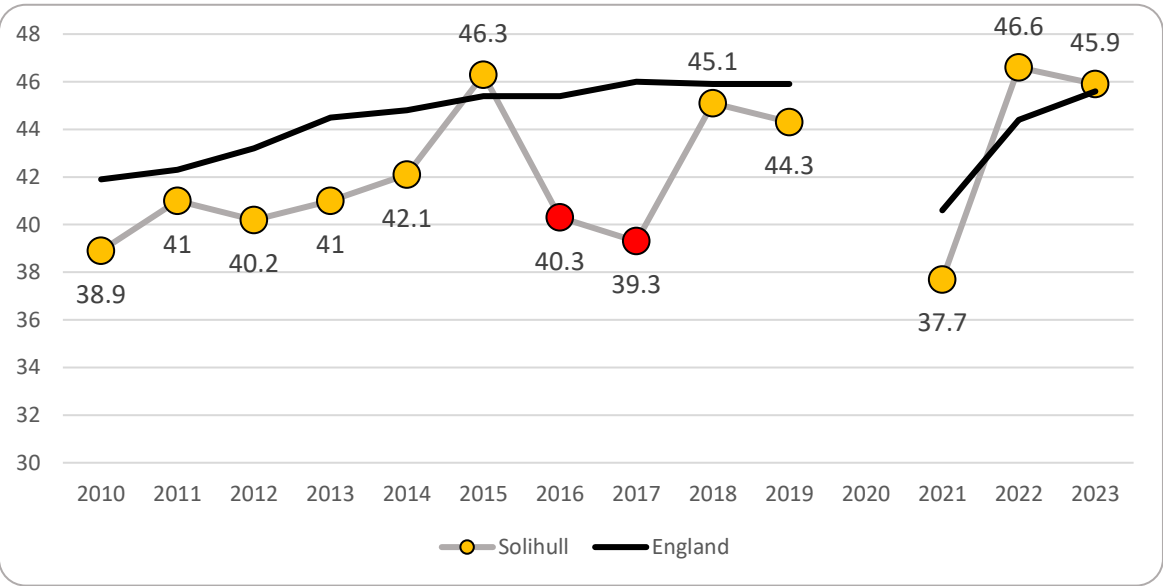
Source: OHID, Fingertips

7.3 More people live in an environment which supports their health & wellbeing: Proportion reporting they have enough social contact

There is a clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health. A key element of the Government’s vision for social care is to tackle loneliness and social isolation, supporting people to remain connected to their communities and to develop and maintain connections to their friends and family. This measure draws on self-reported levels of social contact as an indicator of social isolation for both users of social care and carers.

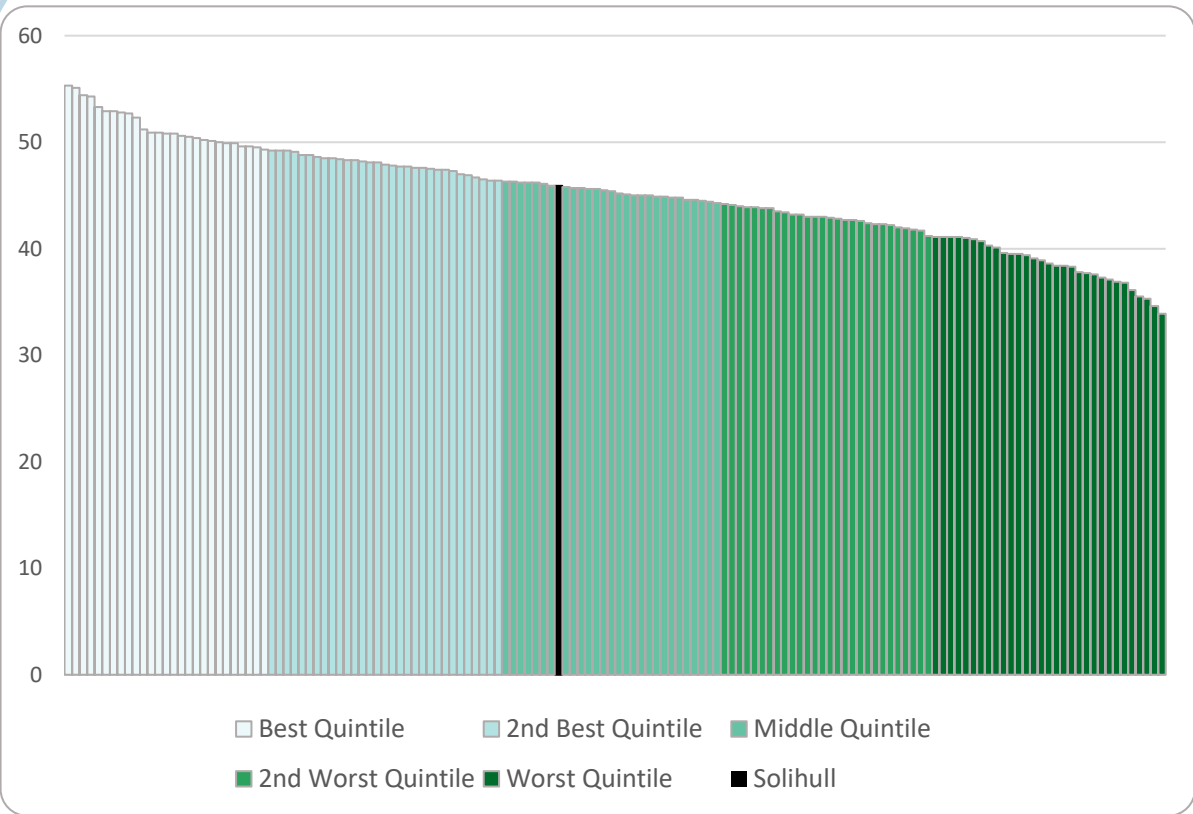
Solihull has moved from the 2nd best to the middle quintile nationally. Currently 45.9% get as much social contact as they like, this is ranked slightly above England and is a slight decrease (-0.7%) from 2022.

45.9% ASC Service Users and Carers Report Enough Social Contact



Ranking:	7 th	5 th	9 th
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Calderdale	Staffordshire	Sandwell
Worst:	Trafford	Essex	Birmingham

Solihull Ranked 66th out of 146 Local Authorities



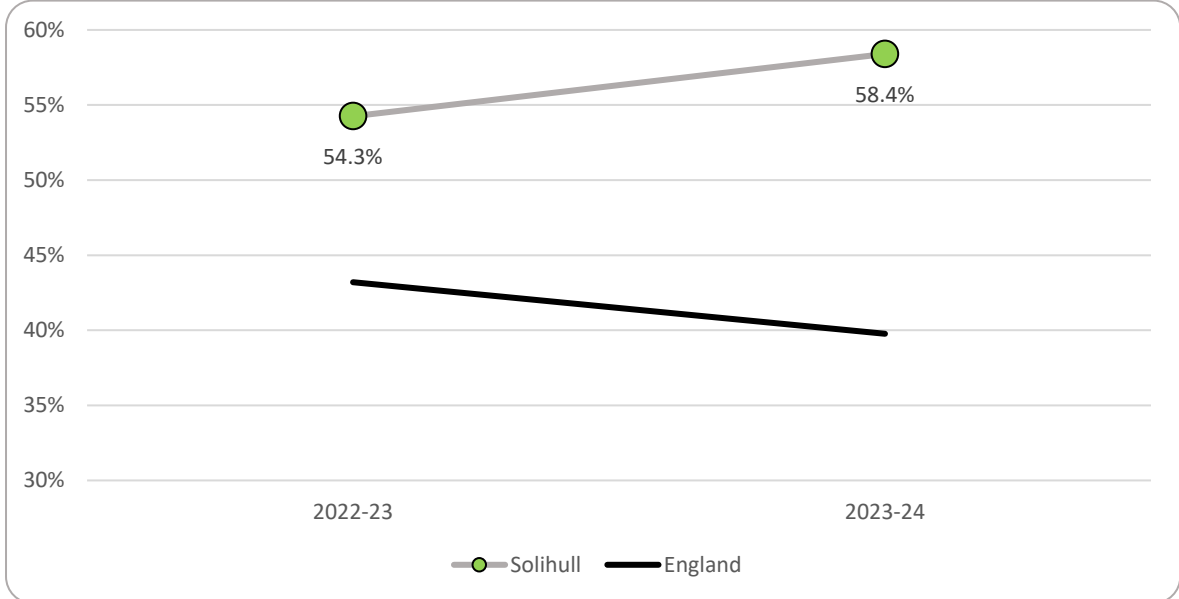
Source: NHS England, Adult Social Care Survey

7.4 More people live in an environment which supports their health & wellbeing: Percentage of households secured accommodation for 6+ months following homelessness prevention and relief duty

Local authorities may deliver their prevention duty through any activities aimed at preventing a household threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. The relief duty is owed to households that are already homeless on approaching a local authority and require help to secure settled accommodation.

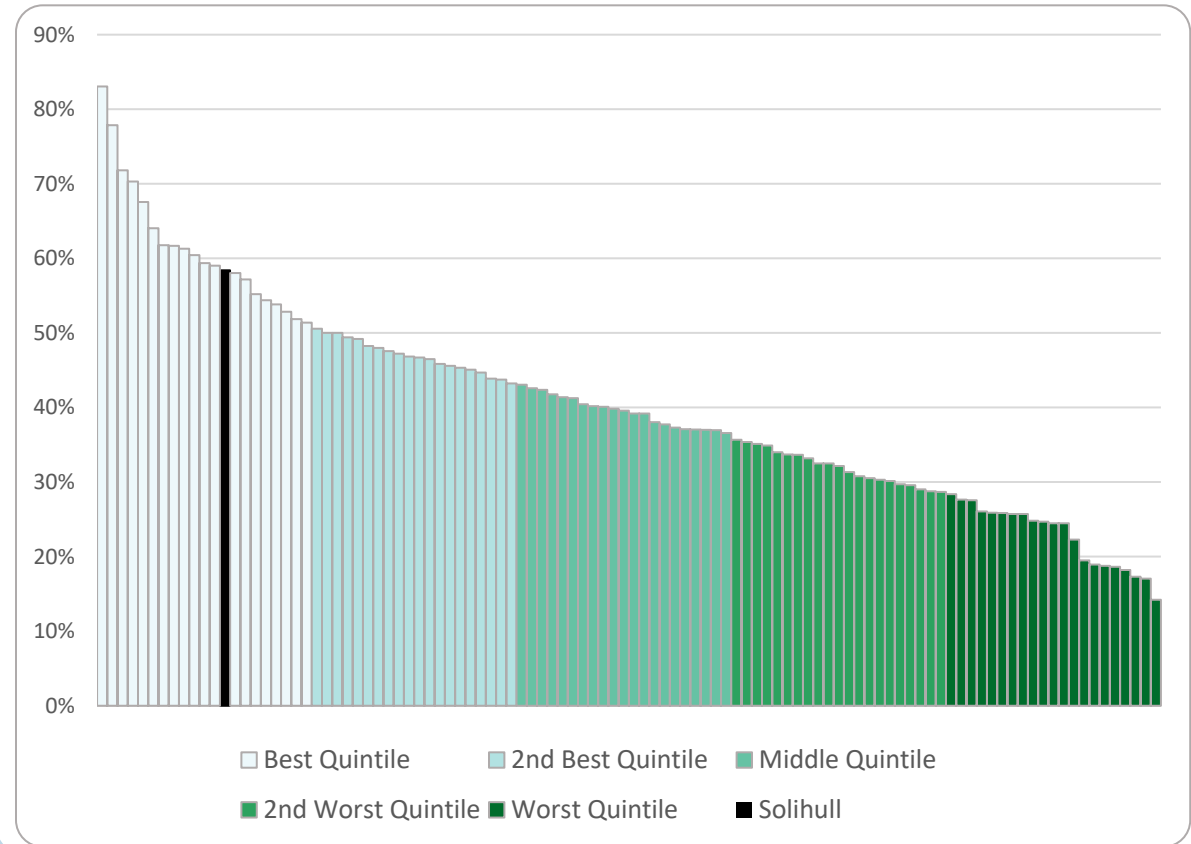
Solihull ranks well compared to its statistically similar neighbours and regional neighbours. Solihull has moved from the second-best quintile to the best quintile nationally and ranks well compared to England.

58.4% Successful prevention (2023-24)



Ranking:	2 nd	2 nd	3 rd
	out of 12 statistically similar neighbours	out of 11 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 10 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	North Somerset	Stoke-on-Trent
Worst:	Bromley	Redbridge	Wolverhampton

Solihull ranked 13th out of 104 Local Authorities (2023-24)

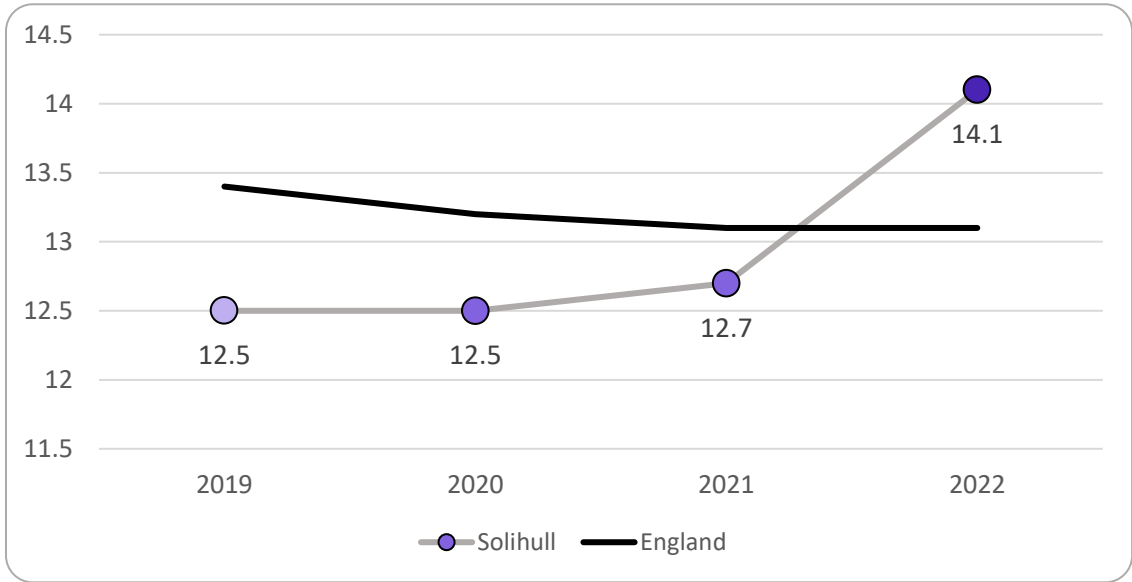


7.5 More people live in an environment which supports their health & wellbeing: [Fuel poverty \(low income, low energy efficiency methodology\)](#)

The factors contributing to fuel poverty, namely low income, inadequate energy efficiency, and high energy prices, are closely connected to the prevalence of cold homes. Research highlights a clear association between residing in cold homes and adverse health outcomes, elevating the risk of illness and death across all age groups.

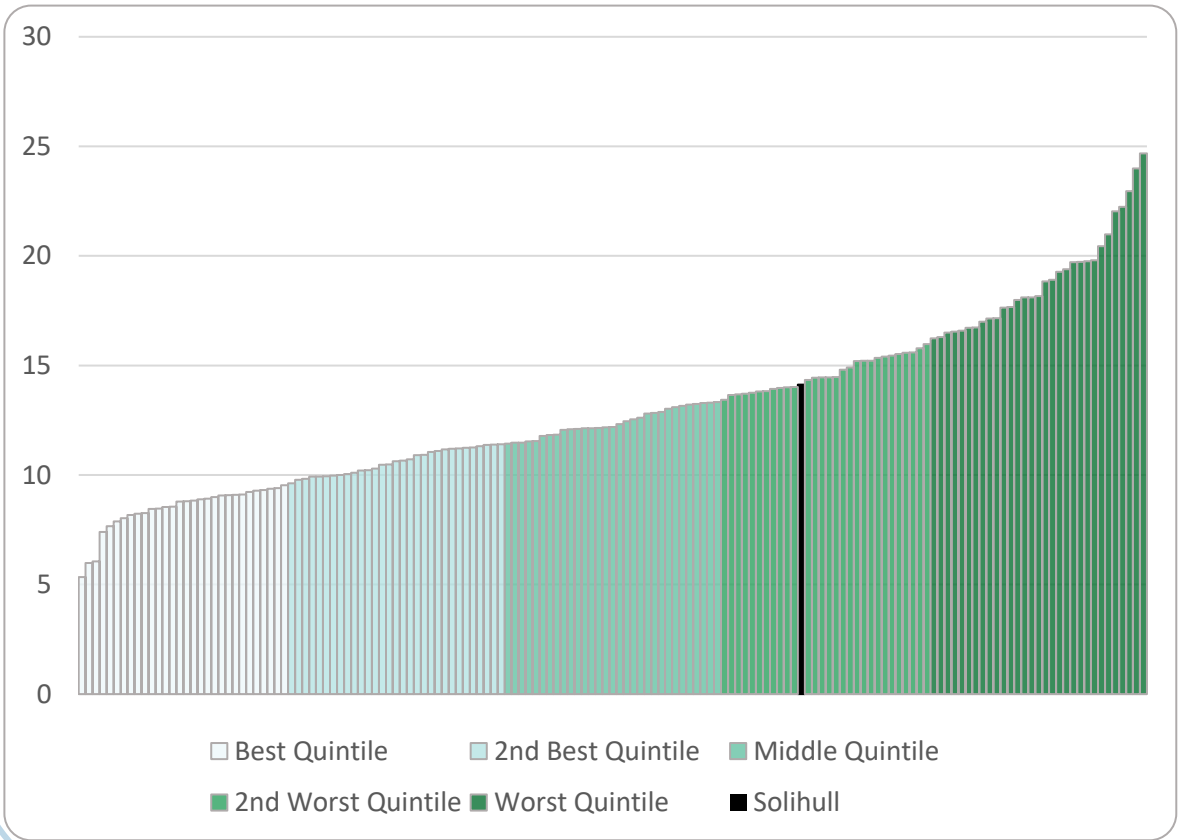
Solihull ranks within the second worst quintile nationally for the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty. Solihull ranks 1st compared to Local Authorities within the West Midlands yet compares less favourably to its statistically similar neighbours, ranking 14th/16.

14.1% of households experiencing fuel poverty (2022)



Ranking:	14 th	12 th	1 st
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities In the West Midlands
Best:	Bracknell Forest	Milton Keynes	Solihull
Worst:	Calderdale	Shropshire	Stock-on-Trent

Solihull ranked 104th out of 153 Local Authorities (2022)

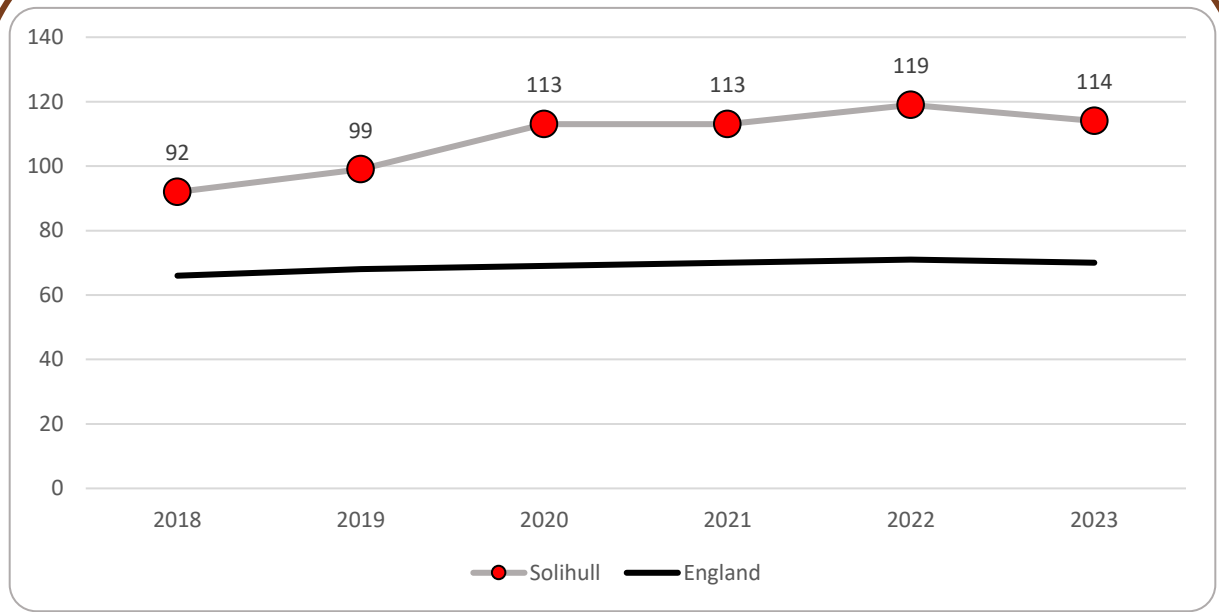


8.1 People have access to the right care and support when and where they need it: Children and Young People in Care

Children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded children in England. There are significant inequalities in health and social outcomes compared with all children and these contribute to poor health and social exclusion of care leavers later in life.

The rate of children in care per 10,000 population (aged under 18 years) in Solihull is significantly higher than England and is in the highest quintile. Solihull has the highest rate of children in need amongst its statistically similar neighbours. Only Stoke-on-Trent and Shropshire have higher rates in the West Midlands.

114 children in care per 10,000 population (2023)



Ranking:

16th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

14th

out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation

12th

out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands

Best:

South Gloucestershire

Worst:

Solihull

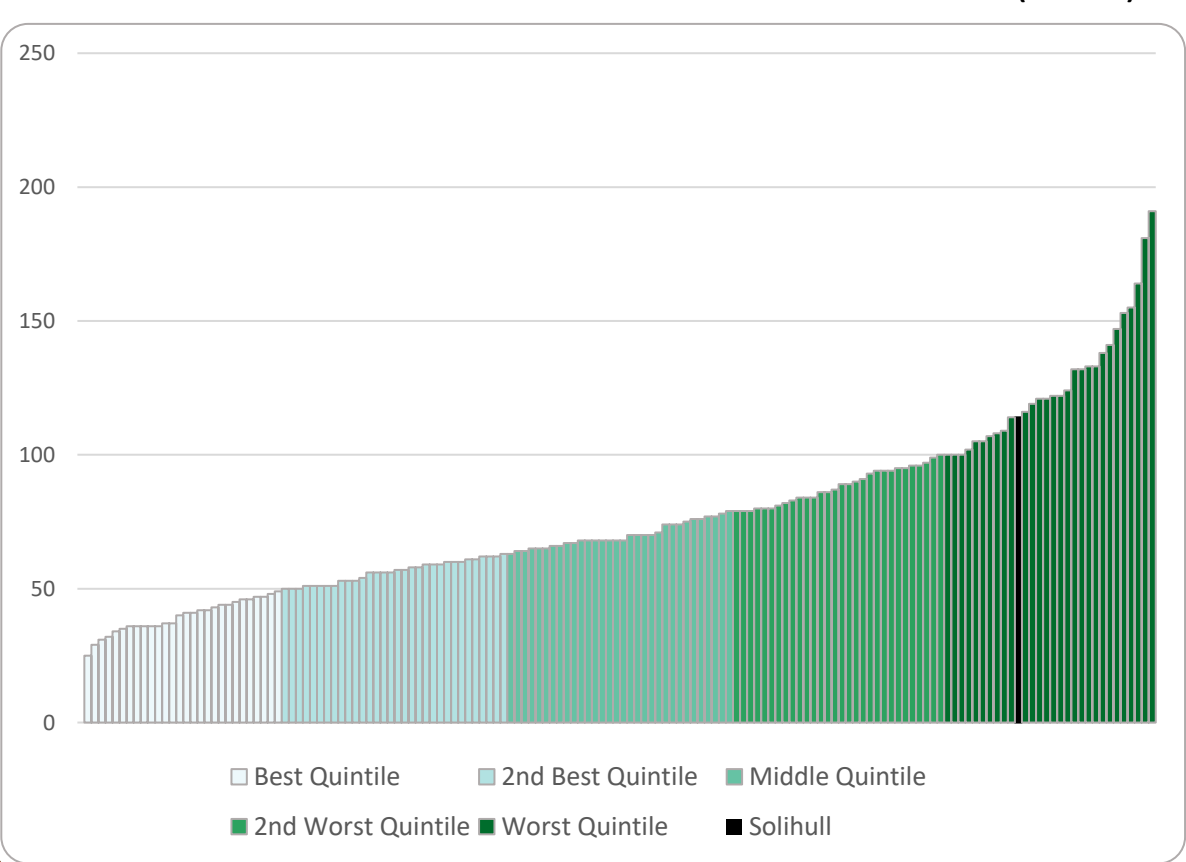
Barnet

Shropshire

Warwickshire

Stoke-on-Trent

Solihull ranked 134th out of 153 Local Authorities (2023)

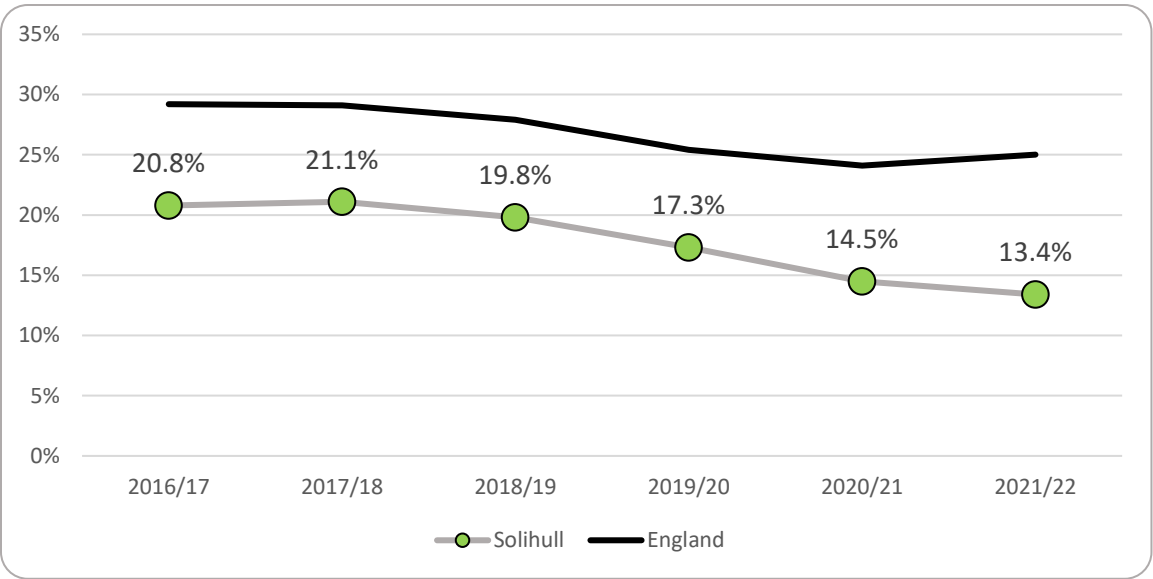


8.2 People have access to the right care and support when and where they need it: Percentage of offenders who re-offend

An individual's offending behaviour is closely intertwined with their physical and mental well-being and is often linked with substance misuse. Additionally, a significant number of families dealing with multiple challenges are engaged with the criminal justice system, and their issues span across generations. Consequently, reducing re-offending not only affects the health and well-being of individuals but also has widespread implications for their children, families, and the communities in which they reside.

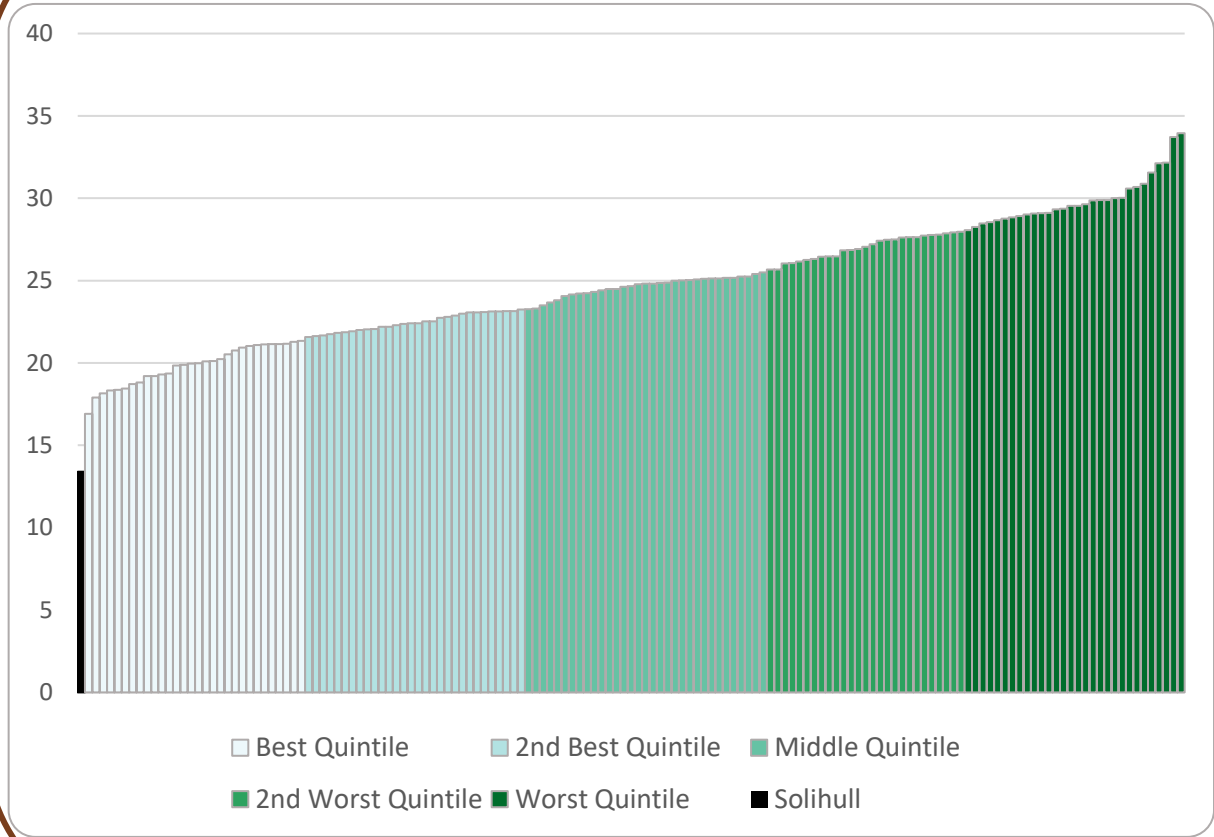
Solihull levels of re-offending have been statistically better than England from 2017-22. Solihull has moved from 2nd to 1st nationally.

13.4% of offenders in Solihull re-offend (2021/22)



Ranking:	1 st	1 st	1 st
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities In the West Midlands
Best:	Solihull	Solihull	Solihull
Worst:	Swindon	West Northamptonshire	Birmingham

Solihull ranked 1st out of 152 Local Authorities

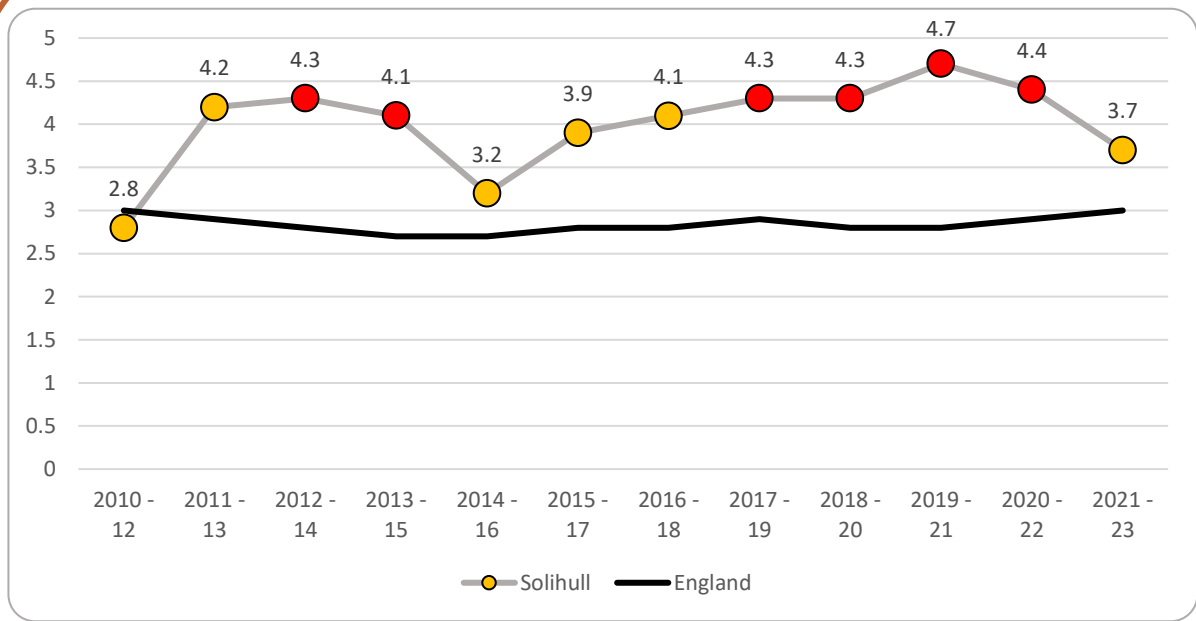


9.1 Our health and care services deliver good quality care and support to the population: Neonatal mortality rate

Deaths within the initial 28 days of life, known as the neonatal period, are associated with the overall health and care provided to both the mother and newborn. The neonatal period is the most critical for ensuring a child's survival. Smoking is identified as a significant risk factor linked to both infant mortality and stillbirth.

Solihull has improved since 2020-22 and has moved from the worst quintile nationally to the second worst, the rate is now statistically similar to England having been significantly higher for the previous 4 years. Solihull still performs poorly compared to statistically similar neighbourhoods.

3.7 deaths under 28 days per 1000 live births (2021-23)



Ranking:

15th
Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Bury

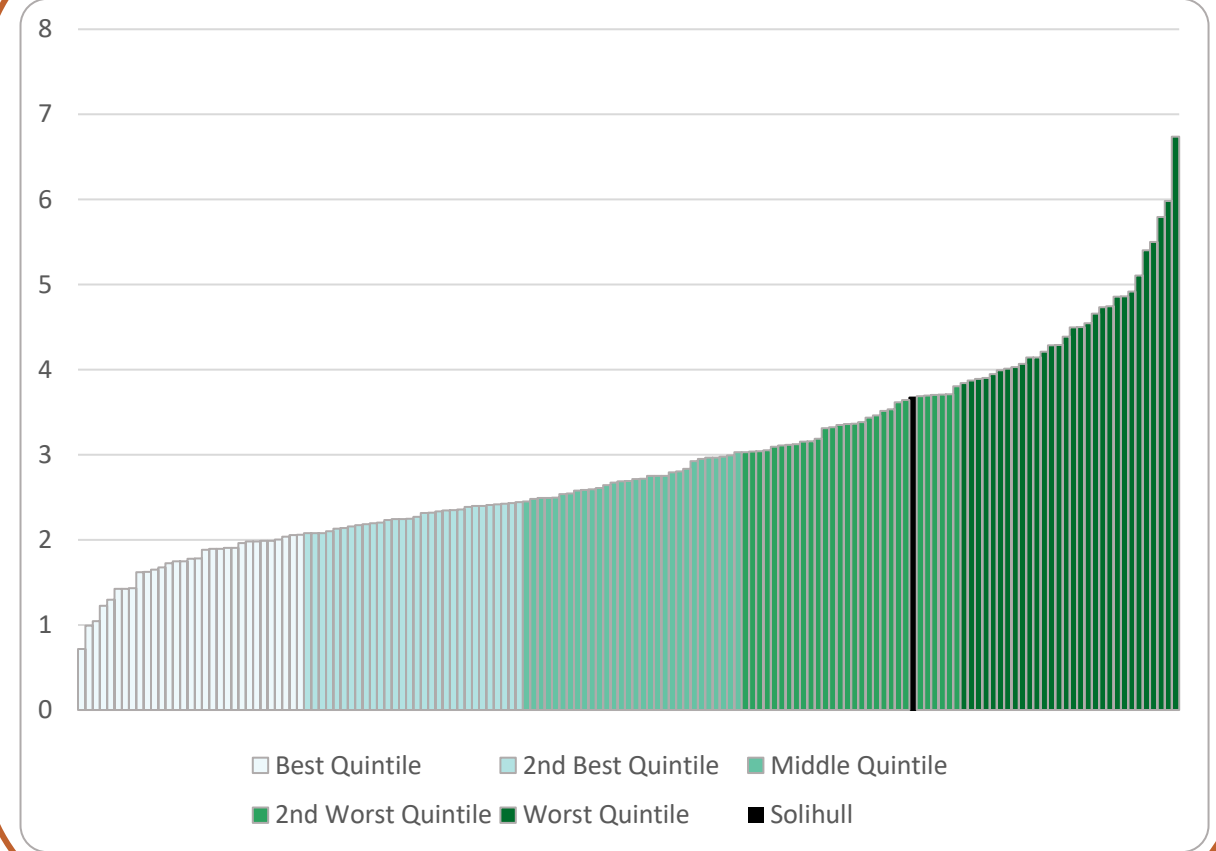
13th
out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation

North Somerset
Staffordshire

5th
out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands

Shropshire
Birmingham

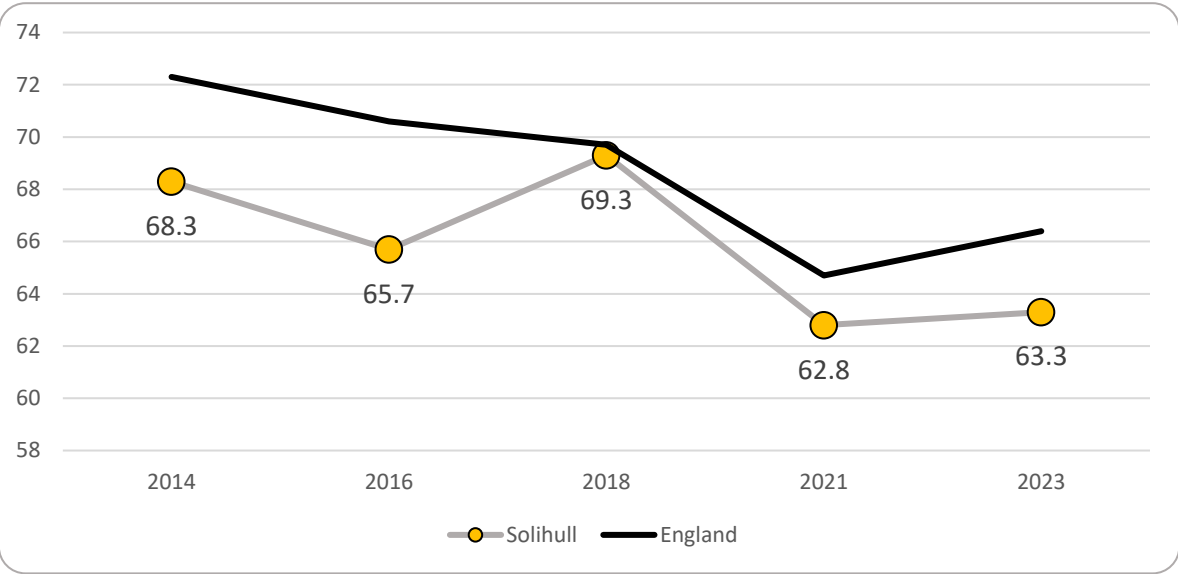
Solihull is ranked 115th out of 151 local authorities



9.2 Our health and care services deliver good quality care and support to the population: Carers included in discussion about cared for person

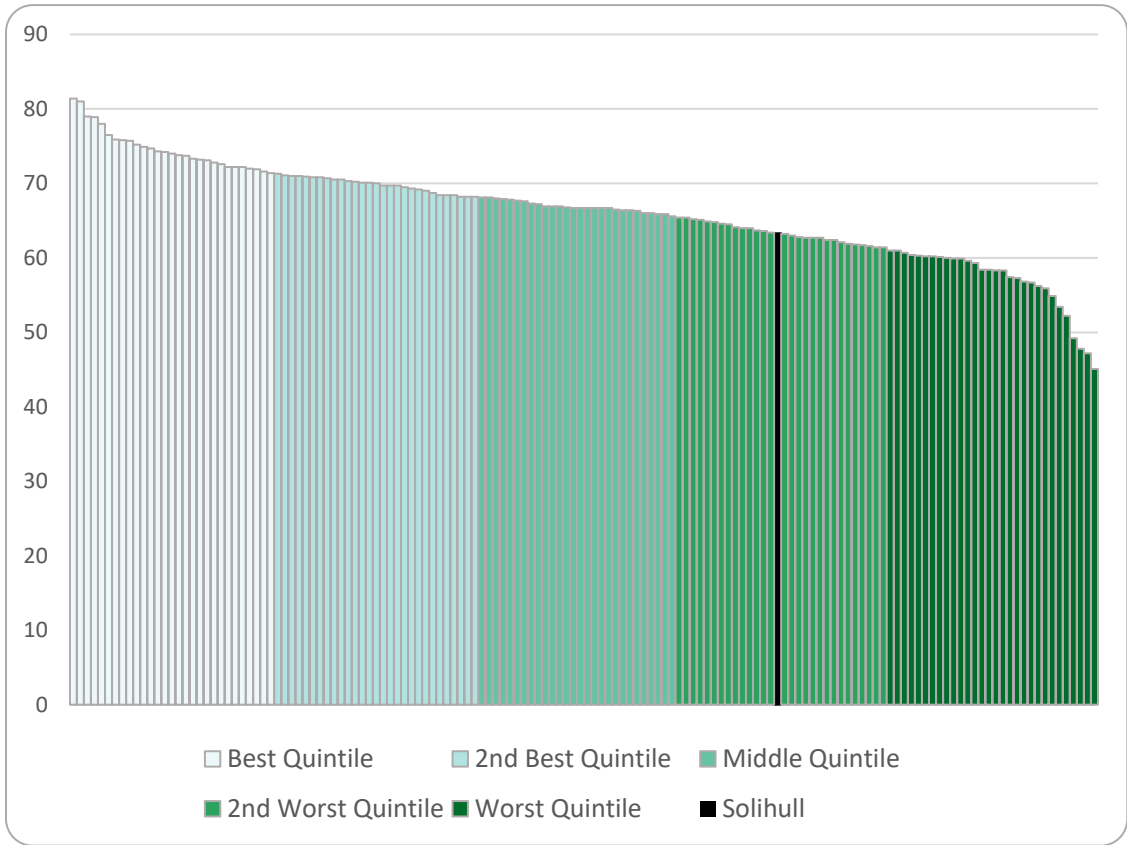
Carers are a key policy area within the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and the Care Quality Commission (CQC). The Survey of Adult Carers in England has been developed to learn more about whether services received by carers are helping them in their caring role and their life outside of caring, and also about their perception of the services provided to the person they care for. This data is collected every two years. This measure is the percentage of all those responding 'I always felt involved or consulted' and 'I usually felt involved or consulted', to the question: 'In the last 12 months, do you feel you have been involved or consulted as much as you wanted to be, in discussions about the support or services provided to the person you care for'. The 2023 national carers survey showed a modest 0.5% increase in the proportion of carers feeling included in discussions about care. While this placed Solihull below the national average at the time, this feedback was used to shape a wide range of improvements over the past year. Engagement with carers has also been strengthened through the launch of the Carers' Forum, ensuring their voices are central to shaping the services delivered and commissioned. This includes co-producing the specification for carers' services, embedding lived experience into service design.

63.3% of Carers feel Included in Care Discussions (2023)



Ranking:	10 th	11 th	10 th
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities In the West Midlands
Best:	Bracknell Forest	Staffordshire	Herefordshire
Worst:	Trafford	Essex	Walsall

Ranked 101st out of 146 Local Authorities



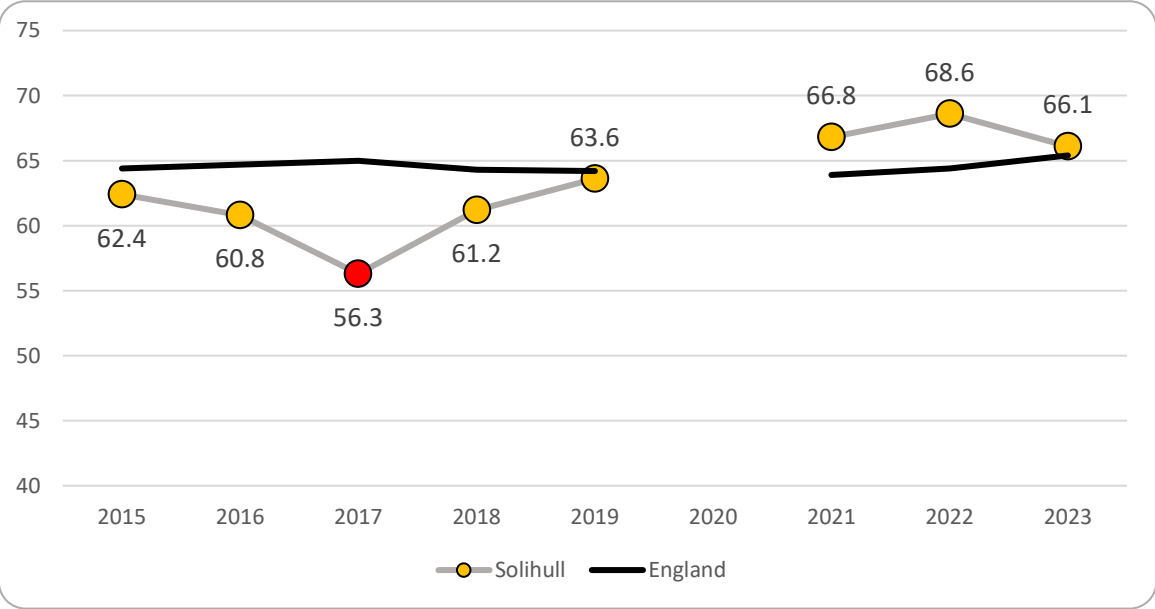
Source: Adult Social Care Statistics - NHS Digital (digital.nhs.uk)

9.3 Our health and care services deliver good quality care and support to the population: Overall satisfaction of people who use care and support services (%)

Experience of adult social care is measured through regular surveys of service users and informal carers. In March 2020, the survey programme was delayed or made voluntary due to the pressures on local authorities, who administer the surveys, caused by the pandemic. Therefore, there was no available national data published for 2020-21. This programme was reinitediated for 2021-22.

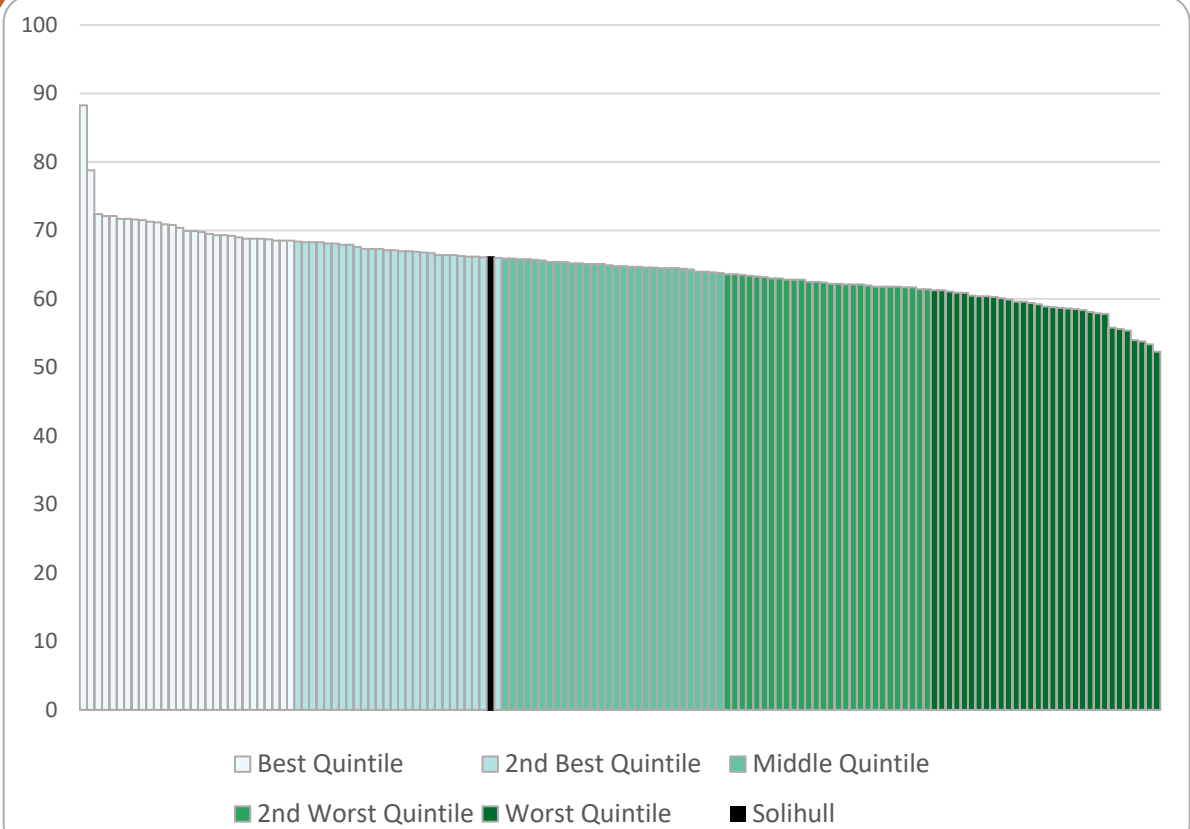
Satisfaction of service users with their care (percentage extremely or very satisfied) within Solihull has decreased by 2.5% since 2022. While the 2023 survey showed a slight dip from the previous year, more recent local results show a clear upward trend, with overall satisfaction rising from 66.1% to 67.9%. Based on previous national comparisons, this would place Solihull in the top quartile nationally. Solihull ranks 5th among its statistically similar and regional neighbours.

66.1% of service users very satisfied with support



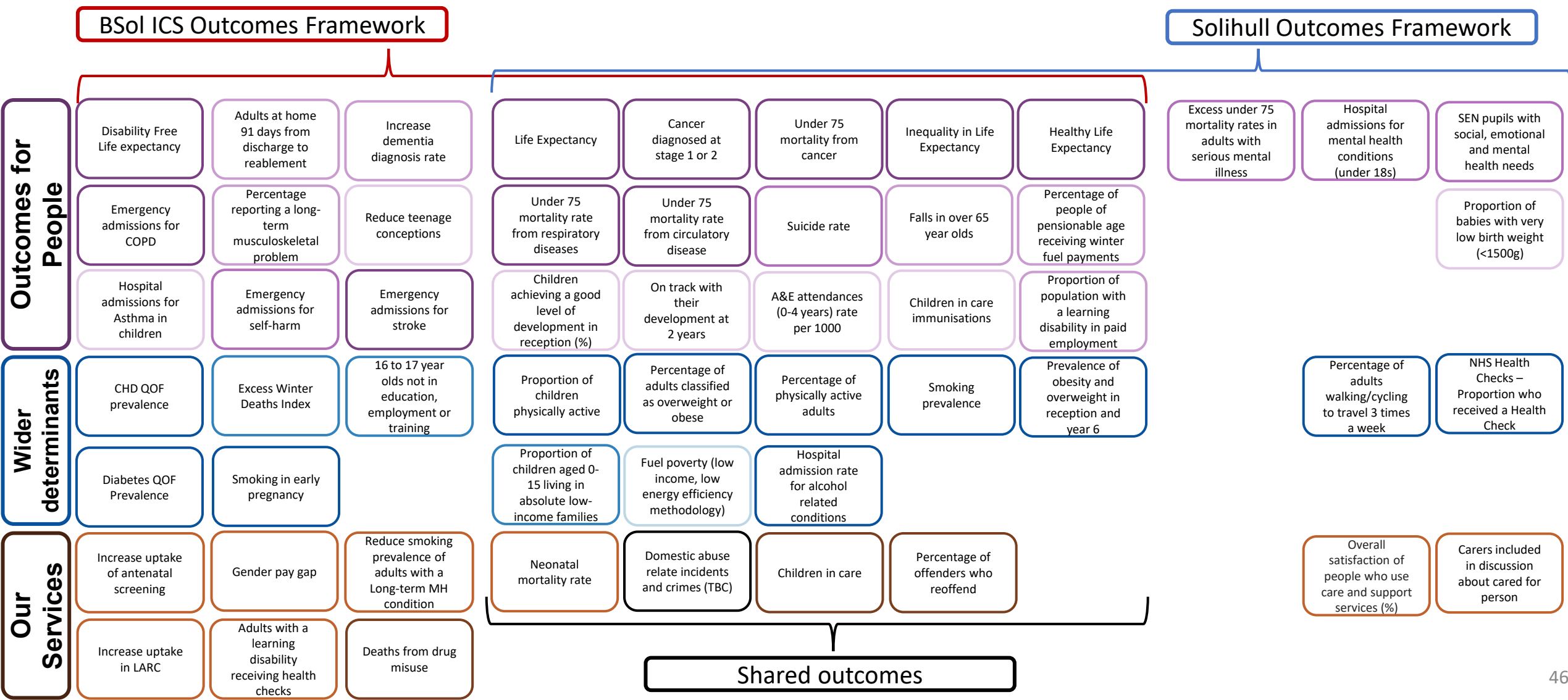
Ranking:	5 th	5 th	5 th
	out of 15 statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	Stockport	Warwickshire	Warwickshire
Worst:	Trafford	Trafford	Wolverhampton

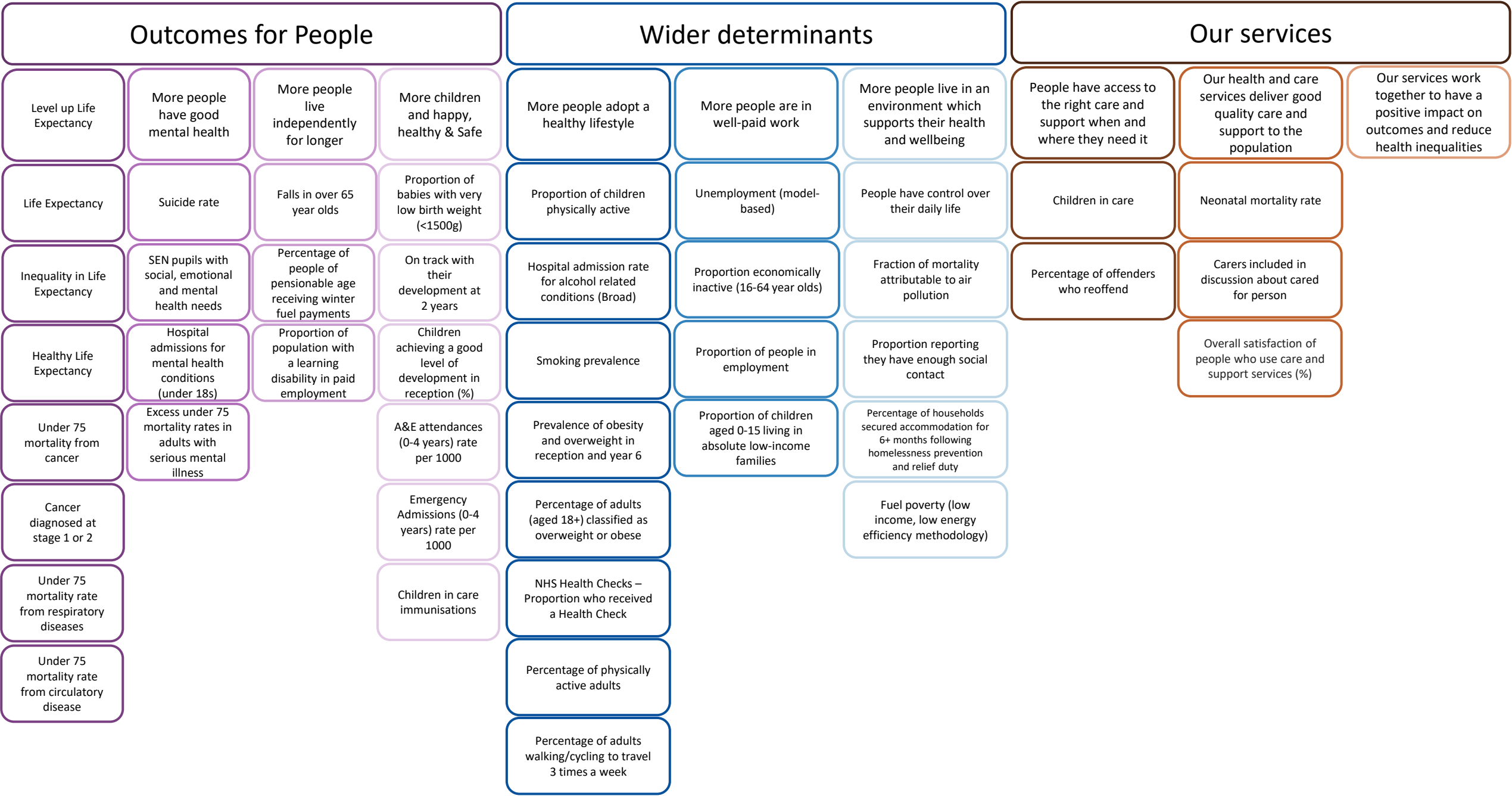
Ranked 56th out of 146 Local Authorities



10.1 Our services work together to have a positive impact on outcomes and reduce health inequalities

The council are part of the Birmingham and Solihull Integrated Care System (BSol ICS) and share a vision to make Birmingham and Solihull the healthiest place to live and work, driving equity in life chances and health outcomes for everyone. This is reflected in our respective outcomes frameworks which share many outcomes and a commitment to improving outcomes for people, the wider determinates of health and our services.





Glossary

Statistically Similar Neighbours

This repository was developed by the Data Science team for the Adult Social Care Statistics team, to provide a way of comparing statistics between 'similar' Local Authorities. It is a metric of similarity (Euclidean distance) based on standardised, normalised input features from Census 2021 data, including population demographics such as age, ethnicity and educational attainment. Solihull's statistically similar neighbours are: South Gloucestershire, Central Bedfordshire, Bracknell Forest, Buckinghamshire UA, Windsor and Maidenhead, Hertfordshire, Swindon, Havering, Stockport, Trafford, Warrington, Worcestershire, Calderdale, Bury, and Bromley.

Socioeconomic Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 neighbourhoods in England. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. Local authorities with a similar average IMD score to Solihull have been used as a benchmark, these local authorities are: Barnet, Bexley, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Havering, Milton Keynes, North Somerset, Redbridge, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Trafford, Wandsworth, Warwickshire.

West Midlands

The 14 local authorities in the West Midlands include: Solihull, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, Dudley, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Sandwell, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Walsall, Telford and Wrekin, Stoke-on-Trent.

Model –based unemployment estimates

The model-based estimate improves on the Adult Population Survey (APS) estimate by borrowing strength from the claimant count to produce an estimate that is more precise i.e. has a smaller confidence interval. The claimant count is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.

Mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)

Background annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations for the year of interest are modelled on a 1km x 1km grid using an air dispersion model, and calibrated using measured concentrations taken from background sites in Defra's Automatic Urban and Rural Network (<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/interactive-map>). By approximating LA boundaries to the 1km by 1km grid, and using census population data, population weighted background $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations for each lower tier LA are calculated. This work is completed under contract to Defra, as a small extension of its obligations under the Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC). Concentrations of total $PM_{2.5}$ are used for estimating the mortality burden attributable to particulate air pollution (COMEAP, 2022). An increase of 10 $\mu g/m^3$ in population-weighted annual average background concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ is assumed to increase all cause mortality rates by a unit relative risk (RR) factor of 1.08 (COMEAP, 2022). For a population weighted modelled annual average background $PM_{2.5}$ concentration x, RR is calculated as $(1.08)^{(x/10)}$ (as explained in PHE, 2014). The fraction of deaths attributable to $PM_{2.5}$ is expressed as a percentage, calculated as $100 \times (RR - 1) / RR$.