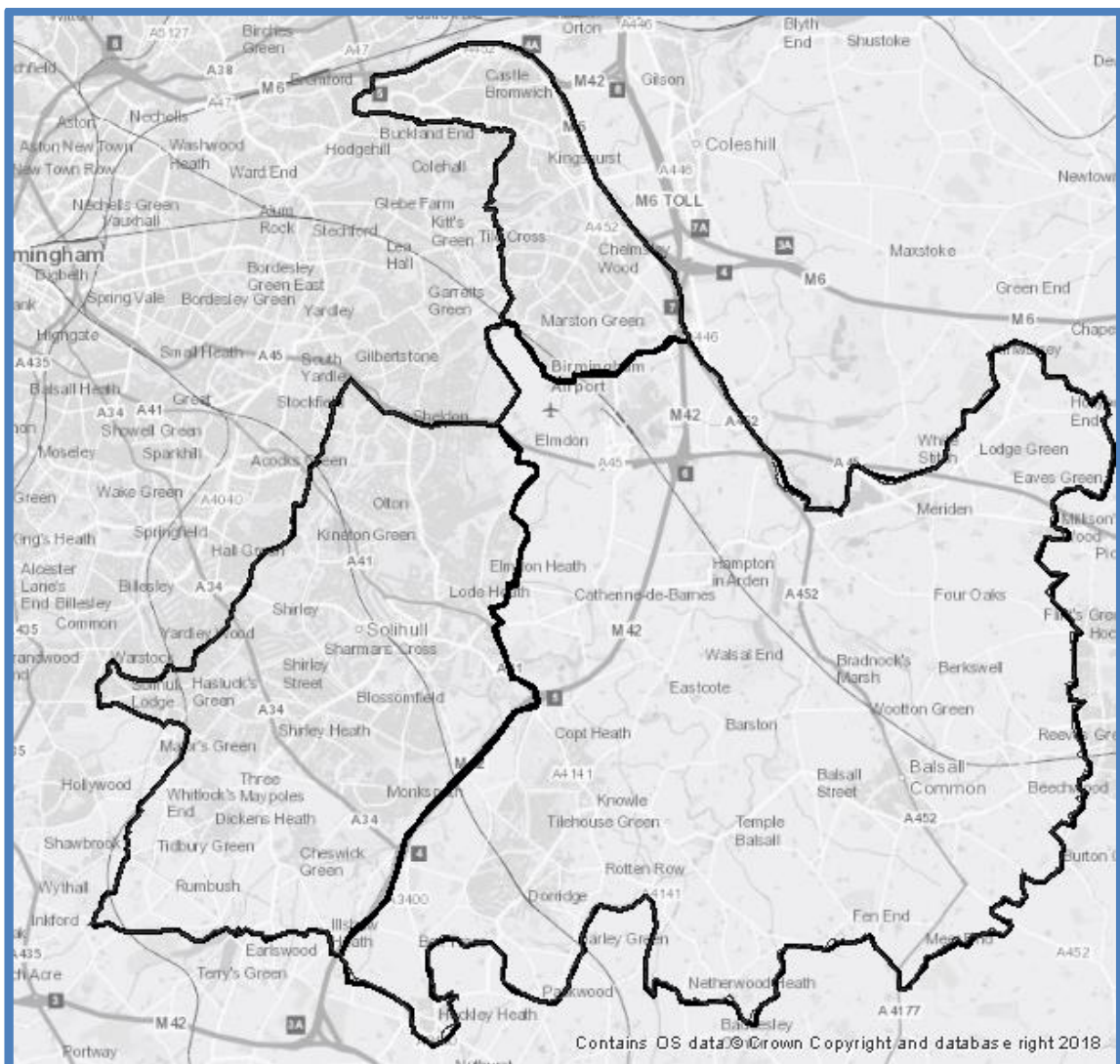


Deprivation in Solihull

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



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Key Points

The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 shows that Solihull is the 32nd least deprived upper tier Local Authority in England, ranking the borough in the 2nd top quintile nationally;

Solihull is the least deprived upper tier Local Authority in the West Midlands;

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

Over one in 10 Solihull residents live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England (one in 20 in the bottom 5%). Nearly one in three Solihull residents in the least deprived 10% in England;

Over half of the North Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. One in five live in the most deprived 5%;

Deprivation in Solihull is most apparent in terms of Employment, Education and Income. There is very little deprivation in Solihull in respect of Access to Housing & Services and the Living Environment;

Solihull's overall deprivation rank has been relatively unchanged over time, with the borough in the 2nd top quintile nationally from 2007 through to 2019;

Solihull became slightly more polarised between 2007 and 2015, with an increasing number of neighbourhoods in the most and least deprived 5% of areas in England, although the 2019 IMD shows a halt in this trend;

The increase in Solihull neighbourhoods in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods in England is most apparent in the Income, Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Employment domains.

Introduction

The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of deprivation in England produced by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

The IMD combines 39 economic, financial, social, environmental and housing measures into a single deprivation score for individual neighbourhoods called Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England and 134 in Solihull with an average population of 1,500. The IMD therefore allows each LSOA neighbourhood to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

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

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

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

Full data sets and technical guidance can be accessed via the [MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation webpages](#).

Borough Level Deprivation 2019

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

Among the 151 upper tier Local Authorities in England Solihull is ranked as the 32nd least deprived, placing the Borough in the 2nd best quintile.

Solihull is the least deprived upper tier Local Authority out of 14 in the West Midlands. At a district level Solihull is slightly more deprived than seven West Midlands districts: Rugby, Stafford, South Staffordshire, Lichfield (2nd quintile) and Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Bromsgrove (1st quintile).

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 top quintile of all the other IMD domains.

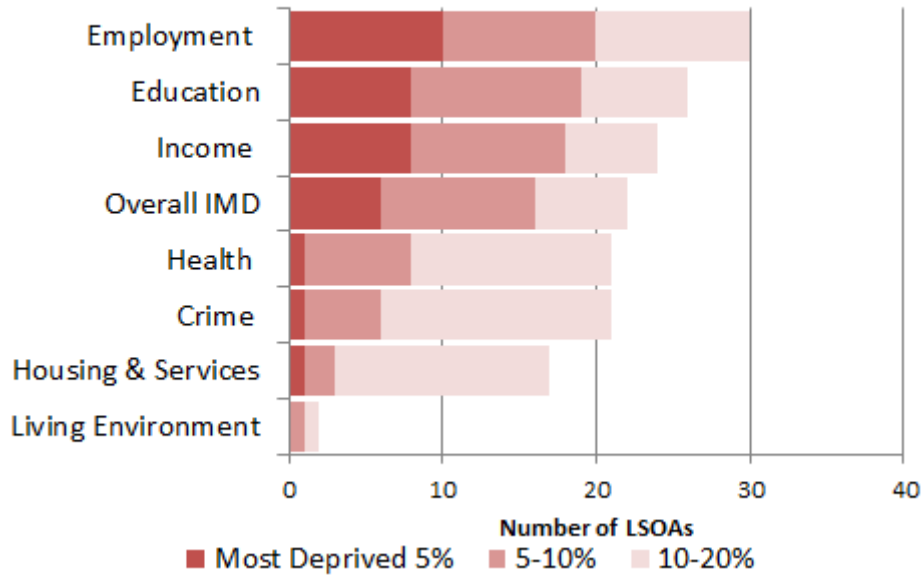
However, Solihull is relatively polarised between large parts of the borough that rank among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived. This concentration of deprived neighbourhoods is measured at Local Authority level by the proportion of LSOAs in the bottom 10% in the country. On this measure Solihull is only the 98th least deprived Local Authority in the country, placing the Borough in the 2nd worst quintile.

The evidence of this polarisation in Solihull is apparent across most of the IMD domains, with the Borough better in terms of overall rank than it is in proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.

Solihull Borough Level Deprivation Rankings 2019 – 151 Upper Tier Local Authorities				
Domain	Overall Rank		Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%	
	Rank [^]	Quintile	Rank	Quintile
Overall Deprivation	32	2 nd Quintile	98	4 th Quintile
Income	31	2 nd Quintile	104	4 th Quintile
Employment	39	2 nd Quintile	105	4 th Quintile
Education	34	2 nd Quintile	109	4 th Quintile
Health	50	2 nd Quintile	81	3 rd Quintile
Crime	48	2 nd Quintile	60	2 nd Quintile
Housing & Services	85	3 rd Quintile	61	3 rd Quintile
Living Environment	26	1 st Quintile	26	1 st Quintile
Supplementary Income Measures				
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	36	2 nd Quintile	109	4 th Quintile
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	33	2 nd Quintile	54	2 nd Quintile
[^] Rank 1=Least Deprived, 151=Most Deprived Quintile (from least to most deprived) 1,2,3,4,5 Source: Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government				

A large number of Solihull LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England in the employment (30), education (26) and income (24) domains. By contrast Solihull has very few deprived LSOAs from a Living Environment perspective (2).

Deprivation in Solihull by IMD Domain 2019



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG 2019

Local Area Deprivation in Solihull

Overall Deprivation

28% of the Solihull population live in the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England, with 22% of the population living in the least deprived 5%. 12% of the Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England, with 5% of the local population living in the most deprived 5%.

16 out of 134 LSOAs in Solihull are in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England of which six are in the bottom 5%. The most deprived Solihull LSOA is on the 2nd percentile nationally.

Size of Most and Least Deprived Populations in Solihull 2019				
Measure of Deprivation	Population		LSOA Neighbourhoods	
	Solihull Population	% Solihull Population	Solihull LSOAs	% Solihull LSOAs
Most Deprived 5% of areas	9,732	5%	6	4%
Most Deprived 10% of areas	24,698	12%	16	12%
Least Deprived 10% of areas	60,368	28%	37	28%
Least Deprived 5% of areas	46,844	22%	29	22%

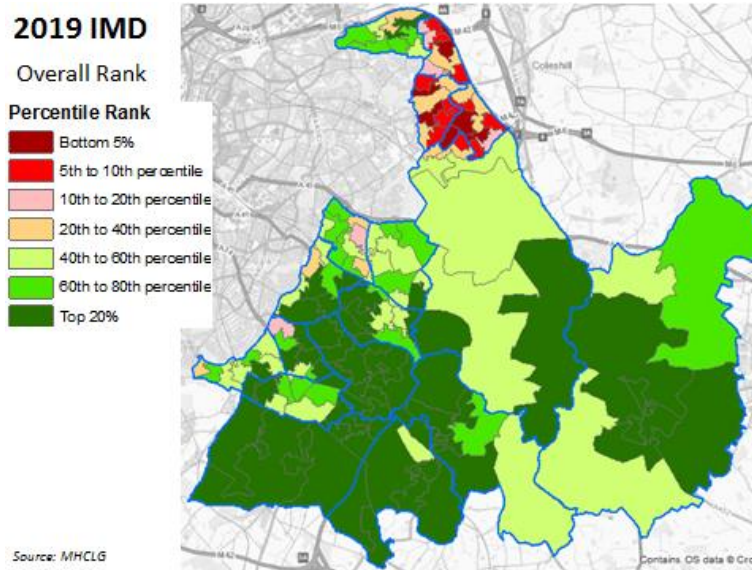
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government

All 16 of the LSOAs in Solihull in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area, where 20 out of 29 LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% of England.

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

Deprivation in North Solihull is consistent with that found in neighbouring East Birmingham (appendix 2).

Green Hill (Shirley East ward, 14th percentile) and Hobs Moat North (Lyndon, 13th percentile) are the only LSOAs outside of the regeneration area in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England.

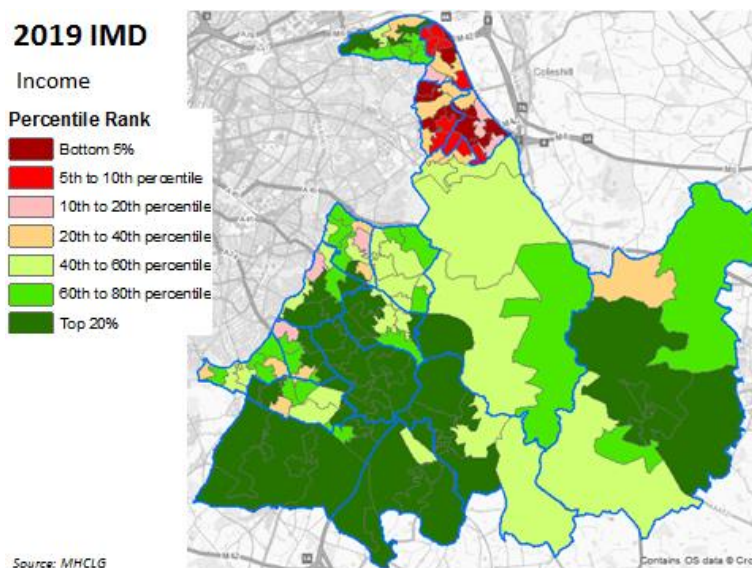


Income Deprivation

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

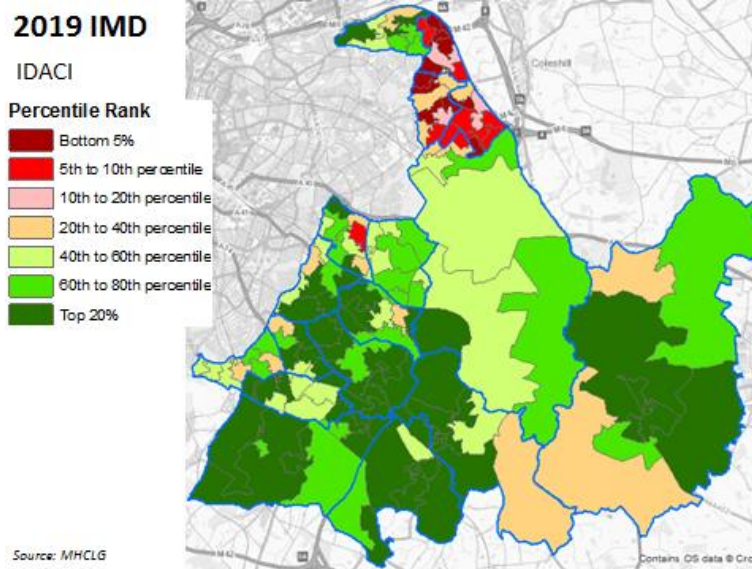
Solihull has 18 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of income deprivation, with 8 in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. All Solihull LSOAs in the most income deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) on the 12th percentile, with Green Hill (Shirley East) and Olton South also in the bottom 20%.

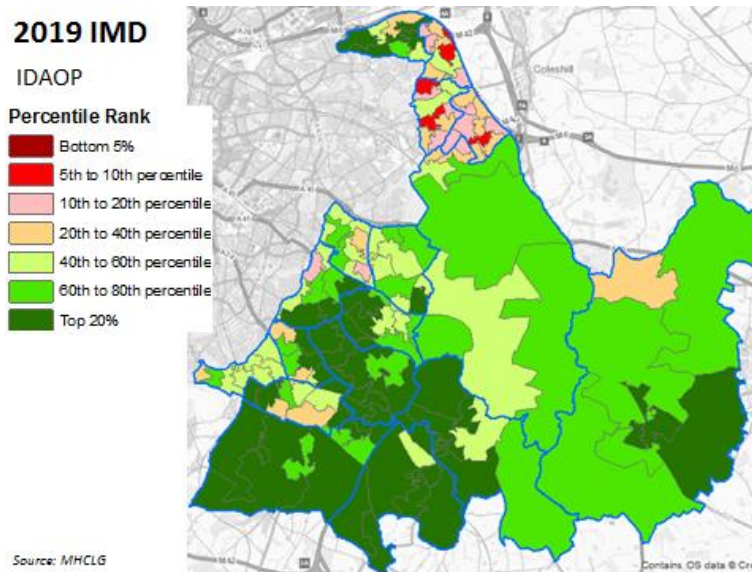


There are two supplementary income domain measures – the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDOAP).

Solihull has 20 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of Income Deprivation Affecting Children, with 9 in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) is the only Solihull LSOA outside of the North Solihull regeneration area in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country on this measure.



Solihull has 4 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People and none in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods.

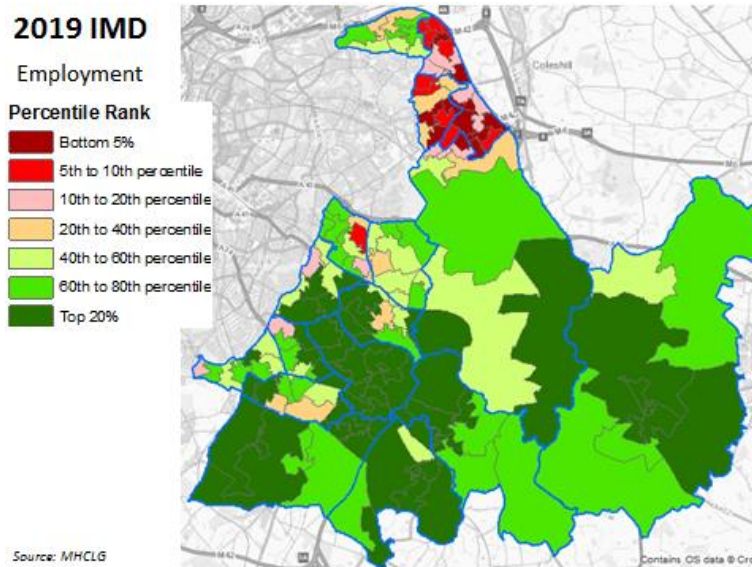


Employment Deprivation

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

Solihull has 20 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of employment deprivation, with all except one in the North Solihull regeneration area. 19 out of the 29 LSOAs in North Solihull are in the most deprived 10% nationally, with 10 in the bottom 5%.

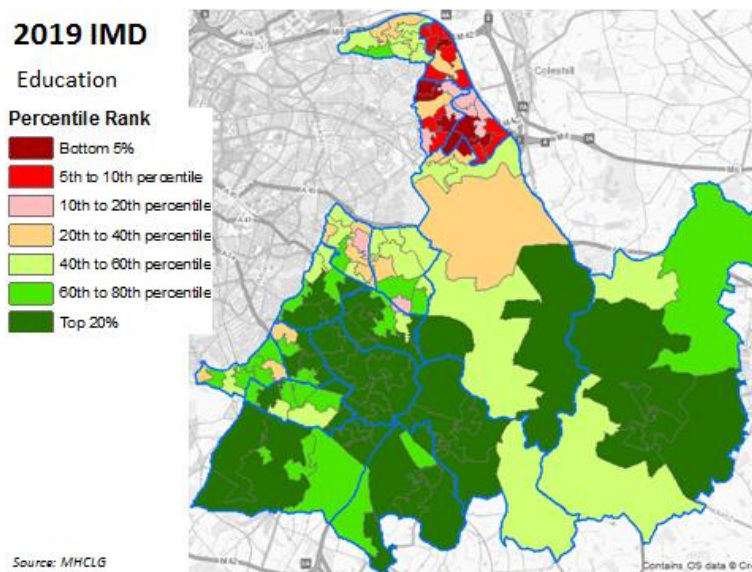
The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) on the 10th percentile, with Green Hill (Shirley East), Olton South (Olton), Ulverley East (Lyndon) and Solihull Lodge (Shirley West) also in the most deprived 20% nationally.



Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

This domain captures local area school attainment data (KS2 & KS4), secondary school absenteeism, post 16 participation in Further Education, entry into Higher Education as well as adults with low skills and adults who cannot speak English well.

Solihull has 19 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of education, skills & training deprivation, all of which are in the North Solihull regeneration area, including eight in the bottom 5%. The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Damsonwood West (Elmdon ward) on the 15th percentile, with Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) also in the bottom 20% nationally.

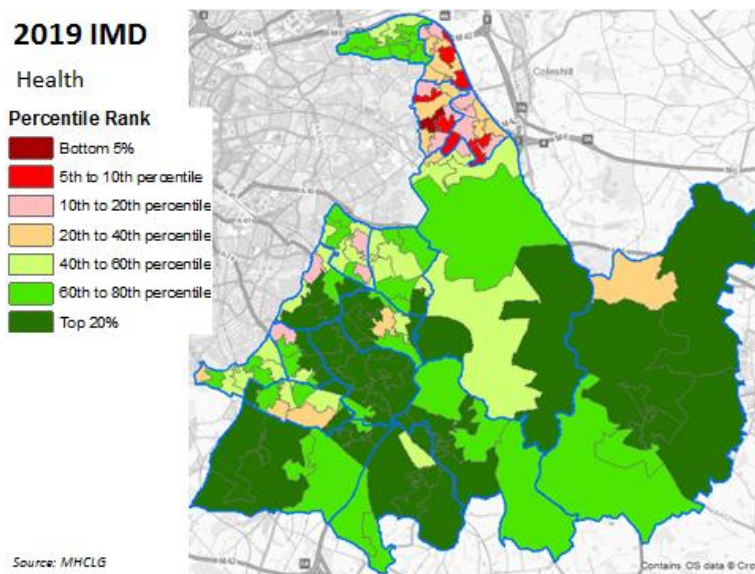


Health Deprivation

This domain captures measures of premature deaths, work limiting illness and disability (based on benefit claimants), acute morbidity (based on emergency admissions to hospital), and mood and anxiety disorders.

Solihull has 8 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of health deprivation, with 1 in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. All Solihull LSOAs in the most health deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Olton South (Olton ward) on the 11th percentile, with Hobs Moat North, Ulverley East (both Lyndon) and Green Hill (Shirley East) also in the bottom 20%.

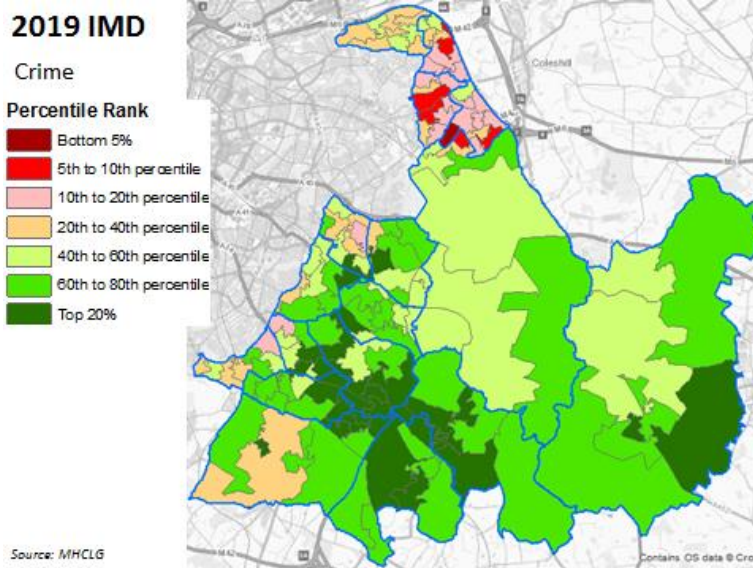


Crime Deprivation

This domain measures relative levels of violent crimes, thefts, burglaries and criminal damage based on data from the Home Office.

Solihull has 6 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of crime deprivation, with one in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. All Solihull LSOAs in the most crime deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Hobs Moat North (Lyndon ward) on the 14th percentile with Green Hill (Shirley East) and Stratford Road North West (Shirley West) also in the bottom 20%.

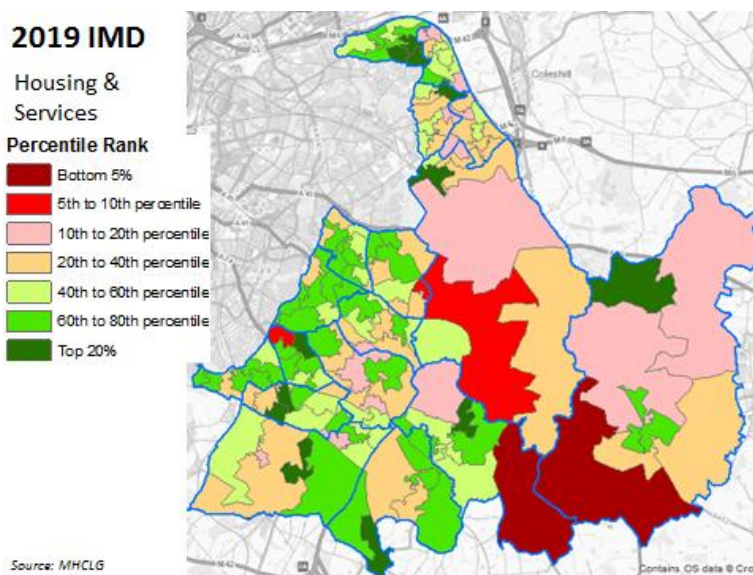


Access to Housing and Services Deprivation

This domain captures distance to key local amenities and services (GP, school, food store, post office) as well as access to the housing market through measures of overcrowding, homelessness and affordability.

Unlike many other the other IMD domains there are widespread signs of deprivation outside of the North Solihull regeneration area, with distance to services particularly impacting on the rural south and east of the borough.

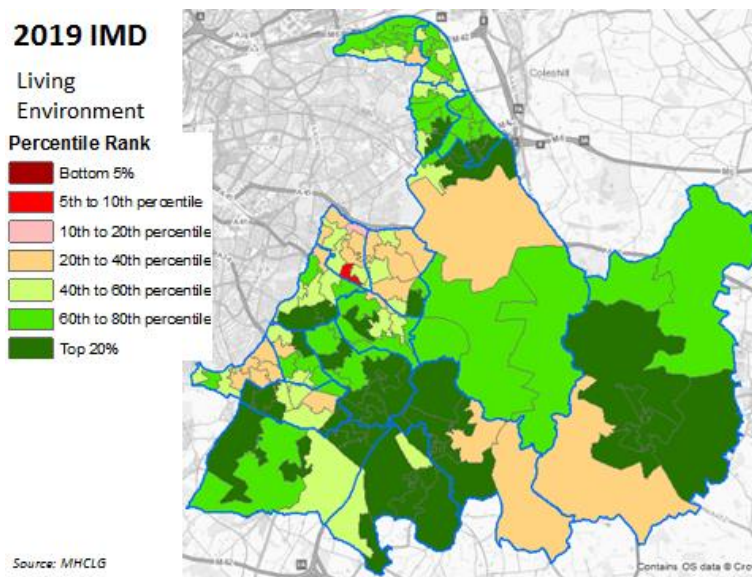
There are 3 Solihull LSOA in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country on this measure. The most deprived LSOA in Solihull is rural Chadwick End (Meriden and Knowle wards) on the 2nd percentile, with Coppice (Bickenhill) and Green Hill (Shirley East) also in the most deprived 10%.



Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment domain provides a barometer for measuring the quality of the physical environment in Solihull. This domain is derived from four indicators: social and private housing in poor condition; houses without central heating; air quality; and road traffic accidents causing injury to pedestrians and cyclists and as such captures evidence relating to both indoor and outdoor conditions in Solihull.

This is the only IMD domain where the average rank in North Solihull is better than the average rank across the rest of the borough, although deprivation is very low across both areas. There are only two LSOA in Solihull in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in the country – Ulverley West (Lyndon ward) on the 9th percentile and Coventry Road East (Lyndon) on the 13th percentile.



Trends in Deprivation

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

Solihull's overall deprivation rank has been relatively unchanged over time, with the borough in the 2nd top quintile nationally from 2007 through to 2019.

The number of Solihull LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England increased from 17 in 2007 to 22 in 2010, but has remained constant thereafter. However, the number in the most deprived 5% in England increased between 2010 and 2015 (from 2 to 8), before falling again in 2019.

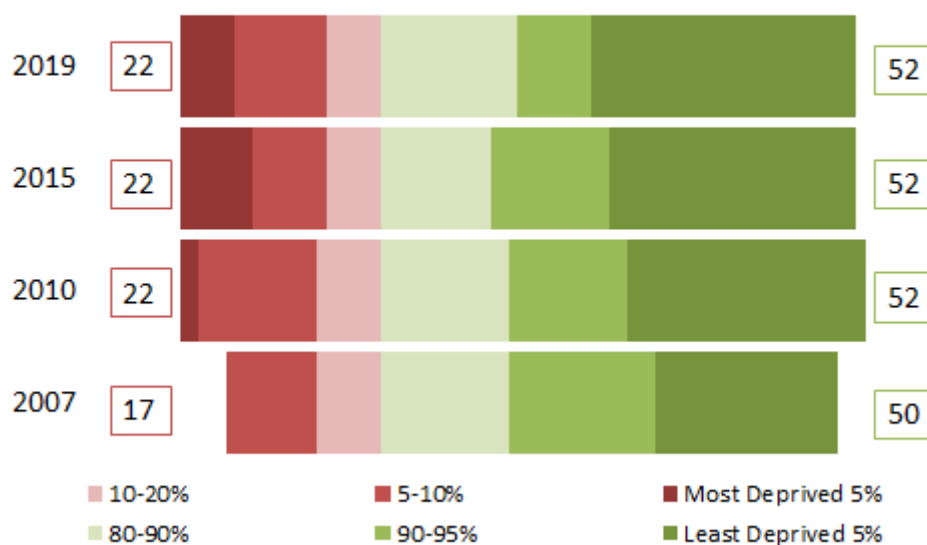
The number of Solihull LSOAs in the least 20% of neighbourhoods in England increased from 50 in 2007 to 52 in 2010, but has remained constant thereafter. However, the number in the least deprived 5% in England has increased in each year from 2007 through to 2019 (from 20 to 29).

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

Solihull LSOAs in Most and Least Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England								
Year	Most Deprived 5%	5-10%	10-20%	80-90%	90-95%	Least Deprived 5%	All in Most Deprived 20%	All in Least Deprived 20%
2007	0	10	7	14	16	20	17	50
2010	2	13	7	14	13	26	22	52
2015	8	8	6	12	13	27	22	52
2019	6	10	6	15	18	29	22	52

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government

Solihull LSOAs in Most and Least Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Overall IMD



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

The increase in Solihull LSOAs in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods in England is apparent in a number of the individual domains, specifically Income, Income Deprivation Affecting Children, Employment and Health (although this increase in Health deprivation is only apparent in 2019).

A consistent pattern is less clear in the other domains, although there was a marked decrease in relative Crime deprivation between 2015 and 2019.

For domain level trends in deprivation see appendix 3.

Appendix 1: Underlying IMD Indicators

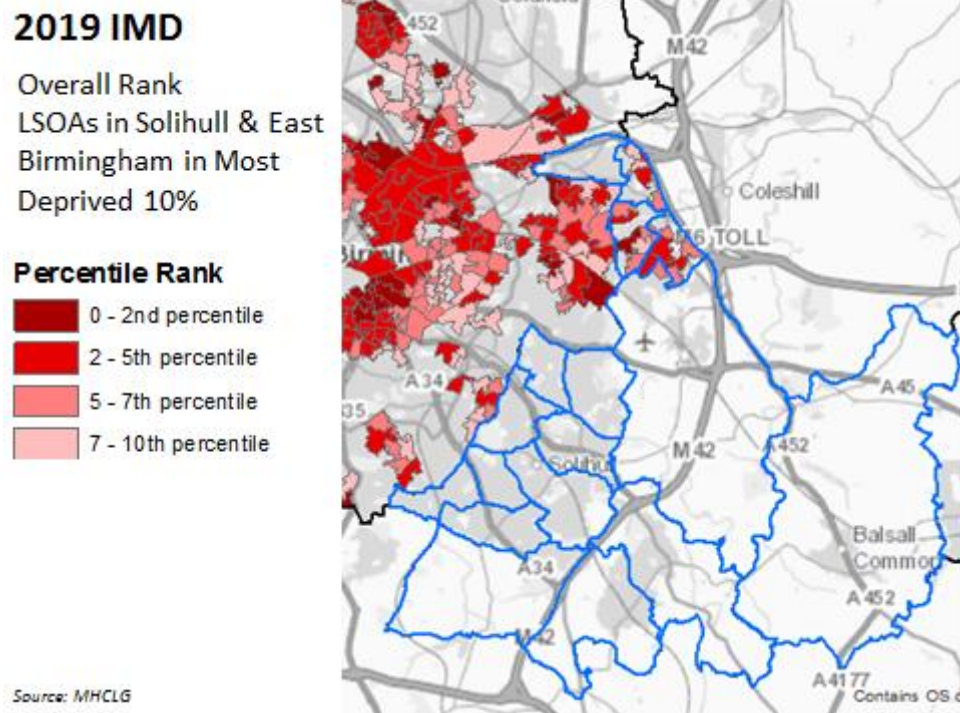
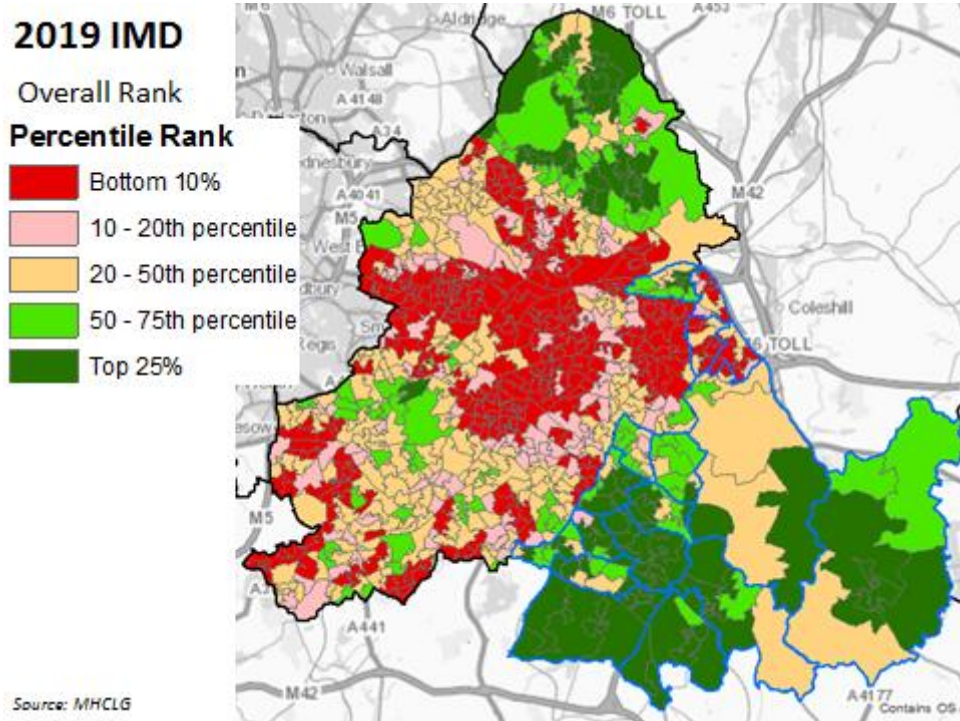
The table below shows the individual measures that contribute to each of the seven IMD domains.

Domain	Underling Indicators
Income (including supplementary indices for Children & Older People)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults & children in Income Support families • Adults & children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families • Adults & children in ESA families • Adults & children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families • Adults & children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families • Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence support and/or accommodation support • Adults & children in Universal Credit families
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JSA claimants • ESA claimants • Incapacity Benefit claimants • Severe Disablement Allowance claimants • Carer's Allowance claimants • Universal Credit claimants ('Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' groups).
Education, Skills & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 2 attainment • Key Stage 4 attainment • Secondary school absence • Staying in education post 16 • Entry to higher education at age 21 • Adult skills (no or low qualifications) • Proficiency in English language (cannot speak English well)
Health & Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of potential life lost (premature mortality) • Illness & disability benefit claimants (work limiting morbidity and disability) • Acute morbidity (emergency admissions to hospital) • Prevalence of mood and anxiety disorders
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported Violent crime • Reported Burglary • Reported Theft • Reported Criminal damage
Access to Housing & Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance to post office • Distance to primary school • Distance to general store or supermarket • Distance to GP Surgery • Household overcrowding • Homelessness acceptances • Housing affordability (owner occupation and private rented)
Living Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing in poor condition (failure to meet Decent Homes Standard) • Houses without central heating • Air quality • Road Traffic accidents (death or serious injury to pedestrian or cyclist)

Source: MHCLG

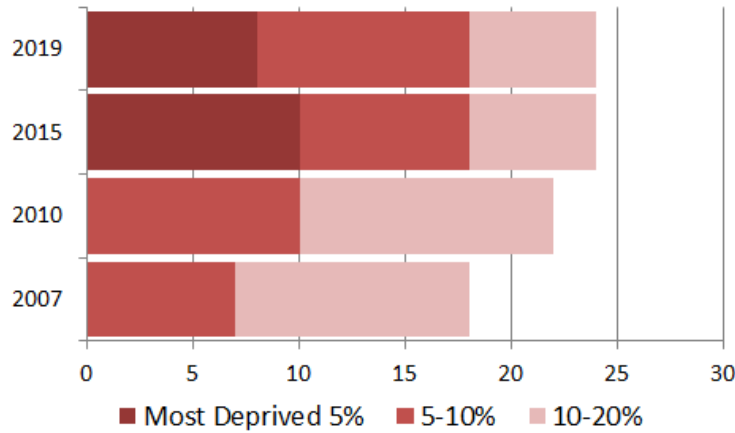
Appendix 2: Deprivation in Wider Birmingham and Solihull Area

The maps below show deprivation in the wider Birmingham and Solihull area and highlight the close links between deprivation in North Solihull and East Birmingham.



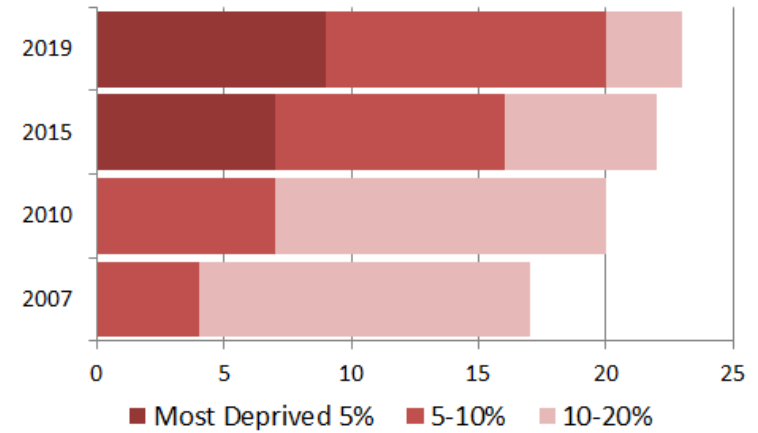
Appendix 3: Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England by IMD Domain

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Income



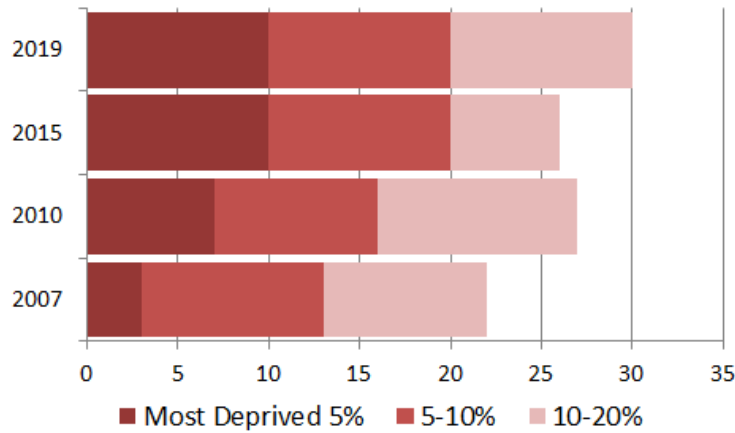
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – IDACI



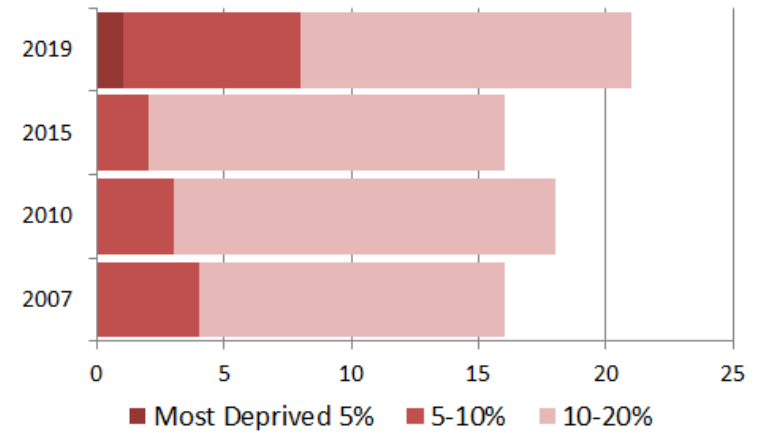
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Employment



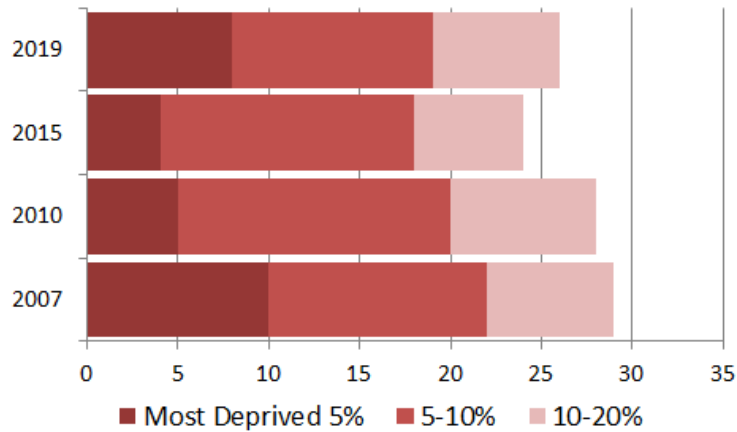
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Health



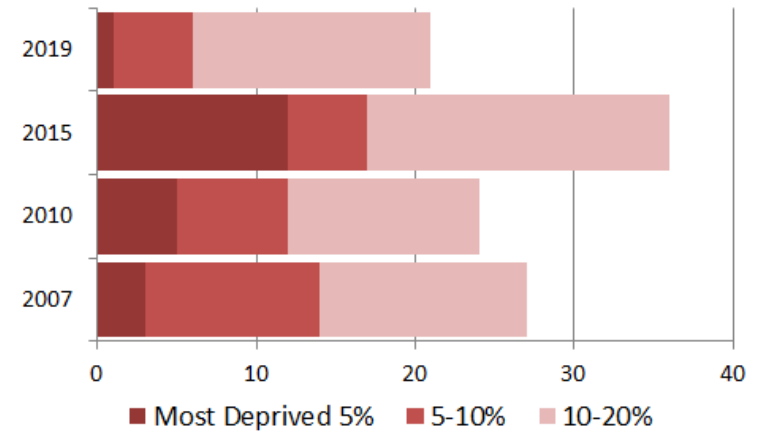
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Education



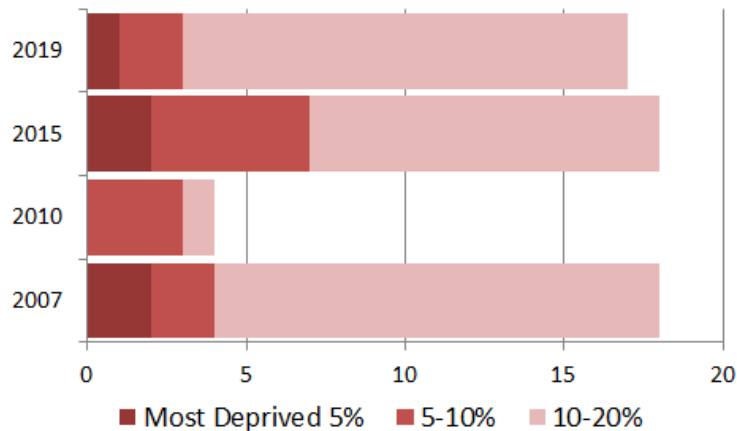
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Crime



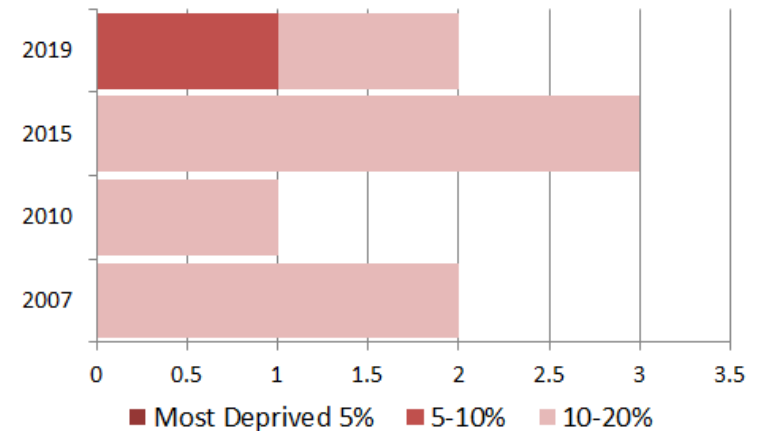
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Housing & Services



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG

Solihull LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% of Neighbourhoods in England – Living Environment



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG