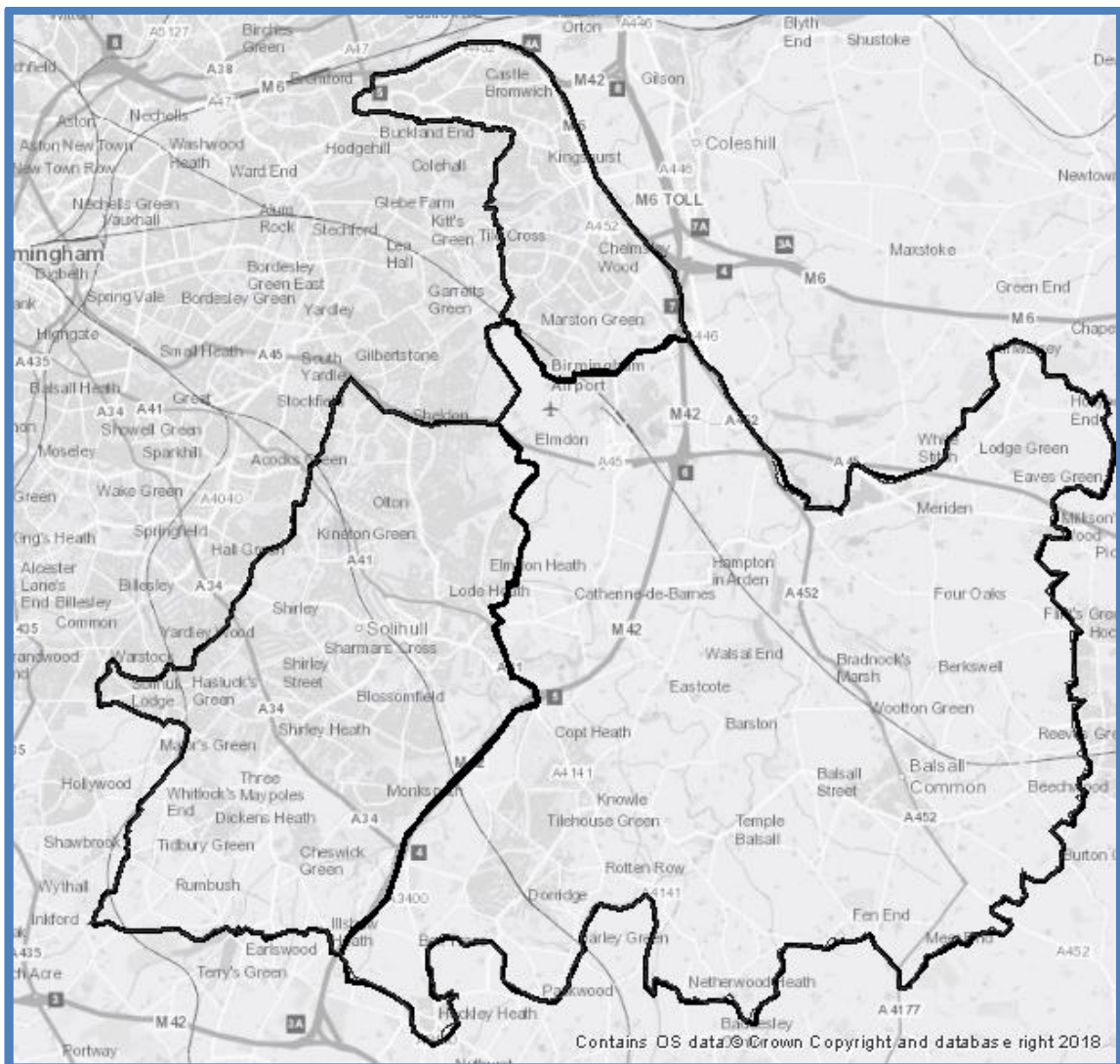


Deprivation in Solihull

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025



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Key Points

The 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that based on average rank Solihull is the 28th least deprived upper tier Local Authority in England, ranking the borough in the top quintile in England and the least deprived upper tier Local Authority in the West Midlands.

At a district level based on average rank Solihull is in the 2nd best quintile in England and only seven out of 30 lower tier districts in the West Midlands are less deprived.

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.

Over one in 10 Solihull residents live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England whereas three out of ten live in the least deprived 10% in England.

Six out of ten residents of the three North Solihull wards (Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge, Smiths Wood) live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. One in five live in the most deprived 5%.

Deprivation in Solihull is most apparent in terms of employment, health and crime. There is very little deprivation in Solihull in respect of housing & services and the living environment.

Solihull's overall deprivation rank has been relatively unchanged over time, with the borough in the 2nd top quintile nationally from 2007 through to 2025.

Polarisation has been a consistent theme with Solihull ranking in the 4th quartile on IMD measures of extent and local concentration since 2007 both of which measure deprivation levels among the most disadvantaged populations.

Introduction

The 2025 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 a range of economic, financial, social, environmental and housing measures into a single deprivation score for individual neighbourhoods called Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. There are 33,755 LSOAs in England and 134 in Solihull with an average population of 1,500 (650 households). The IMD therefore allows each LSOA neighbourhood to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

There are seven domains of deprivation which combine to create the overall index of deprivation. A full list of contributing measures is listed in Appendix 1.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Structure		
Domain	What it Measures	Weight
Overall IMD	Composite of seven domains	100%
Income	Proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income	22.5%
Employment	Proportion of the population involuntarily excluded from the labour market	22.5%
Education, Skills & Training	The lack of attainment and skills in an area	13.5%
Health & Disability	The risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health	13.5%
Crime	The risk of personal and material victimisation	9.3%
Access to Housing & Services	The physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services	9.3%
Living Environment	The quality of both the indoor and outdoor local environment	9.3%
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government</i>		

There are two further supplementary Indices - the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOAP) - which are subsets of the Income domain.

Full data sets and technical guidance can be accessed via [MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2025](#).

Borough Level Deprivation 2025

Borough level rankings provide the opportunity to measure average levels of deprivation across Solihull relative to other Local Authorities and the degree to which this average includes concentrations of highly deprived neighbourhoods.

Comparisons can be made between Solihull and the 153 upper tier LAs and separately for the 296 lower tier districts.

Upper tier Local Authorities

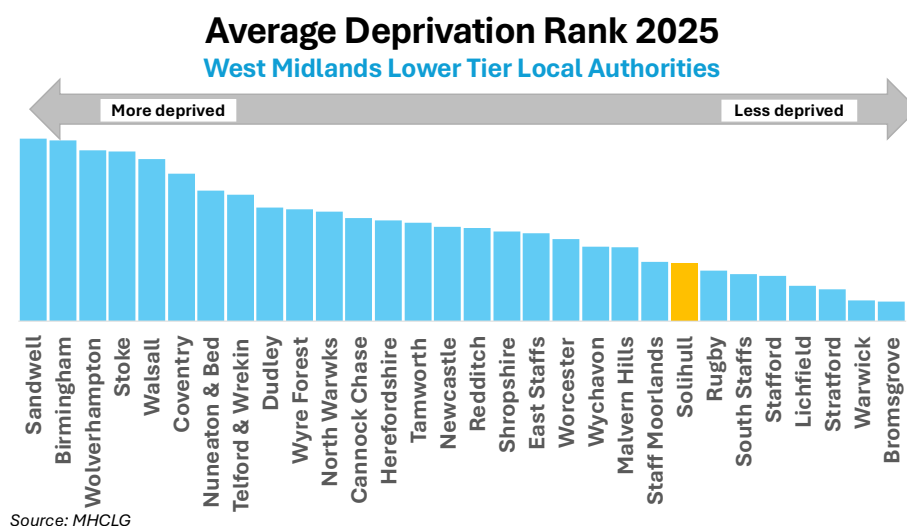
Based on average rank Solihull is the 28th least deprived upper tier LA in England and the least deprived upper tier LA in the West Midlands, ranking the borough in the top quintile in England.

National upper tier LAs with similar levels of deprivation include Trafford, Wiltshire, North Somerset, East Riding of Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, West Sussex and Bexley.

Lower tier Local Authorities

Out of 206 districts (lower tier Local Authorities) in England, Solihull is the 93rd least deprived, ranking the borough in the 2nd best quintile. There are seven West Midlands districts with lower levels of deprivation than Solihull (Rugby, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Lichfield, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick and Bromsgrove) and 22 West Midlands districts which are more deprived.

National districts with similar levels of deprivation to Solihull include Warrington, Bexley, Staffordshire Moorlands, Sevenoaks, Welwyn & Hatfield and South Derbyshire.



Even though Solihull is subject to low levels of average deprivation it is relatively polarised between large parts of the borough that rank among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived.

Solihull's average deprivation score is higher than its average rank signalling that the borough has a few neighbourhoods with particularly high levels of deprivation that "stretch out" the average score, even if its overall rank among all areas is not as high.

Moreover, it is significant that Solihull's extent of deprivation and local concentration of deprivation are high as they both measure the percentage of population living in deprived communities (most deprived 30% of LSOAs in case of extent; most deprived 10% of population in terms of concentration). Solihull is ranked 196th out of 296 in extent (4th quintile) and 227 in local concentration (bottom quintile).

Solihull borough level deprivation rankings 2025			
<i>Rankings out of 296 local authority districts in England (1=least deprived; 296 = most deprived)</i>			
Measure	Rank	Quintile	Description
Average rank	93	2 nd quintile	Average rank of all LSOAs in LA. Uniformly deprived areas tend to score highly on this measure which smooths impact of polarisation.
Average score	124	3 rd quintile	Average score of all LSOAs in LA. Deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks and therefore this measure is less prone to smoothing than the average rank.
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10%	85	2 nd quintile	The proportion of the LAs LSOAs that are in the most deprived 10% of all neighbourhoods in England.
Extent	196	4 th quintile	Proportion of the LSOAs that are in the most deprived 30% in England (with more deprived areas given a larger weighting in overall score).
Local concentration	227	5 th (bottom) quintile	The average rank of LSOAs that contain the most deprived 10% of an LAs population.
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government</i>			

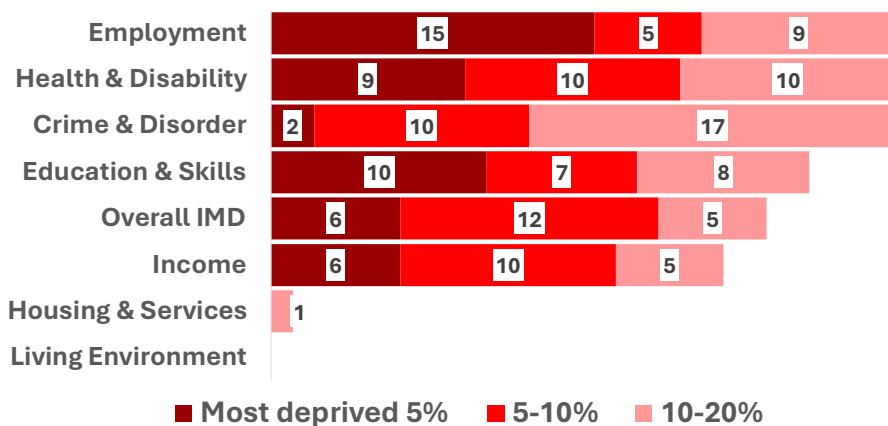
Solihull deprivation ranking varies between the seven individual domains Solihull that contribute to the borough's overall position in the 2nd best quintile. Among the individual domains the borough ranks in the 2nd best quintile for income; education, skills & training; living environment and in the more deprived 3rd quintile for employment; health & disability; crime & disorder. The borough ranks in the top quintile for access to housing and services.

Solihull borough level deprivation rankings 2025 by IMD domain		
<i>Rankings out of 296 local authority districts in England (1=least deprived; 296 = most deprived)</i>		
IMD Domain	Rank	Quintile
Overall IMD	93	2 nd quintile
Income	116	2 nd quintile
<i>Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI)</i>	114	2 nd quintile
<i>Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP)</i>	88	2 nd quintile
Employment	129	3 rd quintile
Education, skills & training	82	2 nd quintile
Health & disability	140	3 rd quintile
Crime & disorder	127	3 rd quintile
Access to housing & services	21	1 st (top) quintile
Living environment	91	2 nd quintile
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government		

Many Solihull LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England in the employment (29), health & disability (29) and crime & disorder (29) domains. By contrast Solihull has very few deprived LSOAs from a Housing & Services or Living Environment perspective.

Deprivation in Solihull by IMD domain 2025

Number of Deprived LSOAs out of 134 in Solihull



Local Area Deprivation in Solihull

Overall Deprivation

29% of the Solihull population live in the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England, with 21% of the population living in the least deprived 5%. 13% of the Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England, with 4% of the local population living in the most deprived 5%.

18 out of 134 LSOAs in Solihull are in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England of which six are in the bottom 5%. The most deprived Solihull LSOA is on the 3rd percentile nationally.

Size of Most and Least Deprived Populations in Solihull 2025				
Measure of Deprivation	Population		LSOA Neighbourhoods	
	Solihull Population	% Solihull Population	Solihull LSOAs	% Solihull LSOAs
Most Deprived 5% of areas	9,471	4%	6	4%
Most Deprived 10% of areas	27,840	13%	18	13%
Least Deprived 10% of areas	63,452	29%	40	30%
Least Deprived 5% of areas	46,693	21%	30	22%
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government</i>				

All 18 of the LSOAs in Solihull in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area, where 21 out of 29 LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% of England.

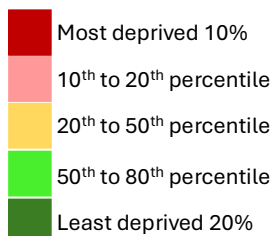
61% of the North Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England, including one in five living in the most deprived 5% LSOAs.

Deprivation in North Solihull is consistent with that found in neighbouring East Birmingham.

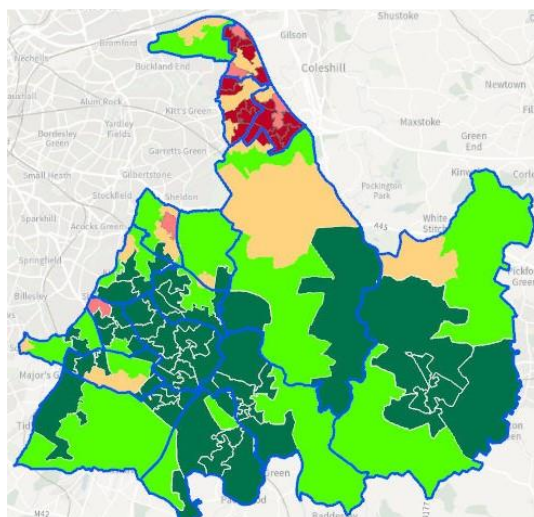
Green Hill (Shirley East ward, 17th percentile) and Hobs Moat North (Lyndon, 17th percentile) are the only LSOAs outside of the regeneration area in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

Overall Deprivation



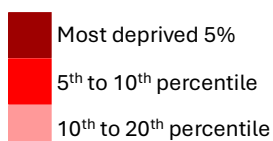
Source: MHCLG



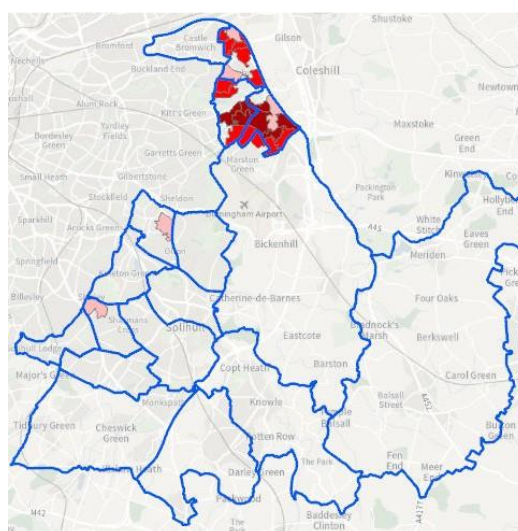
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

Overall Deprivation

Most Deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



Income Deprivation

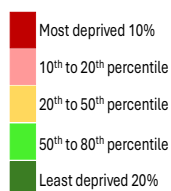
This domain captures relative levels of benefit dependency, including children and adults in income support, jobseekers allowance, employment & support allowance, child and working tax credits families as well as pension credits recipients.

Solihull has 16 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of income deprivation including 6 in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. All Solihull LSOAs in the most income deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area.

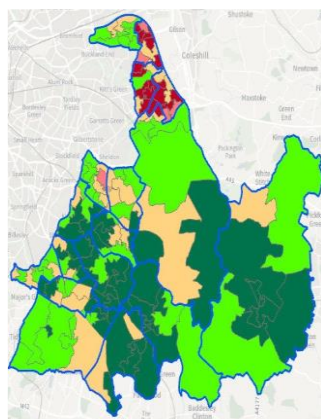
Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) on the 18th percentile is the only Solihull neighbourhood outside of North Solihull among the 20% most income deprived LSOAs in England.

DEPRIVATION IN SOLIHULL 2025

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Income Deprivation



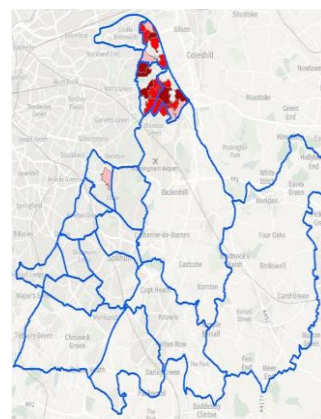
Source: MHCLG



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Income Deprivation Most Deprived 20%



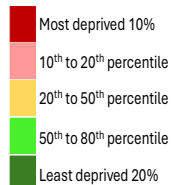
Source: MHCLG



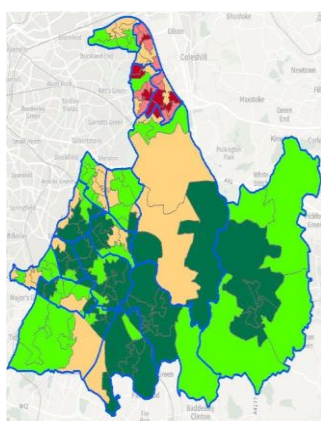
There are two supplementary income domain measures – the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP).

Solihull has 20 neighbourhoods among the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England with respect to Income Deprivation Affecting Children including 2 in the most deprived 5%. There are no Solihull neighbourhoods outside of the North Solihull among the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, with Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) on the 21st percentile the most deprived.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)



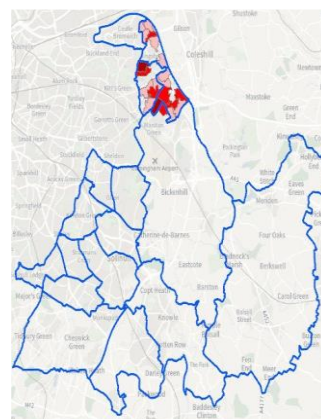
Source: MHCLG



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 IDACI Most Deprived 20%

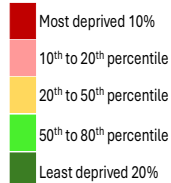


Source: MHCLG

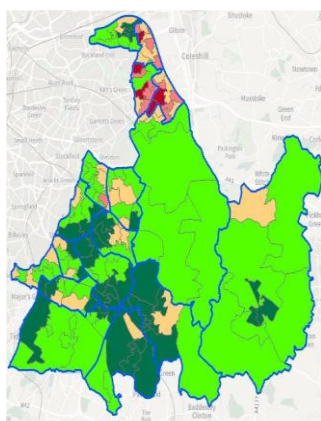


Solihull has 5 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People and none in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)



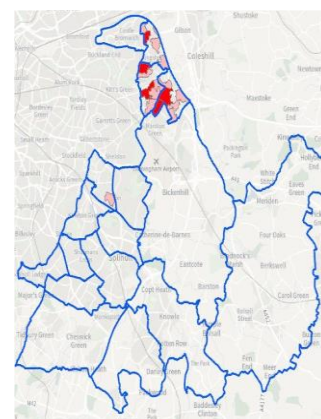
Source: MHCLG



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 IDAOP Most Deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



Employment Deprivation

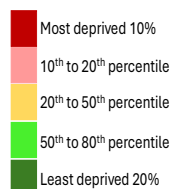
This domain captures working age out of work benefit claimant levels, including Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit.

Solihull has 29 neighbourhoods among the 10% most employment deprived LSOAs in England including 15 in the bottom 5%. 25 out of the 29 LSOAs in North Solihull are among the most employment deprived 10% of LSOAs in England including Cole Valley (Chelmsley Wood) ranked on the 1st percentile.

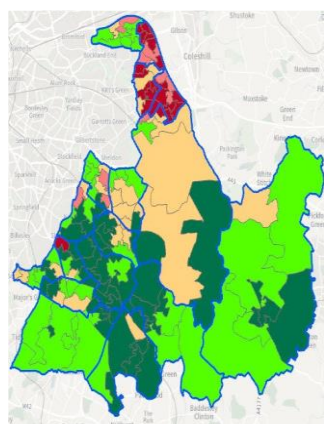
The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Green Hill (Shirley East ward) on the 9th percentile, with Hobs Moat North (Lyndon), Olton South (Olton) and Ulverley East (Lyndon) also in the most 20% most employment deprived neighbourhoods nationally.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

Employment Deprivation



Source: MHCLG

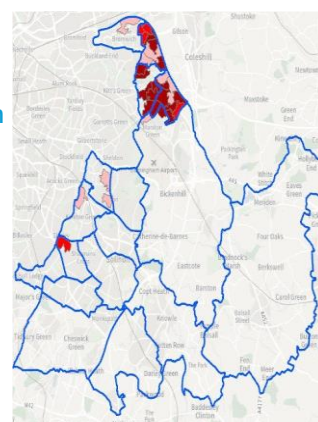


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Employment Deprivation Most deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



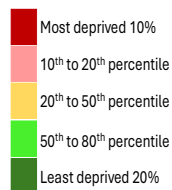
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

This domain captures local area school attainment data (KS2 & KS4), school absenteeism, entry into Higher Education as well as adults with low skills and adults who cannot speak English well.

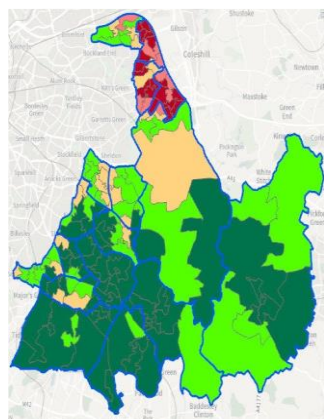
Solihull has 17 neighbourhoods among the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in respect of education, skills & training deprivation, all of which are in the North Solihull regeneration area, including 10 in the bottom 5%. The lowest ranked LSOA outside of North Solihull is Ulverley East (Lyndon ward) on the 23rd percentile.

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Education, Skills & Training Deprivation



Source: MHCLG

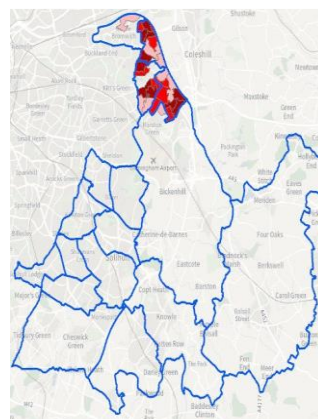


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Education Deprivation Most Deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



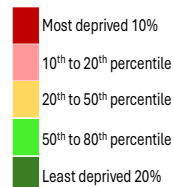
Health and Disability Deprivation

This domain captures measures of premature deaths, work limiting illness and disability, acute morbidity and mental health.

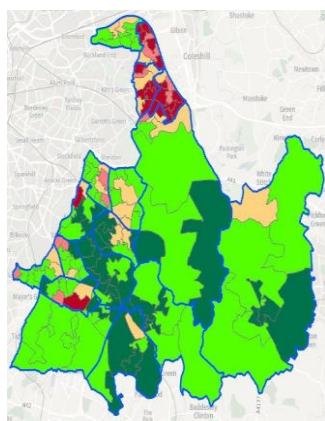
There are 19 Solihull neighbourhoods among the 10% most deprived health and disability LSOAs in England, including nine in the bottom 5%. Craig Croft South (Chelmsley Wood ward) is the most deprived health and disability LSOA in England and is ranked on the 1st percentile.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Olton South (Olton ward) on the 10th percentile, with Cranmore South (Shirley South), Hobs Mota North, (Lyndon), Green Hill (Shirley East) and Ulverley East (Lyndon) also in the bottom 20%.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Health & Disability Deprivation



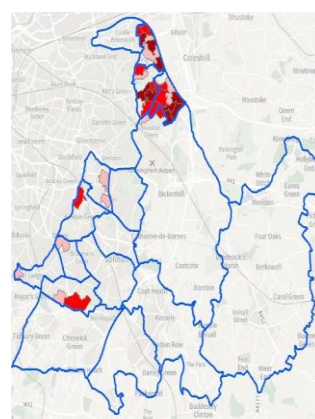
Source: MHCLG



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Health Deprivation Most Deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



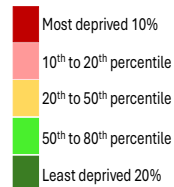
Crime and Disorder Deprivation

This domain measures relative levels of violent crimes, stalking, theft, criminal damage, public disorder & weapons offences and anti-social behaviour.

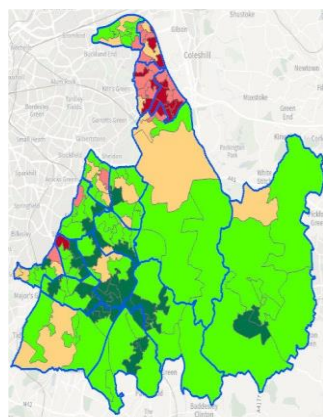
There are 29 Solihull neighbourhoods among the 10% most deprived crime and disorder LSOAs in England, including two in the bottom 5%. 11 out of the 29 LSOAs in the North Solihull regeneration area are in the bottom 10% including the borough's most deprived crime and disorder neighbourhood Alcott Wood (Chelmsley Wood) ranked on the 2nd percentile.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of North Solihull is Green Hill (Shirley East) on the 9th percentile with Hobs Moat West (Lyndon), Olton South (Olton), Chester Road East (Castle Bromwich) and Stratford Road North West (Shirley West) also in the bottom 20%.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Crime & Disorder Deprivation



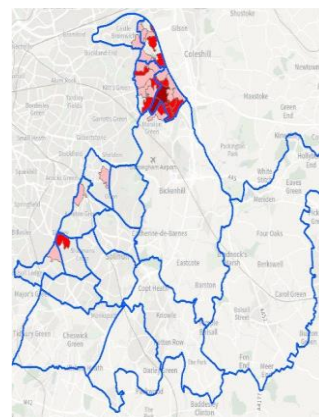
Source: MHCLG



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Crime Deprivation Most Deprived 20%



Source: MHCLG



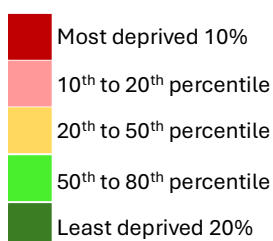
Access to Housing and Services Deprivation

This domain captures distance to key local amenities and services (GP, school, food store, post office), access to the housing market (including measures of overcrowding, homelessness and affordability), digital connectivity and the GP-patient ratio.

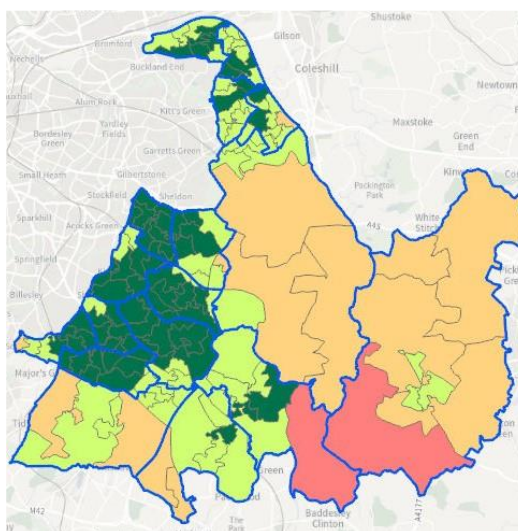
Unlike most other IMD domains deprivation is higher in the semi-rural south and east of the borough than in the North Solihull regeneration area, with distance to services the predominant factor.

There is only one Solihull LSOA in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in the country on this measure, with Chadwick End (Meriden/Knowle) on the 15th percentile. Meriden East and Meriden West are the only other areas in the borough in the most deprived 30%.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Access to Housing & Services Deprivation



Source: MHCLG



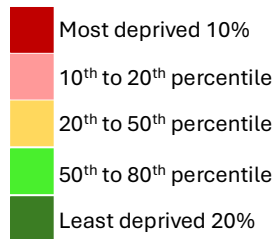
Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment domain provides a barometer for measuring the quality of the physical environment in Solihull and includes housing in poor condition, housing energy performance deprivation, housing without private outdoor space, road traffic accidents, noise pollution and air quality.

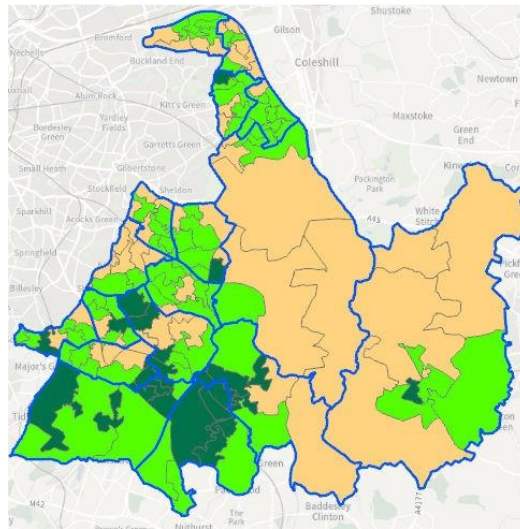
There are few signs of living environment deprivation in Solihull, with the borough's lowest ranked neighbourhood Chadwick End (Meriden/Knowle) ranked on the 20th percentile with six other LSOAs in the bottom 30%.

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Living Environment Deprivation



Source: MHCLG



Trends in Deprivation

The IMD can be used to measure whether an area has become more or less deprived over time **relative** to all other parts of England, but not whether the level of deprivation in an area has changed in absolute terms.

Relative to all lower tier local authority districts, Solihull's overall level of deprivation has changed little between 2007 and 2025, consistently ranking in the 2nd best quintile.

In each year Solihull's average IMD score has been less favourable than its average rank which is indicative of a borough that is relatively polarised between more and less deprived neighbourhoods. This is supported by its relatively unfavourable rankings for deprivation extent and local concentration, which both use different methods to measure populations living in deprived neighbourhoods.

Trends in Solihull IMD Ranks				
Percentile Ranks where 1=Most deprived 100=Least Deprived				
Year	Average Rank	Average Score	Extent	Local Concentration
2007	65 th percentile (2 nd quartile)	56 th percentile (3 rd quartile)	35 th percentile (4 th quartile)	31 st percentile (4 th quartile)
2010	65 th percentile (2 nd quartile)	55 th percentile (3 rd quartile)	36 th percentile (4 th quartile)	30 th percentile (4 th quartile)
2015	66 th percentile (2 nd quartile)	54 th percentile (3 rd quartile)	38 th percentile (4 th quartile)	20 th percentile (5 th quartile)
2019	65 th percentile (2 nd quartile)	54 th percentile (3 rd quartile)	37 th percentile (4 th quartile)	23 rd percentile (4 th quartile)
2025	69 th percentile (2 nd quartile)	58 th percentile (3 rd quartile)	38 th percentile (4 th quartile)	24 th percentile (4 th quartile)
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government				

The improvement in Solihull's overall IMD percentile ranking in 2025 (from the 65th to the 69th percentile) largely reflects a significant uptick in the borough's housing & services rank (from the 47th percentile to the 93rd percentile) which is a consequence of the introduction of new underlying measures in 2025 including digital connectivity, core homelessness (households with immediate need) and a GP-patient ratio.

Notable changes in Solihull's domain rankings includes a downturn in health and disability from the 64th percentile in 2015 to the 53rd percentile in 2025 offset by an improvement to the crime & disorder ranking from the 36th percentile in 2015 to the 57th percentile in 2025.

Trends in Solihull IMD Ranks by Domain			
Percentile Ranks where 1=Most deprived 100=Least Deprived			
	2015	2019	2025
Overall IMD	66.1	64.8	68.7
Income	63.3	63.2	60.9
Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)	60.2	61.0	61.6
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)	62.1	62.9	70.4
Employment	59.9	59.7	56.6
Education	77.1	70.8	72.4
Health	63.6	54.7	52.9
Crime	35.5	50.0	57.2
Housing & Services	46.5	47.2	92.9
Living Environment	70.9	79.2	69.4
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government</i>			

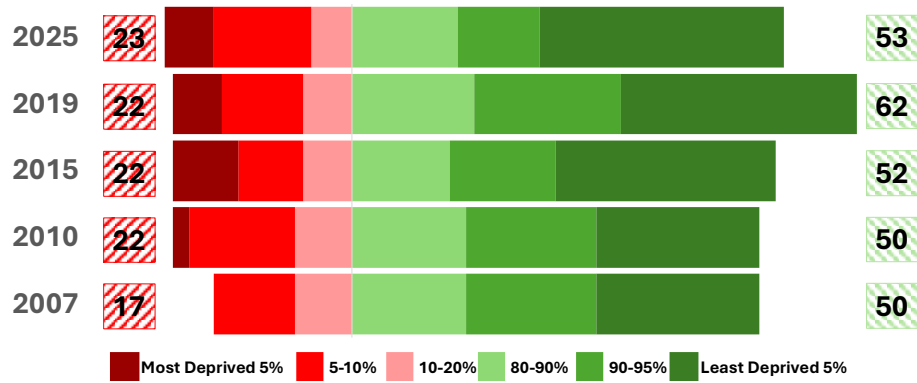
The number of Solihull LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England increased from 17 in 2007 to 23 in 2025 including an increase in the number in the most deprived 5% (from 0 to 6). However, the increase in the number of deprived LSOAs in Solihull mostly happened between 2007 and 2015.

The number of Solihull LSOAs in the least 20% of neighbourhoods in England increased from 50 in 2007 to 53 in 2025 with including an uptick in the number in the least deprived 5% (from 20 to 30).

This suggests that Solihull has become slightly more polarised over time, more LSOAs are in the very least deprived neighbourhoods in the country now than in 2007, but at the same time more are also in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods.

Solihull LSOAs in Most and Least Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England								
Year	Most Deprived 5%	5-10%	10-20%	80-90%	90-95%	Least Deprived 5%	All in Most Deprived 20%	All in Least Deprived 20%
2007	0	10	7	14	16	20	17	50
2010	2	13	7	14	13	26	22	52
2015	8	8	6	12	13	27	22	52
2019	6	10	6	15	18	29	22	62
2025	6	12	5	13	10	30	23	53
<i>Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government</i>								

Solihull LSOAs in most and least deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England



Source: MHCLG

Appendix 1: Underlying IMD Indicators

The table below shows the individual measures that contribute to each of the seven IMD domains.

Domain	Underling Indicators
Income (including supplementary indices for Children & Older People)	- Adults & children in Income Support families - Adults & children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families - Adults & children in ESA families - Adults & children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families - Adults & children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families - Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence support and/or accommodation support - Adults & children in Universal Credit families
Employment	- JSA claimants - ESA claimants - Incapacity Benefit claimants - Severe Disablement Allowance claimants - Carer's Allowance claimants - Universal Credit claimants ('Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' groups).
Education, Skills & Training	- Key Stage 2 attainment - Key Stage 4 attainment - Pupil absence - Persistent pupil absence - Entry to higher education - Combined adult skills and proficiency in English language (no or low qualifications; cannot speak English well)
Health & Disability	- Years of potential life lost (premature mortality) - Illness & disability ratio (work limiting morbidity and disability) - Acute morbidity (emergency admissions to hospital) - Mental health (including indicators of mood, anxiety, stress and somatoform disorders)
Crime	- Violence with injury rate - Violence without injury rate - Stalking rate - Theft rate - Criminal damage rate - Public order and possession of weapons rate - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) rate
Access to Housing & Services	- Connectivity score (includes distance to key services such as post office, primary school, general store or supermarket, GP Surgery) - Housing affordability (owner occupation and private rented) - Digital connectivity - Household overcrowding (rooms and bedrooms) - Homelessness acceptances

	• Core homelessness (household experiencing extreme or immediate homeless need) • Patient to GP ratio
Living Environment	• Housing in poor condition (failure to meet Decent Homes Standard) • Housing energy performance deprivation • Housing lacking private outdoor space • Noise pollution • Air quality • Road Traffic accidents (death or serious injury to pedestrian or cyclist)
<i>Source: MHCLG</i>	