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Solihull Outcomes Framework 2024/25

The Solihull local outcomes framework has been developed to provide an overview of progress in improving the health and wellbeing of the population. The framework takes into account the following:

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

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

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



Solihull Outcomes Framework 2024/25

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

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

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

Legend

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

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

Performance

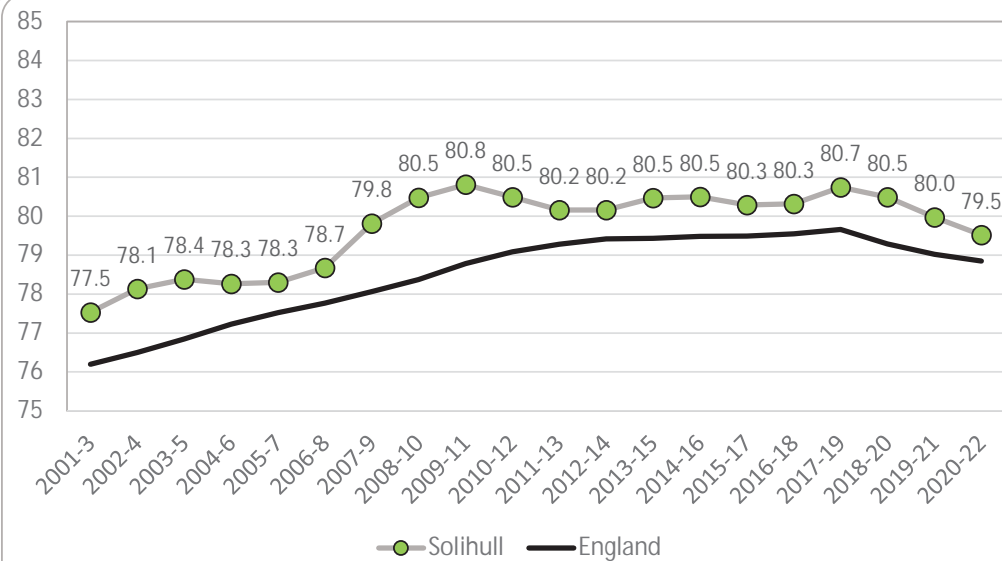
Solihull often performs well compared with national and regional counterparts. The Outcomes Framework also presents data on our rankings with our statistically similar neighbours and the local authorities with a similar socioeconomic deprivation level. The intention is to highlight areas where we may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

1.1 Level up Life Expectancy: Life expectancy

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

Life expectancy shows a declining trend for men in Solihull since 2017 and now ranks 13th out of 15 LAs with similar levels of deprivation. Women continue to live longer (approximately 4 years extra) however, with a healthy life expectancy of 65.7 for females and 67.4 years for males, women are more likely to spend time in poor health.

Males 79.5 years (2020-2022)

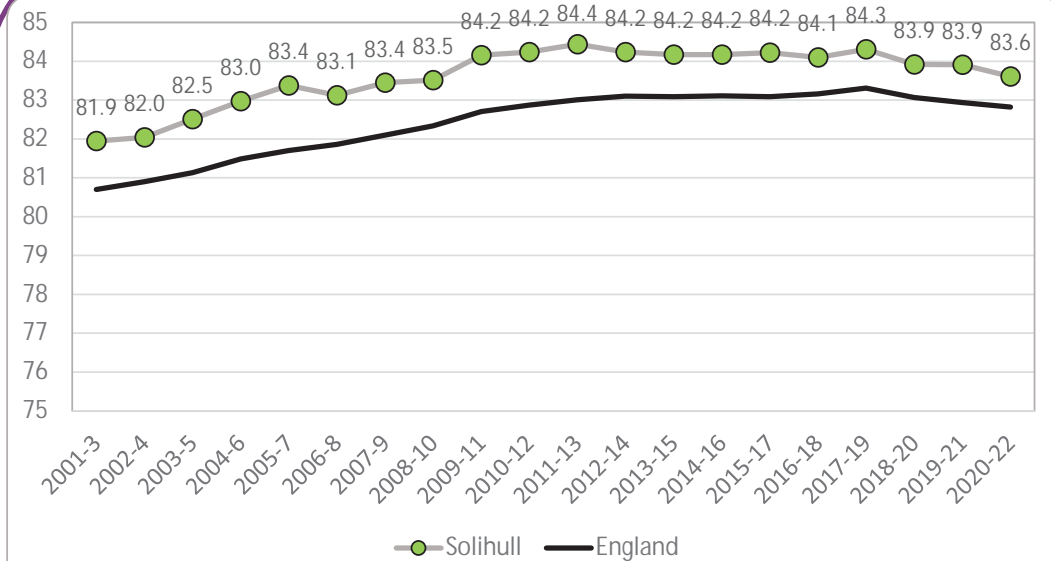


Ranking: **8th** out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours
13th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
4th out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Milton Keynes

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Sandwell

Females 83.6 years (2020-2022)



Ranking: **8th** out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours
7th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
2nd out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Milton Keynes

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

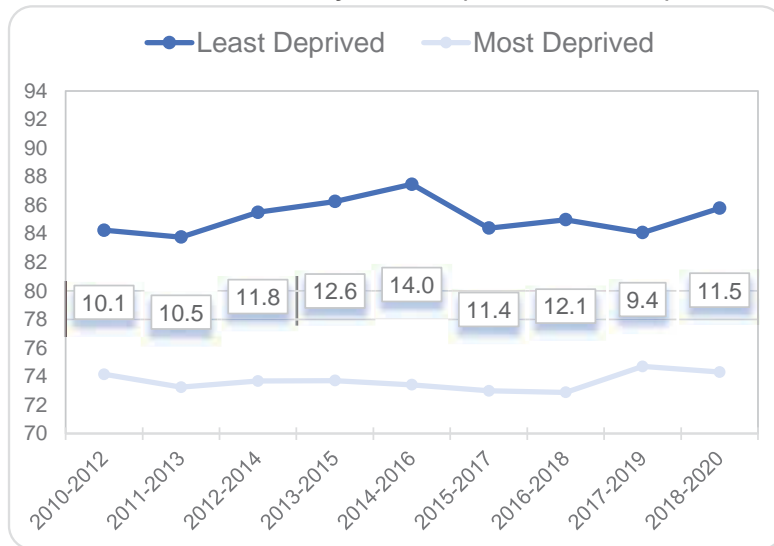
Source: Public health profiles - OHID (pne.org.uk)

1.2 Level up Life Expectancy: Inequality in life expectancy

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

With an inequality gap of 12 years, Solihull Females have the worst inequality gap amongst all the socioeconomic, regional and statistically similar neighbours. With an 11.5 year gap for males, the situation is similar with just Bury having a higher inequality gap amongst all the comparator local authorities.

Males 11.5 years (2018-2020)



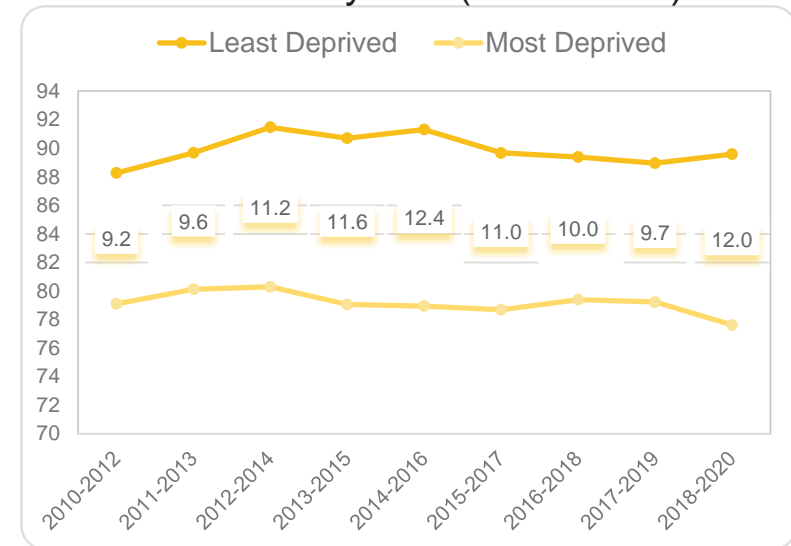
Ranking: **9th** out of 10 nearest statistical neighbours
15th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
14th out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: South Gloucestershire
Worst: Bury

Best: Dorset
Worst: Solihull

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Solihull

Females 12.0 years (2018-2020)



Ranking: **10th** out of 10 nearest statistical neighbours
15th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
14th out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Swindon
Worst: Solihull

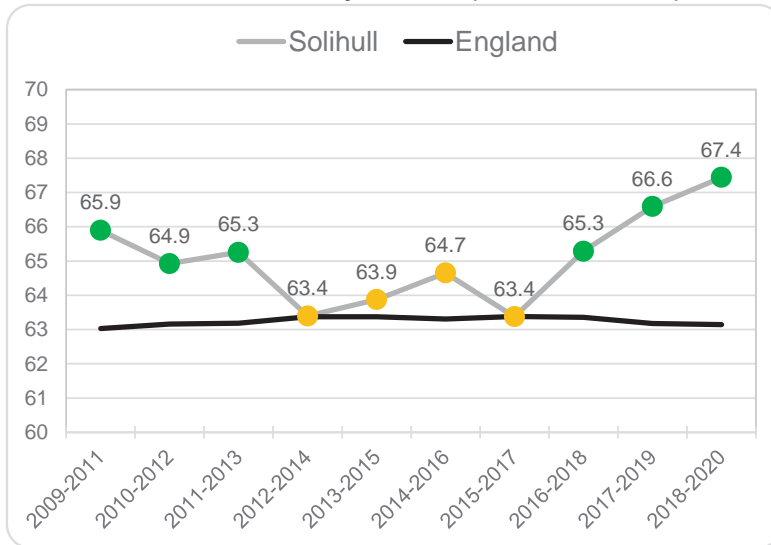
Best: Devon
Worst: Solihull

Best: Telford and Wrekin
Worst: Solihull

1.3 Level up Life Expectancy: Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy Life Expectancy shows the years a person can expect to live in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health). It is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. In Solihull the healthy life expectancy is higher in Males than Females, this differs to the national trend where females have the higher healthy life expectancy. Solihull has a higher male healthy life expectancy than all local authorities with a similar socioeconomic deprivation and almost all of our statistical neighbours and is significantly higher than England. The same cannot be said for Solihull's female healthy life expectancy which at 65.7 years is similar to England and average when compared to its statistically similar and socioeconomic neighbours.

Males 67.4 years (2018-2020)



Ranking: **3rd**
out of 16 nearest statistical neighbours

1st
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

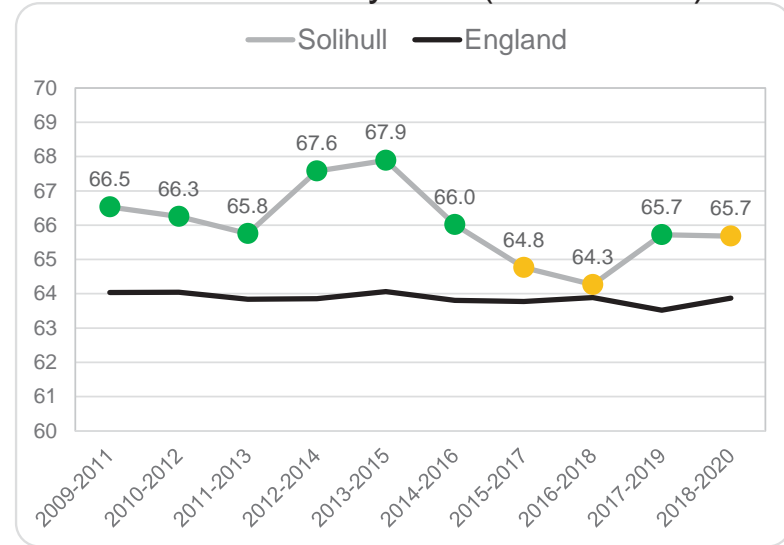
1st
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Calderdale

Solihull
Redbridge

Solihull
Stoke-on-Trent

Females 65.7 years (2018-2020)



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

8th
Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation

4th
out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Stockport

Wandsworth
Staffordshire

Shropshire
Stoke-on-Trent

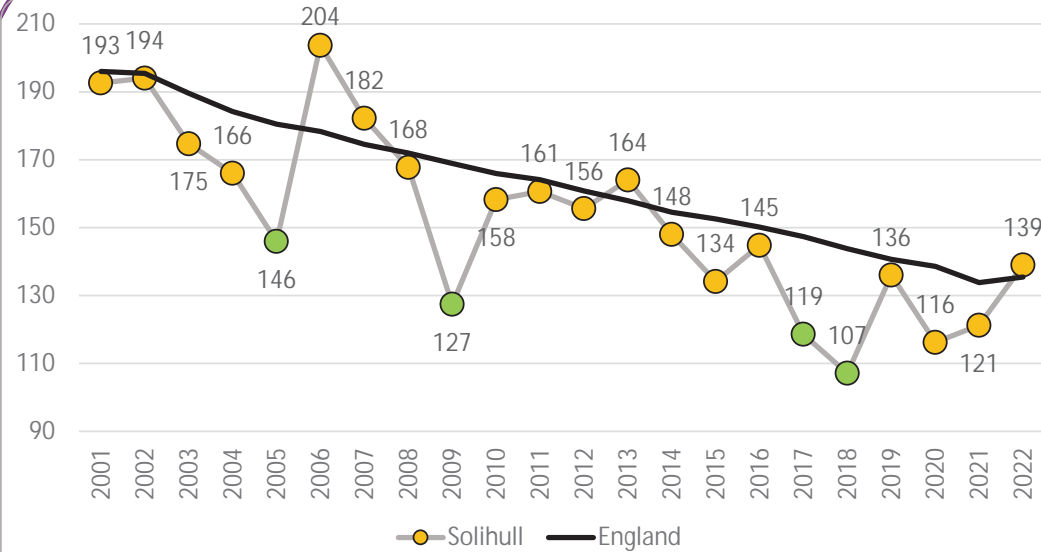
Source: Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

In both Solihull and England, the mortality rate from cancer among individuals under 75 is higher for males when compared to females. Among men, Solihull ranks 10th among its statistically similar neighbours and 14th among Local Authorities with comparable levels of deprivation. The mortality rate among women in Solihull compares well to regional and similar socioeconomic Local Authorities and compares averagely compared to its statistically similar neighbourhoods.

139 deaths from cancer per 100,000 men (2022)



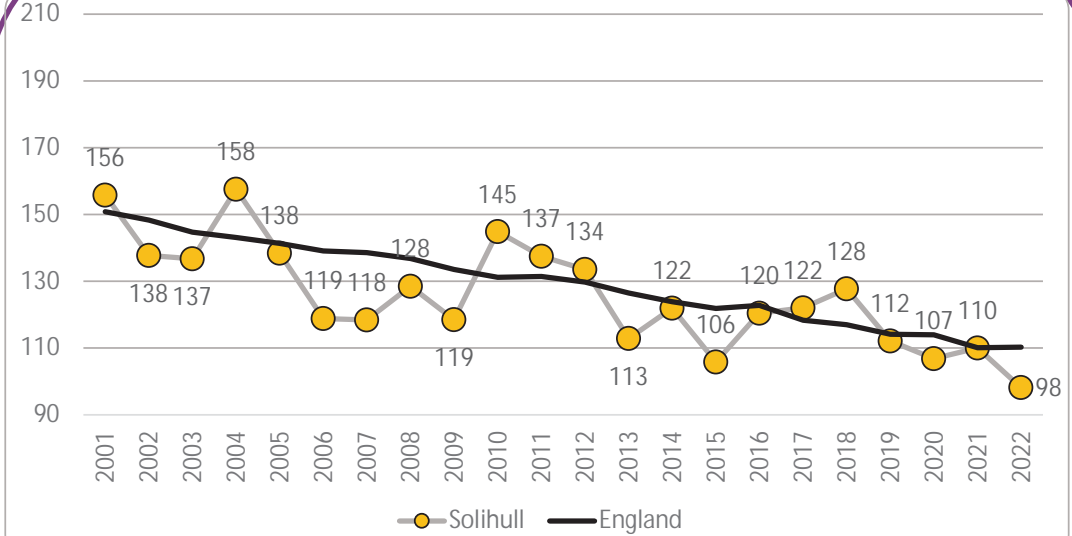
Ranking: **10th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
14th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
6th out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bracknell Forest

Best: Redbridge
Worst: Milton Keynes

Best: Warwickshire
Worst: Telford and Wrekin

98 deaths from cancer per 100,000 women (2022)



Ranking: **7th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
4th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
1st out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead
Worst: Bury

Best: Redbridge
Worst: Trafford

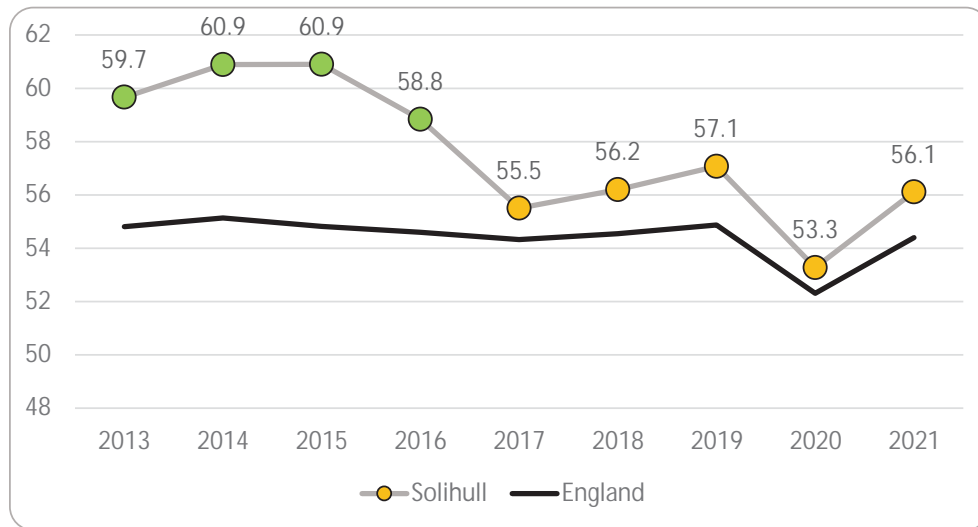
Best: Solihull
Worst: Wolverhampton

Source: Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

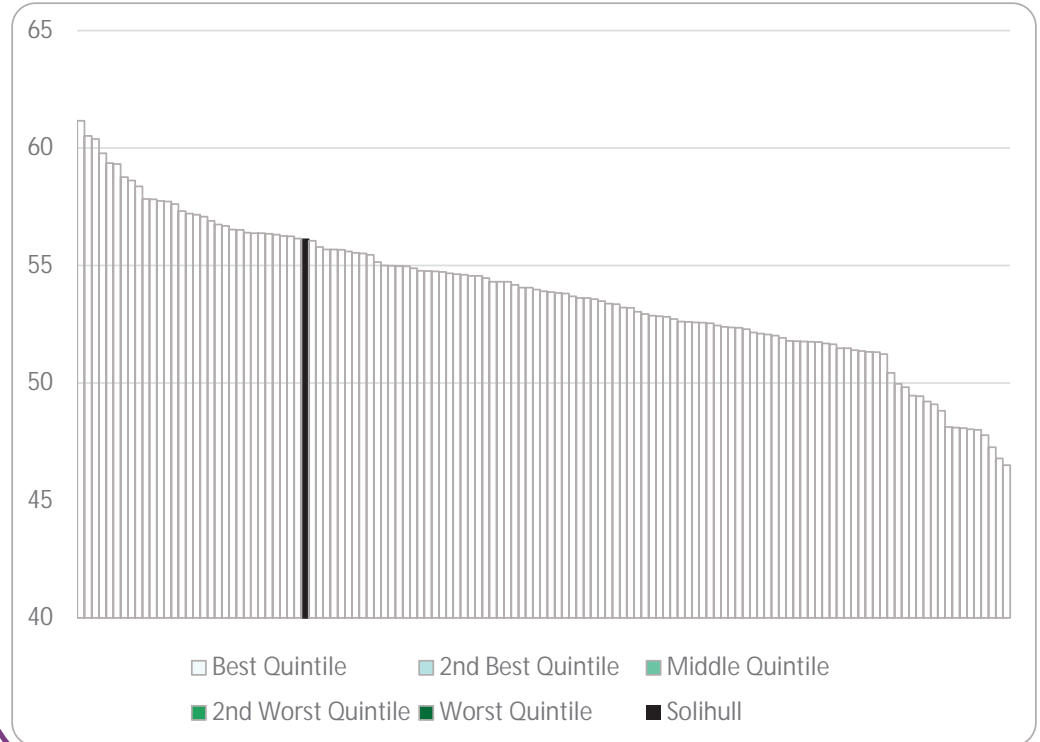
The stage at which cancer is diagnosed serves as an indicator of its severity and spread. Advanced stages indicate that the cancer is larger or has metastasized to other parts of the body, leading to poorer health outcomes. Since 2013, Solihull has achieved a higher rate of diagnosis for stage 1 or 2 cancers compared to the England average. Solihull's rate of diagnosis for stage 1 or 2 cancers has declined from a peak of 60.9% in 2015 to 56.1% in 2021. 2021 interrupts the long-term trend of a continued decrease in early diagnosis rates since 2015. Solihull fares well compared to regional and statistically similar Local Authorities.

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



Ranking:	6th	6th	4th
	out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	Out of 11 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands
Best:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Milton Keynes	Dudley
Worst:	Calderdale	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton

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

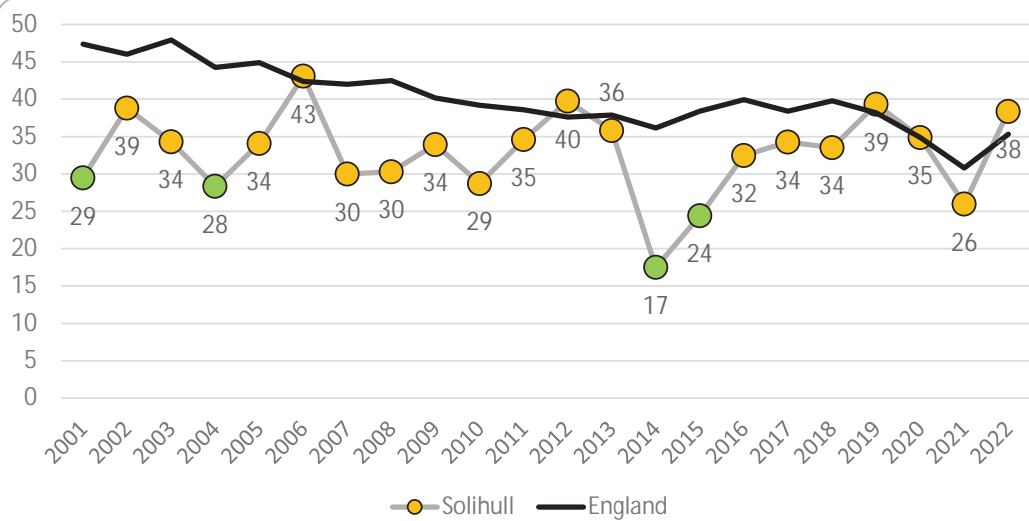


1.6 Level up Life Expectancy: Under 75 mortality rate from Respiratory Diseases

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

In Solihull, deaths from respiratory diseases are more likely to occur among men than women. Mortality rates among both males and females in Solihull rank unfavourably compared to other Local Authorities. Solihull ranks worst among LAs with similar levels of deprivation for men and 12th for women. Furthermore, 2022 showed a sharp increase in deaths for both men and women when compared to 2021.

38.3 deaths from Respiratory Diseases per 100,000 men (2022)



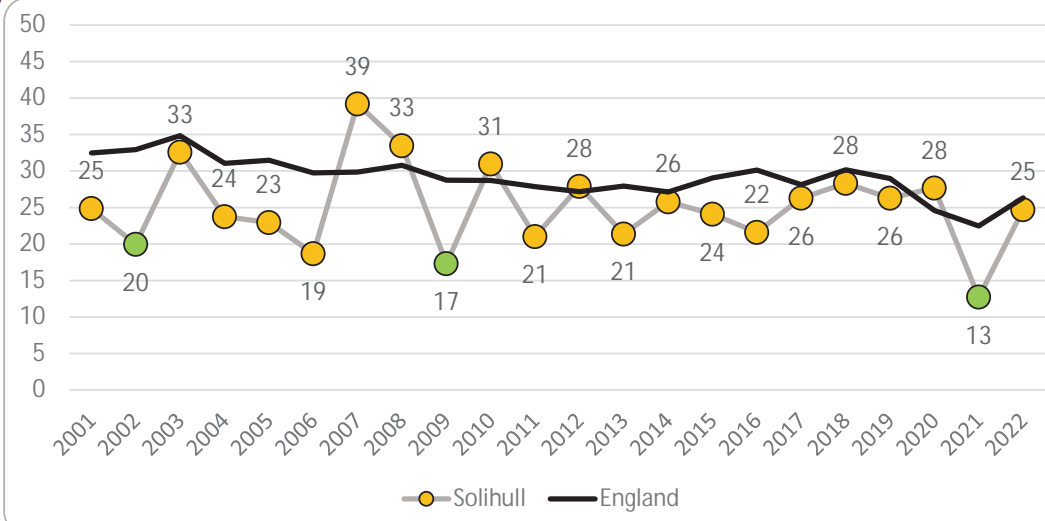
Ranking: **14th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
15th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
7th out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Stockport

Best: Barnet
Worst: Solihull

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Birmingham

24.7 deaths from Respiratory Diseases per 100,000 women (2022)



Ranking: **11th** out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours
12th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
7th out of 14 LAs in the West Midlands

Best: Buckinghamshire UA
Worst: Calderdale

Best: Redbridge
Worst: Havering

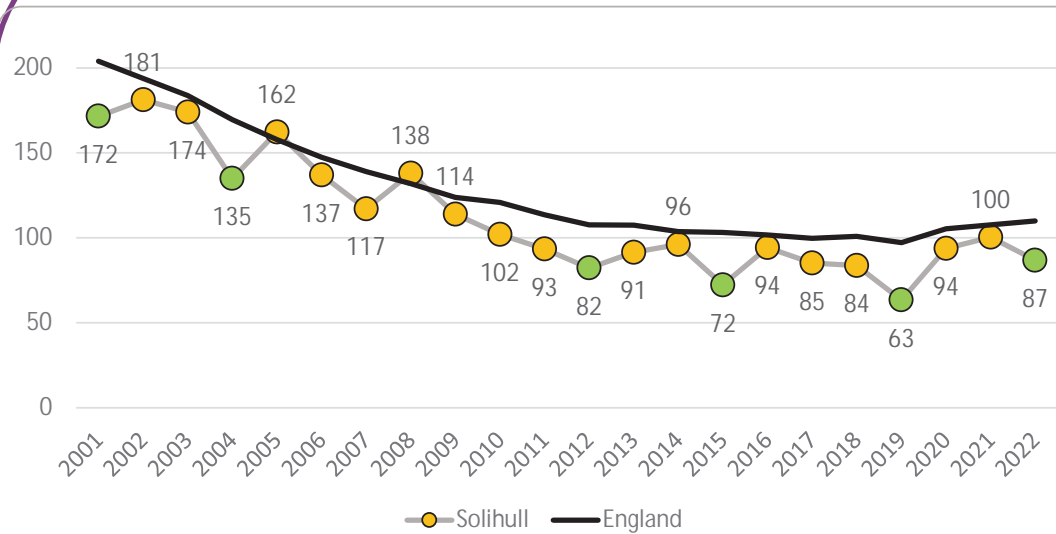
Best: Shropshire
Worst: Wolverhampton

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

Circulatory diseases – stroke and cardiovascular disease - stand as a significant contributor to mortality in individuals under the age of 75. Sustained efforts in both prevention and treatment are essential to further reduce the incidence of premature mortality from circulatory diseases.

The mortality rate from circulatory diseases among males in Solihull is more than double the rate of mortality among females. Solihull performs well compared to other LAs, with higher rankings among women. The long-term trend shows a decline in deaths for both women and men although the rate of decline has been noticeably less sharp since 2007 onwards.

87 deaths from Circulatory Disease per 100,000 men (2022)



Ranking: **5th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
5th Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
1st out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

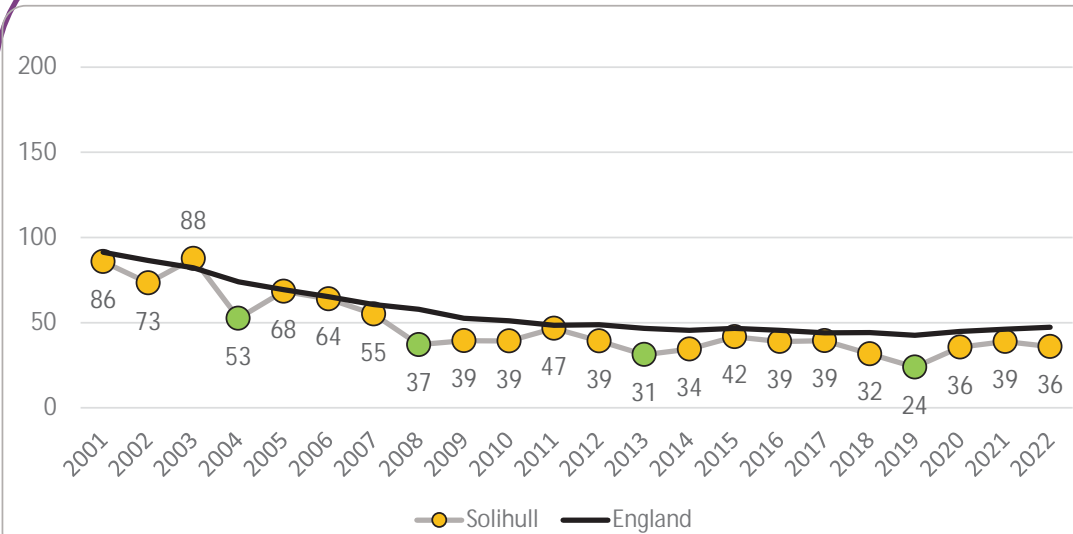
Best: Buckinghamshire UA
 Worst: Calderdale

Dorset
 Redbridge

Solihull
 Stoke-on-Trent

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

36 deaths from Circulatory Disease per 100,000 women (2022)



Ranking: **6th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
3rd Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation
1st out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands

Best: Buckinghamshire UA
 Worst: Warrington

Dorset
 Milton Keynes

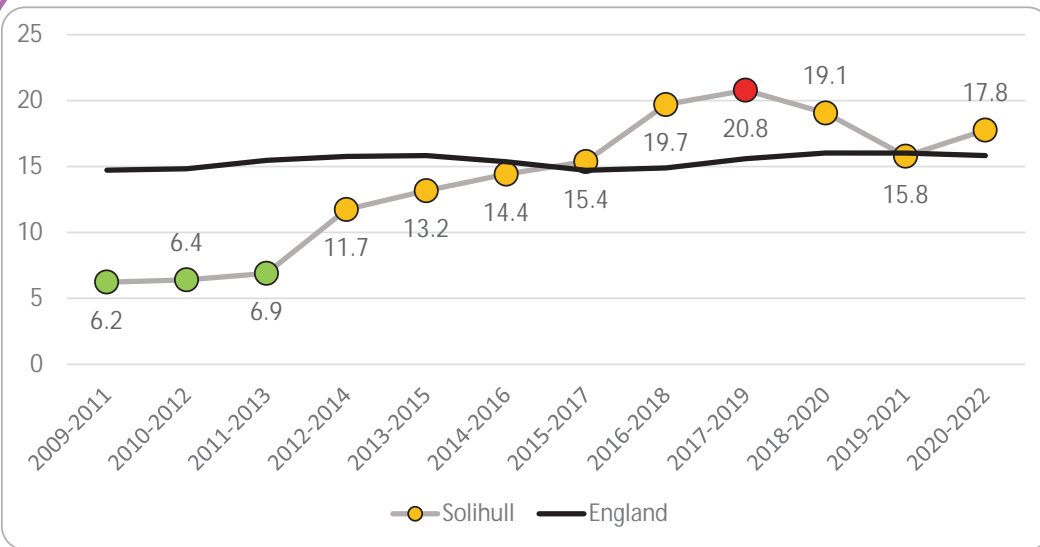
Solihull
 Wolverhampton

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

2.1 More people have good mental health: Suicide rate

Nationally, suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and is seen as an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health. Suicide is a major issue for society and a leading cause of years of life lost. Suicide is often the end point of a complex history of risk factors and distressing events, but there are many ways in which services, communities, individuals and society as a whole can help to prevent suicides. This indicator shows the age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury or undetermined intent per 100,000 population. In Solihull the suicide rate for both men and women is similar to England, rates in men are more than 4 times higher than females and have nearly tripled over the past 10 years. Solihull compares poorly among men compared to other LAs yet fairs well among women. Between 2019-2021 there have been 59 suicides in Solihull resident, 43 of which were in men.

Males 17.8 per 100,000 (2020-2022)



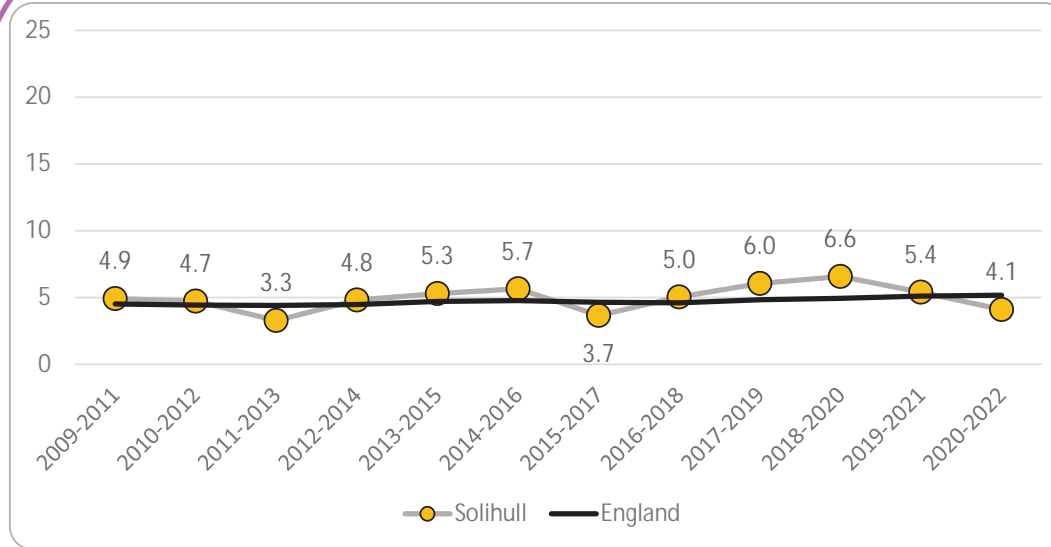
Ranking: **13th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
13th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
11th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Calderdale

Best: Barnet
Worst: Shropshire

Best: Wolverhampton
Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

Females 4.1 per 100,000 (2020-2022)



Ranking: **5th** out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours
3rd out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
5th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Bracknell Forest

Best: Wandsworth
Worst: Staffordshire

Best: Birmingham
Worst: Staffordshire

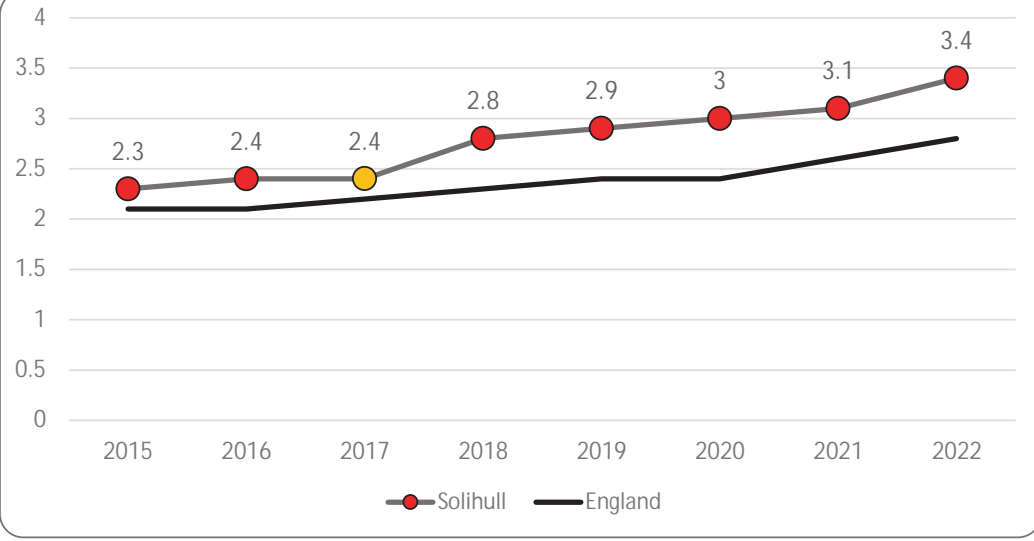
Source: Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

Children with learning or physical disabilities have a higher risk of developing a mental health problem compared to the national population. This indicator shows the proportion of school pupils with Special Education Needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional or mental health as the primary type of need, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils.

The proportion of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs is similar for both primary and secondary age children in Solihull. For secondary age children the proportion is similar to England and Solihull compares well compared to our statistical neighbours. The rate in primary age children is statistically significantly higher than the England average and Solihull is ranked low when compared to its statistically similar, socioeconomic and regional neighbours. The rate has increased in recent years within both age groups.

Primary Age 3.4% of School Pupils (2022)



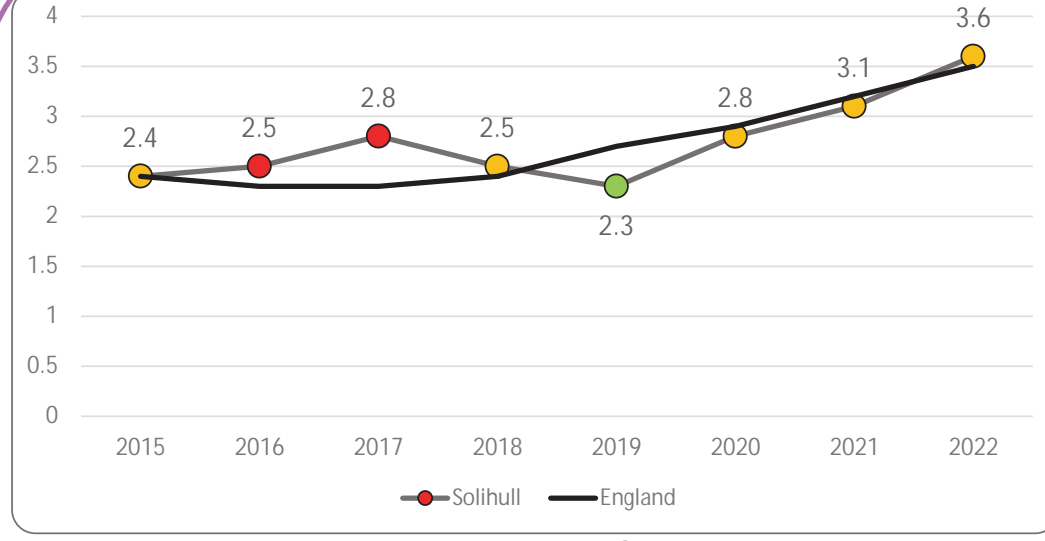
Ranking: **16th** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
13th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
14th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Havering
Worst: Solihull

Best: Havering
Worst: Wandsworth

Best: Staffordshire
Worst: Solihull

Secondary Age 3.6% of School Pupils (2022)



Ranking: **3rd** out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
9th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
9th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Calderdale
Worst: Stockport

Best: Milton Keynes
Worst: Wandsworth

Best: Staffordshire
Worst: Herefordshire

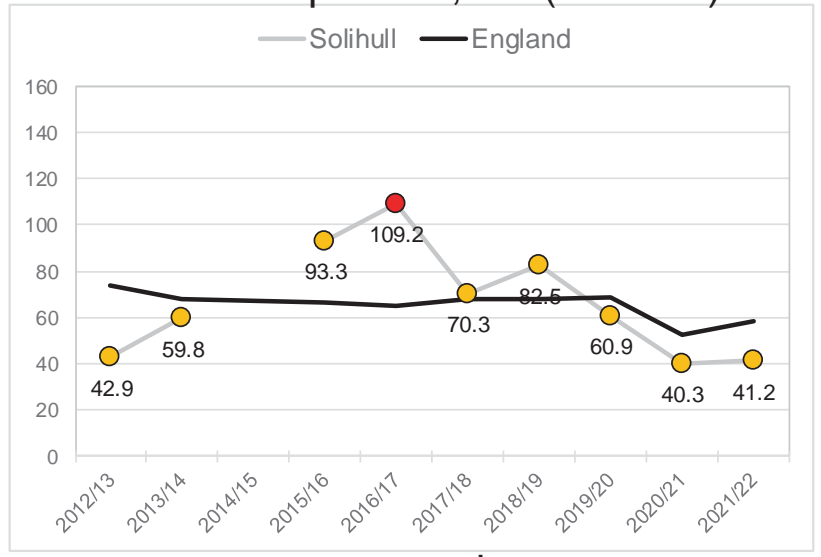
Source: Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

One in ten children aged 5-16 years has a clinically diagnosable mental health problem and, of adults with long-term mental health problems, half will have experienced their first symptoms before the age of 14. Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders with 10% of all 15–16-year-olds having self-harmed at some point during their lifetimes.

In Solihull, the rate of hospital admissions in under 18s for mental health conditions is similar to England. Compared to our similar socio-economic areas and the West Midlands Solihull performs well but ranks 8th out of 14 statistically similar neighbourhoods among males. Rates are highest amongst females, double that of males.

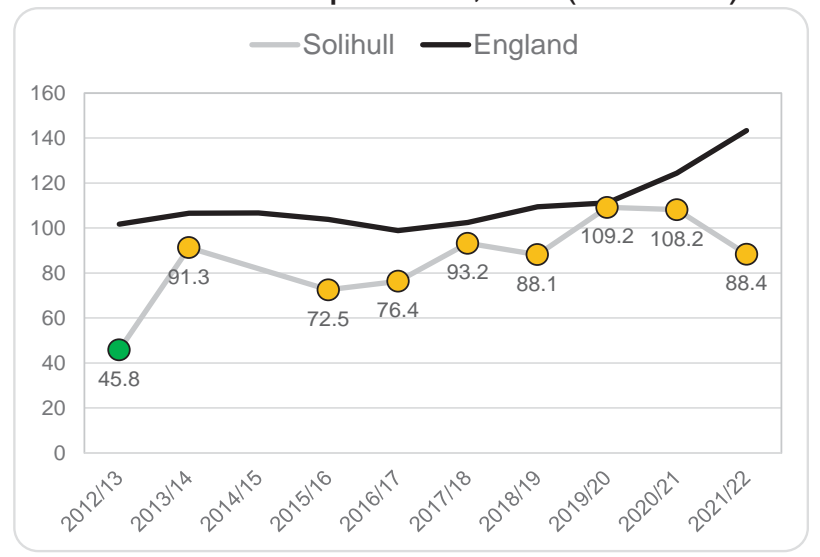
Males 41.2 per 100,000 (2021/22)



Ranking:

8th out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours Best: Bromley Worst: South Gloucestershire	4th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation Best: Havering Worst: Warwickshire	3rd out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands Best: Telford and Wrekin Worst: Herefordshire
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Females 88.4 per 100,000 (2021/22)



Ranking:

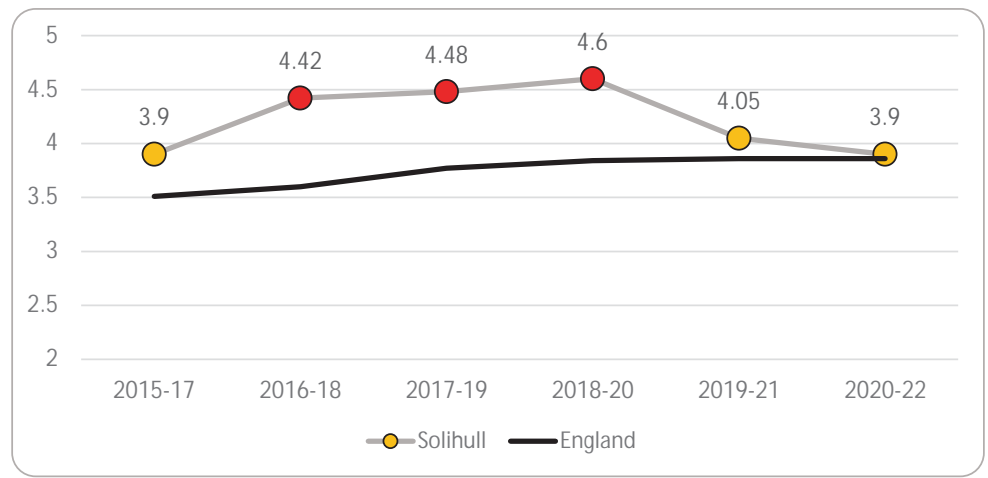
2nd out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours Best: Bromley Worst: Warrington	3rd out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation Best: Redbridge Worst: North Somerset	4th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands Best: Birmingham Worst: Herefordshire
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Source: Fingertips - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

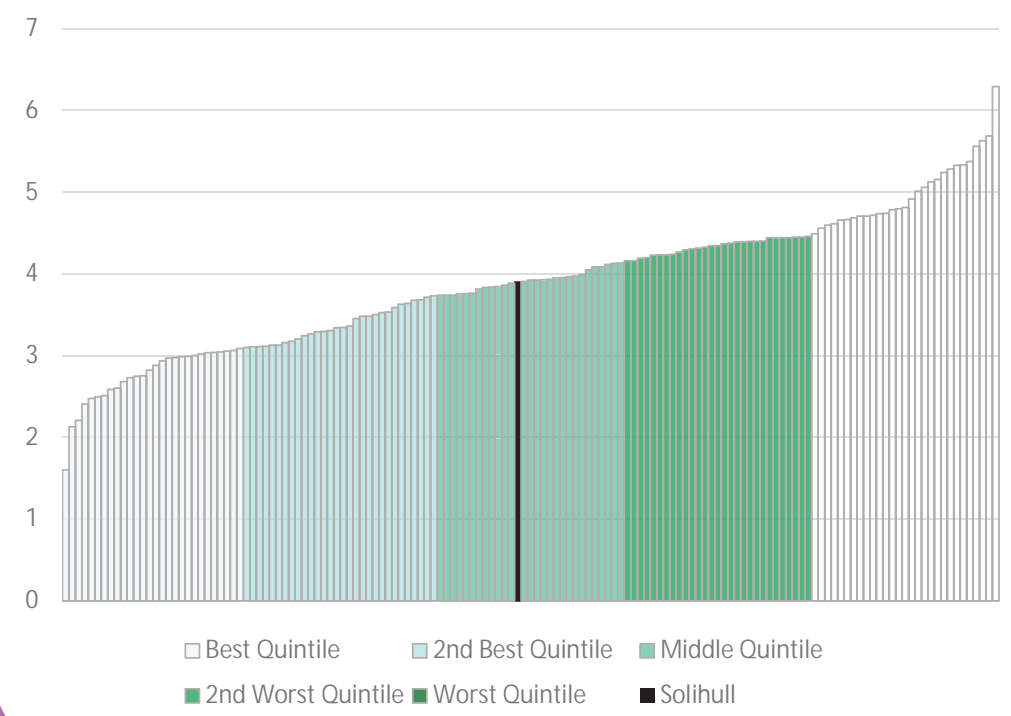
Individuals with enduring mental health challenges, particularly those with psychosis or bipolar disorder, are twice as likely to smoke. Moreover, they face heightened risks of obesity, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cardiovascular disease compared to the general patient population. Since 2019, individuals in Solihull with severe mental illness (SMI) have faced a risk of premature mortality comparable to the England average. Nationally, Solihull falls within the middle quintile and outperforms areas with similar demographics and levels of deprivation. However, it ranks lower when compared to its regional neighbours.

People with SMI face a 3.9-fold higher risk of death



Ranking	4 th	4 th	11 th
	out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Worcestershire	Redbridge	Walsall
Worst:	Bracknell Forest	North Somerset	Shropshire

Solihull ranked 71st out of 144 Local Authorities (2020-22)

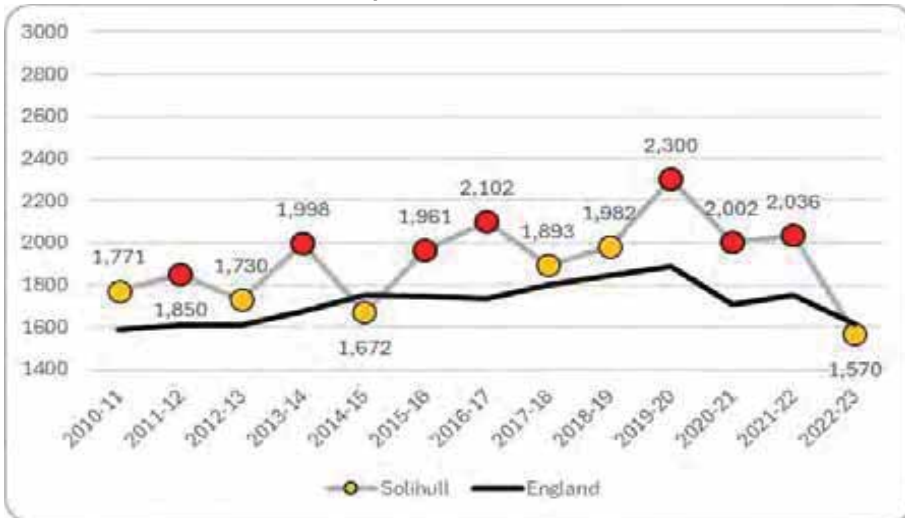


Source: Fingertips - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes; being a major reason for people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Falls that results in injury can be very serious – approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion. In Solihull, the directly age-standardised rates of hospital admissions for falls in both Males and Females are similar to the England average. Solihull also has similar rates when compared to its socioeconomic, regional and statistically similar neighbours. Compared to the year 2021-22, there has been a significant reduction in fall rates among both genders in Solihull from 2022-23. The directly age-standardised rate for Solihull for both males and females combined was 1981 per 100,000 people from 2022 to 2023, this is equivalent to a crude rate of 1000 admissions. From 2023 to 2024, the crude rate of admissions has increased by 2% to 1019 admissions.

Males 1570 per 100,000 (2022/23)



Ranking

5th

out of 13 nearest statistically similar neighbours

9th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

7th

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best:

Swindon

Shropshire

Shropshire

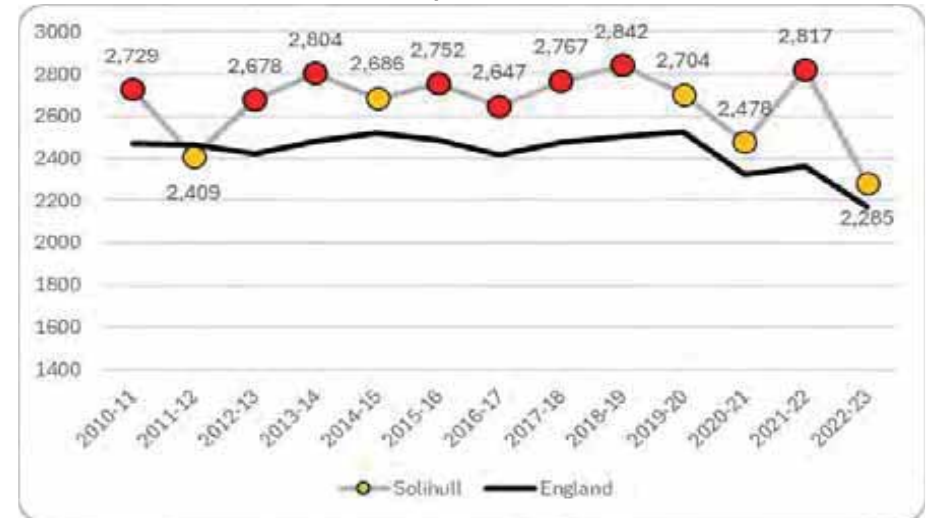
Worst:

Calderdale

Warwickshire

Wolverhampton

Females 2285 per 100,000 (2022/23)



Ranking

8th

out of 13 nearest statistically similar neighbours

12th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

8th

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best:

Swindon

Shropshire

Herefordshire

Worst:

Calderdale

Wandsworth

Wolverhampton

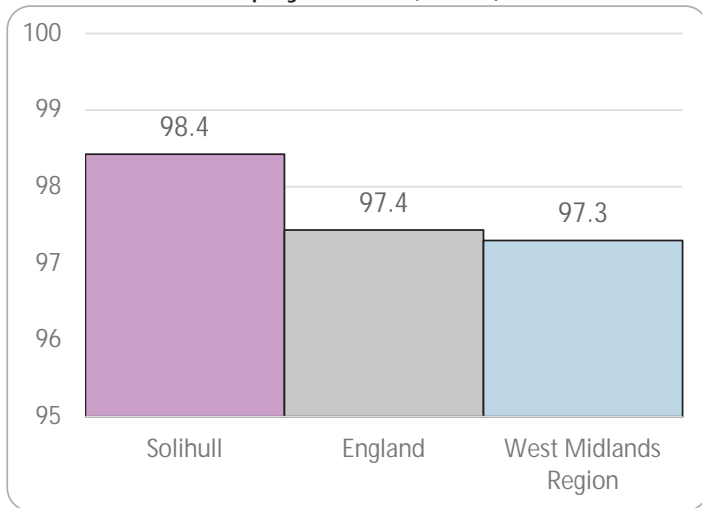
Source: Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

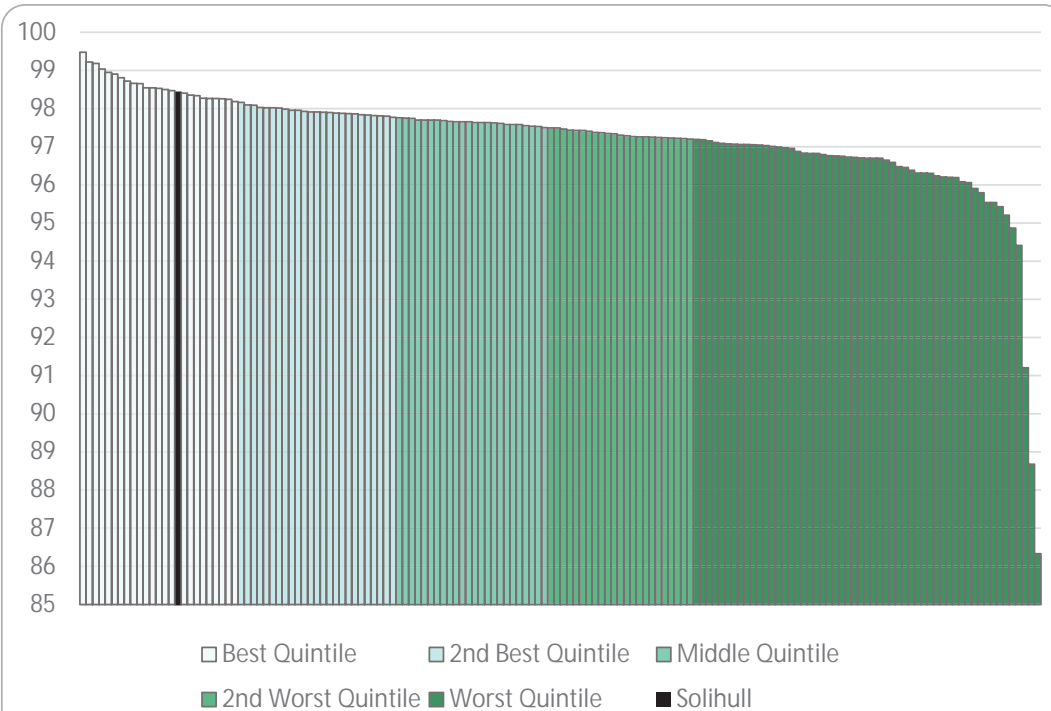
In Solihull, the percentage of eligible individuals receiving Winter Fuel Payments surpasses the England average. Additionally, Solihull encompasses some of the highest rates when compared to its socioeconomic and regional neighbours, and it fares averagely in comparison to its statistically similar neighbourhoods. However, it is notable that a considerable number of the 152 local authorities report high percentages above 95%.

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



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

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

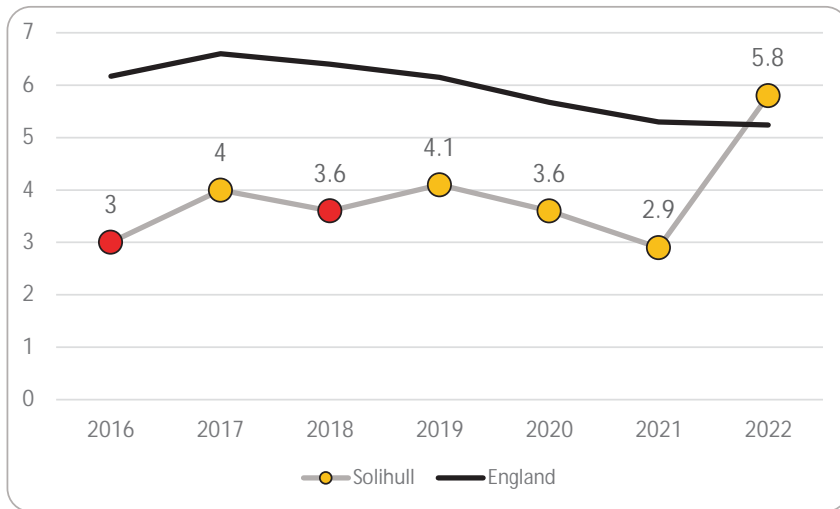


Source: Public health profiles - (phe.org.uk)

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

People with learning disabilities encounter numerous barriers to accessing employment, ranging from inadequate support and employer attitudes to a general misunderstanding of their potential achievements with appropriate assistance, spanning from education to the workplace. Solihull had performed less well in this area than England for both males and females since 2016. However, from 2021-2022, there has been an upwards trend whereby Solihull almost meets the England average for females and surpasses it for males. Whilst Solihull performs well compared to authorities within the West Midlands, for both males and females when compared to its statistically similar and similar socioeconomic neighbours, Solihull compares less favourably. A caveat to this data is that it is not known how this population varies between areas therefore comparison should be interpreted with caution.

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



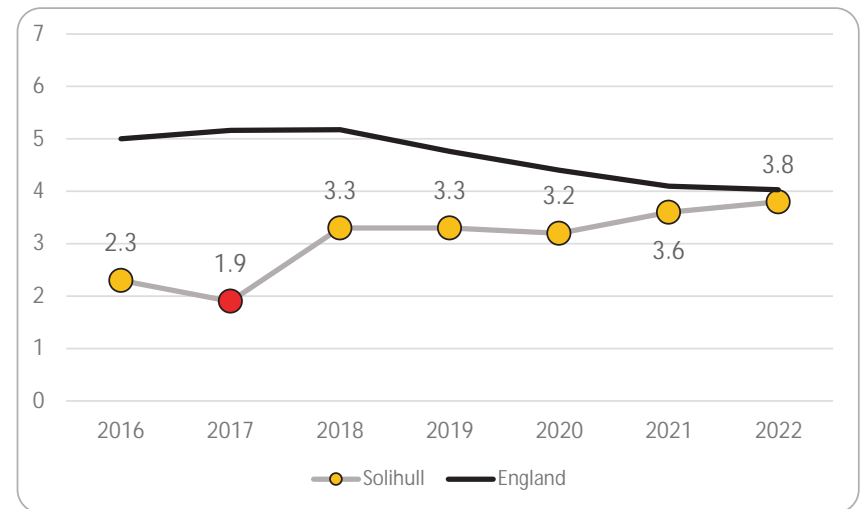
Ranking: **10th** (Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours)
8th (Out of 15 LAs with similar socioeconomic deprivation)
2nd (out of 14 LAs In the West Midlands)

Best: Trafford
Worst: Warrington

Best: Bexley
Worst: Redbridge

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Sandwell

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



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

Best: Warrington
Worst: Bury

Best: Bexley
Worst: Dorset

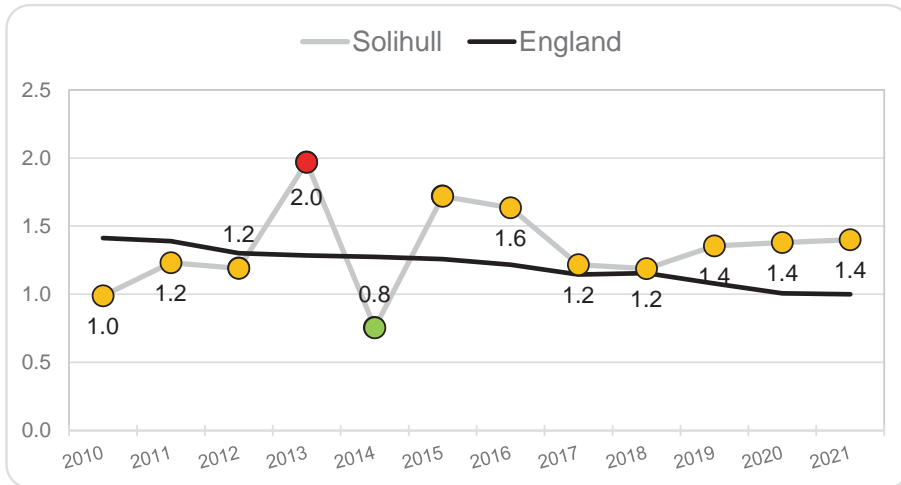
Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Sandwell

Source: Public health profiles - (phe.org.uk)

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

Low birthweight is an enduring aspect of childhood morbidity, a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. The [2023 story of Solihull](#) highlighted that Solihull had significantly more babies born under 2500grams than the England and West Midland averages. Data on low birthweight is no longer available however data on very low birth weight babies, born weighing under 1500grams, shows that Solihull is amongst the worst 20% of local authorities in England. Nationally between 2018 and 2020 the proportion of very low birth weight babies reduced to just 1% and remained unchanged in 2021. In Solihull, the proportion increased in 2019 to 1.4% and has remained unchanged since. Solihull performs the worst out of its 16 statistically similar neighbourhoods.

1.4 % very low birth weight of all babies (2021)



Ranking:

16th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

14th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

9th

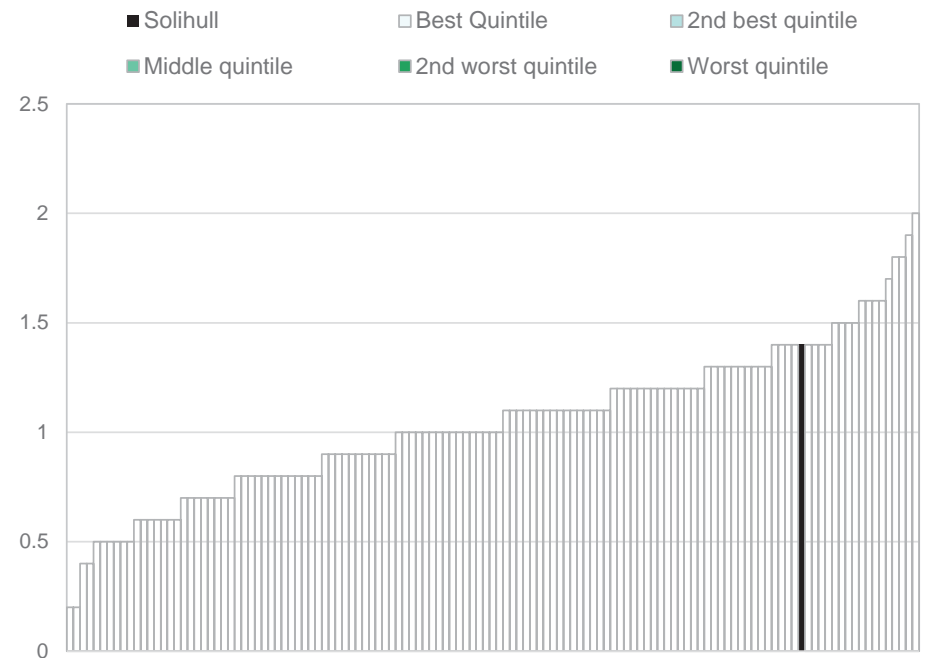
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Swindon
Worst: Solihull

Best: Havering
Worst: Bexley

Best: Shropshire
Worst: Walsall

Solihull is ranked 110 out of 127 local authorities

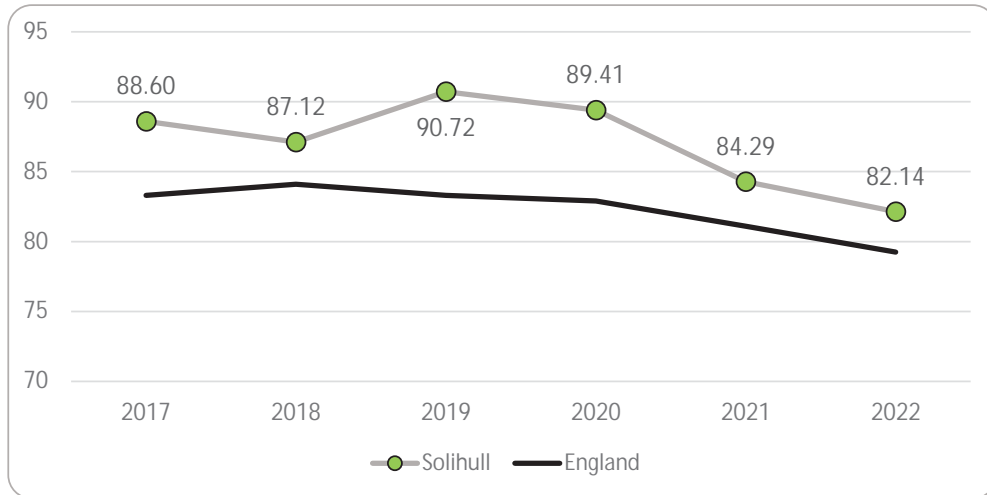


Source: Public Health Profiles - (PHE.org.uk)

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

Disparities in child development are recognisable in the second year of life and have an impact by the time children enter school. If left unsupported, these children are less likely to achieve their full potential. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ 3), used by health visiting teams, provide an objective measure of development and allows comparisons to be made helping to identify children who are not developing as expected and supporting decisions on closer monitoring of progress or early intervention services. Domains of development which are tested include communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem solving and personal-social skills. The proportion of 2 years olds achieving the expected level of development for communication and across all domains is significantly higher than the England average. Solihull's performance is average when compared to its statistically similar neighbours but good when compared to regional neighbours. Concerningly, the long-term trend in Solihull looks to be steadily declining.

82.1% Achieving Expected Levels Across All Domains (2022)



Ranking:

8th

Out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours

6th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

3rd

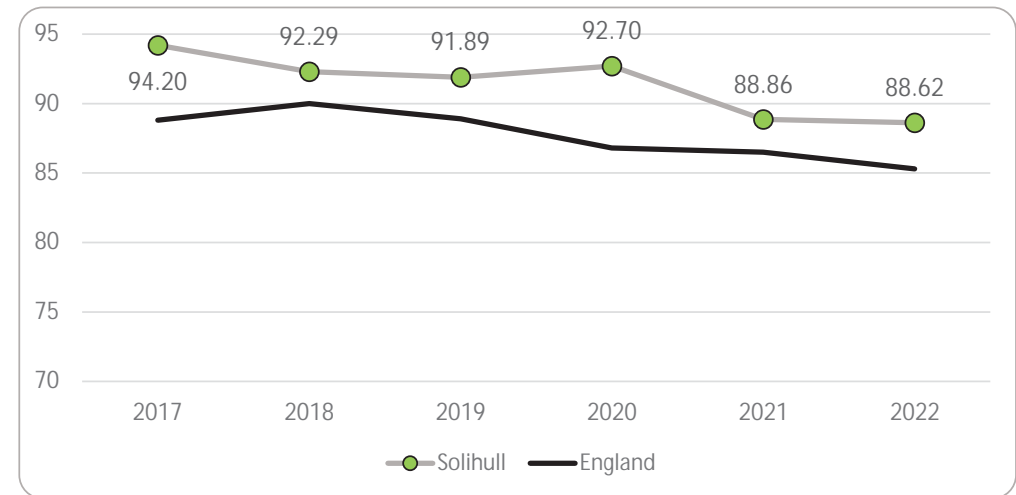
out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bracknell Forest
Worst: Central Bedfordshire

Dorset
Barnet

Warwickshire
Stoke-on-Trent

88.6% Achieving Expected Levels in Communication (2022)



Ranking:

8th

Out of 14 nearest statistically similar neighbours

5th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

3rd

out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Hertfordshire
Worst: Central Bedfordshire

Trafford
Barnet

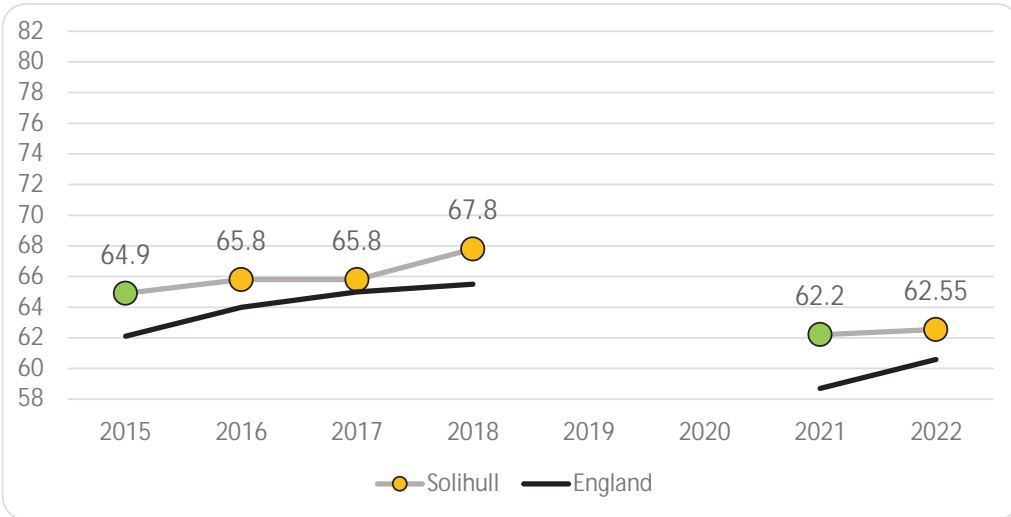
Warwickshire
Stoke-on-Trent

Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID (PHE.org.uk)

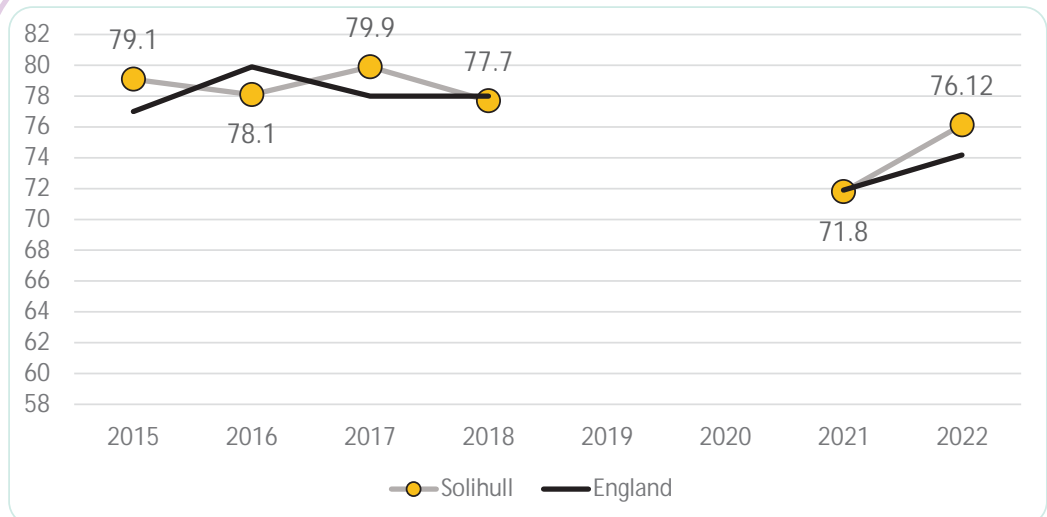
4.3 More children are happy, healthy and safe: Proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. Just 62.6% of male reception pupils in Solihull are achieving the expected level (2022/23), significantly lower than the rate in females. Solihull performs well compared to regional LAs yet performs less well compared to areas with similar levels of deprivation.

62.6% of Male Pupils Achieving Good Level (2022)



76.1% of Female Pupils Achieving Good Level (2022)



Ranking: **7th** Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
10th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
4th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Havering

Best: Trafford
Worst: Havering

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Sandwell

Ranking: **6th** Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
8th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
2nd out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Bromley
Worst: Havering

Best: Wandsworth
Worst: Havering

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Sandwell

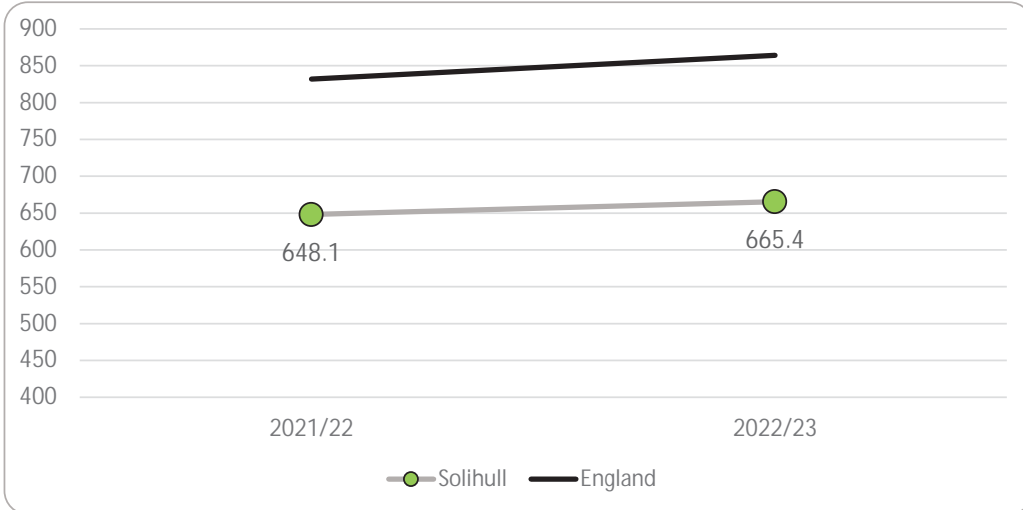
Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID (PHE.org.uk)

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

Many A&E visits for children under five are avoidable, typically stemming from accidental injuries or minor illnesses that could have been effectively handled through primary care services.

Solihull performs well comparative to its regional neighbours and averagely compared to its deprivation and statistically similar neighbours. Notably, Solihull has a lower rate of A&E attendance compared to the national average. However, within Solihull, there is a growing disparity between boys and girls in A&E admissions. From 2021/22 to 2022/23, attendances among boys slightly increased, while those among girls declined, widening the gap between the two groups.

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



Ranking:

8th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

6th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

2nd

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Havering

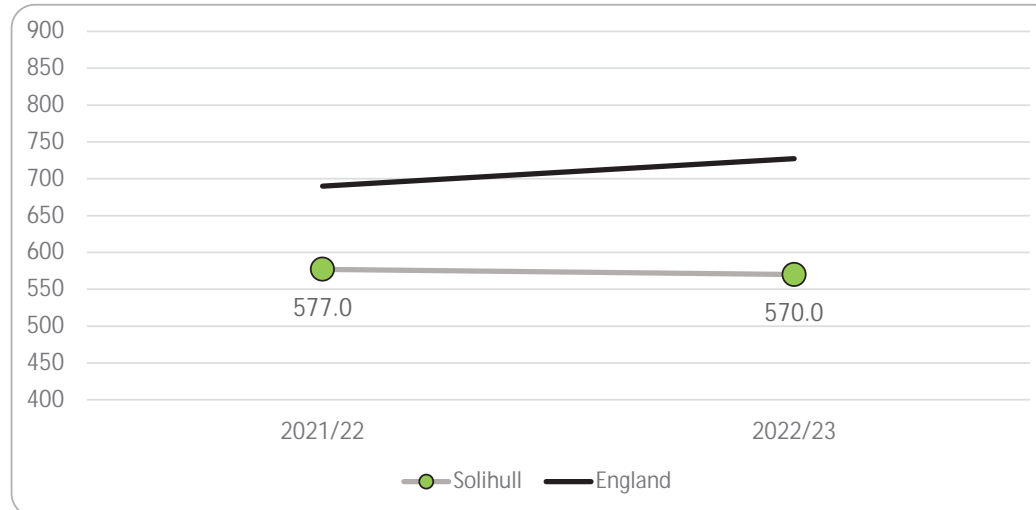
Worcestershire

Worst: Warrington

Barnet

Wolverhampton

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



Ranking:

8th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

7th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

3rd

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Windsor and Maidenhead

Havering

Worcestershire

Worst: Warrington

Barnet

Wolverhampton

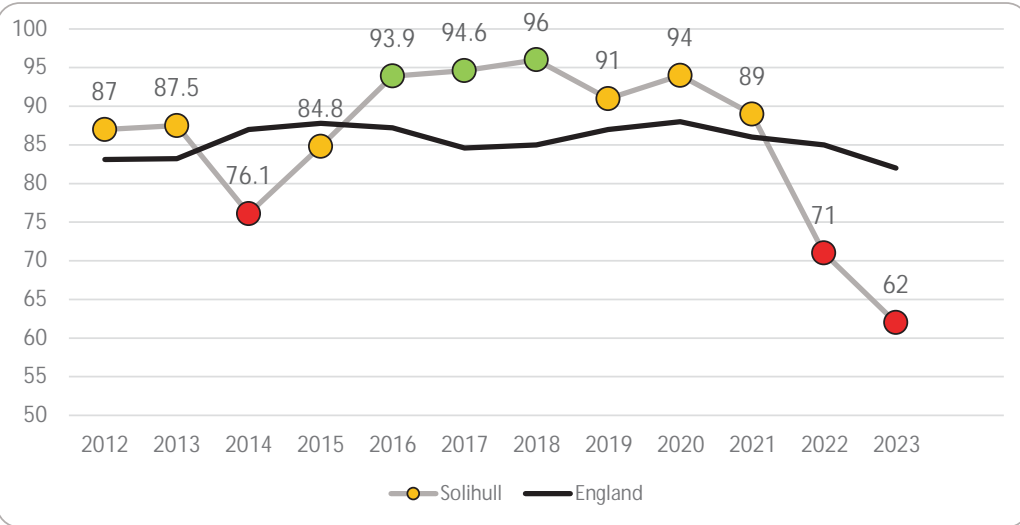
Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID (PHE.org.uk)

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

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

In 2023, the immunisation rate among children in care within Solihull continued to decline to a decade low of 62%. Similarly, Solihull performed the worst out of its regional and statistically similar neighbours. Whilst the immunisation rate has fallen on a national level since 2020, within Solihull, this drop has been particularly dramatic, decreasing by 27% since 2021. In 2023, Solihull ranked within the worst quintile nationally.

62% of children in care up to date with immunisations (2023)



Solihull Ranked 133rd out of 144 Local Authorities (2023)

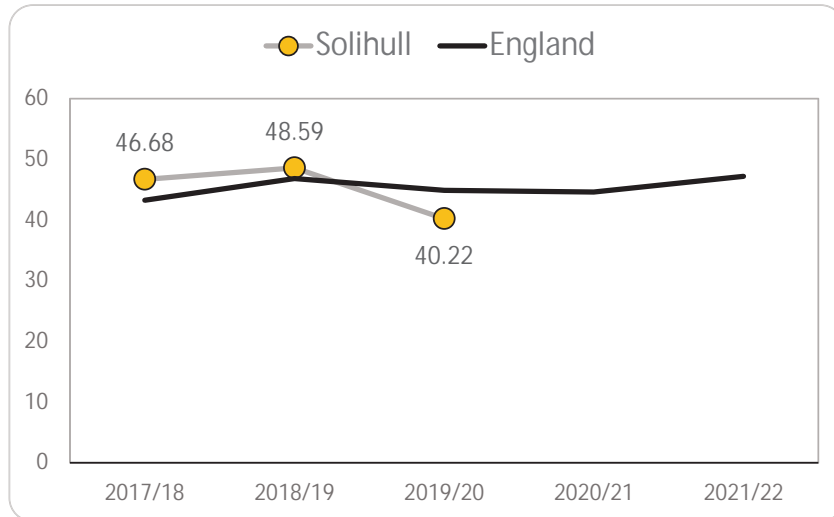


Ranking:	16 th	12 th	14 th
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Havering	Havering	Walsall
Worst:	Solihull	Redbridge	Solihull

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

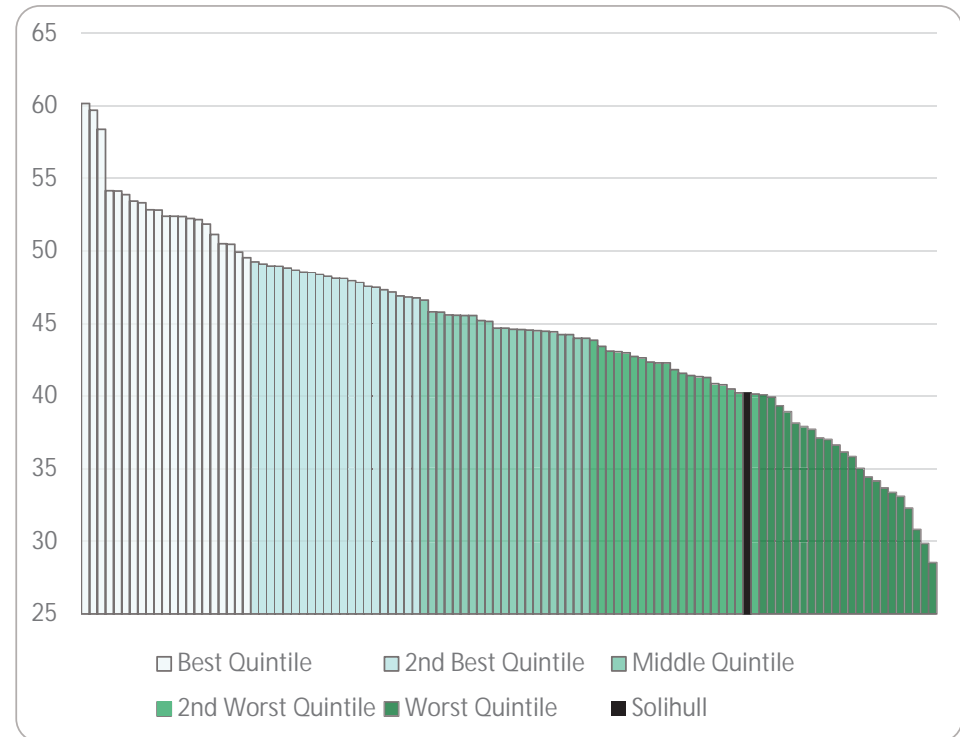
Engaging in regular moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) yields numerous health advantages, such as enhanced fitness, strengthened muscles and bones, improved coordination, weight management, better sleep, positive emotional well-being, increased confidence, improved social skills, and enhanced concentration and learning abilities. Cultivating healthy physical activity habits in childhood and adolescence is likely to carry over into adulthood thereby reducing the risk of chronic non-communicable diseases and mortality later in life. Although performing well within the West Midlands region, Solihull ranks within the second worst quintile and sits below the England average. It is also notable that data for Solihull is missing after 2020 due to a reduction in participation regarding the Active Lives Survey for Children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

40.2% of children are physically active (2019-20)



Ranking:	5th	6th	2nd
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Swindon	Wandsworth	Herefordshire
Worst:	Stockport	Havering	Walsall

Solihull ranked 83rd out of 106 Local Authorities (2019-20)



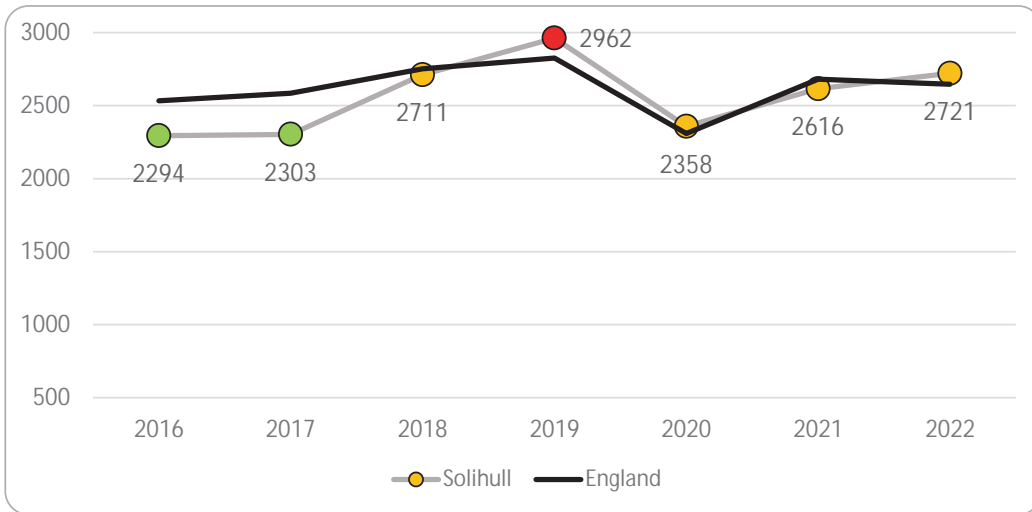
Source: Public Health Profiles - (PHE.org.uk)

5.2 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Hospital admission rate for alcohol related conditions

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

Hospital admissions among males in Solihull are three times more common than those among females. Whilst Solihull may perform well compared to Local Authorities in the West Midlands, Solihull performs notably lower when compared to Local Authorities with similar levels of deprivation and Solihull's nearest statistical neighbours among both genders. Solihull performs slightly worse than the national average across both genders.

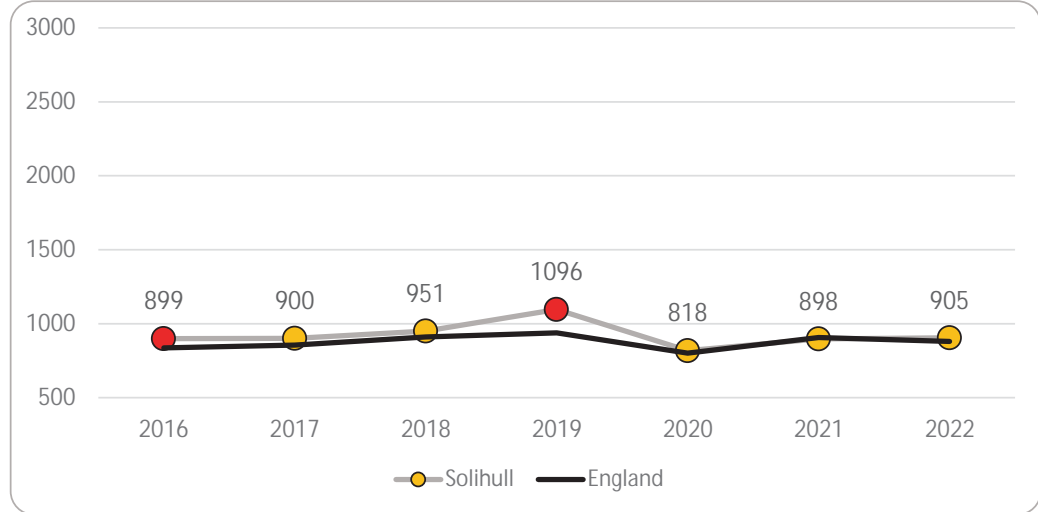
2721 admissions per 100,000 males (2022)



Ranking:

9th Out of 13 nearest statistically similar neighbours	12th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	4th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best: Havering	Best: Essex	Best: Shropshire
Worst: Stockport	Worst: Staffordshire	Worst: Wolverhampton

905 admissions per 100,000 females (2022)



Ranking:

8th Out of 13 nearest statistically similar neighbours	13th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	5th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best: Bromley	Best: Redbridge	Best: Sandwell
Worst: South Gloucestershire	Worst: Staffordshire	Worst: Stoke-on-Trent

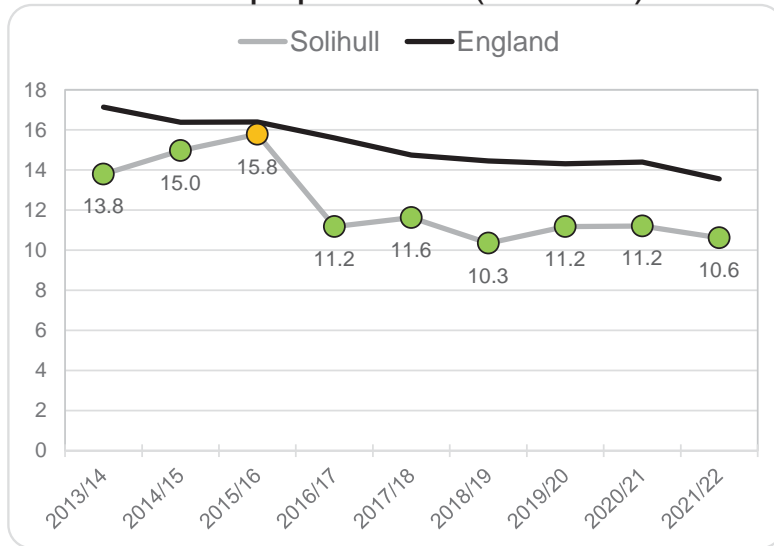
Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID (PHE.org.uk)

5.3 More people adopt a healthy lifestyle: Smoking prevalence

Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix.

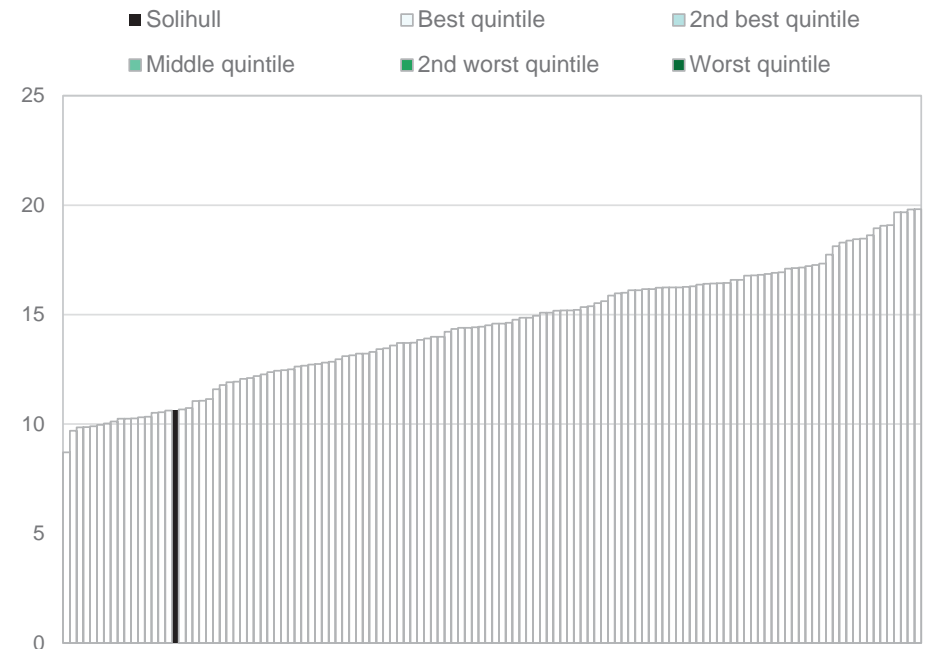
Solihull has a statistically significantly lower smoking prevalence rate than England, Solihull is ranked 17th out of 126 local authorities which is within the best quintile nationally. Despite a relatively low smoking prevalence, Solihull has an average rank when compared to its statistically similar neighbours, is second to Shropshire within the West Midlands and is ranked 4th when compared to our socioeconomic neighbours.

10.6 % population (2021/22)



Ranking:	6th	4th	2nd
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Dorset	Shropshire
Worst:	Havering	Wandsworth	Stoke-on-Trent

Solihull is ranked 17 out of 126 local authorities



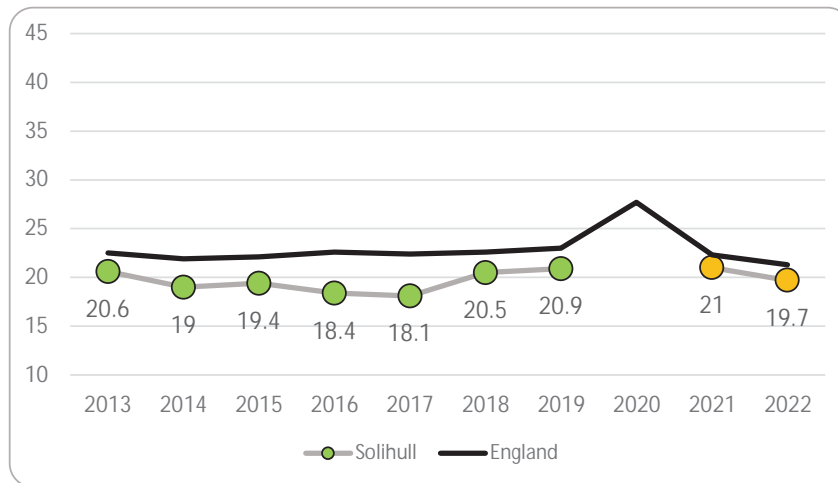
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

Solihull has a lower obesity prevalence rate than England. Solihull performs well compared to regions within the West Midlands but compares less well compared to Solihull's statistically similar areas and areas of similar socioeconomic status. This trend can be seen in both reception aged children and children within year 6.

19.7% of children in reception have obesity or are overweight (2022)



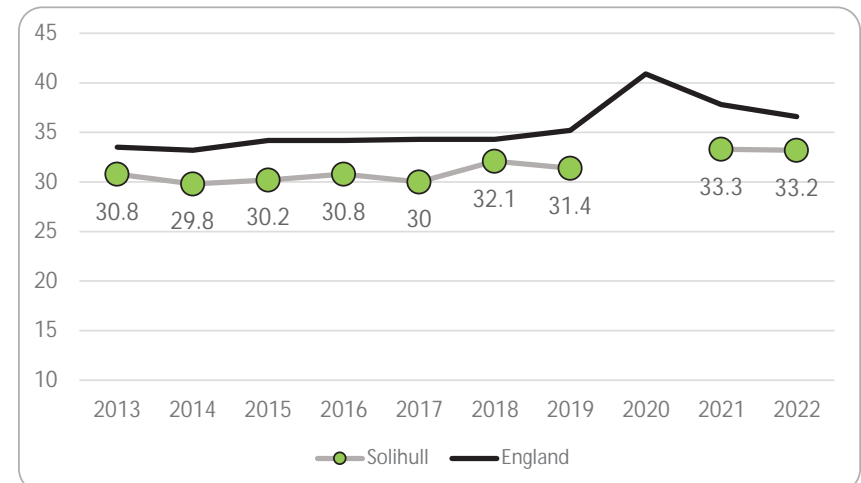
Ranking: **10th** Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
Best: South Gloucestershire
Worst: Warrington

8th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
Best: Trafford
Worst: Staffordshire

3rd out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Wolverhampton

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

33.2% of children in Year 6 have obesity or are overweight (2022)



Ranking: **8th** Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours
Best: Buckinghamshire UA
Worst: Havering

6th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation
Best: Devon
Worst: Redbridge

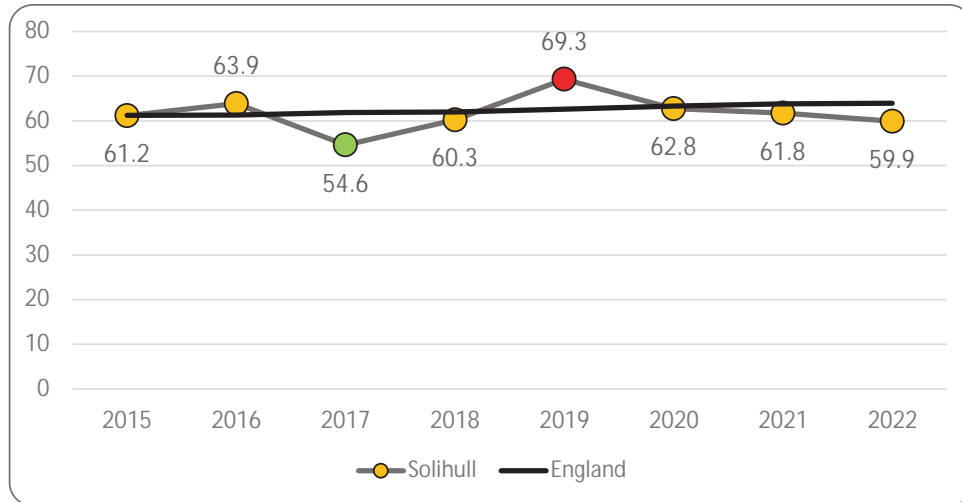
2nd out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best: Shropshire
Worst: Sandwell

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

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

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

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



Ranking:

2nd

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

4th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

1st

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

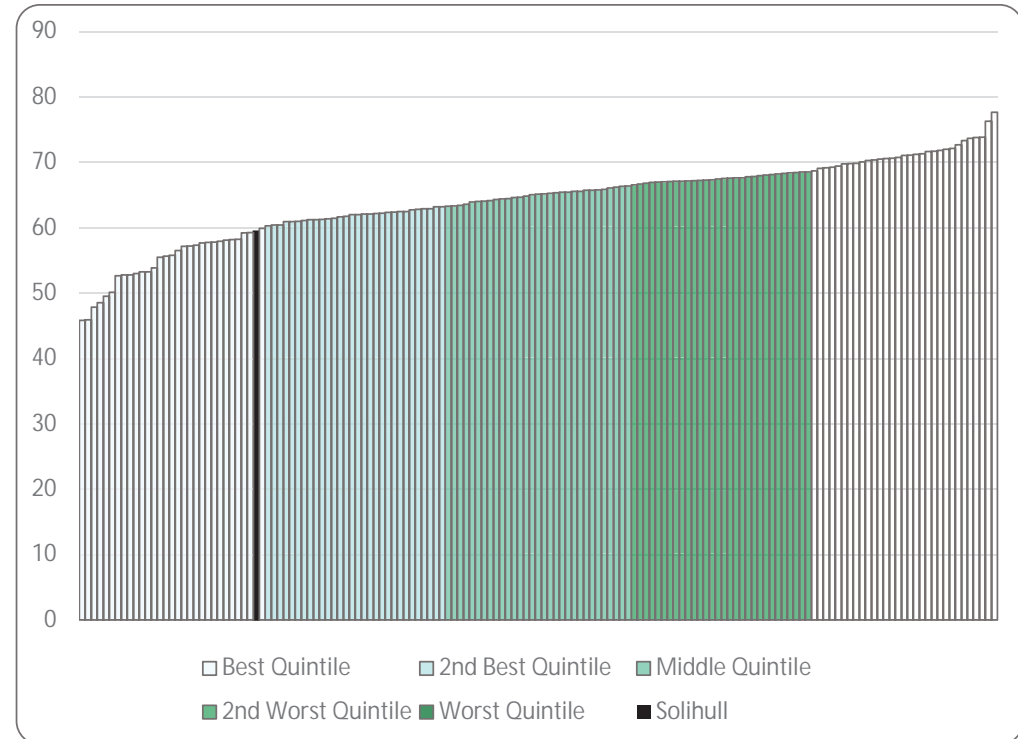
Best: South Gloucestershire
Worst: Swindon

Wandsworth
Staffordshire

Solihull
Stoke-on-Trent

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

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

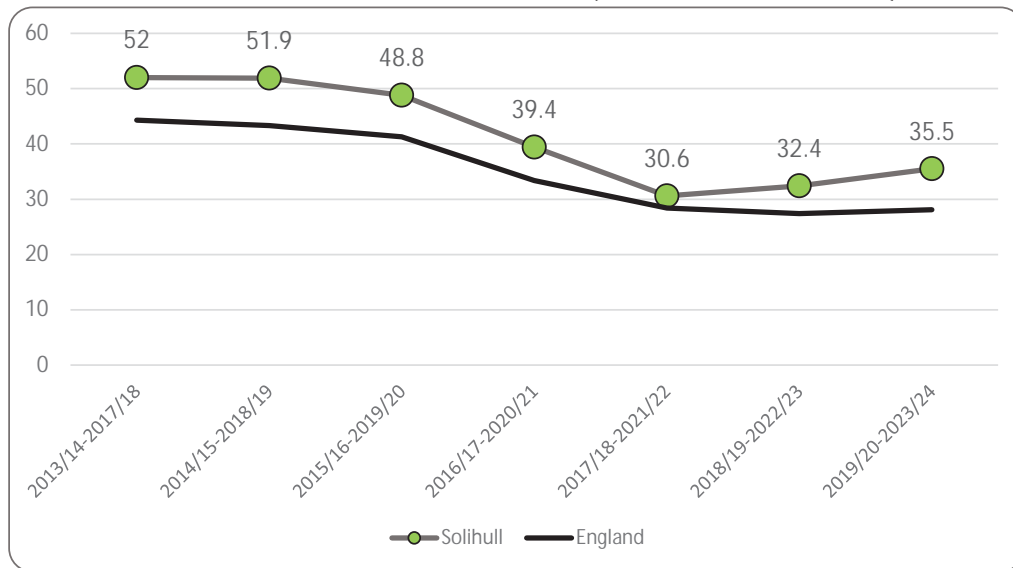


Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

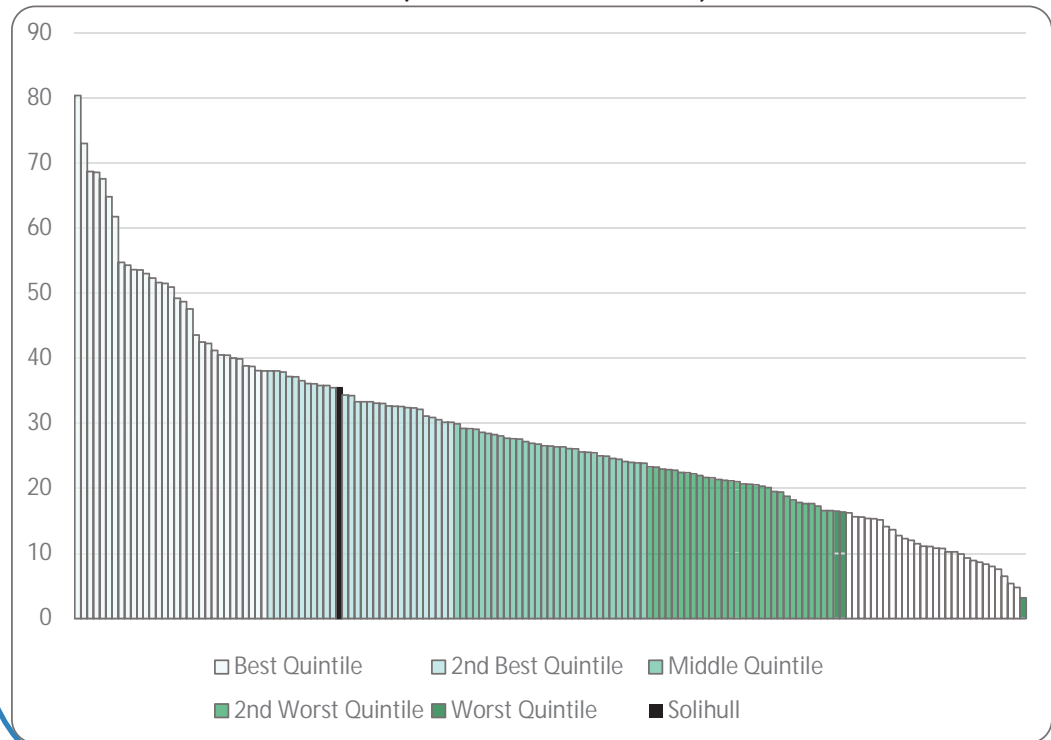
The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease. Everyone between the ages of 40 and 74, who has not already been diagnosed with one of these conditions, will be invited (once every 5 years) to have a check to assess, raise awareness and support them to manage their risk of cardiovascular disease. In Solihull, the proportion of eligible people receiving a health check is significantly higher than the England average. Solihull is ranked within the 2nd best quintile nationally. Solihull is 4th out of its 16 statistically similar neighbours, 5th among 15 socioeconomically similar local authorities and 3rd among the 14 Local authorities in the West Midlands. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a declining trend within Solihull, and nationally, from 2019 onwards. Notably, the most recent data shows a higher rate of increase within Solihull than the national average.

35.5% received a health check (2019/20 – 2023/24)



Ranking:	4 th	5 th	3 rd
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Calderdale	Redbridge	Birmingham
Worst:	Windsor and Maidenhead	North Somerset	Staffordshire

Solihull ranked 43rd out of 153 Local Authorities (2019/20 – 2023/24)



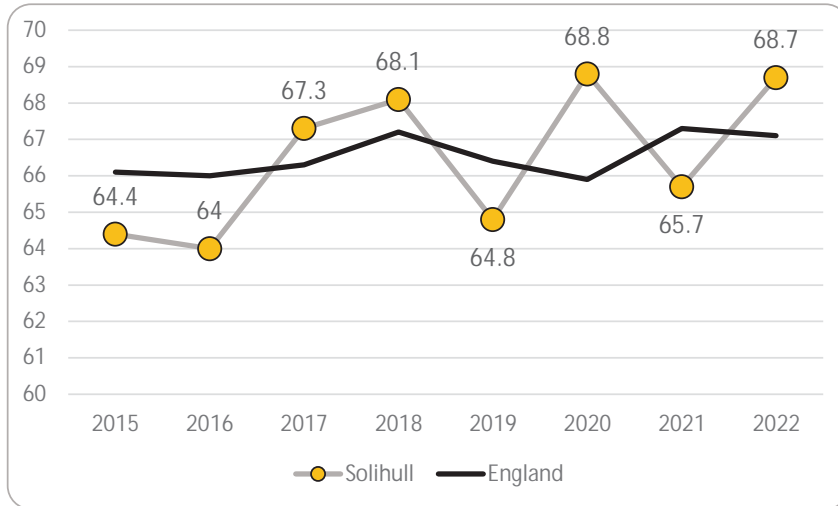
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

Solihull and England have statistically similar levels of adult physical activity and Solihull sits in the second-best quintile nationally. Solihull compares well to areas within the West Midlands and is average compared to authorities which have similar levels of deprivation and areas which are statistically similar.

68.7% Physically Active Adults (2022)



Ranking:

5th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

7th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

3rd

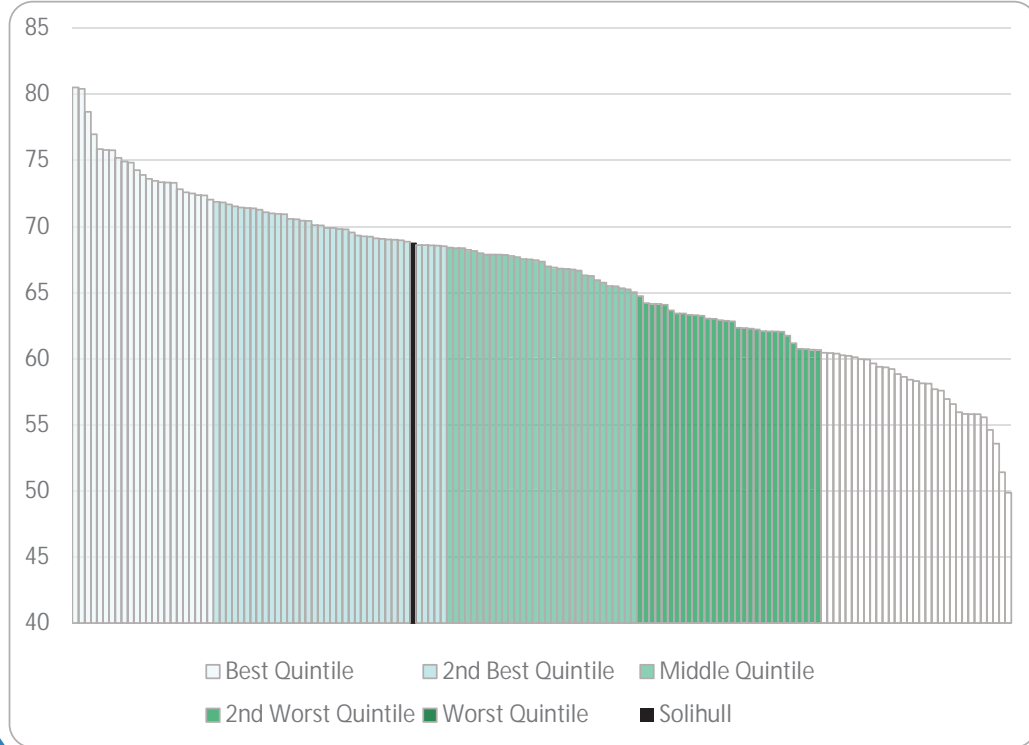
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Buckinghamshire UA
Worst: Swindon

Wandsworth
Redbridge

Shropshire
Sandwell

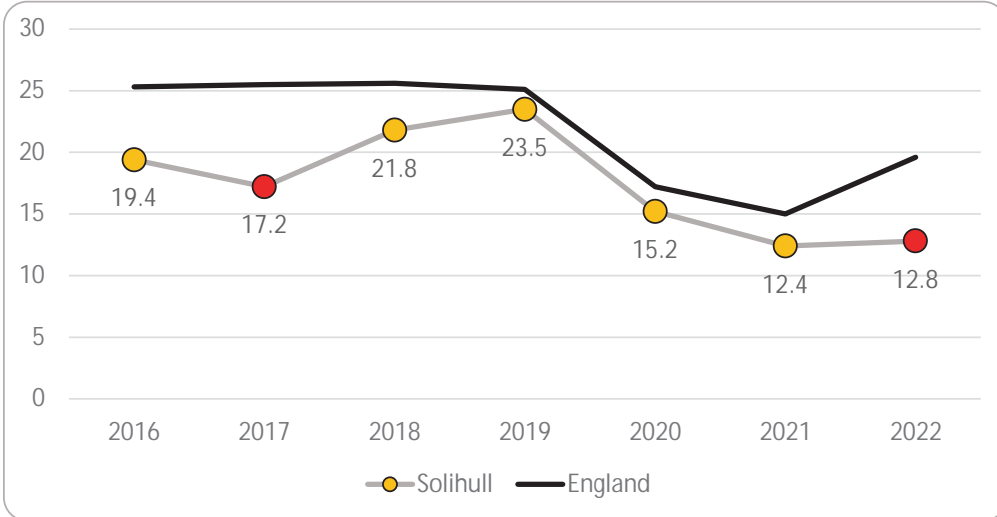
Solihull ranked 56th out of 153 Local Authorities (2022)



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

Regular physical activity is associated with numerous health benefits, including improved cardiovascular health, weight management, and reduced risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease and diabetes and may improve mental well-being. Additionally, by reducing the reliance on motorised vehicles, walking and cycling contribute to improved air quality. This is particularly important in urban areas where air pollution can have adverse effects on public health. From 2019, there had been a decrease in walking and cycling for travel both nationally and within Solihull, likely due to the restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, data for 2022 shows that whilst other Local Authorities within England had seen an increase in walking and cycling after the COVID-19 pandemic, Solihull's levels have plateaued, ranking within the worst quintile nationally.

12.8% of adults walk/ cycle 3 times per week for travel



Ranking

16th

Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours

Best:

Bromley

Worst:

Solihull

14th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

Wandsworth

Staffordshire

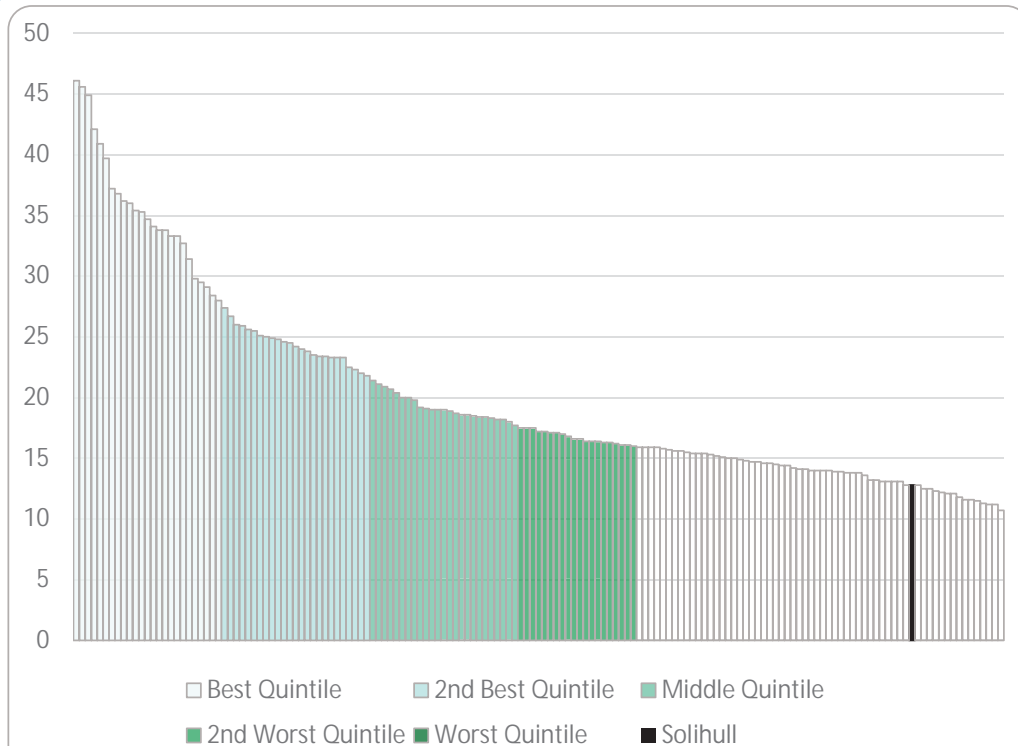
12th

out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Birmingham

Staffordshire

Solihull ranked 142nd out of 157 Local Authorities



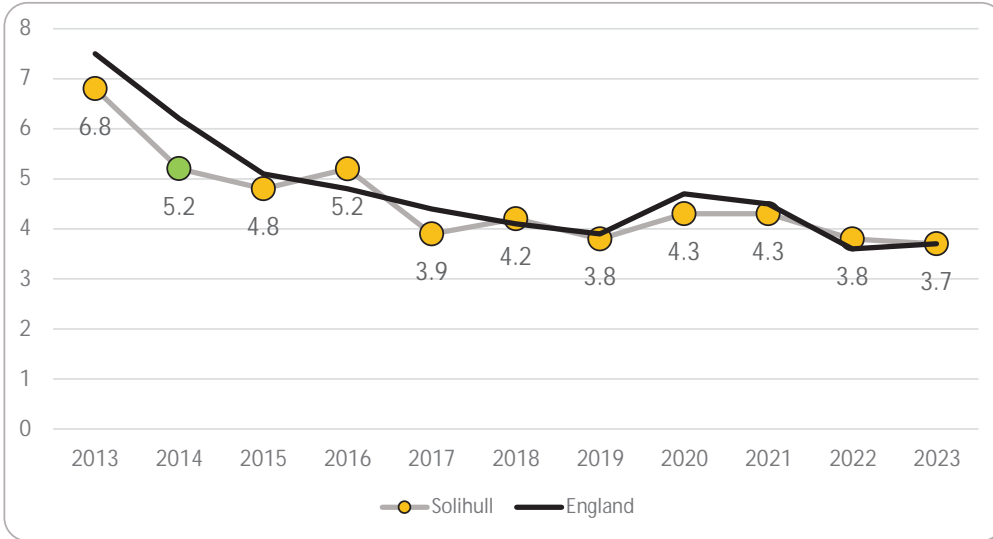
Source: Department for Transport

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

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

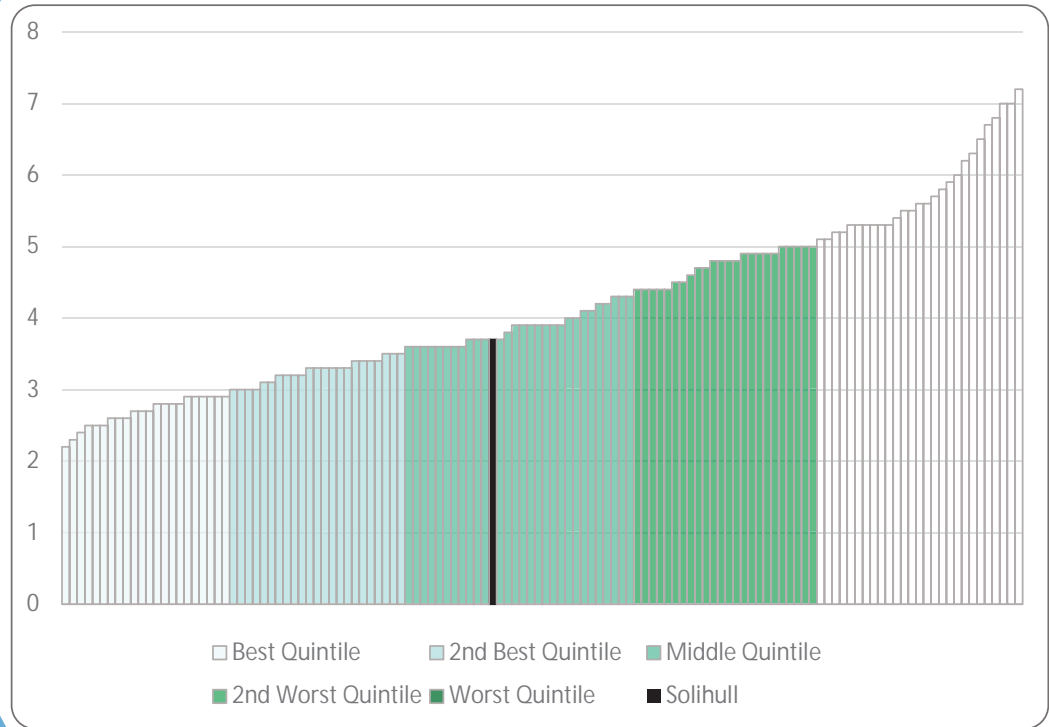
In Solihull the unemployment rate has been lowering slightly since 2021. Solihull is placed within the middle quintile nationally. Solihull is ranked 6th out of its socioeconomic neighbours, 4th in the West Midlands but 12th when compared to its statistically nearest neighbours.

3.7% Population Aged 16+ Unemployed (2023)



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

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



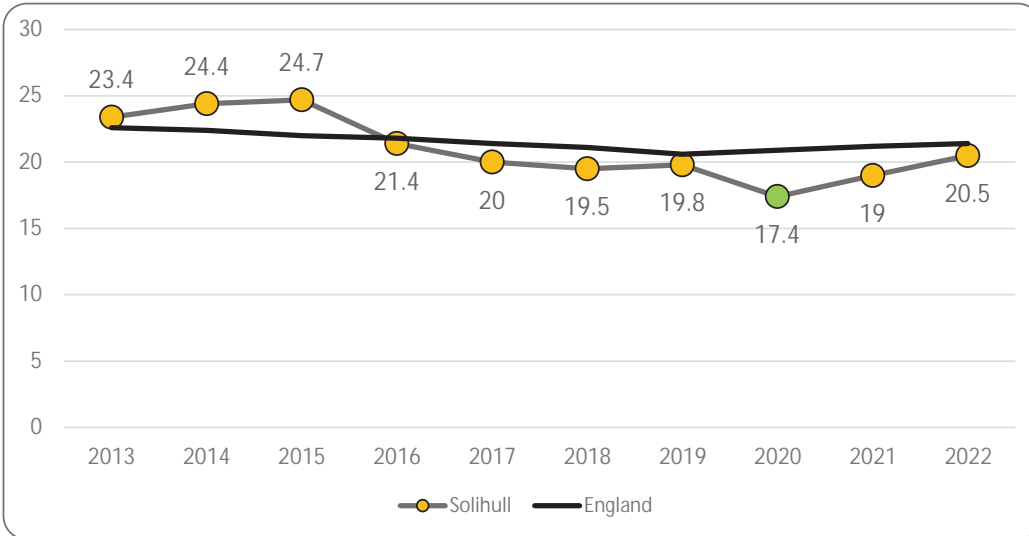
Source: fingertips - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

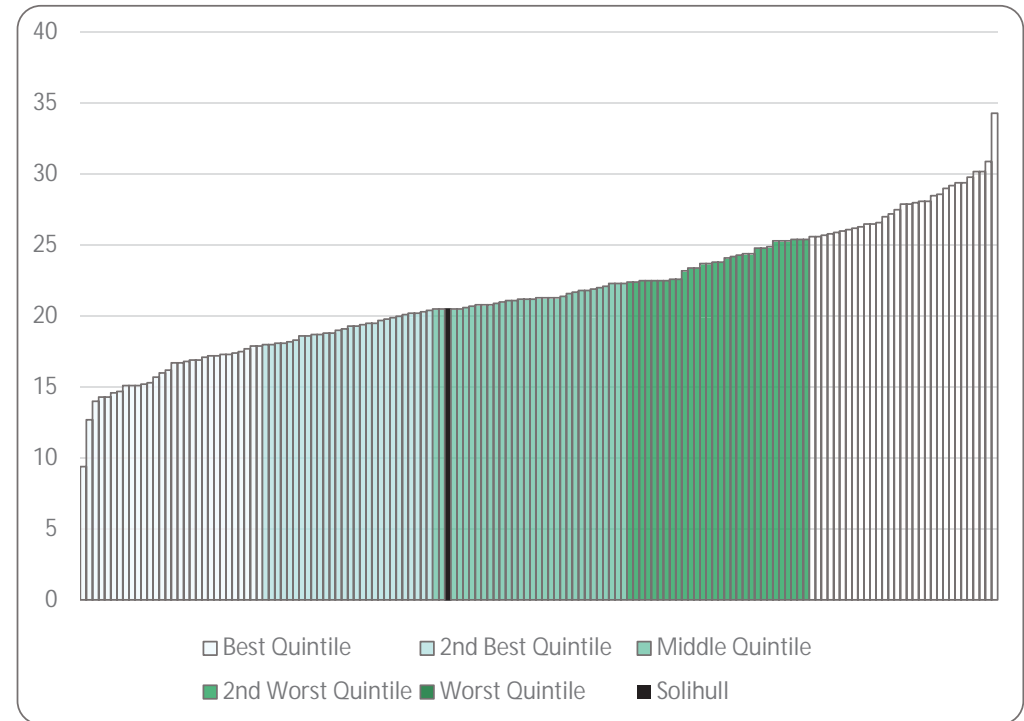
Solihull has a statistically similar economical inactive rate as England, Solihull is ranked 61st out of 151 local authorities which is within middle quintile nationally. Solihull has an average rank when compared to local authorities in the West Midlands and compares poorly to its statistically similar neighbourhoods and socioeconomic neighbours.

20.5% 16-64-year-olds economically inactive (2022)



Ranking:	12th	10th	7th
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Havering	Wandsworth	Warwickshire
Worst:	Calderdale	Redbridge	Sandwell

Solihull ranked 61st out of 151 Local Authorities (2022)



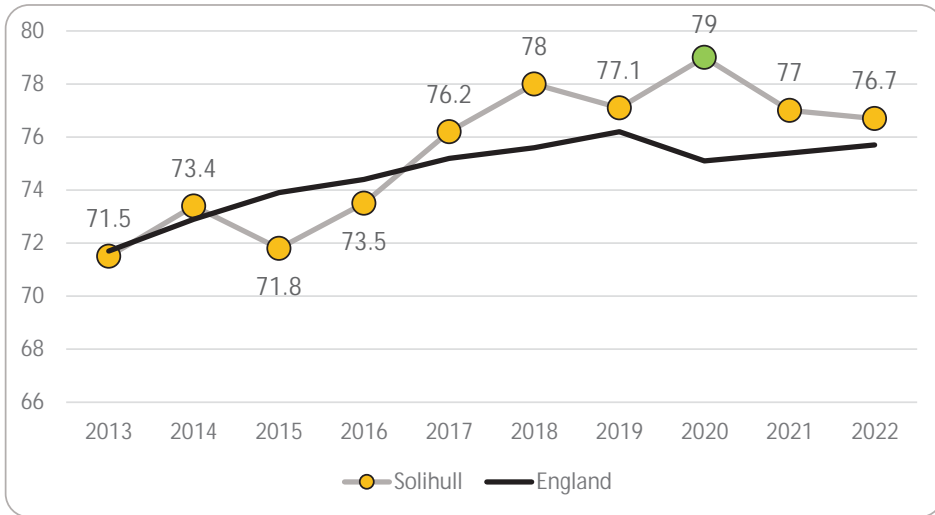
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

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

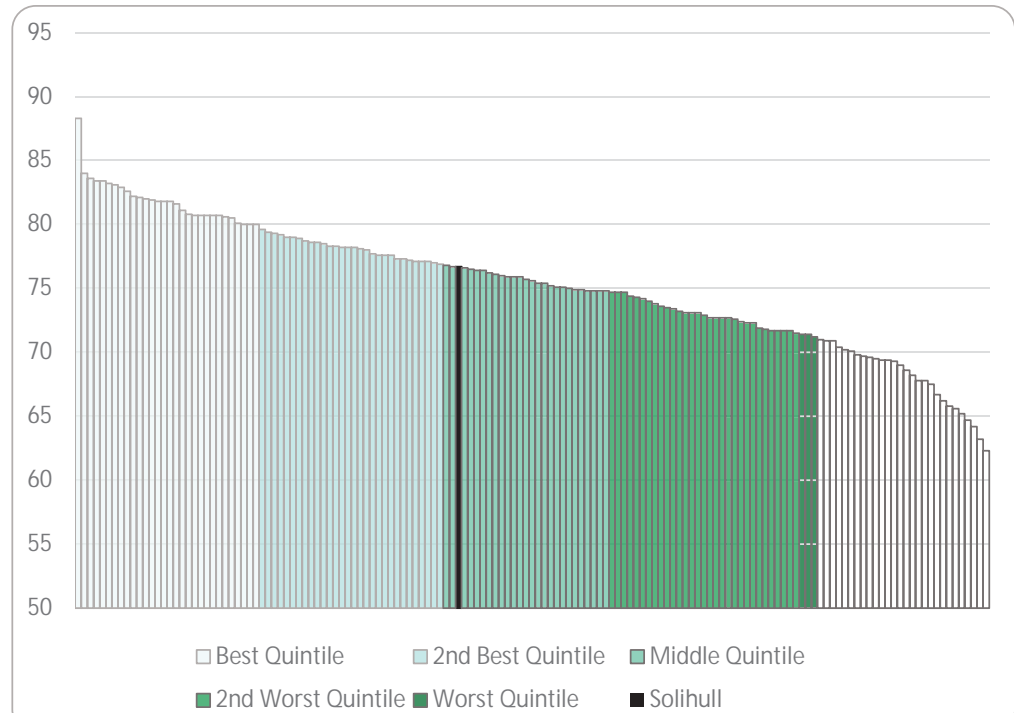
Solihull's employment rate is statistically similar to England. Solihull is ranked 63rd out of 150 local authorities which is within the middle quintile nationally. Solihull is placed fifth within the West Midlands yet compares poorly compared to its socioeconomically similar local authorities and statistically similar neighbourhoods.

76.7 % of people in employment (2022)



Ranking:	12th Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	11th out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	5th out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Havering	Wandsworth	Warwickshire
Worst:	Trafford	Barnet	Sandwell

Solihull ranked 63rd out of 150 Local Authorities (2022)



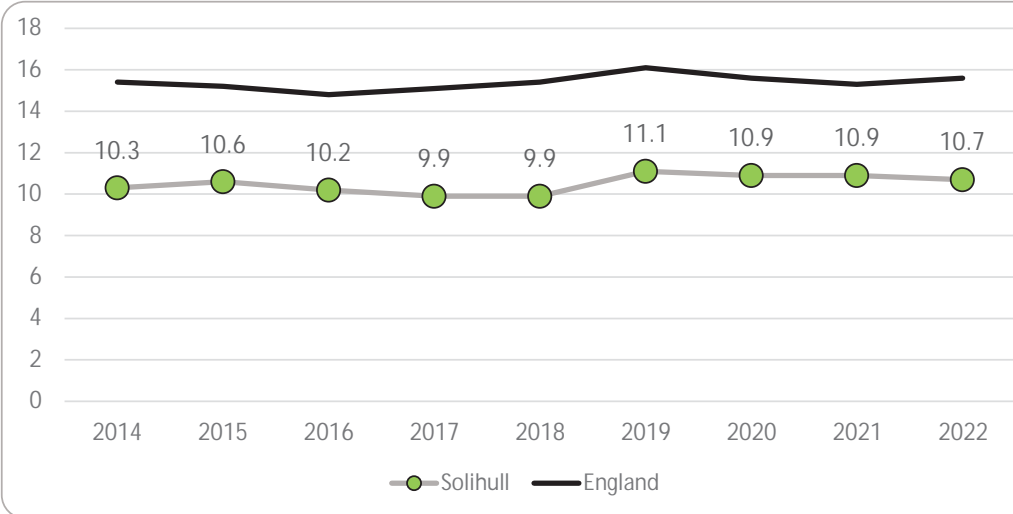
Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

The indicator measures percentage of children aged under 16 living in absolute low-income families. Absolute low income takes the 60% of median income threshold from 2010 to 2011 and then fixed this in real terms (the line moves with inflation). This is designed to assess how incomes are faring with reference to inflation. The percentage of individuals in absolute low income will decrease if individuals with lower incomes see their incomes rise by more than inflation.

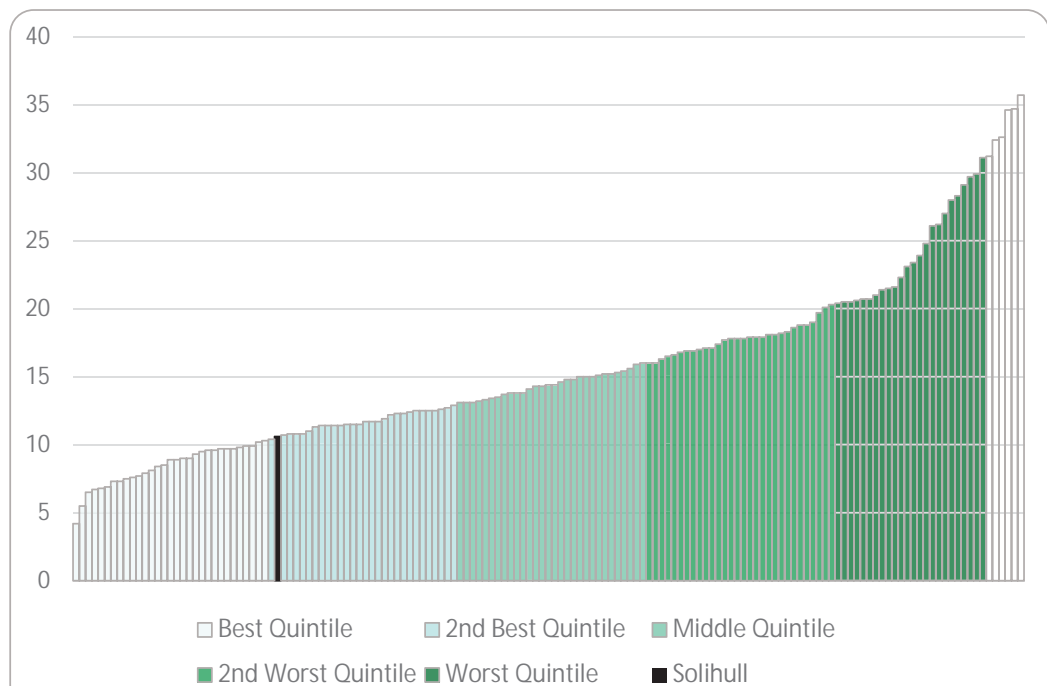
Solihull has performed statistically better than England, Solihull is ranked 34th out of 151 local authorities which is within the second-best quintile nationally. Solihull is ranked 8th out of its socioeconomic neighbours, 1st in the West Midlands, but 10th when compared to its statistically similar neighbours.

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



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

Solihull is ranked 34th out of 151 local authorities

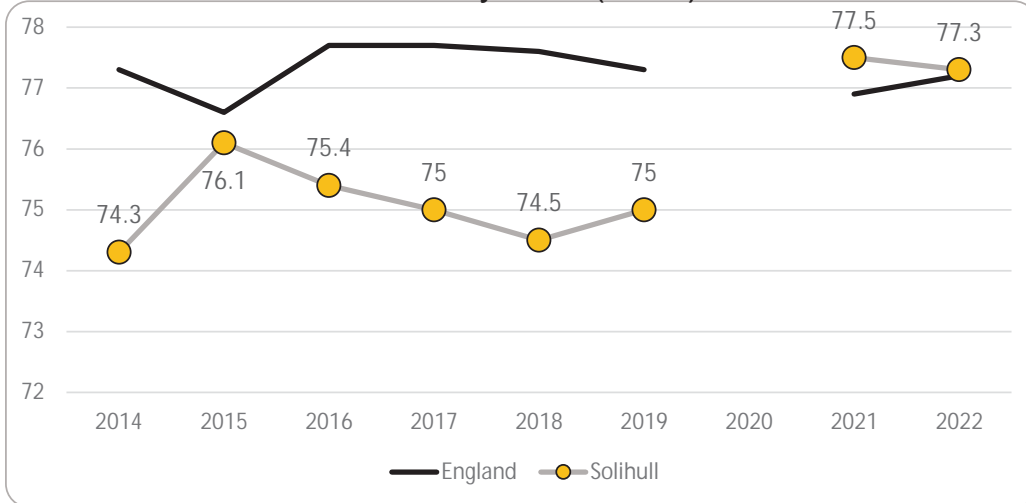


Source: Outcomes Framework - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

Part of the intention of personalised services is to design and deliver services more closely matching the needs and wishes of the individual, putting them in control of their care and support. This measure is one means of determining whether that outcome is being achieved. The metric is the proportion of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey Question 3a who chose the answers “I have as much control over my daily life as I want” or “I have adequate control over my daily life”. Solihull’s performance is similar to England and is within the middle quintile nationally. Solihull performs average when compared to its socioeconomic and regional neighbours. Solihull performs less well compared to its statistically similar authorities.

77.3% of ASC service users report control over their daily lives (2022)



Ranking:	11th	7th	7th
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	out of 13 local authorities in West Midlands
Best:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Staffordshire	Herefordshire
Worst:	Bracknell Forest	Barnet	Warwickshire

Solihull is ranked 79th out of 149 local authorities (2022)

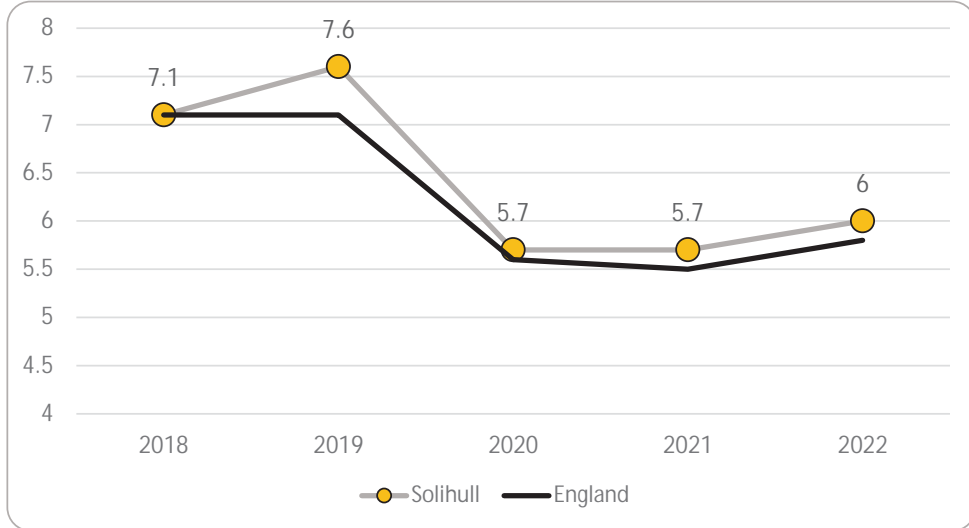


7.2 More people live in an environment which supports their health and wellbeing: [Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution](#)

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

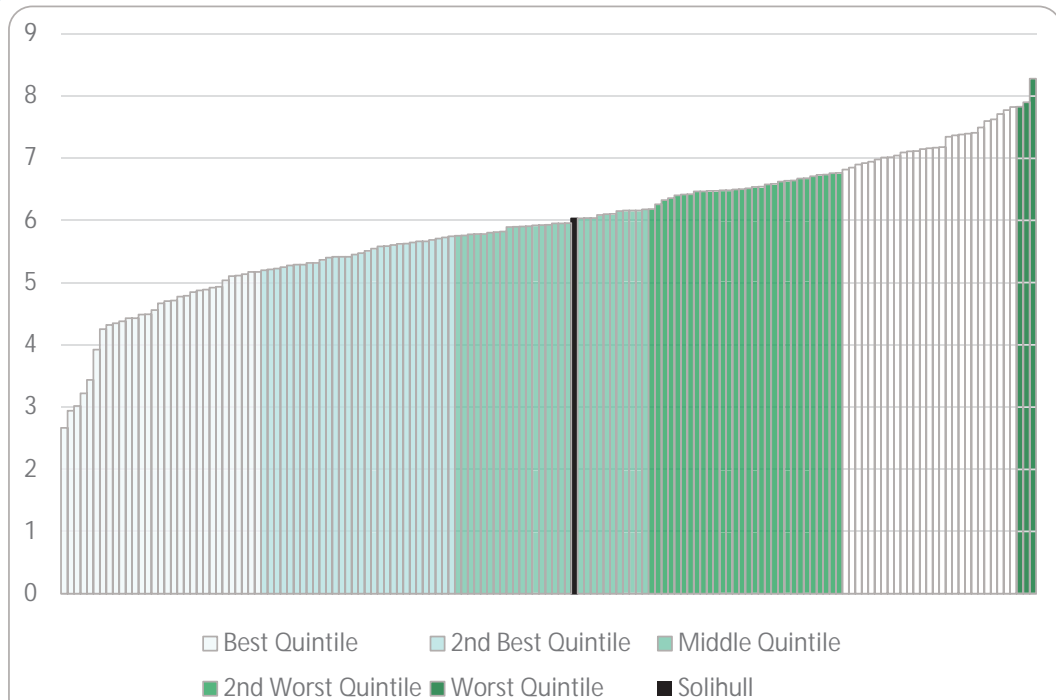
6% of adult mortality in Solihull is estimated to be attributable to particulate air pollution. This is an increase on previous years and slightly higher than the England average. Solihull is in the middle quintile nationally. Solihull performs poorly compared to other authorities in the West Midlands,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

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



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

Solihull is ranked 80 out of 151 local authorities



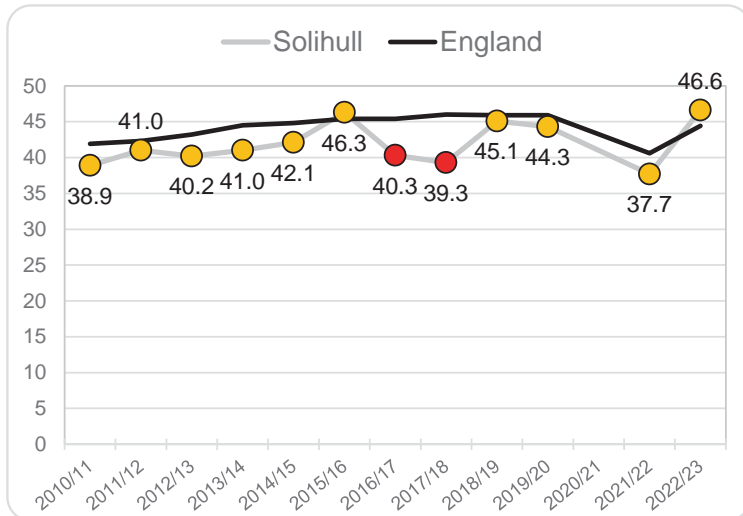
Source: OHID, Fingertips

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

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

Solihull is within the 2nd best quintile nationally for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like, a huge improvement on 2021/22. Currently 46.6% get as much social contact as they like, this is ranked average compared to regional authorities and slightly above the England value although not significantly different. Solihull performs well compared to its statistically similar and socioeconomic neighbours.

46.6% of ASC users have enough social contact (2022/23)



Ranking:

5th

Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours

4th

out of 15 local authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation

7th

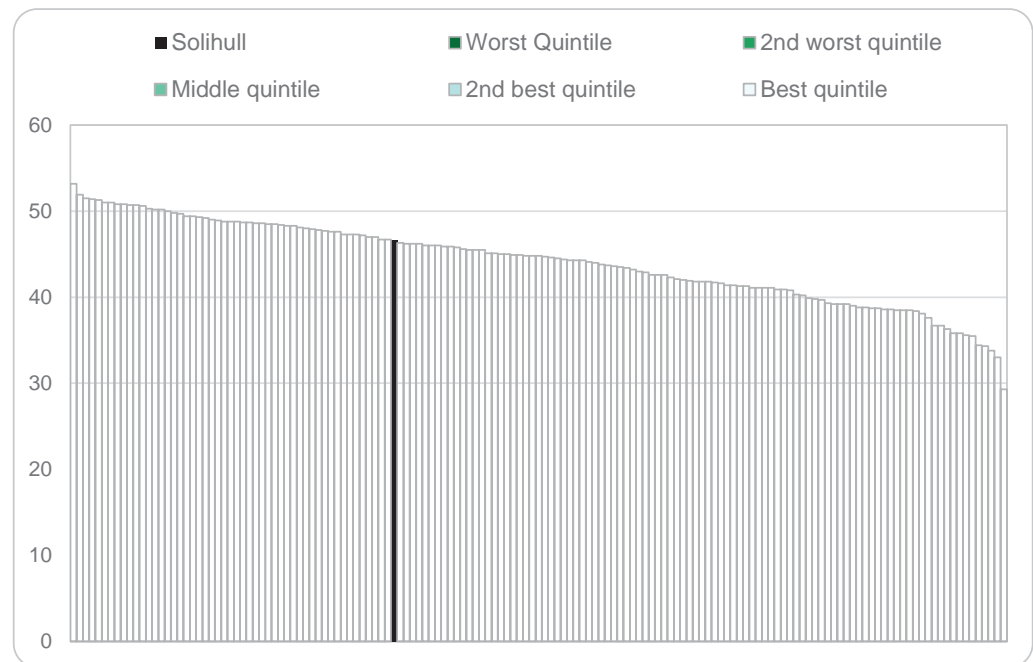
out of 14 local authorities in West Midlands

Best: Worcestershire
Worst: Bracknell Forest

Best: Redbridge
Worst: Barnet

Best: Herefordshire
Worst: Telford and Wrekin

Solihull is ranked 52 out of 149 local authorities

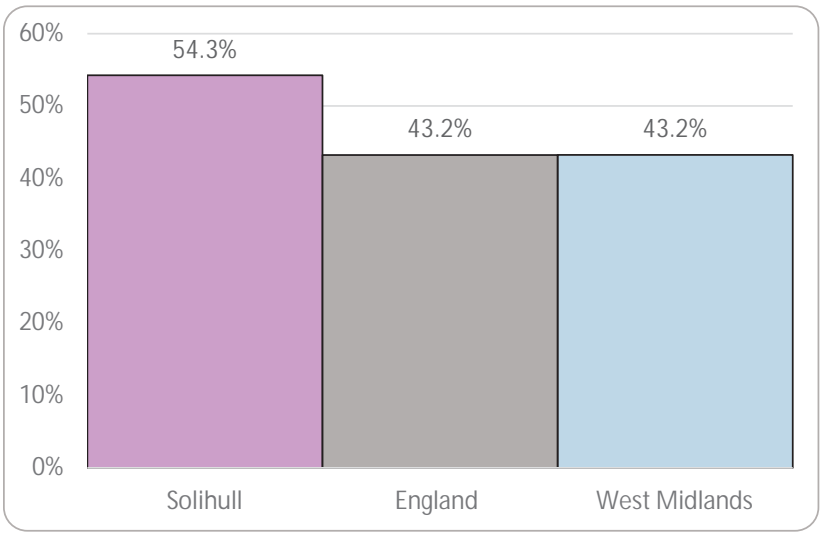


Source: NHS England, Adult Social Care Survey

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

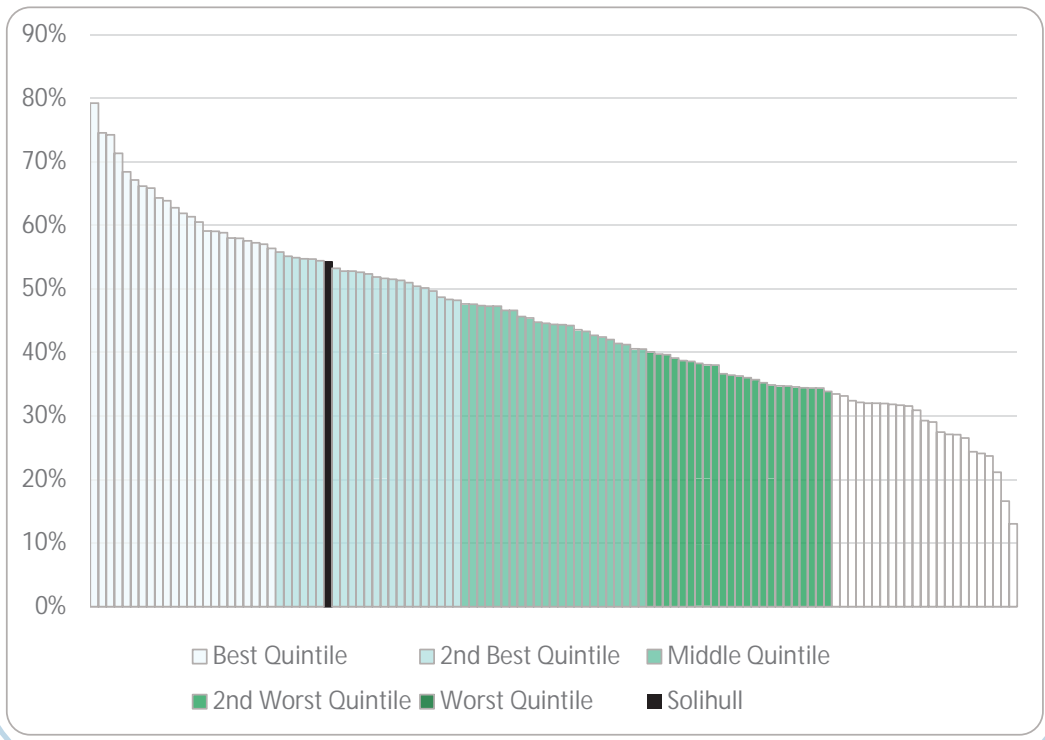
Local authorities may deliver their prevention duty through any activities aimed at preventing a household threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. The relief duty is owed to households that are already homeless on approaching a local authority and require help to secure settled accommodation. Solihull ranks well compared to its statistically similar neighbours and regional neighbours. Solihull sits within the second-best quintile nationally and ranks well compared to the national average.

54.3% Successful prevention (2022-23)



Ranking:	4th	2nd	5th
	out of 16 statistically similar neighbours	out of 13 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 11 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	South Gloucestershire	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent
Worst:	Bury	Havering	Shropshire

Solihull ranked 30th out of 115 Local Authorities (2022-23)

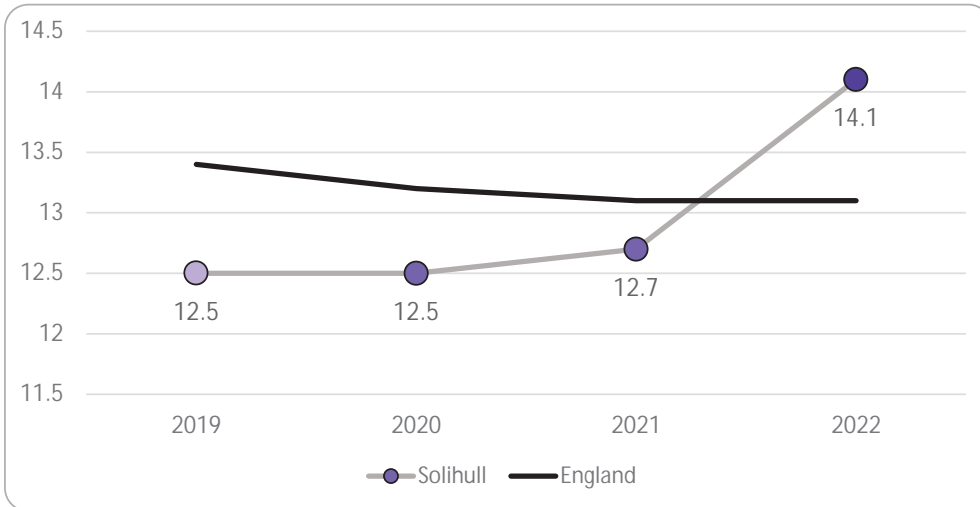


Source: Ministry of Housing

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

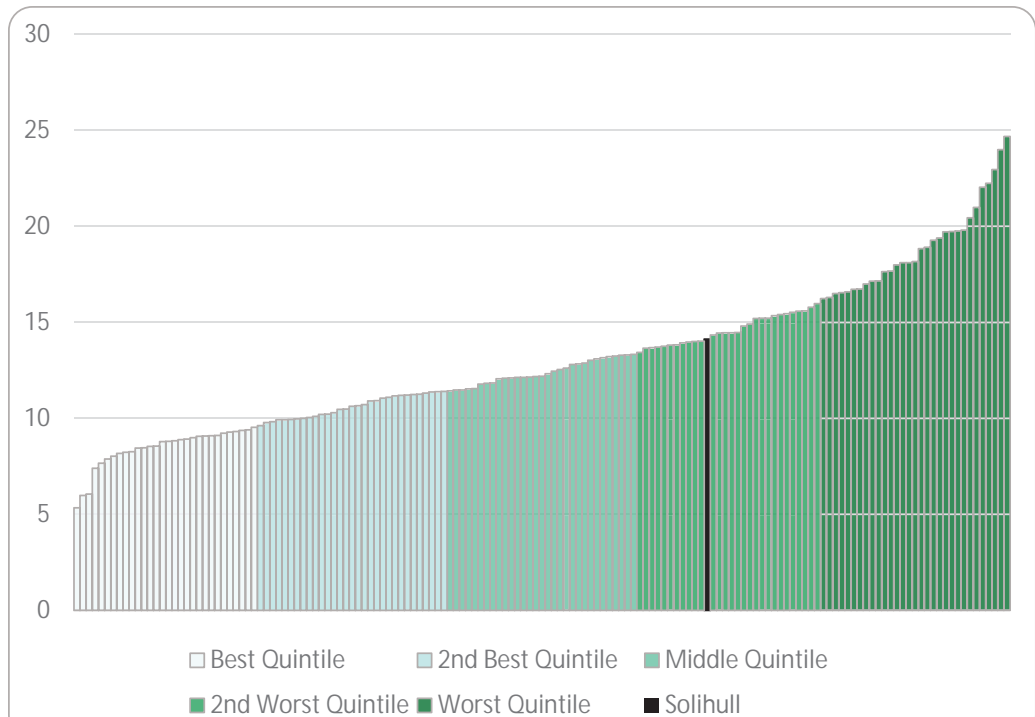
The factors contributing to fuel poverty, namely low income, inadequate energy efficiency, and high energy prices, are closely connected to the prevalence of cold homes. Research highlights a clear association between residing in cold homes and adverse health outcomes, elevating the risk of morbidity and mortality across all age groups. Solihull ranks within the second worst quintile nationally for the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty. Solihull ranks 1st compared to Local Authorities within the West Midlands yet compares less favourably to its statistically similar neighbours and authorities with similar levels of socioeconomic deprivation, ranking 14th/16 and 12th/15 respectively.

14.1% of households experiencing fuel poverty (2022)



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

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

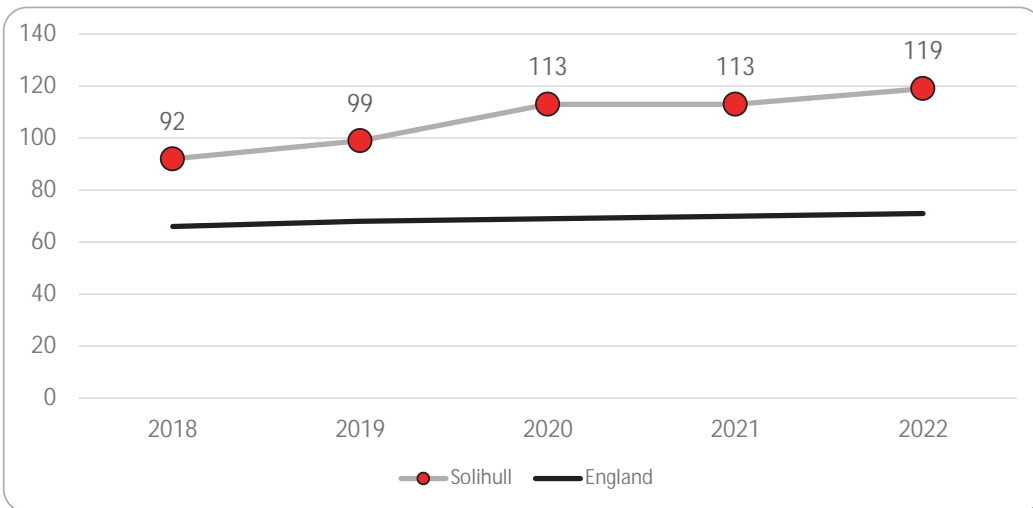


8.1 People have access to the right care and support when and where they need it: Children and Young People in Care

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

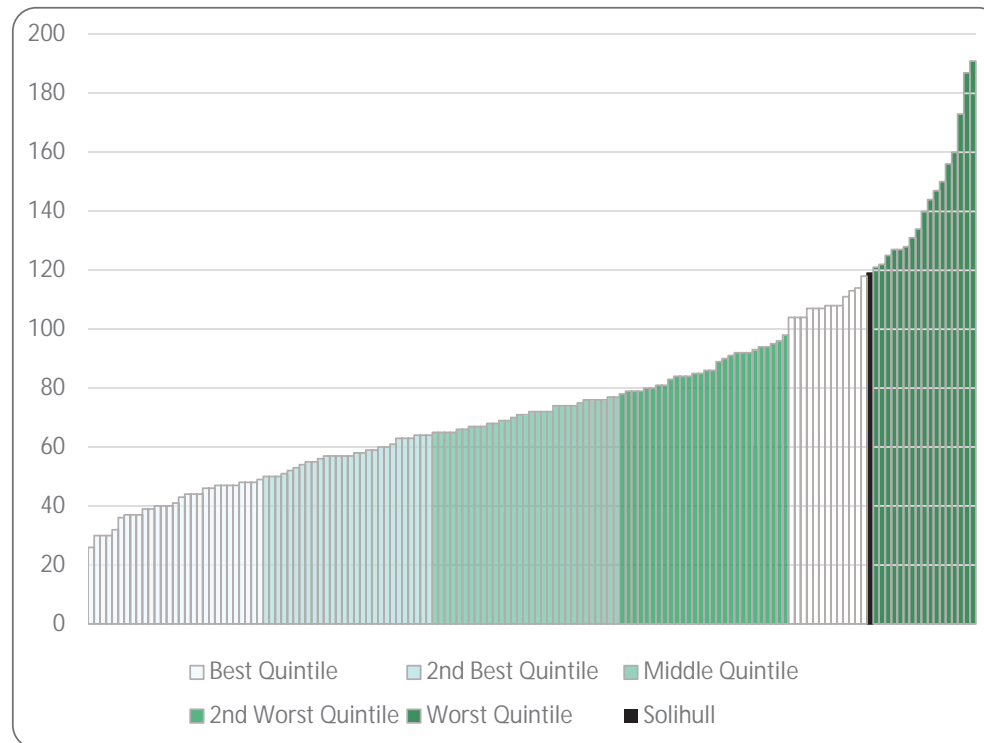
The rate of children in care per 10,000 population (aged under 18 years) in Solihull is significantly higher than the England average and is in the highest quintile. Solihull has the highest rate of children in need amongst its statistically similar neighbours and local authorities with similar socioeconomic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

119 children in care per 10,000 population (2022)



Ranking:	16th Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	15th out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	12th out of 14 Local Authorities In the West Midlands
Best:	Hertfordshire	Essex	Warwickshire
Worst:	Solihull	Solihull	Stoke-on-Trent

Solihull ranked 130th out of 147 Local Authorities (2022)

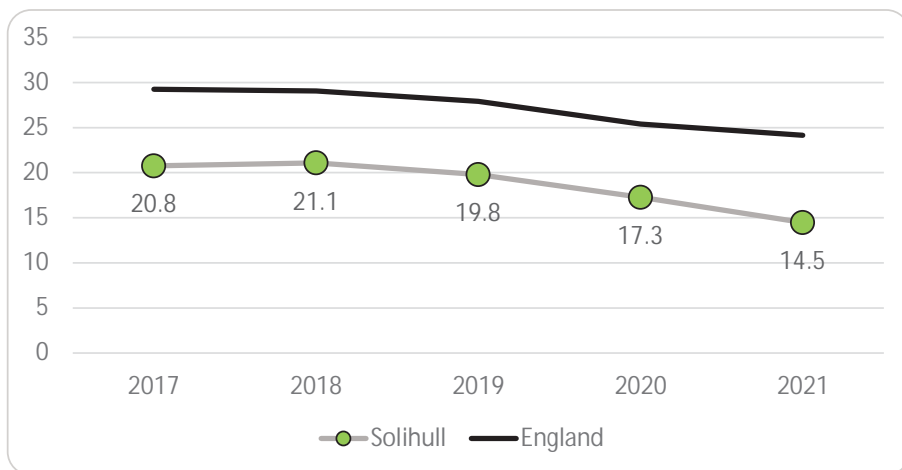


Source: Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

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

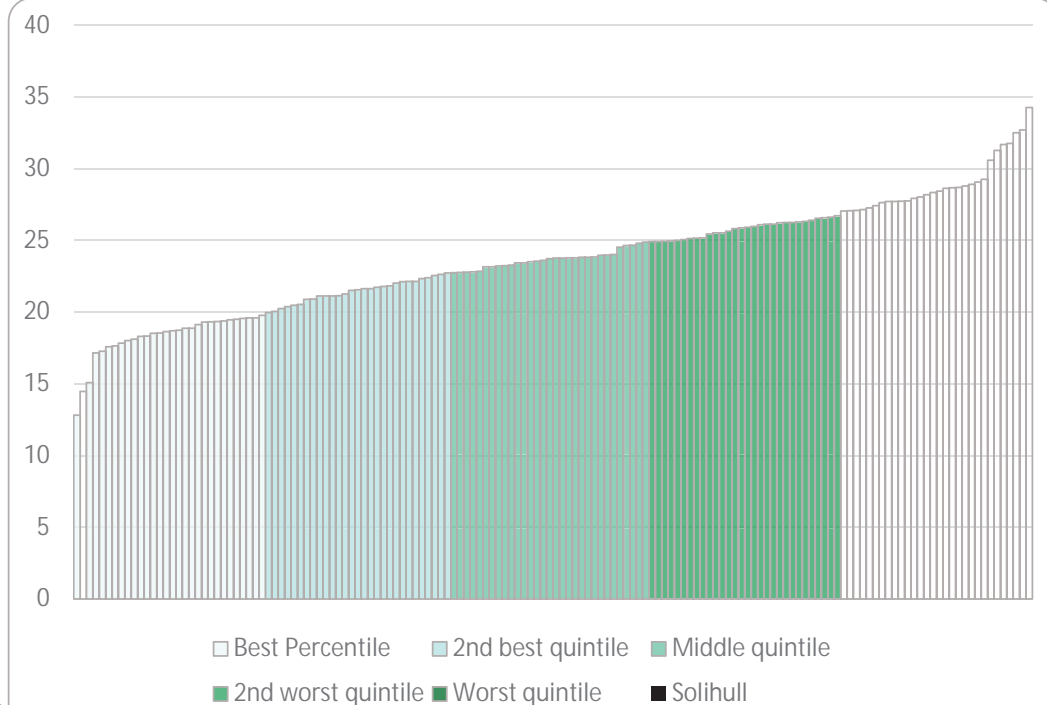
An individual's offending behaviour is closely intertwined with their physical and mental well-being and is often linked with substance misuse. Additionally, a significant number of families dealing with multiple challenges are engaged with the criminal justice system, and their issues span across generations. Consequently, reducing re-offending not only affects the health and well-being of individuals but also has widespread implications for their children, families, and the communities in which they reside. Solihull levels of re-offending have been statistically better than the national average from 2017-21. Solihull performs best comparative to its deprivation and regional neighbours and is ranked as the second-best authority nationally following only Windsor and Maidenhead. It is notable that the confidence intervals are not available for this indicator due to a changed methodology used to aggregate the yearly counts and rates.

14.5% of offenders in Solihull re-offend (2021)



Ranking:	2 nd	1 st	1 st
	Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities In the West Midlands
Best:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Solihull	Solihull
Worst:	Swindon	Redbridge	Stoke-on-Trent

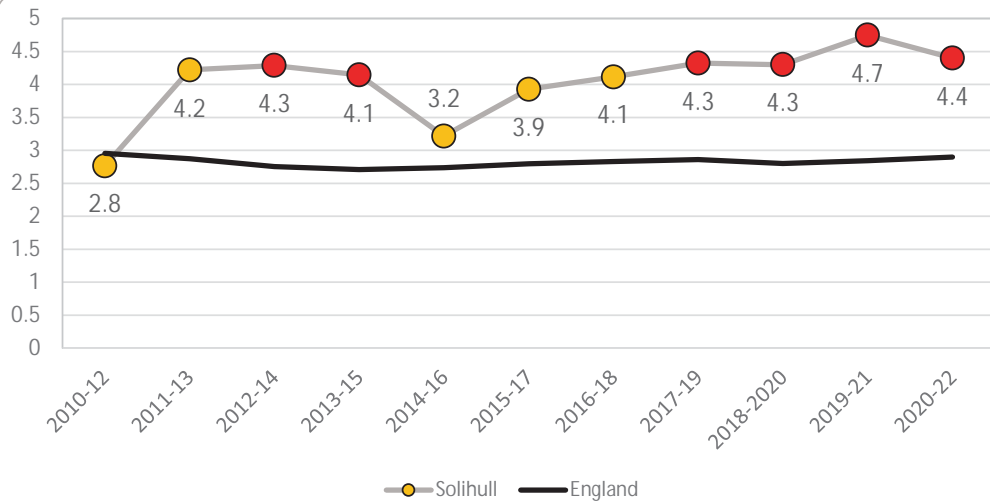
Solihull ranked 2nd out of 150 Local Authorities



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

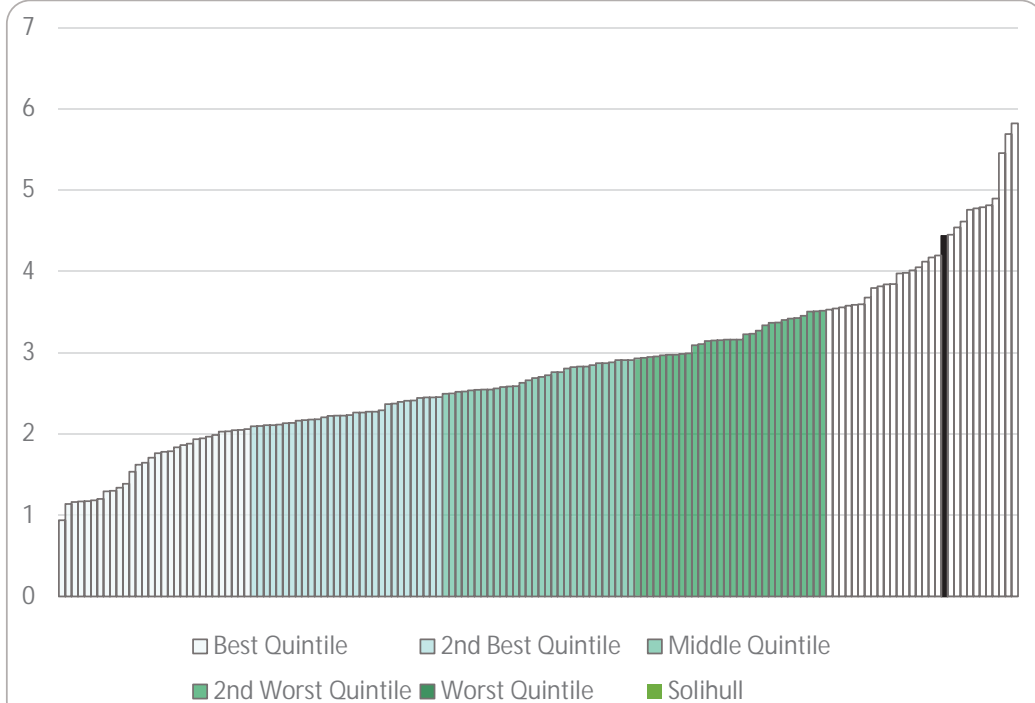
Deaths within the initial 28 days of life, known as the neonatal period, are associated with the overall health and care provided to both the mother and newborn. The neonatal period is the most critical for ensuring a child's survival. Smoking is identified as a significant risk factor linked to both infant mortality and stillbirth. Solihull performs worst compared to statistically similar neighbourhoods and 14th among 15 authorities of similar socioeconomic status, Solihull has more deaths than the national average since 2012 with a statistically significant discrepancy to England since 2018. Solihull sits in the worst quintile nationally.

4.4 deaths under 28 days per 1000 live births (2020-22)



Ranking:	16th Out of 16 nearest statistically similar neighbours	14th out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	9th out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	Bracknell Forest	North Somerset	Dudley
Worst:	Solihull	Staffordshire	Birmingham

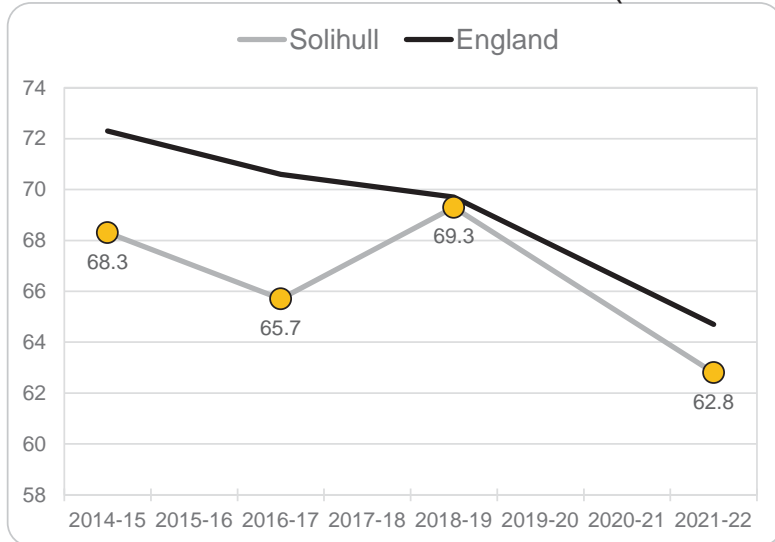
Solihull is ranked 139th out of 150 local authorities



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

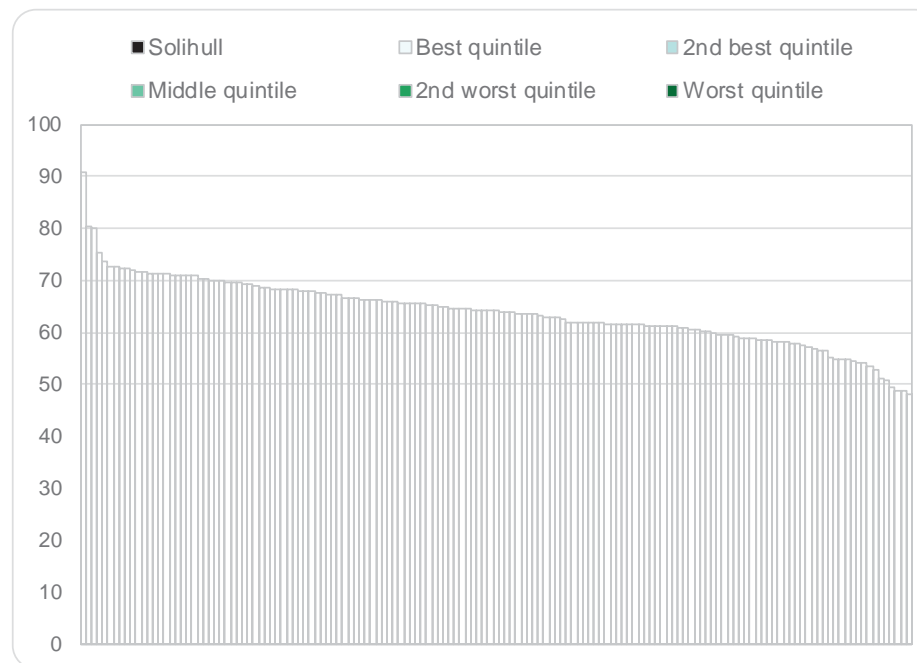
Carers are a key policy area within the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and the Care Quality Commission (CQC). The Survey of Adult Carers in England has been developed to learn more about whether services received by carers are helping them in their caring role and their life outside of caring, and also about their perception of the services provided to the person they care for. This measure is the percentage of all those responding 'I always felt involved or consulted' and 'I usually felt involved or consulted', to the question: 'In the last 12 months, do you feel you have been involved or consulted as much as you wanted to be, in discussions about the support or services provided to the person you care for'. In Solihull the proportion of carers feeling included in discussions about care has fallen but remains statistically similar to England. Solihull is placed within the middle quintile nationally, ranked 86 out of 149 local authorities.

62.8 % of carers feel included (2021-22)



Ranking:	9th	9th	9th
	Out of 15 nearest statistically similar neighbours	out of 15 Local Authorities with similar Socioeconomic deprivation	out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	Bromley	Barnet	Worcestershire
Worst:	Calderdale	Trafford	Telford and Wrekin

Solihull is ranked 86 out of 149 local authorities 2021-22

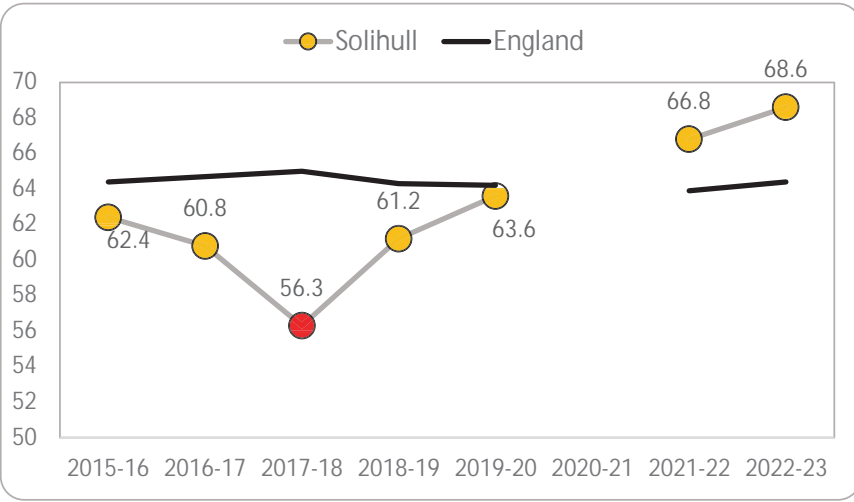


Source: Adult Social Care Statistics - NHS Digital (digital.nhs.uk)

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

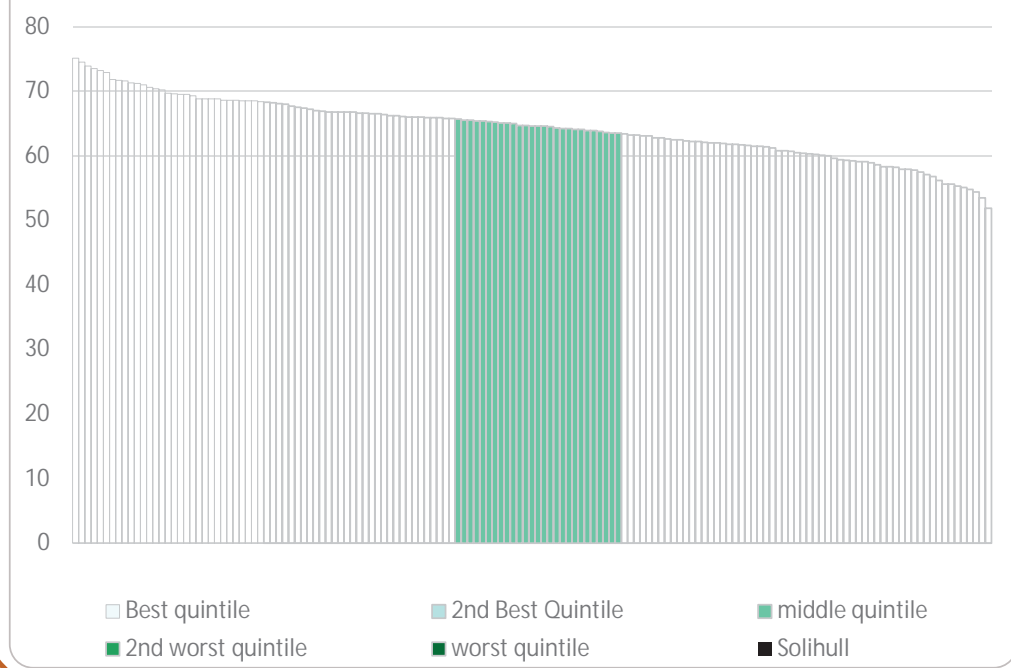
Experience of adult social care is measured through regular surveys of service users and informal carers. In March 2020, the survey programme was delayed or made voluntary due to the pressures on local authorities, who administer the surveys, caused by the pandemic. Therefore, there was no available national data published for 2020-21. This programme was reinstated for 2021-22. Satisfaction of service users with their care (percentage extremely or very satisfied) within Solihull has seen a long-term increasing trend since 2018 with Solihull ranking within the best quintile nationally in 2022. Equally, Solihull scores well when compared to its deprivation, statistically similar, and regional neighbours.

68.6% of service users very satisfied with support



Ranking:	4th out of 15 statistically similar neighbours	3rd out of 15 Local Authorities with similar socioeconomic deprivation	3rd out of 14 Local Authorities in the West Midlands
Best:	Windsor and Maidenhead	Devon	Herefordshire
Worst:	Bromley	Bexley	Stoke-on-Trent

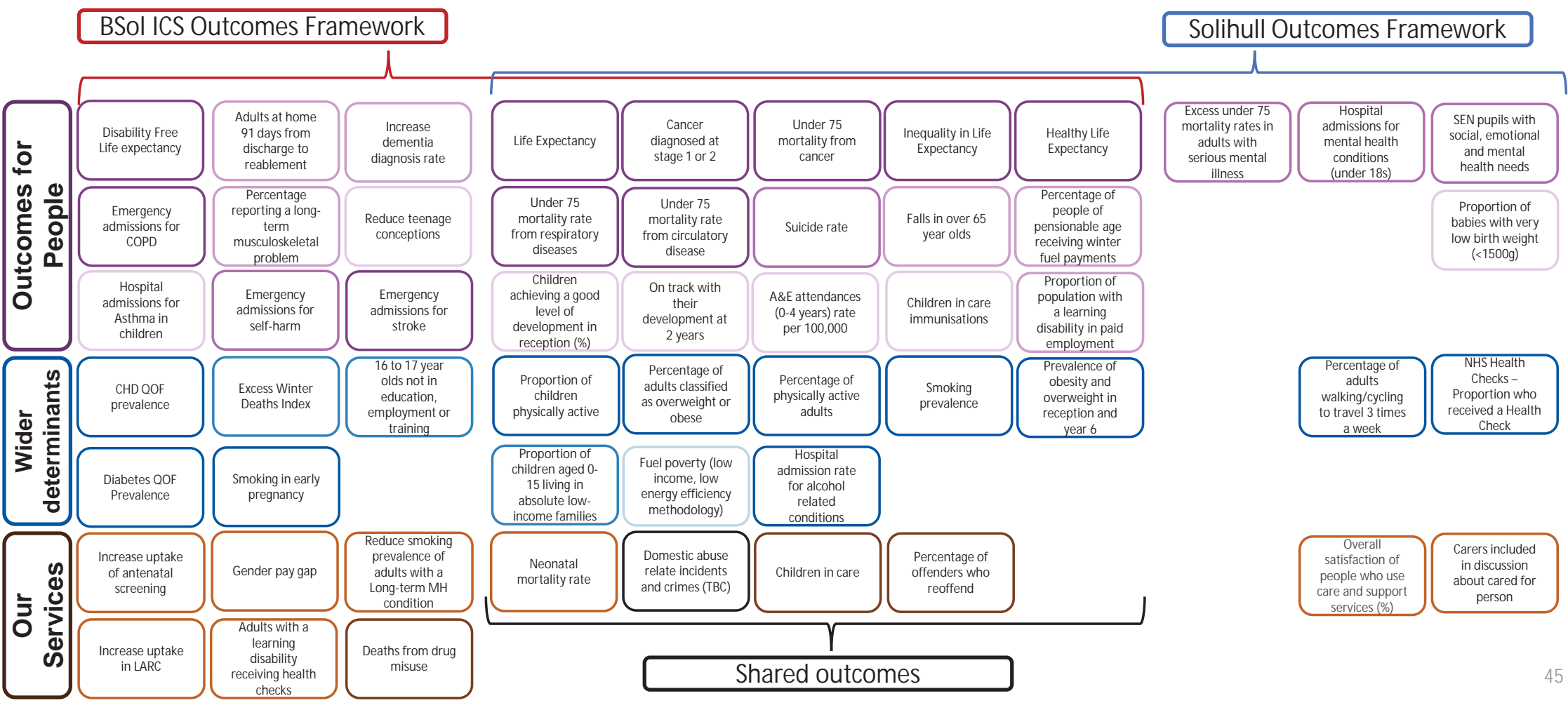
Solihull is Ranked 25th out of 149 Local Authorities 2022-23



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

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

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



Outcomes for People

Wider determinants

Our services

Level up Life Expectancy

More people have good mental health

More people live independently for longer

More children and happy, healthy & Safe

More people adopt a healthy lifestyle

More people are in well-paid work

More people live in an environment which supports their health and wellbeing

People have access to the right care and support when and where they need it

Our health and care services deliver good quality care and support to the population

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

Life Expectancy

Suicide rate

Falls in over 65 year olds

Proportion of babies with very low birth weight (<1500g)

Proportion of children physically active

Unemployment (model-based)

People have control over their daily life

Children in care

Neonatal mortality rate

Inequality in Life Expectancy

SEN pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

Percentage of people of pensionable age receiving winter fuel payments

On track with their development at 2 years

Hospital admission rate for alcohol related conditions (Broad)

Proportion economically inactive (16-64 year olds)

Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution

Percentage of offenders who reoffend

Carers included in discussion about cared for person

Healthy Life Expectancy

Hospital admissions for mental health conditions (under 18s)

Proportion of population with a learning disability in paid employment

Children achieving a good level of development in reception (%)

Smoking prevalence

Proportion of people in employment

Proportion reporting they have enough social contact

Overall satisfaction of people who use care and support services (%)

Under 75 mortality from cancer

Excess under 75 mortality rates in adults with serious mental illness

A&E attendances (0-4 years) rate per 100,000

Prevalence of obesity and overweight in reception and year 6

Proportion of children aged 0-15 living in absolute low-income families

Percentage of households secured accommodation for 6+ months following homelessness prevention and relief duty

Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 or 2

Children in care immunisations

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)

Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases

NHS Health Checks – Proportion who received a Health Check

Under 75 mortality rate from circulatory disease

Percentage of physically active adults

Percentage of adults walking/cycling to travel 3 times a week

Glossary

Statistically Similar Neighbours

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

Socioeconomic Deprivation

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

West Midlands

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

Model –based unemployment estimates

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

Mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)

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