



The Story of Solihull 2020

Council Plan Evidence Summary

Introduction

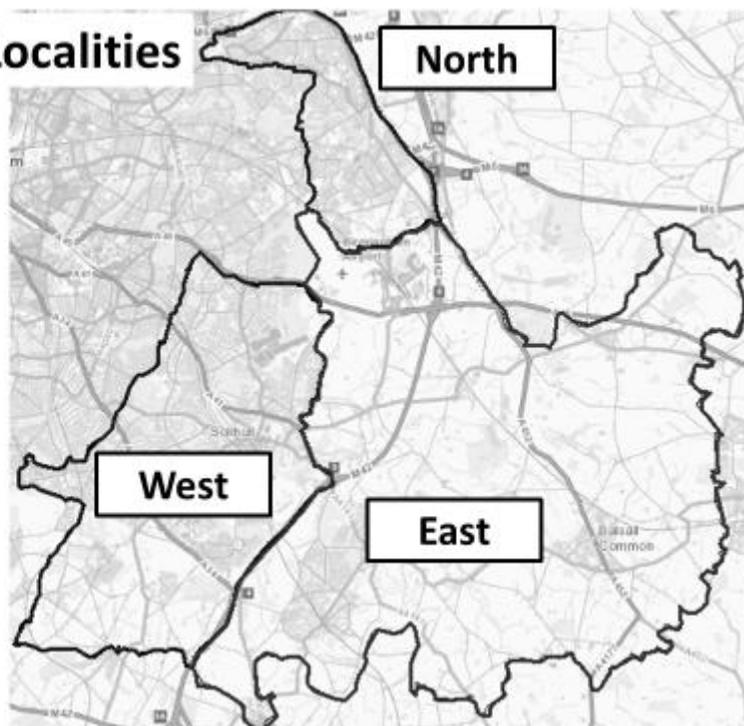
Introduction

This report highlights key trends in the Solihull population and looks at the characteristics of Solihull residents and Solihull communities as a place to live.

Solihull consists of 17 wards and three broader locality areas, as in the map below.

The [Local Area Profiles](#) section of our website provides more detailed information on each of the borough's 17 wards and three localities.

Solihull Localities



Key Trends in Solihull

Solihull shares many key characteristics with the UK as a whole, but has a range of unique strengths, opportunities and challenges:

An older and ageing population, with rising health and social care needs.

Proportionally a larger proportion of the Solihull population is aged 65 and over than England. This age group is the fastest growing population cohort and is projected to be so over the next 10 years. This has implications for many services, particularly rising demand for health and social care services.

Increasingly diverse communities

The Solihull Black or Minority Ethnic (BAME) population is increasing,

Low levels of deprivation

Solihull is one of the least deprived Local Authorities in the West Midlands but incomes are unequal across Solihull as is poverty, unemployment and life expectancy.

A productive and rapidly expanding economy

Solihull is the most dynamic economy in the West Midlands, creating a range of employment opportunities for residents in the wider region and delivering real income and wage growth to residents for the first time since the 2009 Recession.

Mitigating the impact of rapid economic growth on the environment and local communities

Traffic congestion and access to the housing market for those on lower incomes are particular challenges in Solihull.

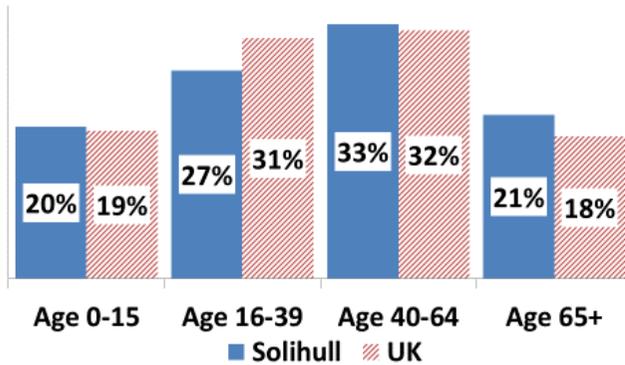
Rising demand pressure on local services

Increasing numbers of people of all ages require social care, mental health, housing and financial support.

Access to further reading on these topics and those raised in this report can be found at the end of this document.

Population

Population by Age 2018



Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates

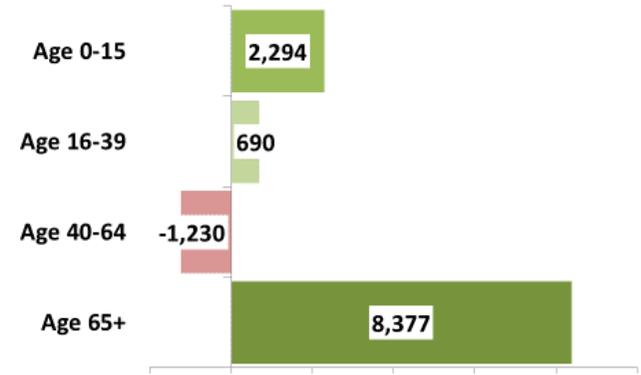
The Solihull population is similar to the UK, but with a larger and growing older cohort

The age profile of Solihull's 215,000 residents is similar to the UK, but with a smaller population of young adults (age 16-39) and more aged 65+.

North Solihull has a younger age profile than rest of borough, with children representing a quarter of the population and a total of 56% being under 40 years.

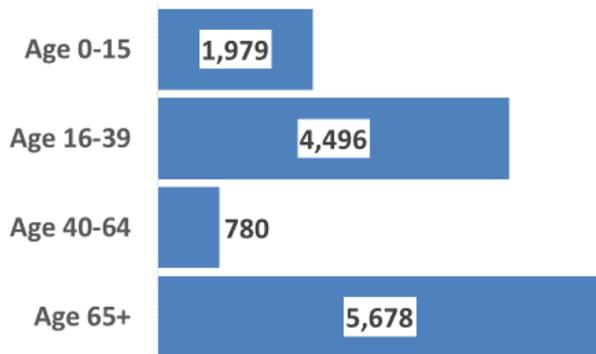
The Solihull population has increased in each year since 2000, but at a slower rate than the UK. The number of people aged 65+ has increased by nearly a quarter in the last 10 years, in-line with the UK.

Population Growth in Solihull 2008-2018



Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates

10 Year Projected Population Growth Solihull 2019-2029



Source: ONS 2018 Based Subnational Population Projections

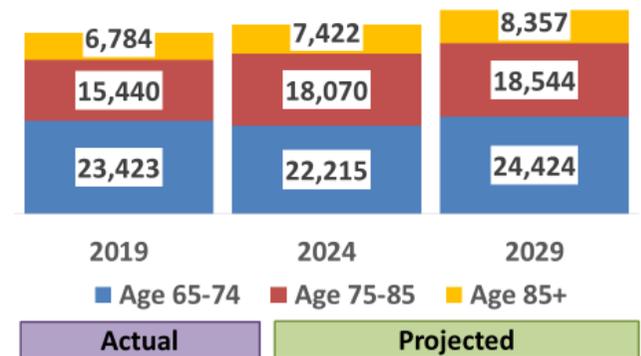
People aged 75+ are projected as the fastest growing age group in Solihull to 2029

The Solihull population is projected to grow by 6% (12,900 individuals) in the next 10 years, broadly in-line with national and regional averages.

Over the next 10 years the 65+ population in Solihull is projected to grow at 3 times the rate of younger age groups (12% compared to 4%).

Older population growth over the next 10 years is most evident among those aged 75+ (+21%). There are projected to be 4,700 more Solihull residents aged 75+ by 2029.

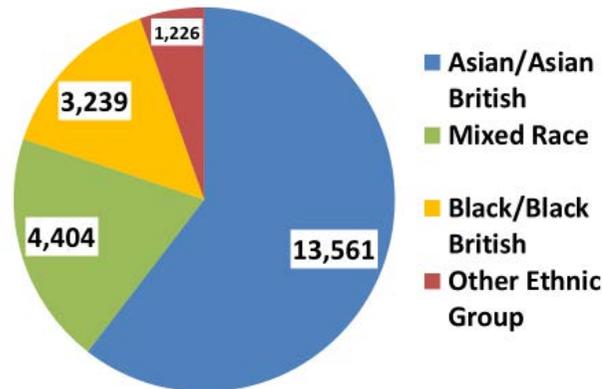
Solihull 65+ Population Projections



Source: ONS 2018 Based Subnational Population Projections

Population Diversity - Ethnicity

Solihull BAME Population 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

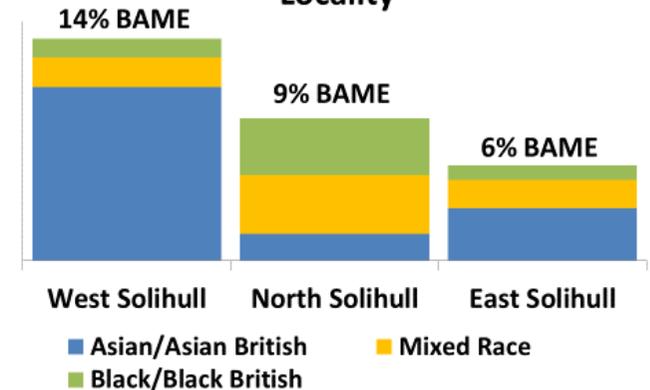
Solihull is less ethnically diverse than many neighbours, albeit with a sizeable Asian/Asian British population in West Solihull

In 2011 11% of the Solihull population were from a Black or Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) background (15% England). The borough is considerably less diverse than neighbouring Birmingham (42% BAME).

60% of the Solihull BAME population are Asian/Asian British, with a large majority of this group living in west Solihull wards.

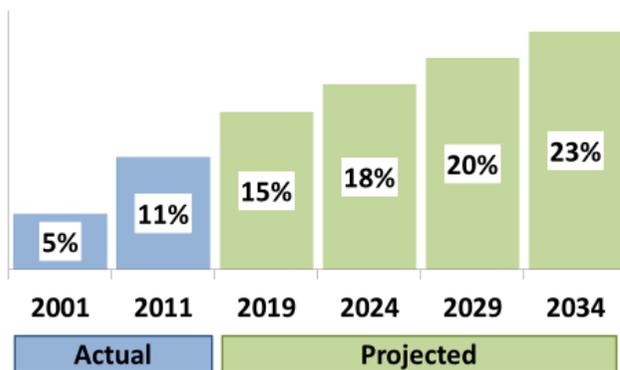
The Mixed Race and Black/British populations are more dispersed with large communities in North Solihull.

Size of BAME Population by Solihull Locality



Source: ONS Census 2011

Proportion of the Solihull Population from a BAME Background



Source: ONS Census 2011 and Solihull Observatory

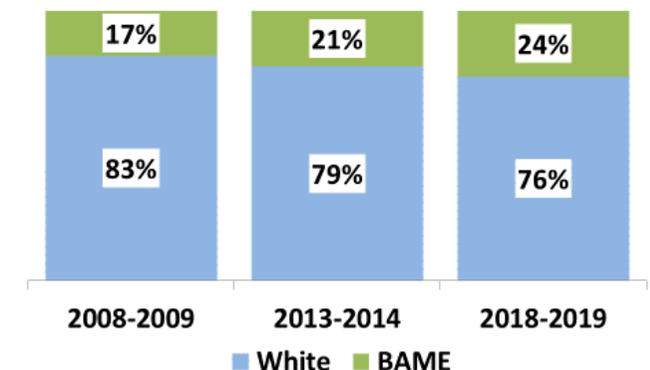
The Solihull BAME population is growing

Between 2001 and 2011 the Solihull BAME population more than doubled. Growth is expected to continue, and our estimates suggest 1 in 5 of the Solihull population will be from a BAME background by 2029.

This growth is consistent with the fact that younger age groups are more ethnically diverse. For instance, in 2011 17% of the Solihull 0-15 year old population BAME compared to just 3% of those aged 65+.

The impact of increasing diversity on the Solihull school population is evident. A quarter of all Solihull children enrolling in reception are from a BAME background, with the proportion rising in the last 10 years.

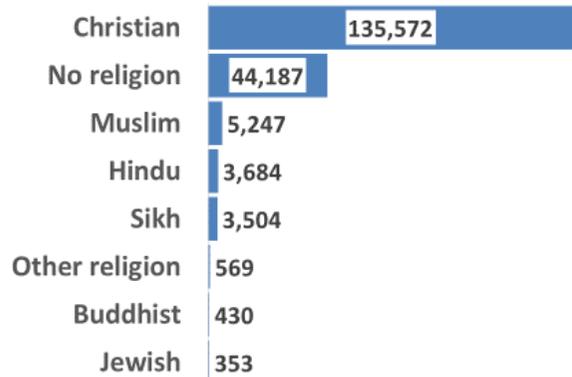
Ethnicity of Solihull Resident Children Enrolling in Reception Class



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council

Population Diversity – Religion and Migration

Religious Faith of Solihull Population 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

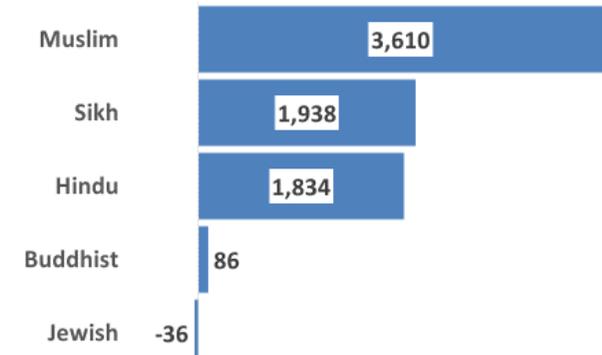
Diversity in Faith is Increasing in Solihull

In 2011 people from a non-Christian background comprised 7% of the Solihull resident population and 9% of those adhering to a Faith (England 13%).

Between 2001 and 2011 there was substantial growth in the size of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities. These faiths have a young profile. For instance, 55% of the Solihull Muslim population are aged under 30.

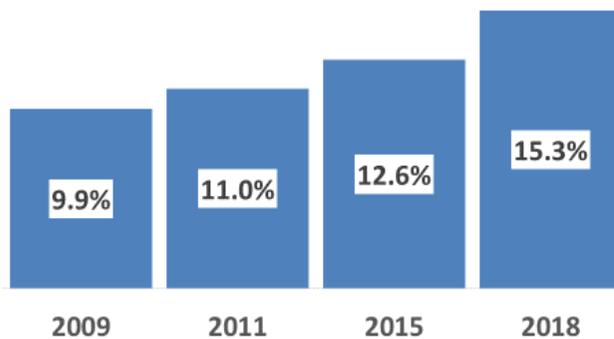
In 2011 English was the main language for 97% of the Solihull population (92% England), with nearly three quarters of Solihull residents whose main language is not English living in West Solihull.

Change in Non-Christian Religious Faith in Solihull 2001-2011



Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011

Solihull Births to Non-UK Born Mothers



Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators

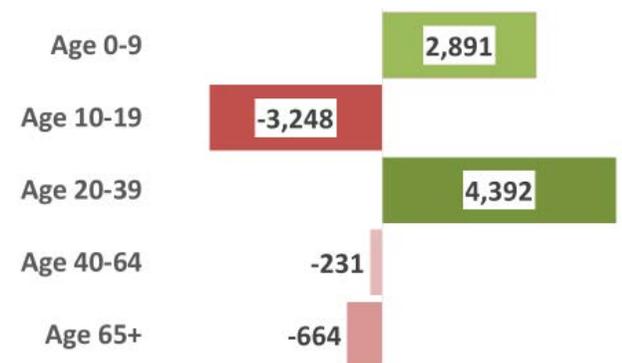
People moving to Solihull are mostly local young adults and their children

The impact of international migration in Solihull has been limited, adding just 0.6% to the population in 10 years (UK 4%). Although births to mothers born outside the UK has risen to 15% of the Solihull total (29% UK).

Migration within the UK is far more significant, adding a net 5,500 people over the last 10 years. It is driven by adults aged 20-39 and their young children.

Moves to and from Birmingham account for 40% of migration turnover in Solihull, adding a net 8,800 people to the population over the last 5 years.

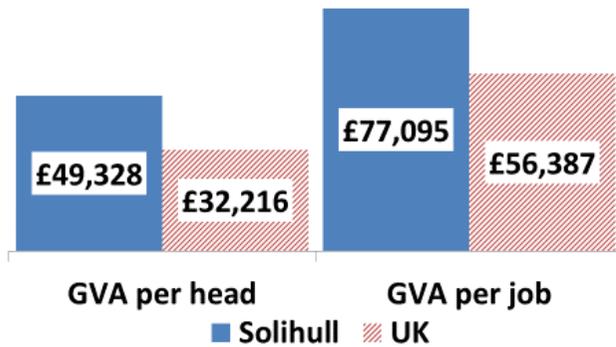
Net Internal UK Migration into Solihull 2014-18



Source: ONS Internal Migration by Age

The Solihull Economy

Relative Size of the Economy 2018



Source: ONS Regional Economic Activity by GVA (Balanced)

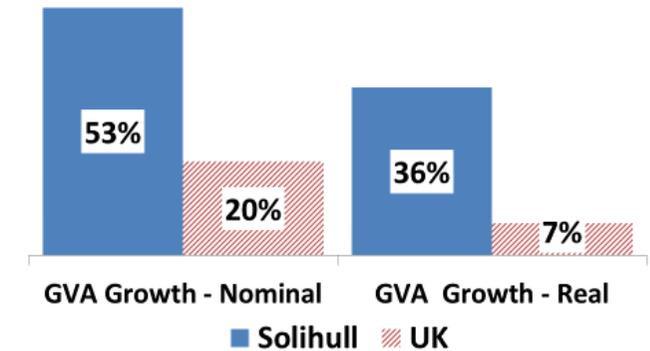
Solihull has one of the most productive and fastest growing economies in the UK

GVA per head of population in Solihull is 53% higher than the UK average (2nd highest outside of London and the South East).

GVA in Solihull has expanded for nine consecutive years. Growth in the five years 2013-2018 was more than 2 ½ times the UK average (53% compared to 20%).

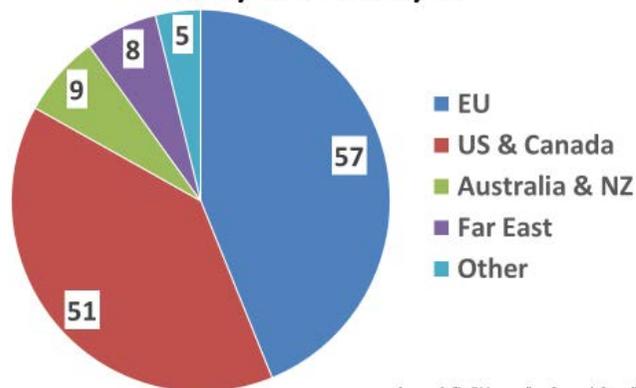
Productivity in Solihull (as measured by GVA per job) is 37% above the UK average and recorded the 6th highest rate of growth out of 179 economic areas in the UK over the 5 year period 2013-2018.

Economic Growth 2013-2018



Source: ONS Regional Economic Activity by GVA (Balanced)

Foreign Direct Investment in Solihull 2014/15 to 2018/19



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council

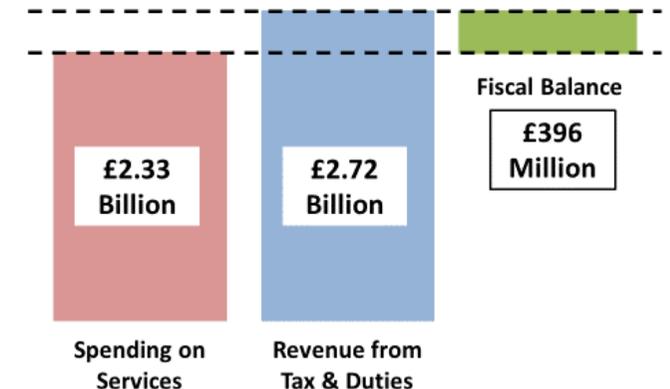
Solihull is home to many of the key economic assets in the West Midlands

Assets such as Birmingham Airport, JLR, the NEC and Birmingham Business Park generate economic and employment growth as well as inward investment.

There were 499 investments in Solihull between 2015 and 2019, creating or safeguarding over 17,700 jobs. Foreign Direct Investment accounted for 26% of all investments over this period.

With an estimated fiscal balance of £396 million, Solihull is one of only two upper tier West Midlands Authorities making a positive contribution to UK public finances.

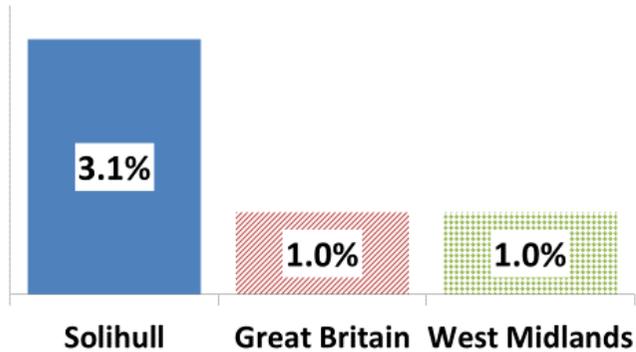
Revenue and Expenditure in Solihull 2017



Source: Solihull Observatory

Jobs and Businesses in Solihull

Average Annual Employment Growth 2010-2018



Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

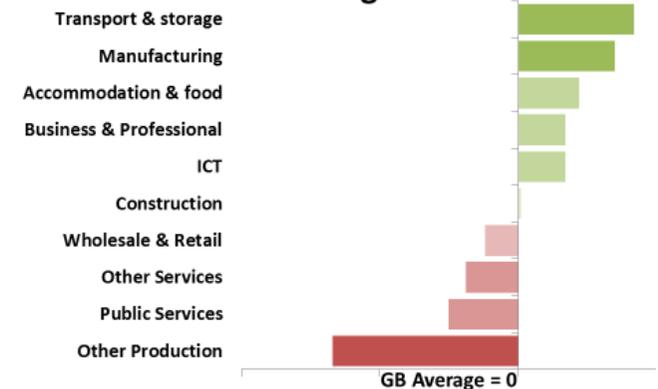
Solihull has one of the most dynamic labour markets in the UK

The job density (employment per head of population) in Solihull is 18% higher than the Great Britain average and the highest in the West Midlands.

The number of jobs in Solihull increased by an average of 3.1% per year from 2010 to 2018, the highest growth recorded by any Local Authority outside of London.

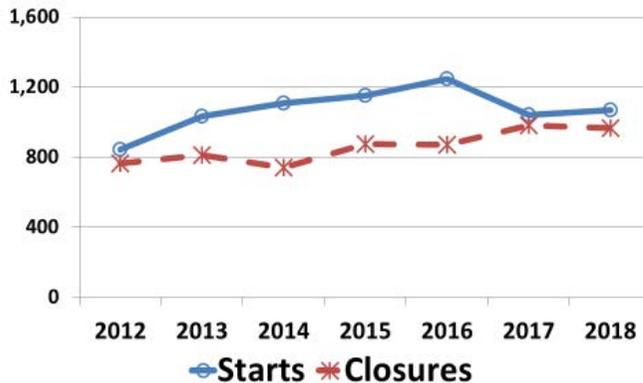
Solihull has a well-balanced labour market with strengths in automotive manufacturing, transport, business & professional services and ICT linked to the borough's major economic assets.

Employment in Solihull Relative to GB Average



Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

Business Enterprise Starts and Closures in Solihull



Source: ONS Business Demography

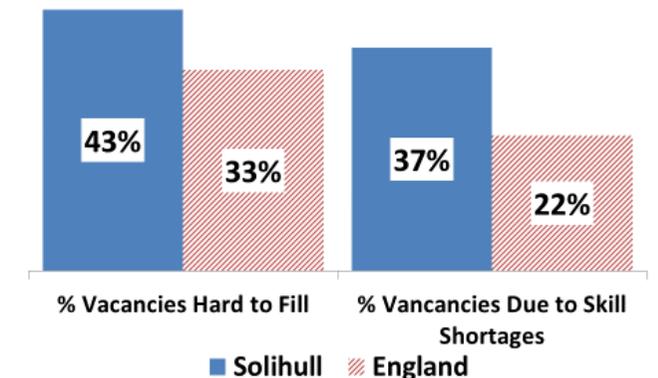
Evidence relating to enterprise is mixed, with Solihull's business start-up rate below the UK average

The gap between the number of business starts and closures has narrowed substantially since 2012.

Solihull has a relatively large concentration of high growth firms driving productivity and start-ups in Solihull are more likely to survive for five years than across the UK.

Some Solihull employers continue to have problems recruiting candidates with suitable employment skills. 37% of vacancies are due to skill shortages.

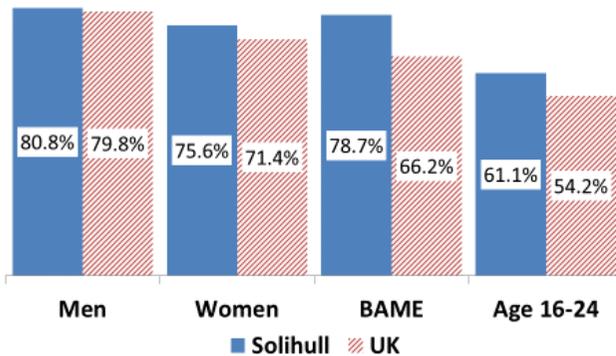
Employer Reported Vacancies 2017



Source: Department for Education Employers Skills Survey

Solihull Resident Employment

Working Age Employment Rates 2019



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

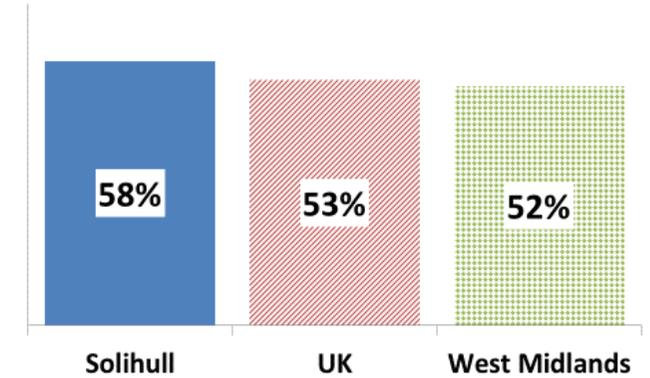
Employment in Solihull is high, reflecting local skills and the strength of the jobs market

78% of the Solihull working age population are employed (76% UK), with the rate above average for men, women, those from a BAME background and among all age groups.

Access to employment is good, with most Solihull residents living just 13 minutes from a large employment site by public transport or walking.

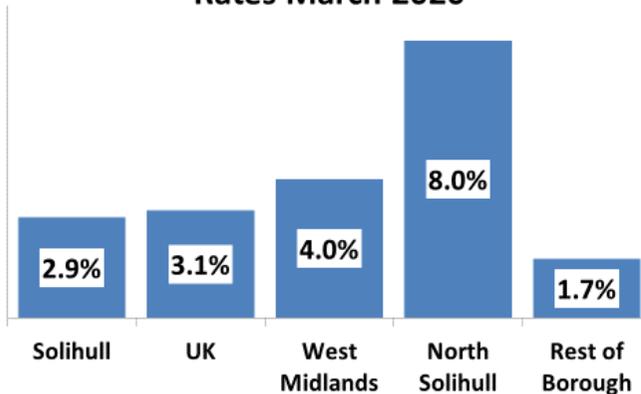
58% economically active residents are in a good job, defined by conditions, wages and hours. This is above the UK average and one of the highest rates outside London and the South East.

Economically Active Residents in Good Jobs Good Conditions, Wages and Hours



Source: ONS User Query

Working Age Claimant Unemployment Rates March 2020



Source: ONS/NOMIS Claimant Count

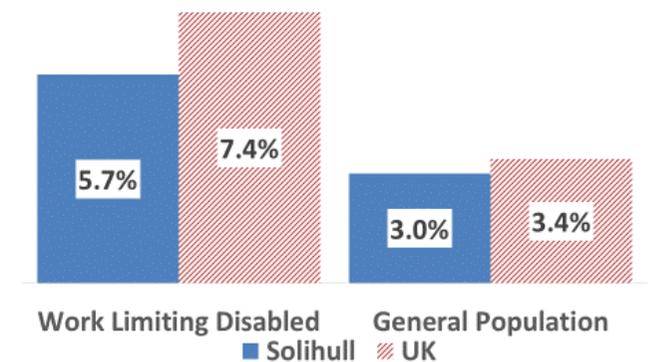
Claimant count unemployment varies considerably across Solihull

At 2.9% the Solihull claimant unemployment rate is lower than the UK (3.1%). The rate in North Solihull is nearly 5 times higher than the rest of the borough.

Unemployment among Solihull residents defined as work limiting disabled is lower than the UK (5.7% vs 7.4%). But this group are twice as likely to classify themselves as unemployed as the general population.

Half of Solihull recipients of Employment & Support Allowance claim due to mental ill health, with 57% of these 2,500 individuals claiming for 5 years+.

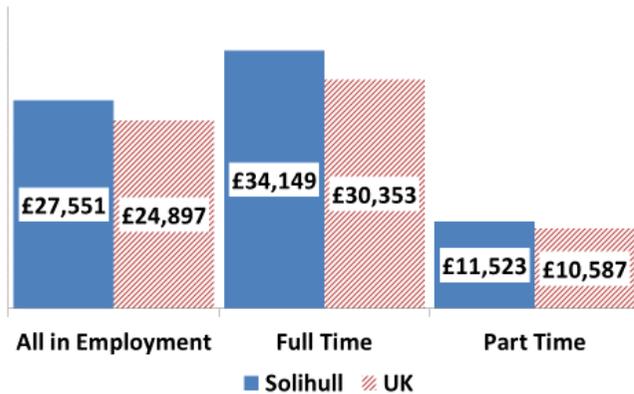
Unemployment Among Working Age Population with a Disability 2019



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Solihull Resident Earnings and Skills

Average Annual Resident Wages 2019



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

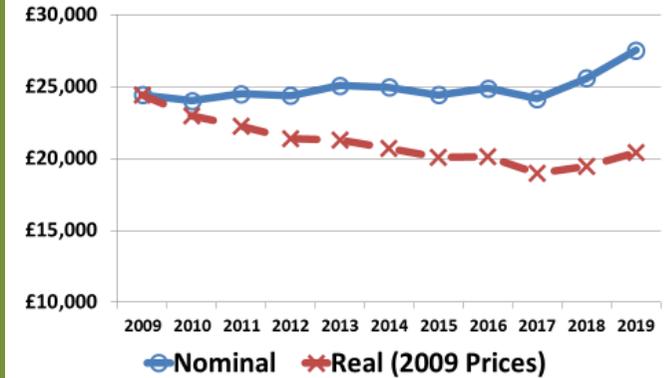
Average wages in Solihull are above average and recovering from the 2009 Recession

Average Solihull resident wages are the highest in the West Midlands and 11% above the UK average.

Like the UK as a whole, average Solihull wages are £4,000 lower in real terms than in 2009. However, wages have increased in real terms in both of the last 2 years.

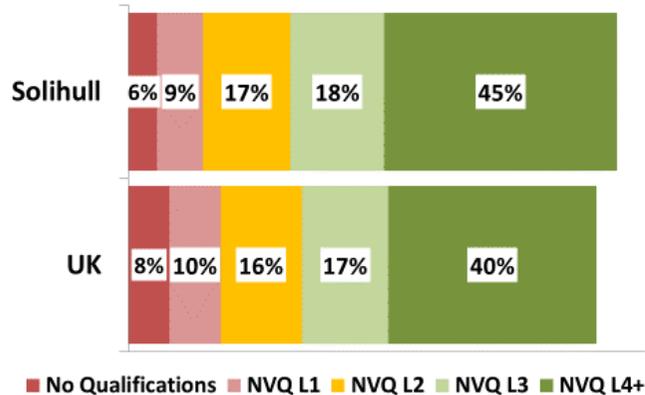
Average annual wages for Solihull residents are above the UK average for all income bands, with the lowest earners in Solihull earning 6% more than across the UK.

Annual Average Wages for Solihull Residents



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Working Age Adult Skills Profile 2019



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

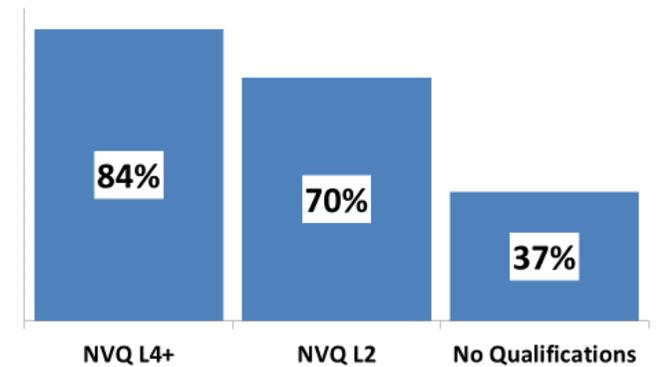
The Solihull population is highly qualified, with skills vital to employment prospects

63% of working age Solihull residents are qualified to at least NVQ3 (57% UK), with over four in ten qualified to degree level.

Fewer Solihull adults have either no or low level qualifications than the UK average (15% with a maximum NVQ L1 compared to 18%).

Employment rates are much lower among residents with lower level qualifications. 84% of those with NVQ level 4+ are in employment, compared to 37% of those with no qualifications.

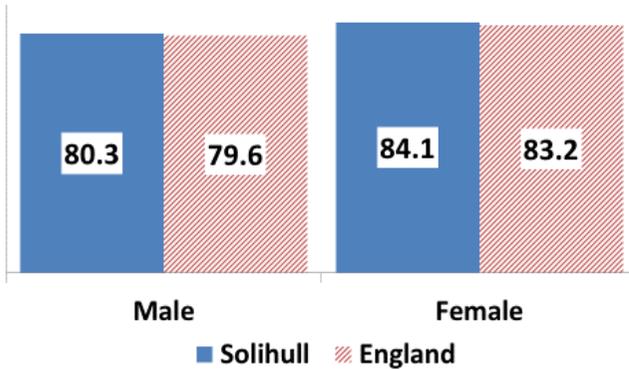
Employment Rates by Highest Level of Qualification Solihull 16-64 Year Olds 2019



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Life Expectancy in Solihull

Life Expectancy in Years at Birth 2016/18



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

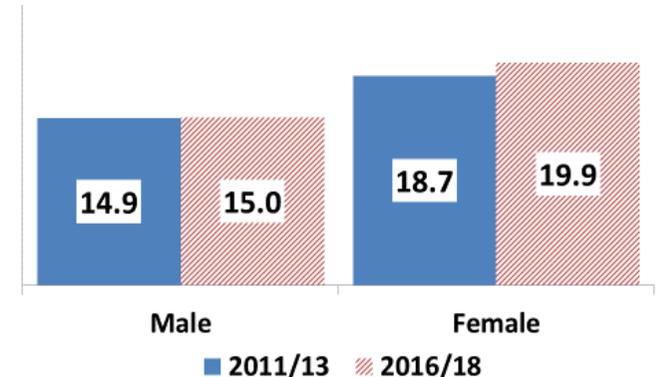
Health in Solihull is good with Life Expectancy increasing in the last 10 years

Life expectancy in Solihull is around a year longer than the England average and the highest in the West Midlands for women and the 2nd highest for men.

Compared with 10 years ago Life Expectancy in Solihull is 2 years longer for men and 1 year longer for women, although there has been little change since 2019/11.

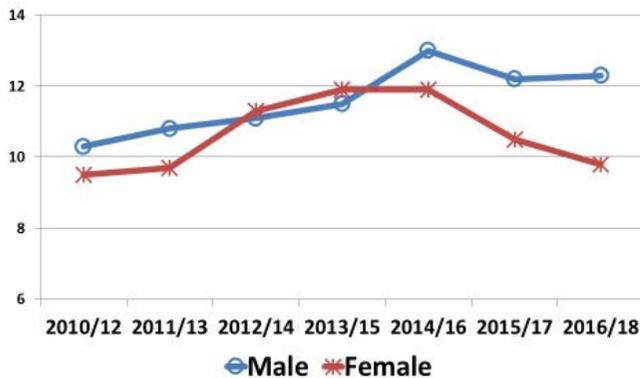
Women in Solihull can expect to experience nearly 20 years of illness or disability at the end of their life, compared to just 15 years for men. Among women this has increased over the last 5 years.

Number of Years of Expected Illness or Disability in Solihull



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Solihull Inequality in Life Expectancy at Birth in Years



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

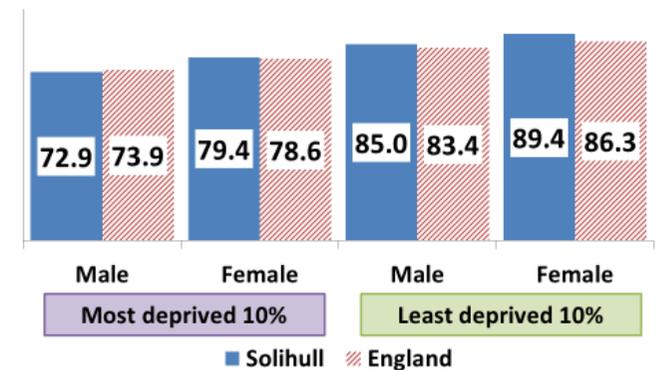
Good health is not universal and the gap in Life Expectancy in Solihull is high

Solihull has one of the largest gaps in the country between the Life Expectancy of those living in the most and least deprived neighbourhoods.

The inequality in Life Expectancy in Solihull narrowed in recent years, particularly among women, following a number of years trending upwards.

Life Expectancy in the least deprived parts of Solihull is one of the highest in the country. At the other end of the spectrum the picture is mixed, with the male rate in Solihull one year less than the national average.

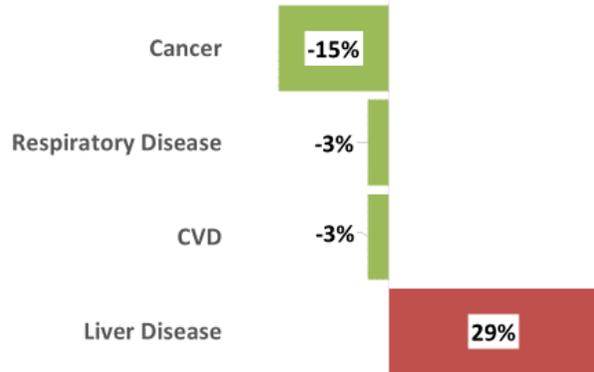
Life Expectancy at Birth Among Most and Least Deprived 10% Populations 2016/18



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Healthy Adult Lifestyles

Change in Preventable Early Deaths in Solihull 2011/13 to 2016/18



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

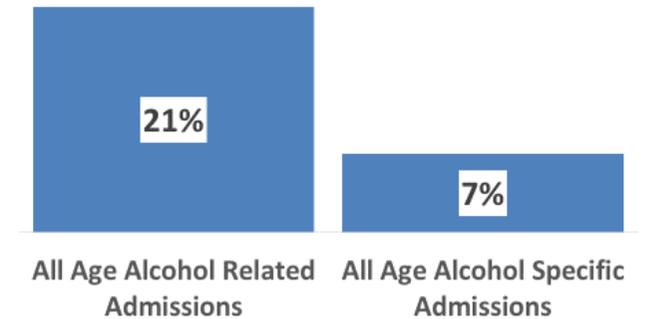
Early preventable death is relatively low in Solihull

Preventable and premature mortality (deaths under age of 75) are less common in Solihull than England.

Cancer is the most common cause of early preventable death, although the rate continues to fall. By contrast, early preventable deaths from liver disease in Solihull have risen sharply over the last 5 years.

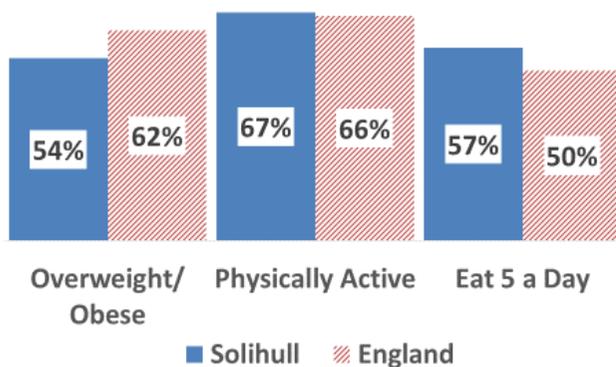
Rising premature liver disease mortality is consistent with national increases in male adult diabetes and with Solihull hospital admissions for alcohol conditions.

Change in Hospital Alcohol Admissions - Solihull Population 2011/12 to 2018/19



Source: Public Health England, Local Alcohol Profiles

Healthy Adult Lifestyles 2017/18



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes

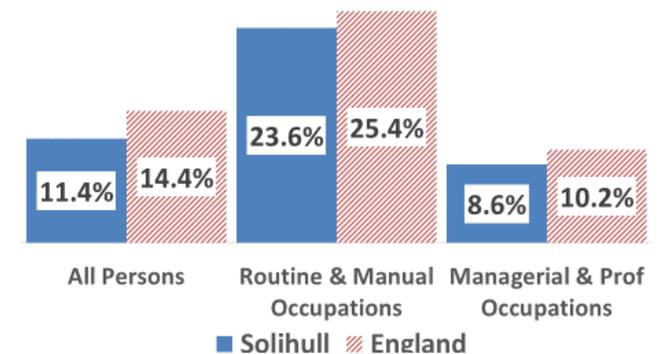
Healthy Solihull adult lifestyles contribute to the borough's above average life expectancy

Over half of Solihull adults are classified as obese or overweight, but rates are lower than England. This is consistent with healthy eating statistics, with Solihull adults more likely to eat 5 a day than average.

Adult physical activity rates in Solihull are broadly in-line with England, although the national rate is lower than other countries and increasing physical activity is a local priority.

Adult smoking rates in Solihull are lower than England for all population groups, with smoking attributable hospital admissions and mortality falling.

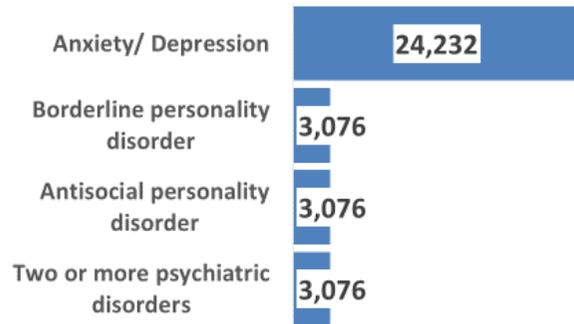
Smoking Prevalence Among Adults Aged 18+ 2018



Source: Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles

Mental Health and Wellbeing

Estimated Number of Solihull Adults with Mental Ill Health



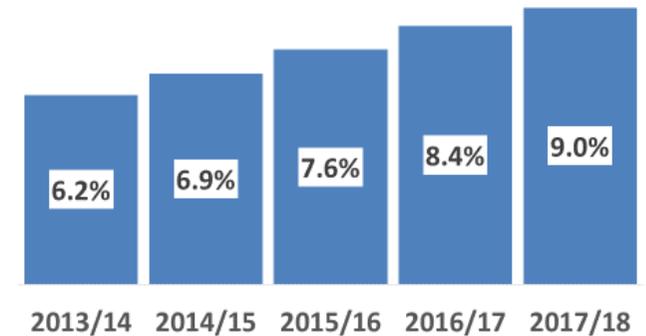
Source: Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI), IPC and Oxford Brookes

Mental Ill Health is an issue for one in six adults, varying with personal circumstance

National prevalence suggests 24,000 Solihull working age adults have a common mental health disorder such as anxiety or depression, with prevalence rates higher in deprived communities and individuals subject to personal risk factors such as substance misuse, adverse childhood experiences physical ill health/disability, homelessness and caring responsibilities.

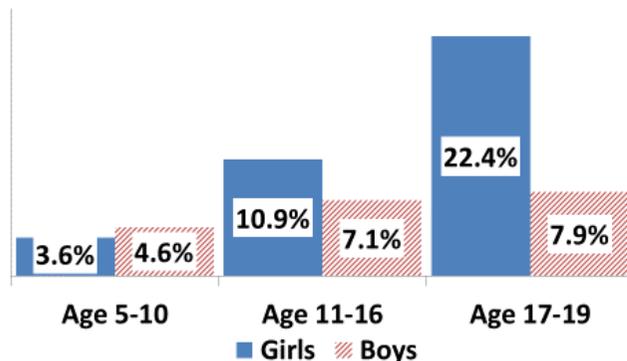
9% of patients aged 18+ registered at a Solihull GP were diagnosed with depression in 2017/18. This is in-line with England and like the national rate it has risen in each year since 2013/14.

Proportion of Patients Aged 18+ Registered with a Solihull GP with Depression Diagnosis



Source: Public Health England, Mental Health & Wellbeing JSNA

Rates of Emotional Disorders in 5-19 Population in England 2017



Source: NHS Digital, Mental Health of Children & Young People England 2017

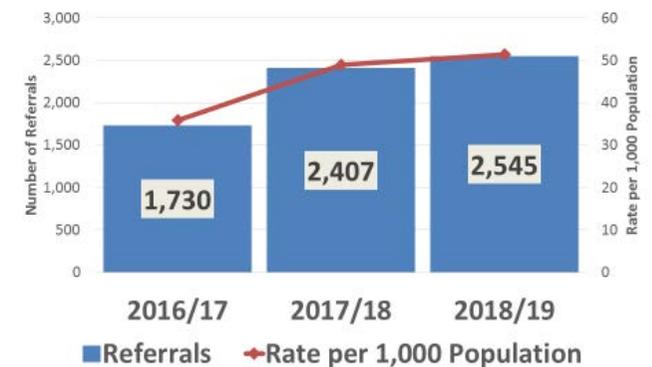
Access to mental health services for children and young people in Solihull has increased

Three quarters of adult mental ill health starts by the age of 18. Nationally, the proportion of young people with an emotional disorder rises with age and is highest among females aged 17 to 19.

Annual referrals to the Solihull Solar Mental Health service for children and young people rose by 47% between 2016/17 and 2018/19, largely reflecting increases in provision and improved access to services.

A 2018 survey of Solihull secondary school pupils found that common concerns are school work & exams; family relationships & friendships; and keeping healthy.

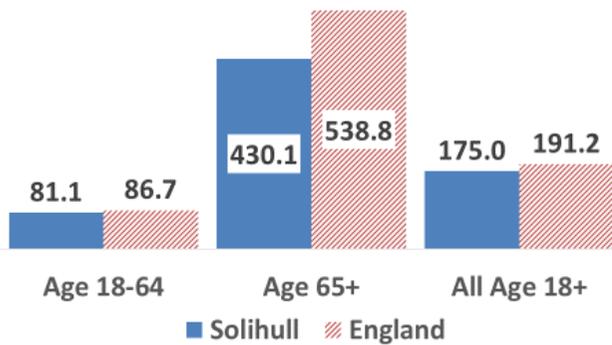
Referrals to the Solihull Solar Mental Health Service Aged 0-19 Years



Source: Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust

Adult Care Needs and Social Care

Adults Receiving Long-Term Social Care Support in 2018/19 per 10,000 Population



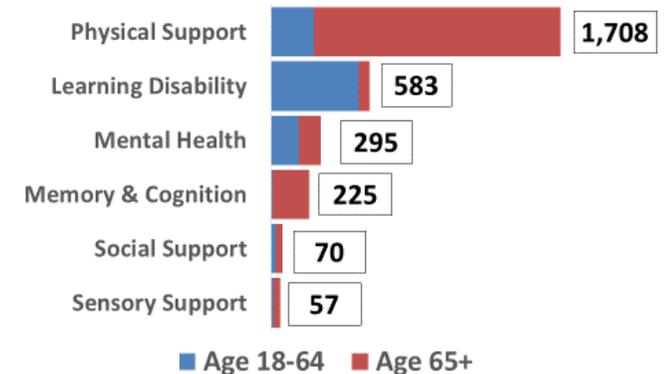
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

The volume of Social Care support provided in Solihull is less than the national average

In 2018/19 2,938 Solihull adults received long-term social care support. Two thirds of those were aged 65+ and a third 18-64. Proportionally fewer Solihull residents of both age groups receive social care support than across England as a whole.

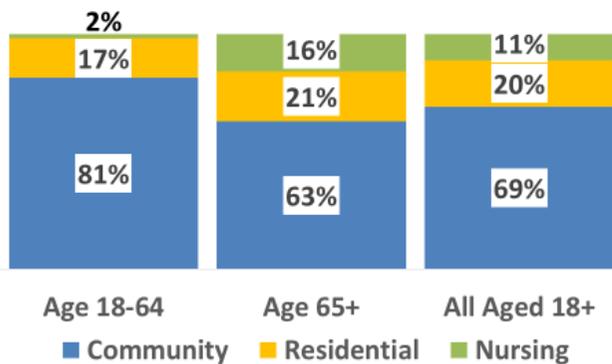
Physical disability support was the primary need of 58% of all those receiving long-term support, 20% received Learning Disability support, 10% Mental Health support and 8% support for Memory & Cognition. The Solihull profile is similar to England, although more adults aged 18-64 have a Learning Disability as their primary need (52% vs 46%).

Long-Term Social Care Support Provided in 2018/19 for Solihull Adults



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

Settings for Solihull Adults Receiving Long-Term Social Care Support 2018/19



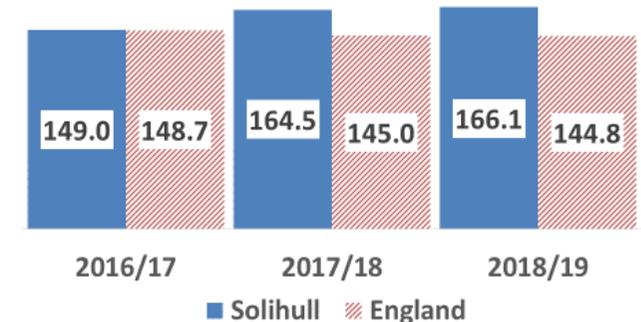
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

A large majority of social care support takes place in the community

69% of Solihull adults receiving long-term social care support were supported in the community, 20% were in residential care and 11% nursing. This is similar to England, but more Solihull adults aged 18-64 were in residential placements than nationally.

The number of new permanent admissions to care homes is higher in Solihull than across England as a whole and has risen slightly in both of the last two years.

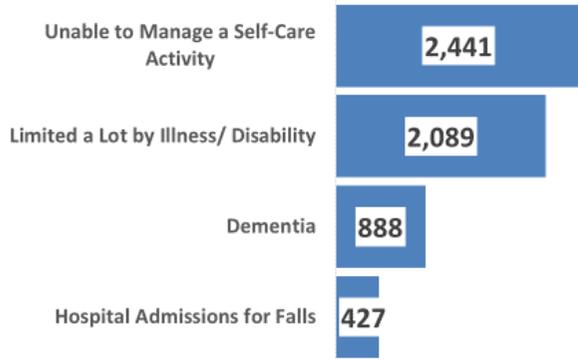
Adult Permanent Admissions to Care Homes per 100,000 Population



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The Care Needs of Older Adults

Projected Increase in Solihull Population Aged 75+ with Care Needs to 2030



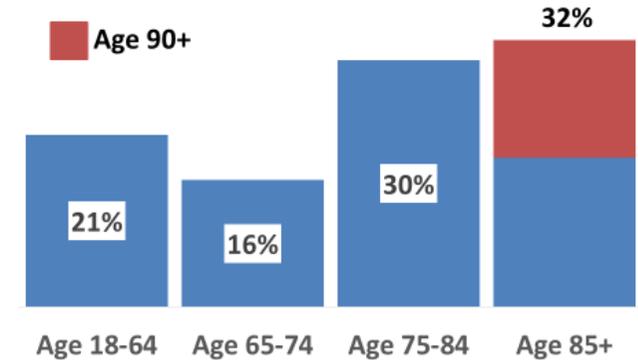
Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), IPC and Oxford Brookes

The increasing care needs of Solihull's growing older population will have a significant impact on social care demand

Solihull's older population is rapidly increasing and by 2030 it is projected that the number of Solihull residents aged 75+ with dementia will rise by 31% and those unable to manage a self-care activity by 29%.

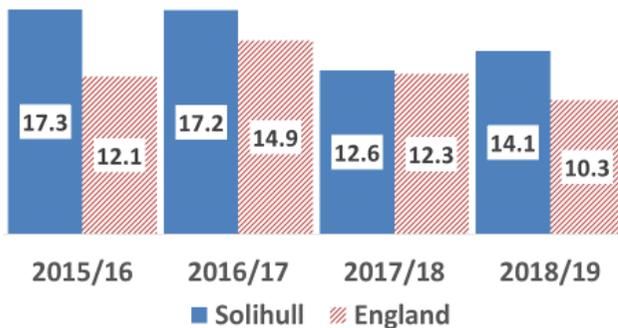
This has demand implications across the social care system, including home care, out of hospital services and residential placements. Two thirds of new requests for social care support concern someone aged 75 and over, including 14% aged 90 and over.

New Requests to Solihull Adult Social Care 2018/19



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council Care First System

Delayed Transfers of Care from Hospital per 100,000 Population



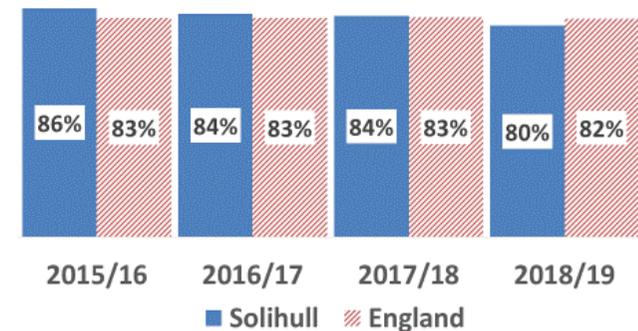
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

Demand pressure is evident in the challenge presented by delayed transfers of care

Delayed transfers of care from hospital to social care are a manifestation of the demands on the social care system and have been a significant challenge in Solihull. The average number of delayed days in Solihull increased in 2018/19 and has been consistently higher than the England average.

Reablement services help to offset growing demand for social care and care home admissions. In 2018/19 80% of Solihull hospital leavers aged 65+ discharged into reablement were still at home 91 days later. This success rate has dipped in recent years and is now slightly lower than England.

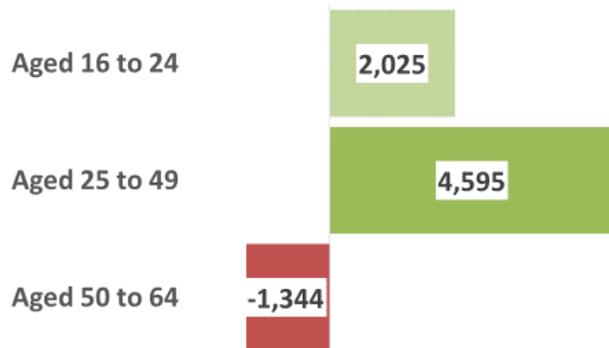
Success Rate of Reablement Services for Patients Aged 65+ Leaving Hospital



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The Care Needs of Younger Adults

Projected Change in Solihull Working Age Population 2019-2029



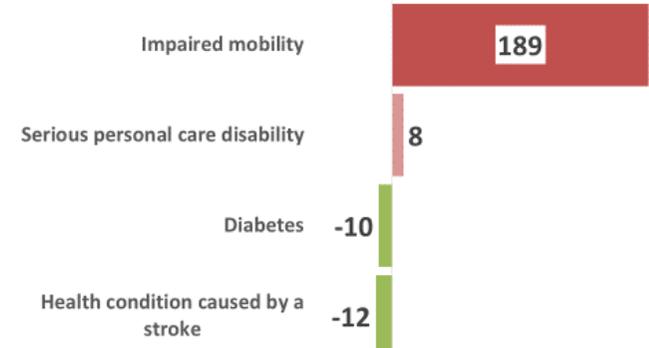
Source: ONS 2018 Based Subnational Population Projections

Population growth is likely to have a relatively neutral impact on the future care needs of Solihull working age adults

Population growth for working age Solihull adults is projected to be much lower than older people and the physical care needs of this population group are likely to be largely unchanged over the next 10 years. For instance, the number of Solihull adults aged 18-64 with impaired mobility is projected to rise by just 189 (3%) by 2030, while those with a longstanding condition due to a stroke is expected to fall.

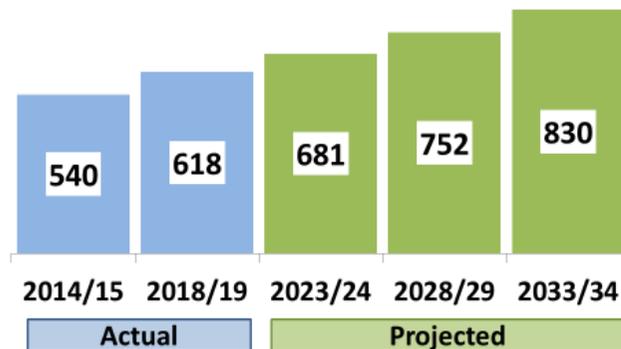
Increases in demand among working age people are still expected across some services, with population change not the only factor to consider.

Projected Increase in Solihull Population Aged 18-64 with Care Needs to 2030



Source: Projecting Adult Needs & Service Information (PANSI), IPC and Oxford Brookes

Solihull Learning Disability Adults Receiving Long-Term Social Care Support



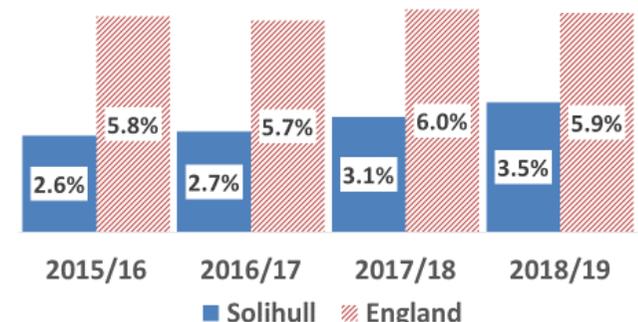
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, Solihull Observatory

Service demand by adults with a Learning Disability likely to be subject to a wide range of demographic factors

52% of Solihull adults aged 18-64 receiving long-term social care support have a Learning Disability. As a proportion of the population this is above the England average (422 vs 395 per 100,000). Life expectancy among people with a Learning Disability is increasing and the demand for social care support is projected to rise as a result.

3.5% of Solihull adults with a Learning Disability are in employment, below the England average (5.9%), although the proportion has risen over the last 3 years.

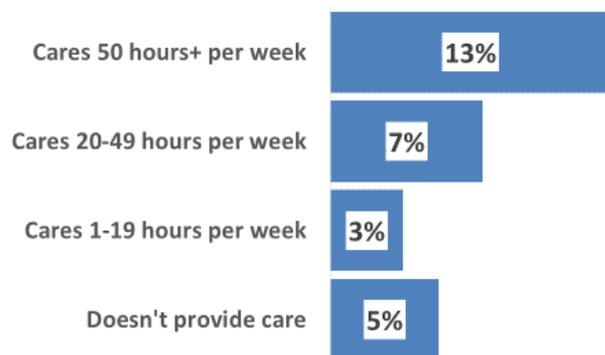
Adults with a Learning Disability Known to Services in Employment



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

Carers and Social Inclusion

Solihull Population with Bad/Very Bad Health by Caring Responsibility 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

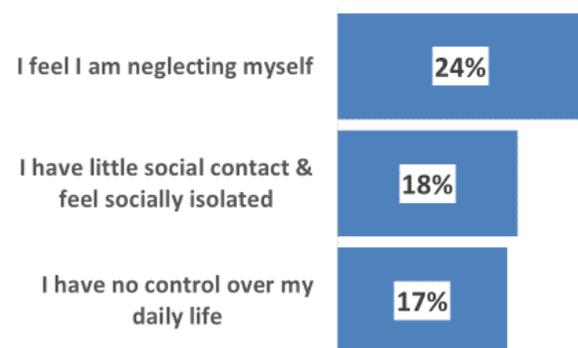
Carers play a vital role in supporting the care needs of the Solihull population

A large number of Solihull people fund their own social care (an estimated 70% of residential care and 40% of home care is self-funded in Solihull).

In 2011 12% of the Solihull population classified themselves as a carer (24,000 people), with one in five of these providing care for 50 hours or more a week. The latter group tends to be over 65 and are more likely to have health needs of their own.

Survey evidence highlights the health, employment and financial implications of caring. 24% of Solihull carers known to services say they are neglecting themselves.

Solihull Carer Quality of Life Measures 2018/19



Source: NHS Digital, Survey of Adult Carers in England 2018/19

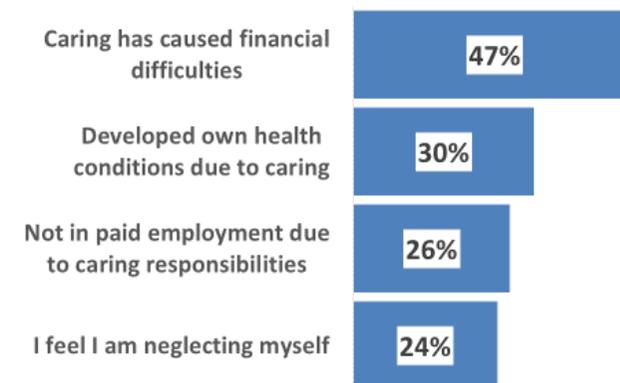
Social isolation has an impact on health and quality of life for some Solihull residents

National evidence shows a link between social isolation/ loneliness and ill health. Particular at risk groups include older people, people in deprived areas, those subject to poor health/disability and carers.

Applying national prevalence rates to Solihull suggests 4,000 people aged 65+ feel intensely lonely and 18,700 younger adults experience high levels of loneliness.

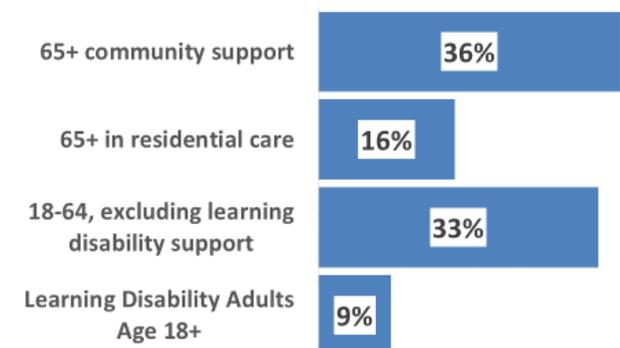
Survey evidence shows that a lack of social contact impacts on the wellbeing of Solihull carers and social care clients, particularly among working age adults and those 65+ receiving community support.

Solihull Carer Survey 2018/19



Source: NHS Digital, Survey of Adult Carers in England 2018/19

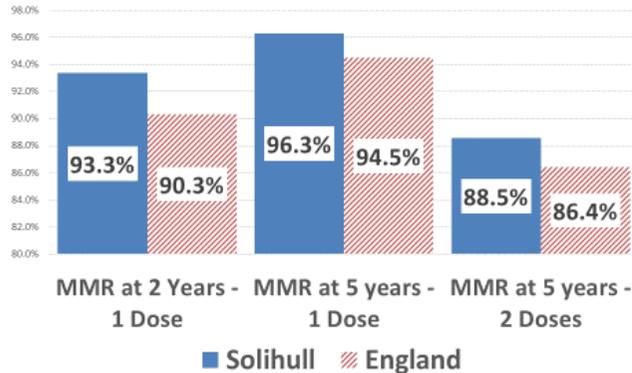
Solihull Social Care Users Who Say They Do Not Have Enough Social Contact 2018/19



Source: NHS Digital, Adult Social Care User Survey 2018/19

Children Health and Social Care

MMR Vaccination Coverage 2018/19



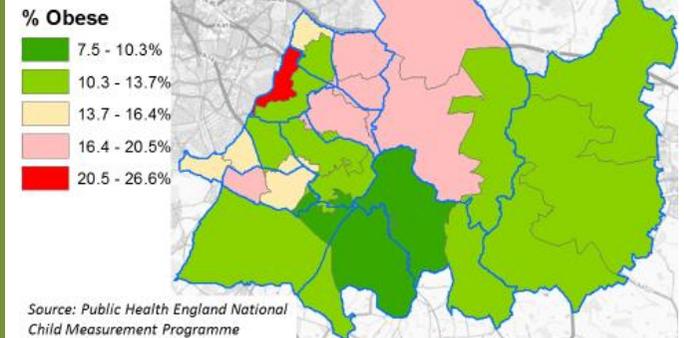
Source: Public Health England, Child and Maternal Health profile

Solihull child health measures are mostly positive through to the end of Primary School

Key early year's health outcomes in Solihull such as the percentage of low birth weight babies and the A&E attendance rate are similar to England. Health protection measures are mostly positive with maternal smoking at time of delivery low and falling and child vaccination coverage higher than that for England. Breast-feeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks is in-line with England, although the Solihull initiation rate is lower.

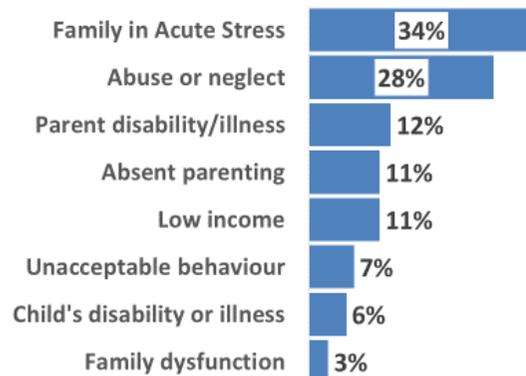
Solihull child obesity is below average, but across the borough the Year 6 rate ranged from 8% to 27%. Levels of child obesity in Solihull have been largely unchanged over the last few years.

% Pupils Obese in Year 6 (Age 10-11) 2015-2018



Source: Public Health England National Child Measurement Programme

Primary Need of Solihull Children in Need March 2019



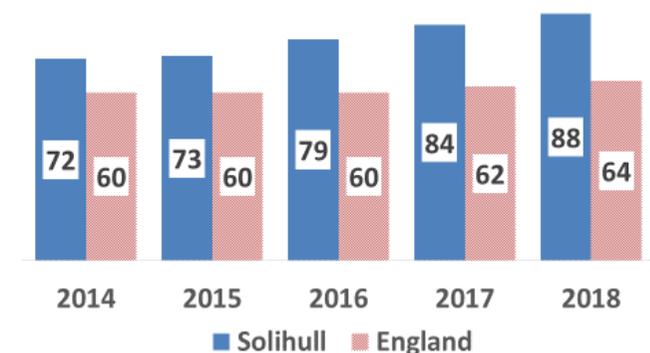
Source: Department for Education, Characteristics of Children in Need

Demand for Looked After Children support remains high in Solihull

The number of Solihull Children in Need (CiN) during 2018/19 was 4% less than England and has fallen in each of the last 2 years. The primary need of Solihull CiN was broadly the same as England, with living in a family in acute stress accounting for of one in three Solihull CiN.

The number of Looked After Children (LAC) in Solihull is 38% higher than England and has increased each year since 2014. The Solihull LAC rate is broadly consistent with other West Midlands local authorities and partly reflects the large number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in Solihull.

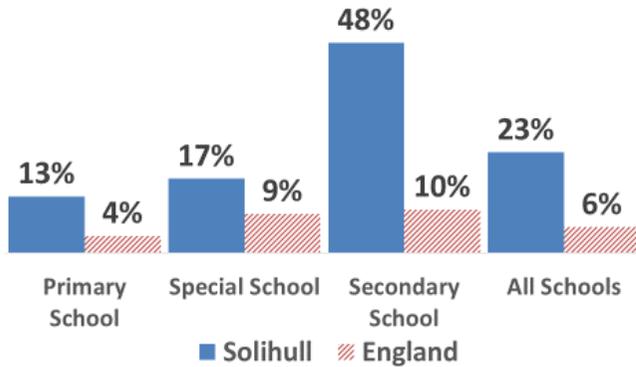
Looked After Children at Year End per 10,000 Children



Source: Department for Education, Children Looked After in England Including Adoption

Education In Solihull

Inflow of Pupils Resident in Another Local Authority 2019



Source: Department for Education, Schools Pupils and Their Characteristics

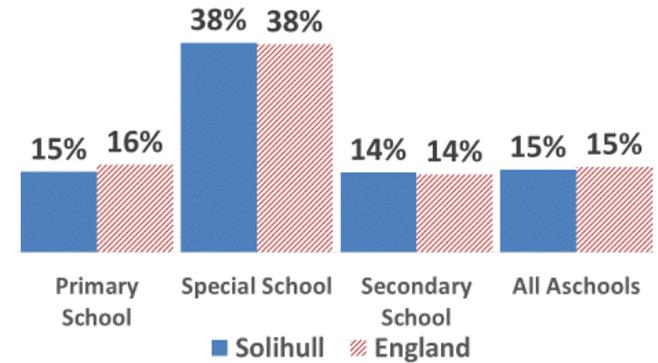
High levels of attainment at Solihull schools attracts pupils from across the region

Key measures of attainment at Solihull primary (Key Stage 2) and secondary schools (Key Stage 4) are above the national average.

The Solihull school population is substantially different from the resident population, with 13% of primary school and 48% of secondary school pupils living outside of the borough. Solihull has the 6th highest inflow of pupils in the country (23%).

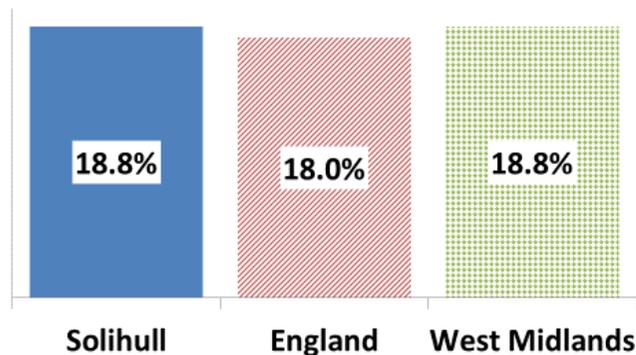
The proportion of Solihull school pupils eligible for a Free School Meal (15%) is in-line with the England average.

Pupils Eligible for a Free School Meal 2019



Source: Department for Education, Schools Pupils and Their Characteristics

Pupils with a Special Educational Need 2019



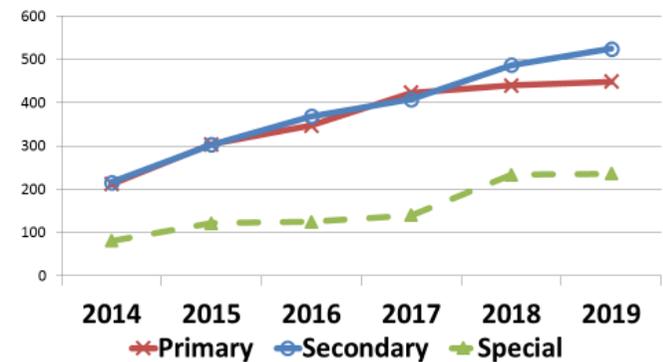
Source: Department for Education, Special Educational Needs in England

The level of Special Educational Need in Solihull Schools is in-line with England, but Autism is far more common and rising sharply.

7,854 pupils with a Special Educational Need (SEN) attend a Solihull school, 19% of all pupils.

The number of Solihull pupils with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) as a primary SEN need is one of the highest in the country (2.1% of all pupils vs 1.6% for England), with the number more than doubling in the 5 years to 2019.

SEN Pupils in Solihull with Autistic Spectrum Disorder Identified as their Primary Need



Source: Department for Education, Special Educational Needs in England

Young People Employment and Skills

**16-24 Claimant Unemployment Rates
March 2020**



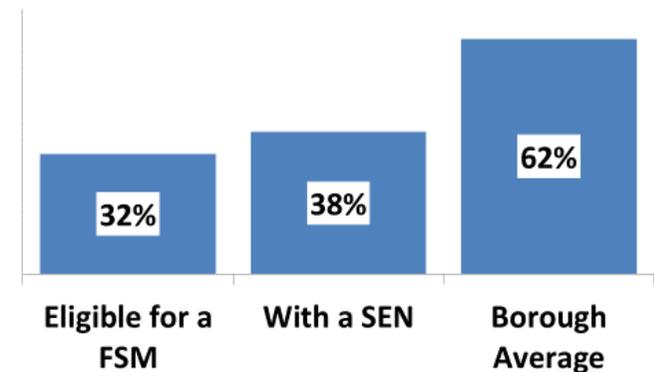
Source: ONS/NOMIS Claimant Count

Unemployment among young people varies as do qualifications at age 19

At 4.8% fewer 16 and 17 year olds in Solihull are known to be Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) than across England as a whole (6%). However, the claimant unemployment rate among 18-24 year olds is above the UK average, with the rate in North Solihull over four times higher than the rest of the borough.

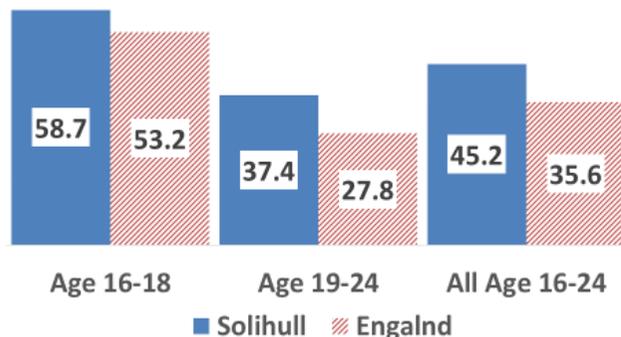
62% Solihull young people are qualified to NVQ3 by age 19 (58% England), with this figure rising steadily over the last 10 years. Young people eligible for a free school meal are less than half as likely to achieve NVQ3 by 19 than the general population, with rates among young people with a Special Educational Need also substantially lower.

Solihull Young People Qualified to NVQ Level 3 by Age 19



Source: Department for Education, Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People Aged 19

Apprenticeship Starts by 16-24 Year Olds per 1,000 Population 2018/19



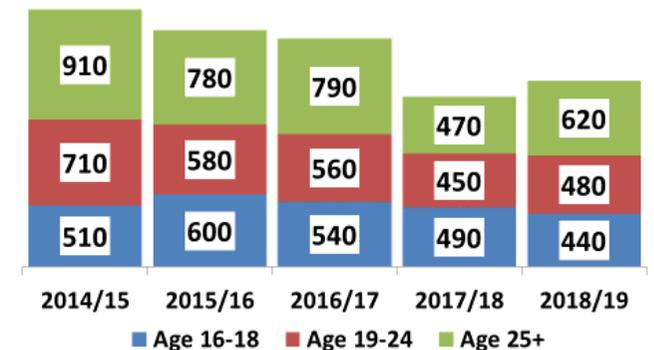
Source: Department for Education, Apprenticeship and Traineeships Data

Apprenticeship starts in Solihull are above average, with the number recovering from national changes in funding

There were 1,540 Apprenticeship starts by Solihull residents in 2018/19, 60% by those aged 16-24. Proportionally, the number of starts by 16-14 year olds in Solihull was 27% higher than the average across England. Over a third of starts were in Business, Admin & Law, with Engineering & Manufacturing, Health & Care and Retail also prominent.

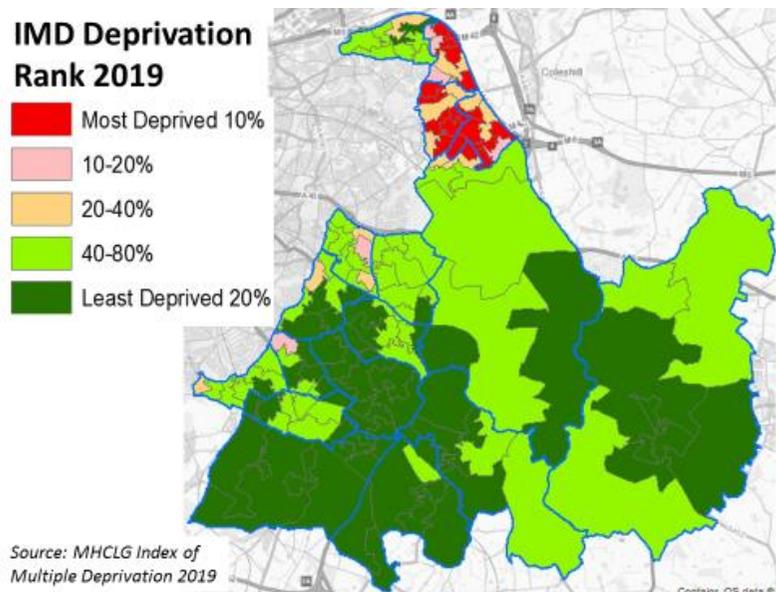
Like England as a whole, apprenticeship starts in Solihull fell sharply in 2017/18 with the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy. There was a small uptick in 2018/19, largely among those aged 25 and over.

Apprenticeship Starts in Solihull



Source: Department for Education, Apprenticeship and Traineeships Data

Deprivation



The Solihull population is subject to low and largely unchanged levels of deprivation, but there is a concentration of relatively disadvantaged communities in North Solihull

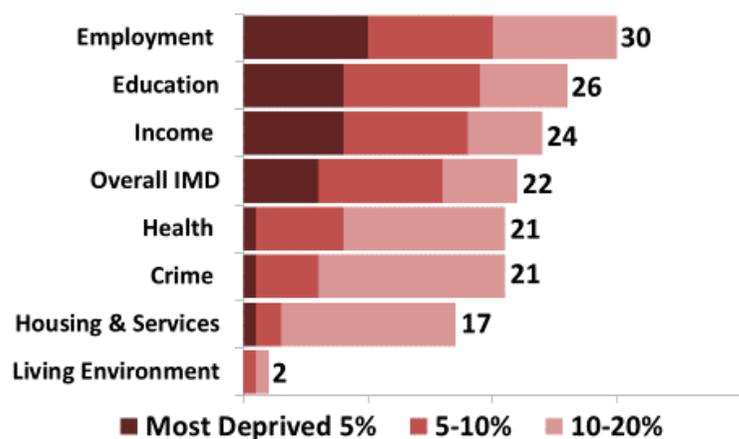
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 shows that Solihull is the least deprived upper tier Local Authority in the West Midlands and is ranked in the 2nd top quintile nationally. This has remained unchanged from 2007 through to 2019.

However, Solihull is polarised with a high concentration of LSOA neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile in England.

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

Deprivation is very limited in the rest of the borough, with just two neighbourhoods in the most deprived 15% in England, Green Hill (Shirley East ward, 14th percentile) and Hobs Moat North (Lyndon, 13th percentile).

Solihull LSOA in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England by Domain



For most IMD domains Solihull ranks in the 2nd least deprived quintile in England.

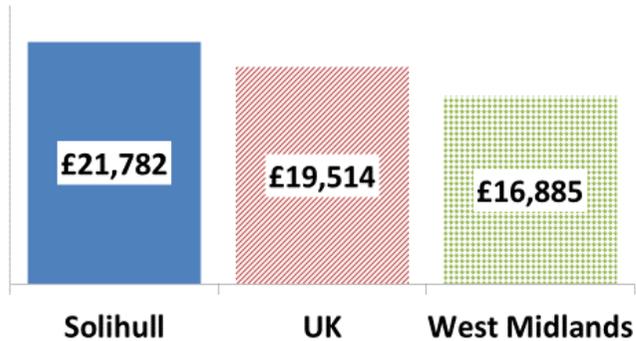
Solihull is in the top quintile of upper tier Local Authorities in England for Living Environment deprivation and, with the exception of Housing & Services (3rd quintile), in the second best quintile of all the other IMD domains.

The number of Solihull LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of neighborhoods in England varies across the individual IMD domains, with the most in employment (30), education (26) and income (24). By contrast Solihull has very few LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of neighborhoods in England in the Living Environment domain (2).

Between the 2015 and 2019 IMD the number of deprived Solihull neighborhoods increased in the health and education domains and fell sharply in crime. For instance, in 2015 there were just 2 Solihull LSOA in the most deprived 10% of neighborhoods in England from a health perspective, by 2019 this had increased to 8 LSOA. By contrast, the number in the most deprived 10% for crime fell from 17 to 6.

Income and Poverty

Gross Disposable Household Income per Head 2017



Source: ONS Regional Gross Disposable Household Income

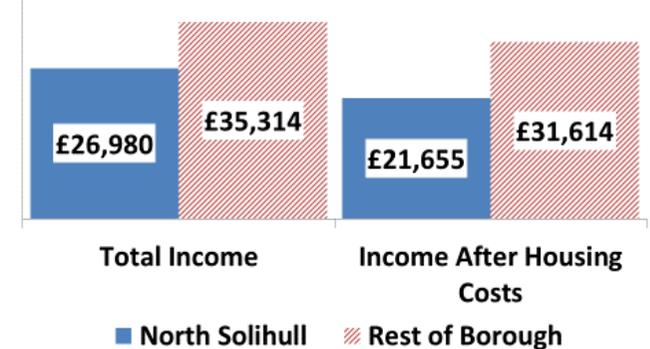
Solihull incomes are higher than average, but housing costs are problematic for some

In 2017 Household Disposable Income per head was 12% higher in Solihull than the UK average and the 2nd highest in the West Midlands.

Like the UK, Solihull disposable household incomes fell in real terms in the wake of the 2009 Recession, but along with real wage growth there are signs of recovery.

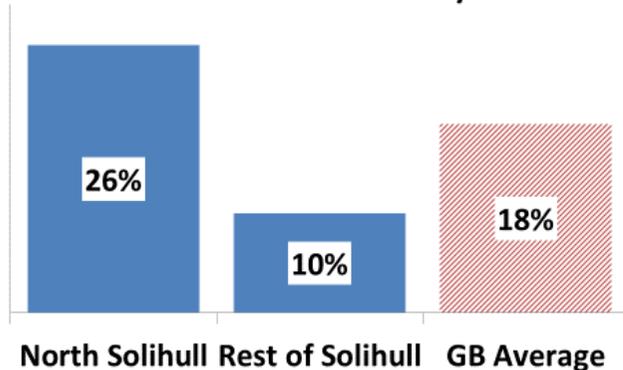
Average household income in North Solihull is 31% lower than across the rest of the borough, with this gap rising to 46% when housing costs are taken into account.

Variations in Solihull Annual Household Income 2018



Source: ONS Small Area Income Estimates

Proportion of Children Living in Low Income Families 2018/19



Source: HMRC & DWP Children in Low Income Families

Benefit dependency and poverty in Solihull are low, but concentrated in North Solihull

Benefit dependency is relatively low in Solihull, with Government spending on working age welfare benefits 20% lower than the UK average.

Nevertheless, the impact of national welfare reform is evident and demand for local welfare support services such as Money Advice is rising.

13% of Solihull children live in a low income family (18% GB), rising to 26% in North Solihull. Fuel poverty is also below average and trending downwards in Solihull (9% of households compared to 11% England), with fuel poor households dispersed across the borough.

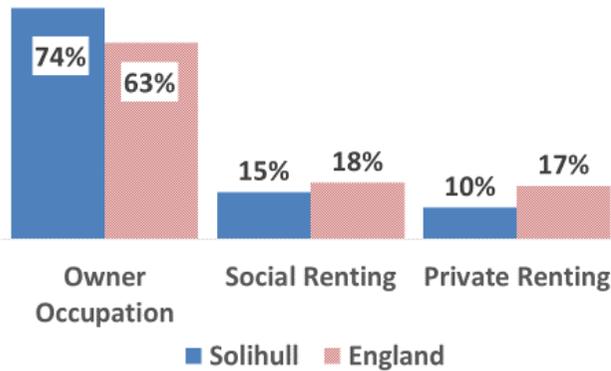
Proportion of Households in Fuel Poverty 2017



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty

Solihull Housing and Infrastructure

Housing Market Tenure 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

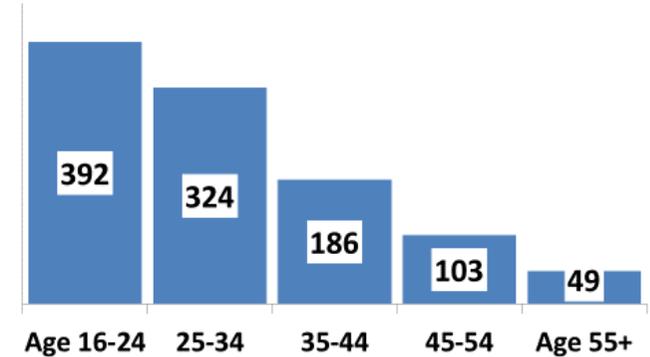
High quality housing is a major attraction in Solihull, but affordability is a challenge

The Solihull housing market is characterised by high rates of home ownership and low levels of renting.

The quality of Solihull housing is good and issues such as overcrowding are uncommon (3% of households compared to 5% for England).

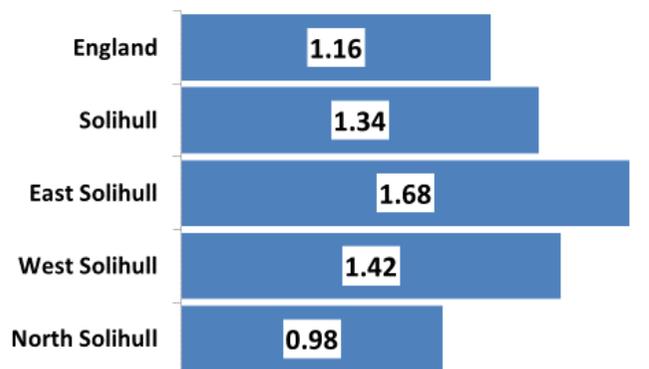
Solihull is a relatively expensive housing market, with lower quartile housing becoming less affordable over time. Access to affordable housing is especially challenging for young people, single parents and large low income families, contributing to demand for homelessness prevention and relief.

Solihull Households Owed a Homelessness Duty by Age 2018/19



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Live Tables on Homelessness

Average Number of Car or Vans Owned per Household



Source: ONS Census 2011

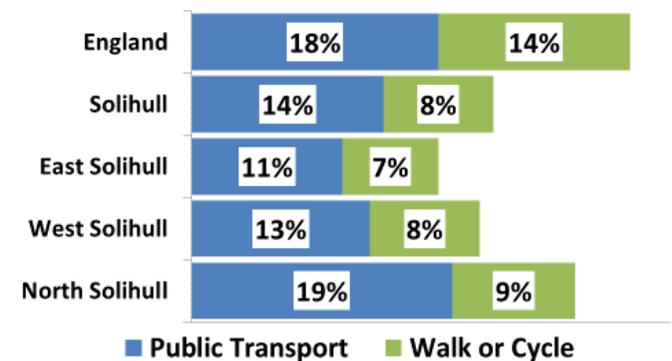
Solihull has well-developed transport and digital connectivity

Solihull has significant infrastructure advantages, lying at the heart of the West Midlands motorway network, with excellent public transport connections with Birmingham and linked to European and global markets by Birmingham International Airport.

Car or van ownership in Solihull is above average, but fewer people commute by public transport or walking.

Solihull has excellent digital infrastructure with 97% of premises able to access Superfast broadband. 79% of the Solihull population have the essential five basic digital skills (top quintile in England).

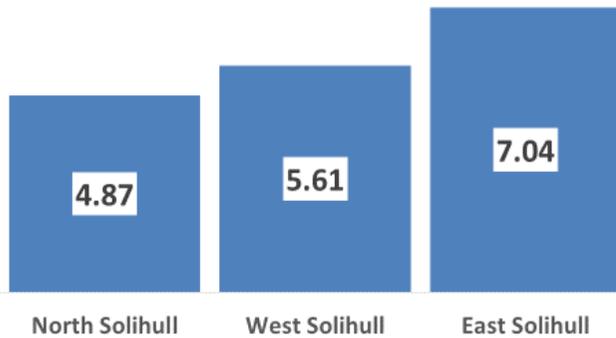
Employed Population Commuting to Work by Public Transport or Walking 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

The Solihull Environment

Green Space per 1,000 Population



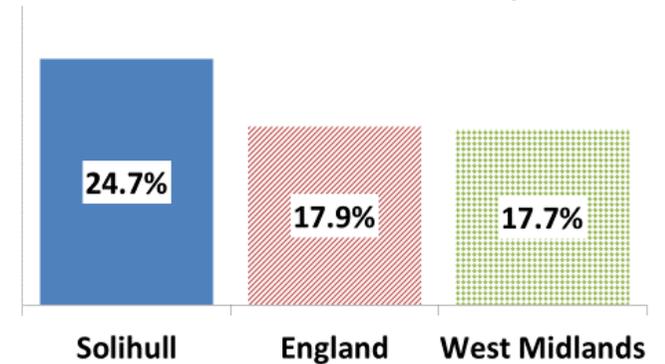
Source: ONS Census 2011

A large proportion of Solihull is Green Space which is well used by the local population

The IMD shows that the Solihull population is subject to low levels of outdoor living environment deprivation, ranking in the top quintile nationally. This reflects an abundance of accessible Green Space in the borough. Solihull has a total of 5.88 hectares of green space per 1,000 head of population (4.87 per 1,000 in North Solihull) and nearly 70% of the borough is Green Belt.

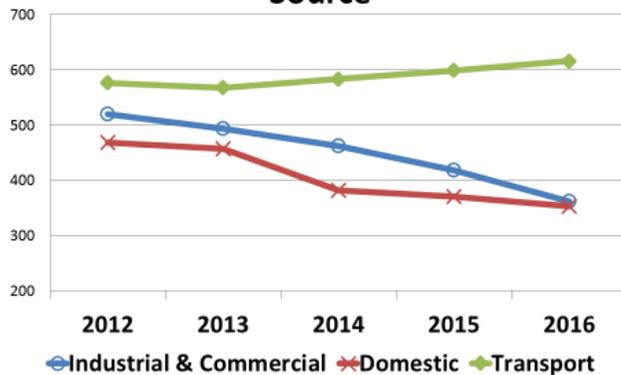
The utilisation of Green Space by Solihull adults for health and exercise purposes is higher than the average across England and 2nd only to Wolverhampton in the West Midlands.

Proportion of Adults Using Green Space for Health or Exercise 2015/16



Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Trends in Solihull CO2 Emissions by Source



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy LA Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Motorway Traffic Undermines Air Quality In Parts of the borough

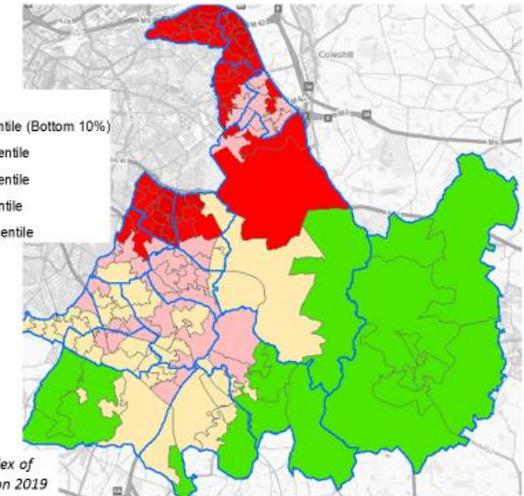
Carbon dioxide emissions in Solihull are above the UK average, with levels of emissions from motorway traffic rising. By contrast, emissions from commercial and domestic sources have fallen in recent years.

The IMD shows that 30% of the Solihull population live in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England from an air quality perspective, with just 13% living in the least deprived 50% of neighbourhoods. Clusters of poorer air quality exist in the North of the borough, particularly in Smith's Wood and Castle Bromwich and in the West Solihull wards of Lyndon and Elmdon.

IMD Air Quality

Percentile Rank

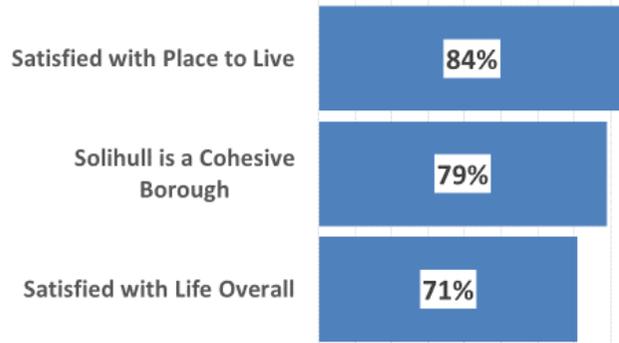
- 0 - 10th percentile (Bottom 10%)
- 10 - 20th percentile
- 20 - 30th percentile
- 30 - 50th percentile
- 50- 70th percentile



Source: MHCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Solihull Communities

What Solihull Residents Think About Their Community 2019



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Place Survey 2019

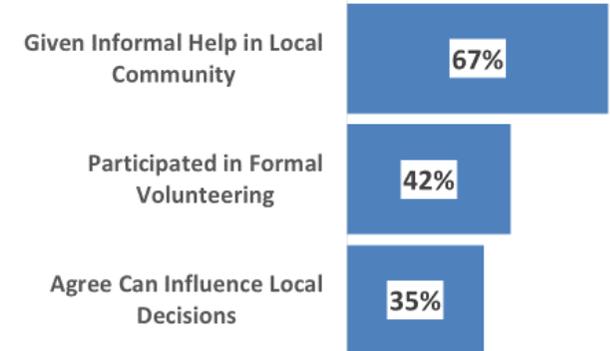
The majority of Solihull residents are satisfied with the borough as a place to live

A large majority of Solihull residents say they are happy with their local community as a place to live (84%), think that Solihull is a cohesive borough (79%) and are happy with their life in general (71%).

Road and pavement repairs, traffic congestion and the level of crime are the most frequently cited aspects of the local community that need improving.

Four in ten Solihull residents say that they have volunteered in the last 12 months, with more providing informal community help (67%). However, a minority say they are able to influence local decisions (35%).

Civic Participation by Solihull Residents 2019



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Place Survey 2019

Feel Safe in Local Area After Dark 2019



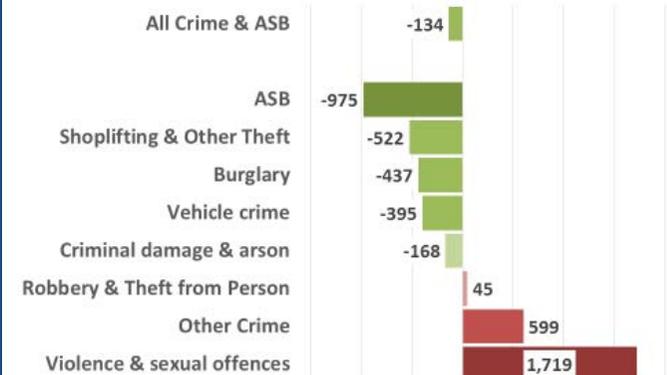
Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Place Survey 2019

Fear of crime remains high in some areas, suggesting a disconnect with trends in crime rates

One in three Solihull residents feel unsafe in their local area after dark, with levels higher in North Solihull (41%). The Solihull crime and Anti-social Behaviour rate is 18% lower than the West Midlands force average and has been largely unchanged over the last 2 years. Violent crimes and sexual offences are the lowest in the West Midlands, but the number reported in Solihull increased by 52% between 2017 and 2019.

Nationally a third of all violent crimes are domestic abuse related. Applying national estimates to Solihull suggests that 3,000 women aged 16-59 were the victims of domestic violence in the last year.

Change in Number of Crimes in Solihull 2017 to 2019



Source: Police UK

Inequality in Solihull

| Trends in IMD | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IMD Domain | Average North Solihull Percentile Rank | Trend 2007-2019 | |
| | | North Solihull Relative to England | Gap Between North Solihull & Rest of Borough |
| Overall Deprivation | 13.5 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |
| Income Deprivation | 13.8 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |
| Income Deprivation Affecting Children | 13.0 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |
| Income Deprivation Affecting Older People | 26.7 | Relatively Less Deprived | Unchanged |
| Employment Deprivation | 11.5 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |
| Education, Skills & Training Deprivation | 12.3 | Relatively Less Deprived | Gap Narrowing |
| Health & Disability Deprivation | 28.2 | Relatively Less Deprived | Gap Narrowing |
| Crime & Disorder Deprivation | 11.4 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |
| Living Environment Deprivation | 54.1 | Relatively Less Deprived | Unchanged |
| Housing & Services Deprivation | 27.9 | Relatively More Deprived | Gap Widening |

There are substantial outcome gaps between North Solihull and the less deprived south of the borough, with the gap widening over time

The health, education and employment outcomes of people in North Solihull are consistent with those recorded in East Birmingham and with similar socio-demographic populations across England such as those in Lee Park Havant and Wythenshawe, Manchester.

The IMD offers a consistent basis for comparing North Solihull with other areas of the borough and with England from 2007 through to 2019.

For most policy areas the IMD shows that outcomes in North Solihull became more deprived between 2007 and 2015, although, the trend halted more recently (2015-19), with lower levels of crime and access to housing & services deprivation in North Solihull notable.

The extent of the Solihull gap of inequality owes much to excellent and improving outcomes among the least deprived sections of the population

The widening gap between North Solihull and the rest of the borough is misleading as it is a consequence of excellent and improving outcomes among the least deprived sections of the population, with Life Expectancy a prime example.

Where local services have a greater degree of direct influence over policy, IMD trends in North Solihull tend to be more positive.

Significant local autonomy in relation to health, schools, housing and the public realm are reflected by good or improving IMD trends in North Solihull for the health, education, housing & services and living environment domains. By contrast, relatively poor performance in the income and employment domains reflects the greater importance of national policy in these areas.

Further Reading

The economic, employment and health trends in this report are explored in more depth in a series of detailed briefing reports and Needs Assessments, which can be accessed from the [Solihull Insight and Intelligence](#) webpages or by using the links below.

[Solihull Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2022](#)

[Solihull Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) 2018/19](#)

[JSNA Deep Dives](#)

In depth topic reports analysing the needs of individual population groups and supporting the commissioning of particular services. Including:

- [Solihull Homelessness Needs Assessment 2019](#)
- [Substance Misuse Needs Assessment 2018](#)
- [Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018-2021](#)

[Population Estimates and Projections 2018](#)

[Solihull Migration 2018](#)

[Diversity in Solihull - Understanding Population Change](#)

[Solihull Resident Place Survey 2018](#)

[The Solihull Economy](#)

[The Index of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\) 2019](#)

[Safer Solihull Strategic Assessment 2019](#)

[Solihull Locality and Ward Profiles](#)