



The story of Solihull

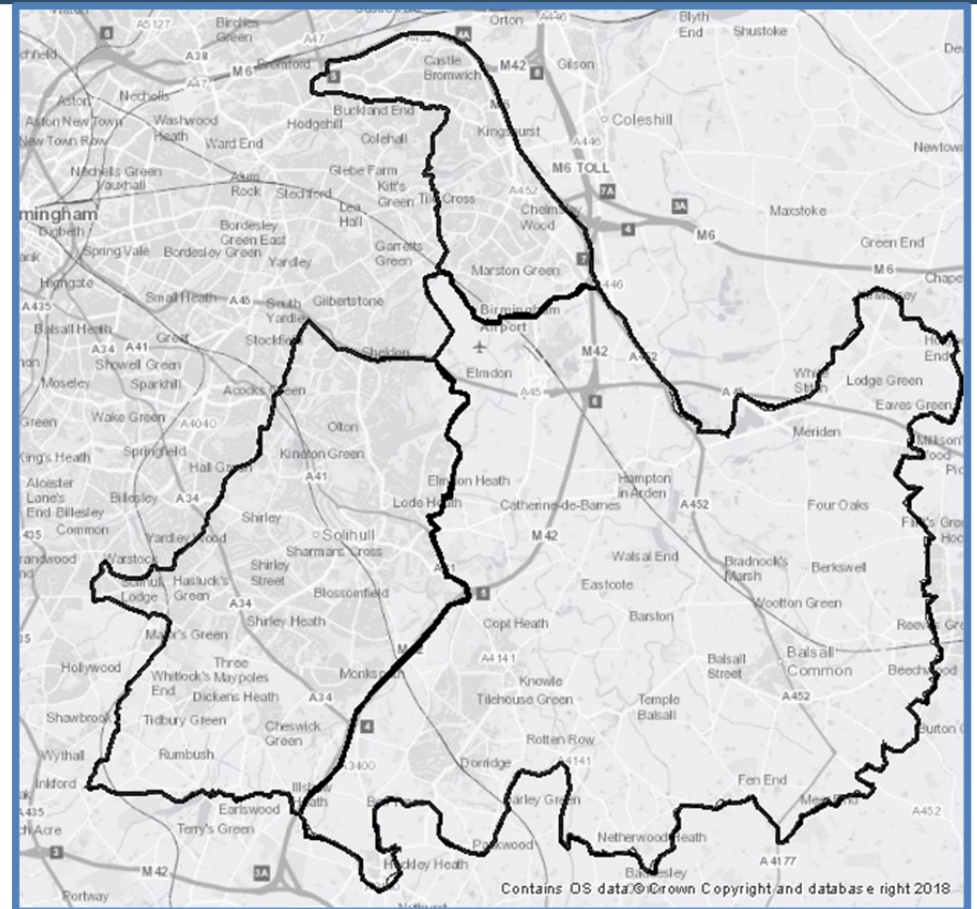
2023

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The Story of Solihull 2023

This document describes the current population, economy, health, social care, environment and infrastructure in Solihull. This information supports the Solihull Council Plan and other key strategies and informs our commissioning priorities. The Story of Solihull forms a key part of our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), which is an ongoing process to identify the current and future needs in Solihull.

The Story of Solihull is further supported by a wide range of data and intelligence which offers greater detail on the Solihull population, health and economy. The full JSNA suite of resources can be found at: <https://www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA>.



Solihull: Strengths and Challenges

Solihull shares many key characteristics with England as a whole, and has a range of unique strengths, opportunities and challenges.

Rising demand on local services

A greater proportion of the Solihull population is aged 65 and over when compared to England. This group is projected to be the fastest growing population cohort over the next 20 years, in particular those aged 85 and over (+3,500 by 2041). This has implications for many services, particularly rising demand for health and social care and for work to prevent ill health amongst our 40-64 year olds. The number of adults aged 18 or over receiving social care support per 10,000 population is already slightly higher in Solihull than the West Midlands and England average. Increasing numbers of people of all ages require social care, mental health, housing and financial support. Pressure points are particularly evident in Solihull schools and in Children's Services. The number of pupils with special educational needs at school in Solihull has increased by 16% over the last five years. Similarly, the number of children in need in Solihull has increased by 22% over the last 2 years from 1,477 to 1,801. The number of looked after children has risen from 412 in 2014 to 528 in 2022; a rate of 113 per 10,000, 61% higher than England.

Increasingly diverse communities

Solihull is increasingly ethnically and religiously diverse, with ethnic minorities now accounting for 18% of the population. This will continue over the coming years with diversity highest among young people; 28% of the school population is from an ethnic minority. 82% of respondents to the 2022 Solihull Place Survey indicated that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.

A cost of living crisis

The Office of Budget Responsibility is projecting a nationwide fall in living standards of 5.7% over 2022/23 and 2023/24, largely due to high levels of inflation. This is the largest two-year fall since records began in 1956-57. 70% of Solihull respondents to the Place Survey say they are more worried about their financial situation than a year ago.

Inequality

Solihull is one of the least deprived local authorities in the West Midlands but incomes are unequal across the Borough as is poverty, unemployment and life expectancy. A significant proportion of the North Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. People living in the least deprived areas of Solihull can expect to live 10 years longer than those living in the most deprived areas. This life expectancy gap is due to higher mortality rates from circulatory disease, cancer, COVID-19 and respiratory diseases in the most deprived areas, particularly in men aged 40-79 years. Targeting the causes and age groups which contribute most to the life expectancy gap should have the biggest impact on reducing inequalities.

High youth unemployment in regeneration wards

The youth claimant unemployment rate in Solihull is 5.0%, compared to 4.7% for England and 6.1% for the West Midlands. The average rate in the three North Solihull regeneration wards of Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood is 10.8% compared with 3.4% across the rest of the Borough.

Solihull: Strengths and Challenges

Supporting children and families

There is a lot to do together to enable children and families to thrive. In addition to the high number of children in need, and looked after children, significantly more children are born with a low birth weight in Solihull compared to England; 8.1% (168 babies) born weighing under 2500g compared to 6.2% in England. Low birth weight is a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. There were 3,645 emergency admissions to hospital by children and young people from Solihull in 2021/22, a rate of 77.7 per 1,000 people aged under 18 years, which is significantly higher than England (70.7 per 1,000) and the West Midlands (75 per 1,000).

Domestic abuse is high

More domestic abuse related incidents per 1,000 are reported to West Midlands Police than any other force in England, rates in Solihull have been increasing. A higher proportion of children in need are identified as having domestic abuse as a factor in their assessment than compared to England. Domestic abuse also accounts for a larger proportion of support needs in Solihull homeless households than across England.

Smoking prevalence is decreasing but 1 in 4 adults are physically inactive

Smoking prevalence has decreased in Solihull and 1 in 10 adults currently smoke. Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Physical inactivity is the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality, 1 in 4 people in Solihull engage in less than 30 minutes of physical activity a week.

Educational attainment is high in Solihull

More Solihull children achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage, a higher pass level in the phonics screening assessment in Year 1 and higher average attainment 8 score at key stage 4 than in England.

Solihull residents are satisfied with their local area

Over 80% of residents are satisfied with Solihull as a place to live. However, 38% believe the area has got worse over the last 2 years.

3 in 4 residents are concerned about climate change

Although over 75% of residents are concerned about climate change, approximately 40% are unsure or do not know anything they can do anything to combat it.

The Solihull Population

Age Group	Count	%
Aged 4 years and under	11,694	5.4
Aged 5 to 9 years	13,771	6.4
Aged 10 to 15 years	16,274	7.5
Aged 16 to 19 years	9,134	4.2
Aged 20 to 24 years	10,755	5
Aged 25 to 34 years	25,006	11.6
Aged 35 to 49 years	39,960	18.5
Aged 50 to 64 years	44,042	20.4
Aged 65 to 74 years	23,014	10.6
Aged 75 to 84 years	15,883	7.3
Aged 85 years and over	6,703	3.1
All usual residents	216,236	100

Source: ONS Population Estimates

The 2021 Census shows that 216,245 people live in Solihull.

The Solihull population is slightly older than the UK as a whole. Notably, a smaller proportion of the Solihull population is aged 16-39 years (27% vs 31%) and a larger proportion aged 65 years and over (21% vs 18%). North Solihull has a much younger age profile than the rest of the Borough.

The Solihull population grew by 9,562 people (4.6%) in the 10 years 2011 to 2021. This is lower than the population increase of 6.6% across England.

The Solihull population is expected to increase by 11% (23,800 people) over the next 20 years (2021 to 2041).

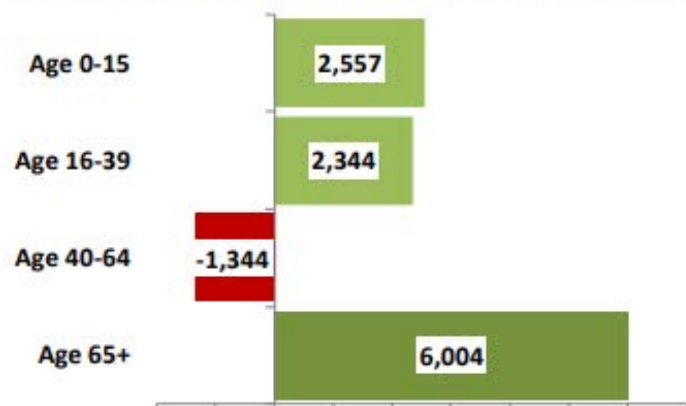
This comprises increases of 5.6% between 2021 and 2031 and 5.0% between 2031 and 2041.

The Solihull population aged 65 and over is projected to be the fastest growing age group over both the next 10 and 20 years. It is estimated there will be 52,836 (+6,600, 14%) individuals aged 65 and over by 2031 and 56,922 (+4,000, +8%) by 2041.

By 2041 those aged 85+ will increase to 10,501 (+3,500, 50%) and those aged 75-84 to 21,193 (+4,900, 30%).

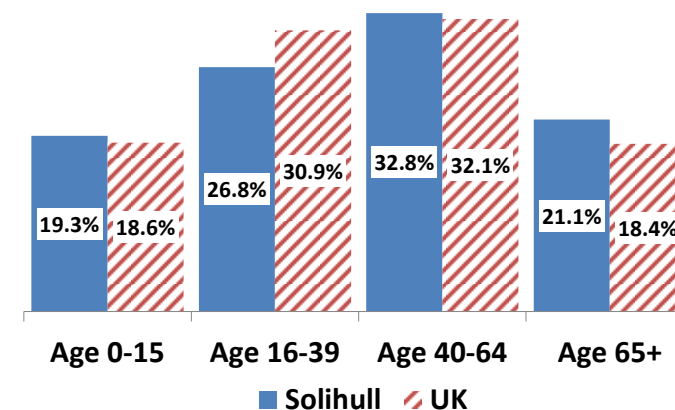
Almost 6,000 (3.4%) Solihull residents are veterans of the armed forces, nationally 3.8% previously served in the UK regular and reserve armed forces. People currently serving are not included.

Population Growth in Solihull 2011-2021



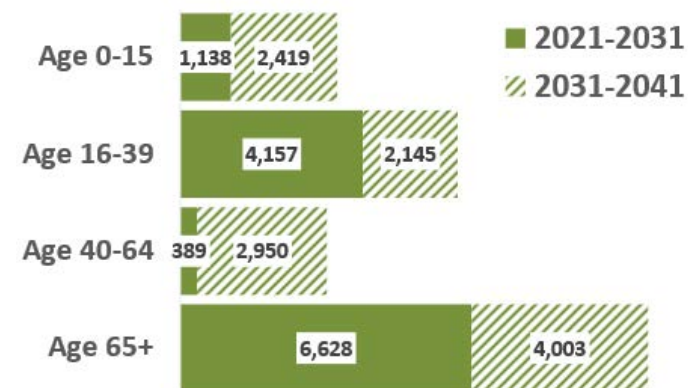
Source: ONS Census 2011 & 2021

Population 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

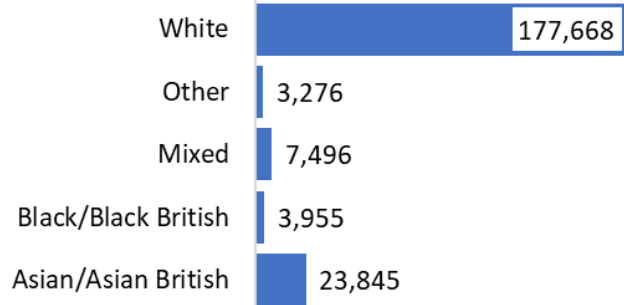
Projected Population Change in Solihull 2021 - 2041



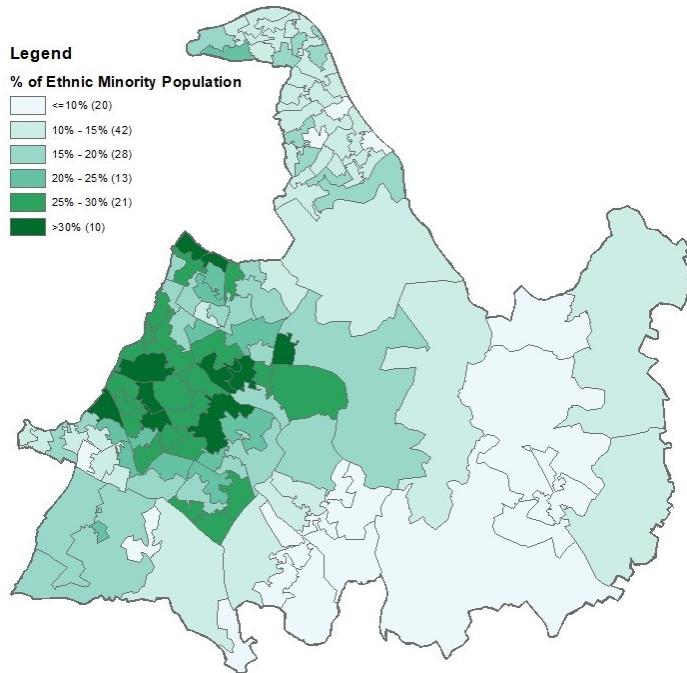
Source: ONS 2018 Based Subnational Population Projections

Diversity in Solihull

Ethnicity in Solihull 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021



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Increasingly diverse communities

In 2021, 82% of the Solihull population was white and 18% was from all other ethnic groups combined. The ethnic minority population is similar in size to England (19%), but smaller than the West Midlands (23%). Asian/Asian British residents are the 2nd largest ethnic group in Solihull (23,800 people, 11% of population), followed by those from a mixed ethnic background (7,500, 3%) and black/black British residents (4,000, 2%).

69% of Solihull's ethnic minority population live in West Solihull representing 23% of all residents. The other Solihull localities are less diverse with ethnic minority groups representing 13% of the North Solihull population and 10% in East Solihull. 79% of the Solihull Asian/Asian British population live in West Solihull, while the Borough's black/British and mixed ethnic group populations are a more significant feature of the North Solihull population. Between 2011 and 2021 the ethnic minority population in Solihull increased from 12% to 18%. The young are more ethnically diverse with 28% of children in Solihull schools from an ethnic minority group.

	Primary	Secondary	Special	All Pupils
Asian/Asian British	15.9%	14.8%	11.9%	15.3%
Black/Black British	1.7%	3.1%	3.5%	2.4%
Mixed Ethnicity	9.0%	8.5%	9.8%	8.8%
Other Ethnic Group	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
White	71.3%	70.6%	73.7%	71.0%
Ethnic minorities	27.7%	27.4%	26.0%	27.5%

Source: Department for Education

Less than 2% of the population identify with an LGB+ orientation

Just 1.9% of the population identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or another minority sexual orientation (LGB+) although this does vary by age with 5% of those aged 16-24 identifying as LGB+.

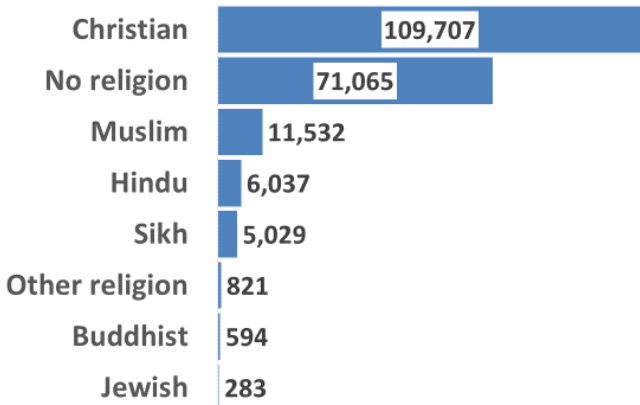
In the 2021 Census, 0.1% (228) of the Solihull population said their gender identity differed from their sex registered at birth.

Age	Straight or Heterosexual	Gay or Lesbian	Bisexual	All other sexual orientations	Total LGBTQ+
16 to 24	17424 (87.6%)	386 (1.9%)	459 (2.3%)	99 (0.5%)	944 (4.7%)
25 to 34	22545 (90.2%)	538 (2.2%)	405 (1.6%)	84 (0.3%)	1027 (4.1%)
35 to 44	24304 (92.8%)	379 (1.4%)	173 (0.7%)	38 (0.1%)	590 (2.3%)
45 to 54	27541 (93.7%)	244 (0.8%)	126 (0.4%)	29 (0.1%)	399 (1.4%)
55 to 64	26741 (94.1%)	134 (0.5%)	52 (0.2%)	11 (0%)	197 (0.7%)
65 to 74	21456 (93.2%)	63 (0.3%)	24 (0.1%)	9 (0%)	96 (0.4%)
75+	20435 (90.5%)	21 (0.1%)	11 (0%)	4 (0%)	36 (0.2%)
Total	160446 (91.9%)	1765 (1%)	1250 (0.7%)	274 (0.2%)	3289 (1.9%)

Source: Census 2021

Religion and Migration

Religious Faith of Solihull Population 2021



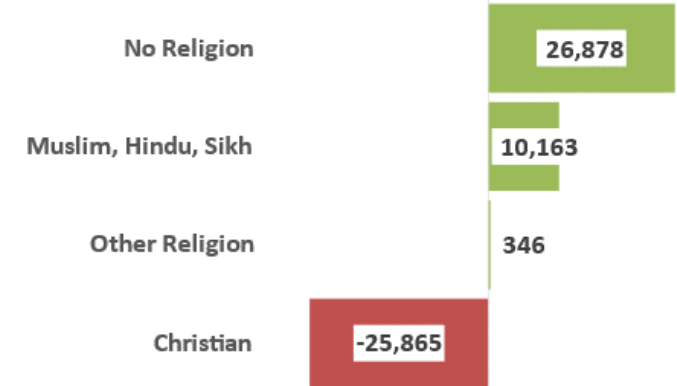
Source: ONS Census 2021

Christian population decreases by 19% in 10 years

At the time of the 2021 census, 53% of the Solihull resident population identified as Christian and 35% had no religion.

The number of Christians in Solihull has decreased by almost 26,000 since the 2011 census. Those with no religion increased by almost 27,000. The third highest religious faith in Solihull is Muslim with over 11,500 residents, an increase of over 6,000 since 2011. Of the Asian/Asian British population in Solihull, 38% are Muslim, 24.5% are Hindu and 17.3% are Sikh.

Change in Religious Faith in Solihull 2011-2021

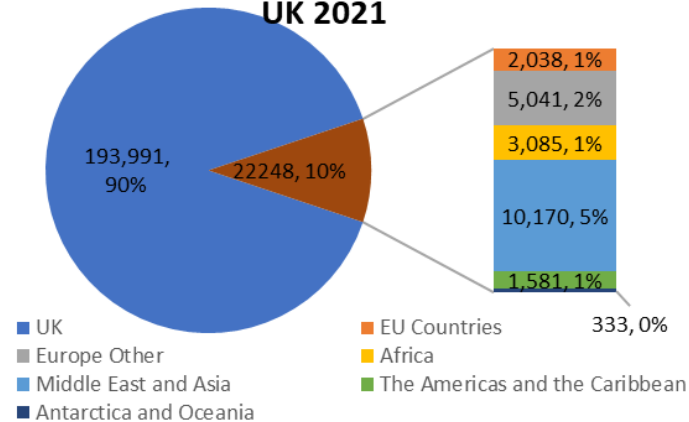


Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

1 in 10 people in Solihull were born outside the UK

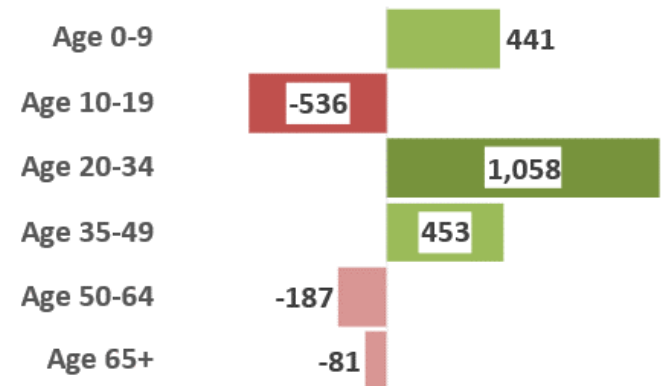
The 2021 Census shows that 90% of the Solihull population were born in the UK and 10% were born abroad. Almost 5% were born in the Middle East & Asia, and over 3% were born elsewhere in Europe.

Solihull Population Born Outside UK 2021



Over the 10 years 2010/11 to 2019/20 there was a net inflow of 8,500 people into Solihull. 95% of this inward migration is a result of people moving to the Borough from elsewhere in the UK and just 5% from abroad. Internal (UK) migration into Solihull is highest amongst younger adults aged 20-49 years and young children aged under 10.

Net Internal UK Migration into Solihull 2016-20

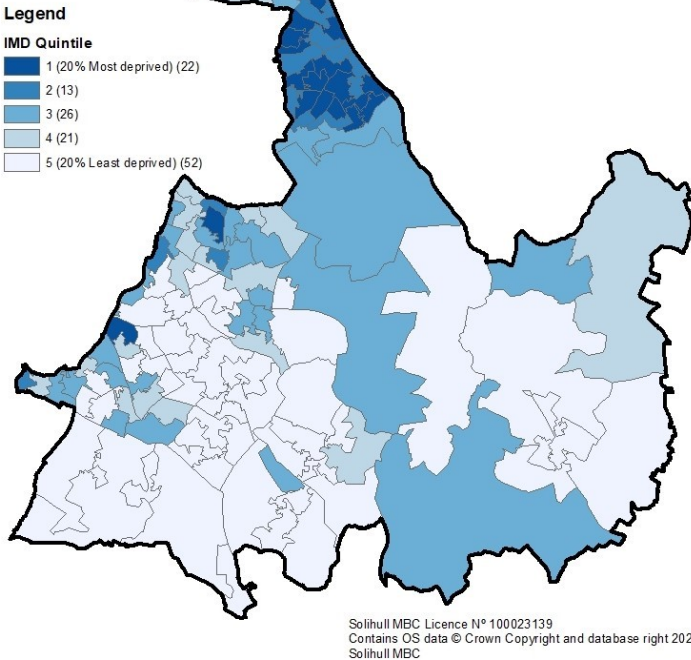


Source: ONS Internal Migration by Age

Since the 2021 census, Solihull has welcomed British Nationals from Hong Kong and their dependents, Afghan citizens who worked for or with the UK Government in Afghanistan and Ukrainian refugees that have been forced to flee from their homeland.

Deprivation and poverty in Solihull

Over 24,000 Solihull residents live within the 20% most deprived areas of England



Solihull is the least deprived upper tier local authority in the West Midlands (IMD 2019) and is ranked in the 2nd top quintile nationally. Solihull is polarised and includes a concentration of neighbourhoods in North Solihull among the most deprived in England. The number of areas in Solihull amongst the 10% most deprived has increased from 10 in 2007 to 16 in 2019.

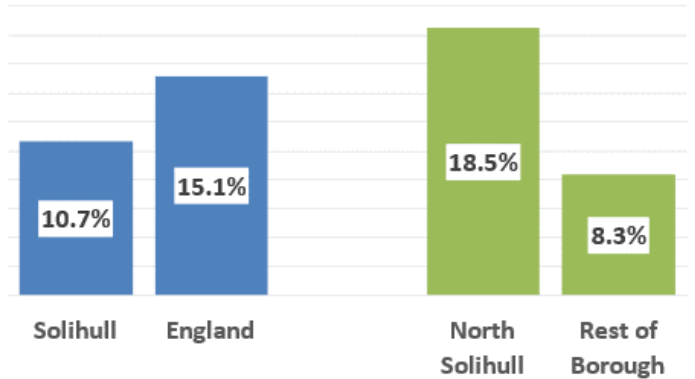
4,558 children aged 0-15 live in a low-income household, equating to 10.7% of the total (15.1% UK, 20.1% West Midlands). The wards of Bickenhill, Castle Bromwich, Chelmsley Wood, Elmdon, Kingshurst and Fordbridge, Lyndon and Smith's Wood all have a high proportion of children living in low-income families.

In 2020 11,637 Solihull households were in fuel poverty. This equates to 12.5% of all households (13.2% England, 20.1% West Midlands). 41% of households in fuel poverty are in North Solihull where the rate is 18.1% compared to an average of 10.3% across the rest of the Borough.

Solihull residents are worried about their financial situation

Solihull, like other local authorities, is vulnerable to high levels of inflation and the consequent squeeze on household incomes. 70% of Solihull respondents to the 2022 Place Survey said they were more worried about their financial situation than a year ago, rising to 75% among residents of North Solihull. When adjusted for inflation average full-time wages in Solihull fell by -7% between 2009 and 2022. This is consistent with the pattern across England.

Children Age 0-15 in Low Income Family 2020/21



Source: Department of Work & Pensions Stat Xplore

Households in Fuel Poverty 2020



Source: Department Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy – Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty 2020

Full-Time Average Wages for Solihull Residents

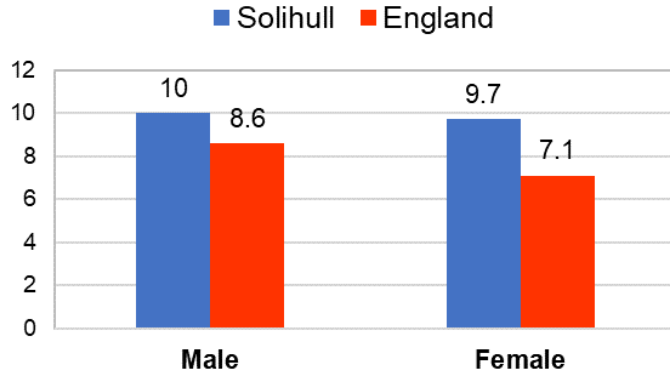


Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings

See glossary on page 27 for definition of fuel poverty.

Health Inequality in Solihull

Gap In Life Expectancy between most and least deprived 20%



Source: Census 2021

High health inequality between most and least deprived areas of Solihull

Residents of Solihull living within the least deprived 20% areas can expect to live 10 years longer than those living within the 20% most deprived areas. This inequality in life expectancy is higher than that observed in England and is the highest amongst Solihull's nearest neighbours.

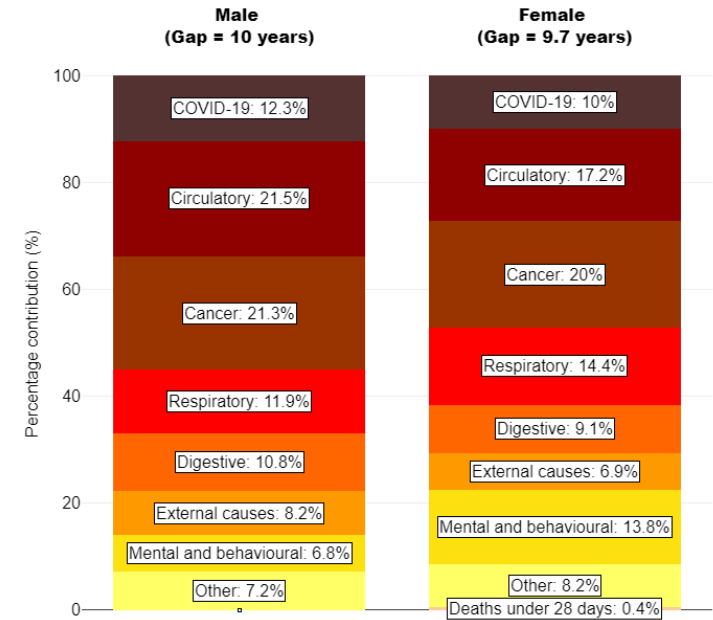
In 2020-21 almost two thirds of the gap in life expectancy in Solihull was due to higher mortality rates from circulatory disease, cancer, COVID-19 and respiratory diseases in the most deprived 20% of areas.

Higher mortality in men aged 40-79 living within the most 20% deprived areas accounts for 75% of the 10 year life expectancy gap. For women, the 9.7 year life expectancy gap is driven by higher mortality in women aged over 60 years that are living in the 20% most deprived areas, accounting for almost 80% of the 9.7 year gap.

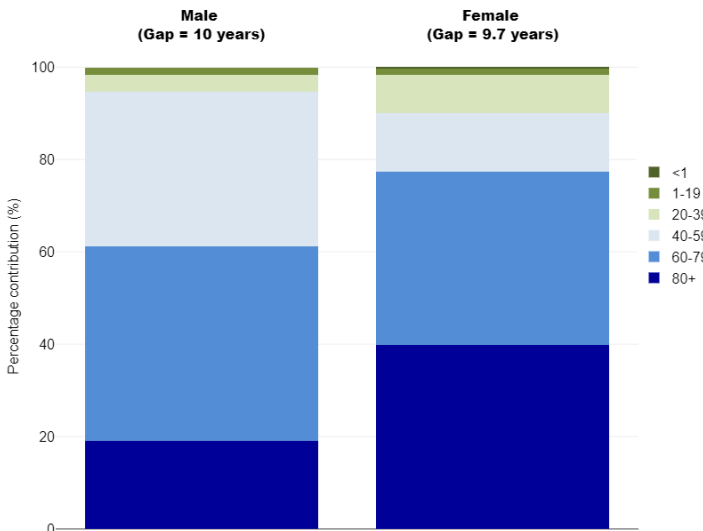
Those living within the most deprived areas have shorter lives with a greater proportion of it spent in poor health.

Targeting the causes and age groups which contribute most to the life expectancy gap should have the biggest impact on reducing inequalities.

17% of the Solihull population's activities (across all ages) are limited due to physical or mental health conditions or illness. In the North of the Borough this rises to 22%.

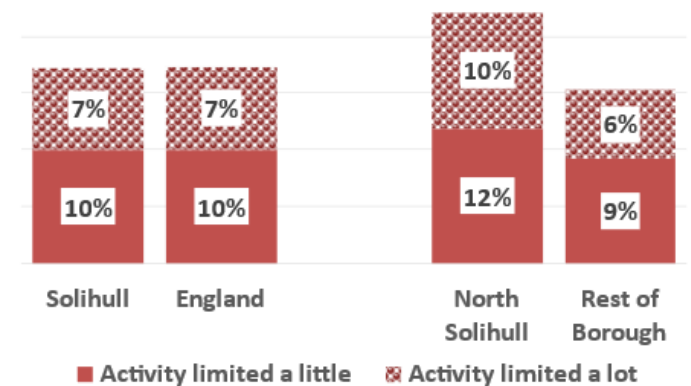


Source: OHID, Segment tool 2020-21, further information on page 27.



Source: OHID, Segment tool 2020-21

Activity Limiting Disability in Population

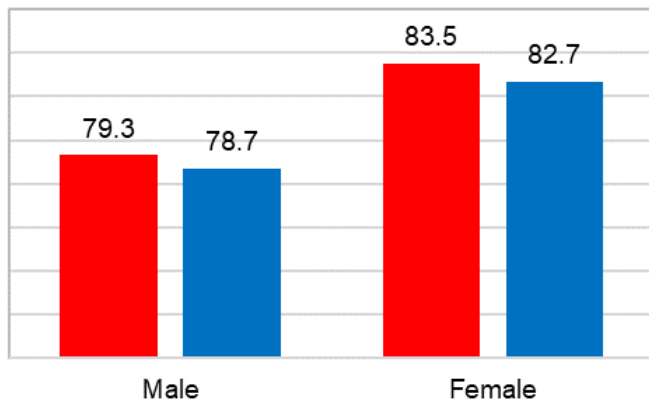


Source: ONS Census 2021

Life Expectancy and Mortality

Life expectancy at birth, 2020/21

■ Solihull ■ England



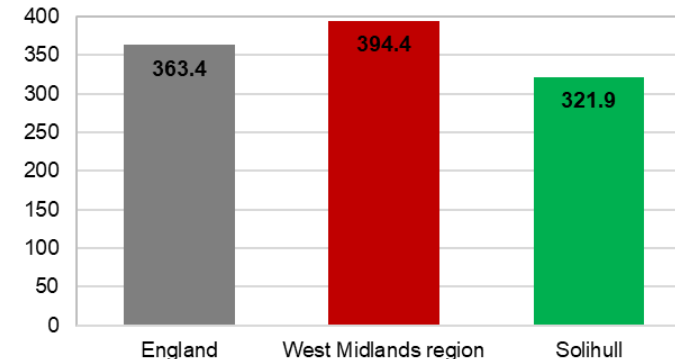
Source: OHID, Fingertips

High life expectancy and low premature mortality

Life expectancy at birth in Solihull is slightly higher than England for both males and females.

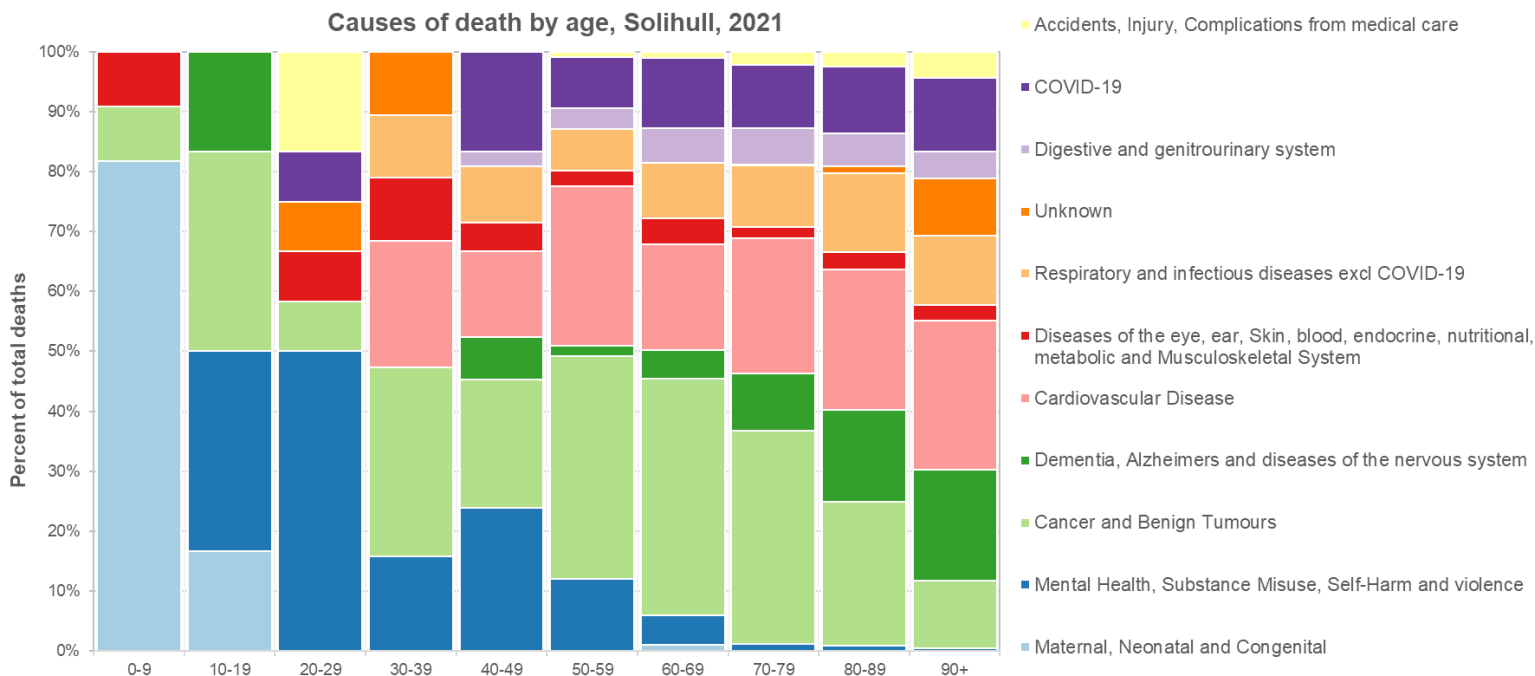
Premature mortality is a good high-level indicator of the overall health of a population. Solihull has a significantly lower premature mortality rate than England and the West Midlands. However, in 2018-20 Solihull had a significantly higher excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI) than England. Solihull also has a significantly higher mortality rate (all ages) from communicable diseases, including influenza; 38 deaths in 2021, a rate of 15.4 per 100,000 compared to 9.4 in England (OHID, Fingertips). In 2021, over a quarter (26%) of all deaths in Solihull were from cancer and benign tumours. Cardiovascular disease accounted for 22.7% of all deaths, although the burden of disease does vary by age.

Under 75 mortality rate from all causes, 2021



Source: OHID, Fingertips

Causes of death by age, Solihull, 2021

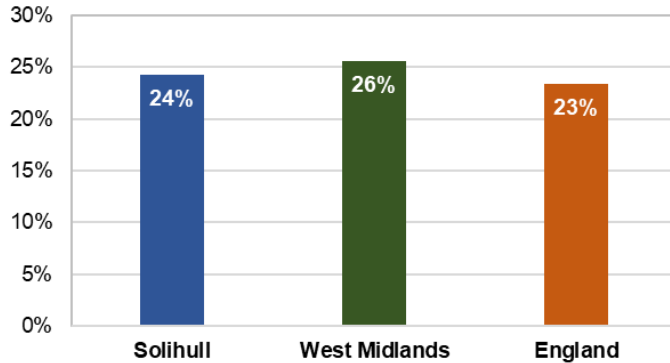


Source: Civil Registration Mortality, NHS Digital

There were less than 50 deaths in people aged under 40 in 2021. Of those aged under 10 years, the majority occur within a few days of birth because of prematurity, birth complications or congenital malformations. In children and young adults aged 10-29, self-harm and violence accounted for almost half (44%) of the 18 deaths in this age group. Cancer accounted for almost a third of the 19 deaths in people aged 30-39 years with cardiovascular disease accounting for 20% of deaths. Between the ages of 30-59 years, over 15% of the 177 deaths were from the effects of alcohol misuse. In 2021, COVID-19 was the underlying cause of 254 deaths, mostly in people aged over 40.

Adult Lifestyles

Percentage of Physically Inactive Adults, 2020/21



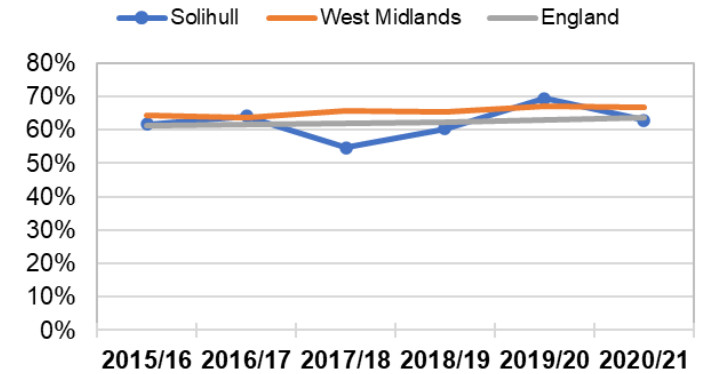
Source: OHID, fingertips

A quarter of adults physically inactive

Almost a quarter of adults in Solihull are physically inactive: engaging in less than 30 minutes of physical activity (moderate intensity equivalent) a week. This is slightly higher than the England average. Physical inactivity is the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke.

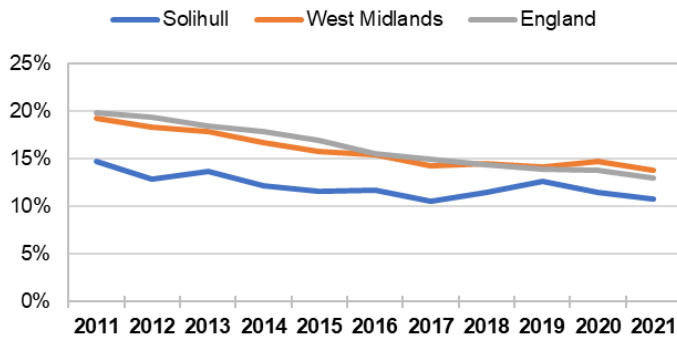
Almost 2 thirds of adults (aged 18+) in Solihull are overweight or obese, this is slightly lower than the England average.

Percentage of adults overweight or obese, 2020/21



Source: OHID, fingertips

Smoking prevalence in adults, 2011-2021



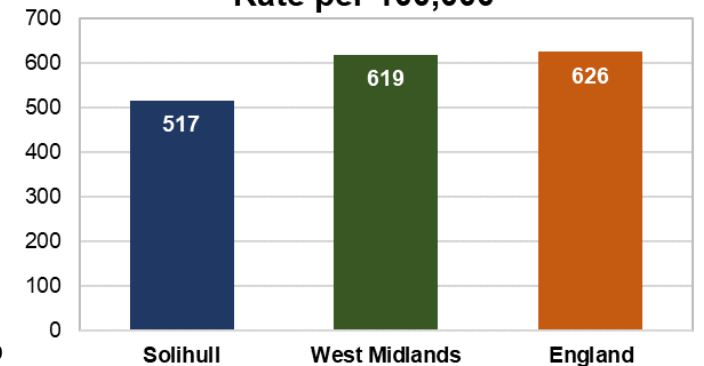
Source: OHID, fingertips

Decreasing smoking prevalence

Smoking prevalence has decreased in recent years, although 1 in 10 adults in Solihull currently smoke. 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.

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually. Each year in Solihull there are 517 admissions per 100,000 people that are wholly attributable to alcohol.

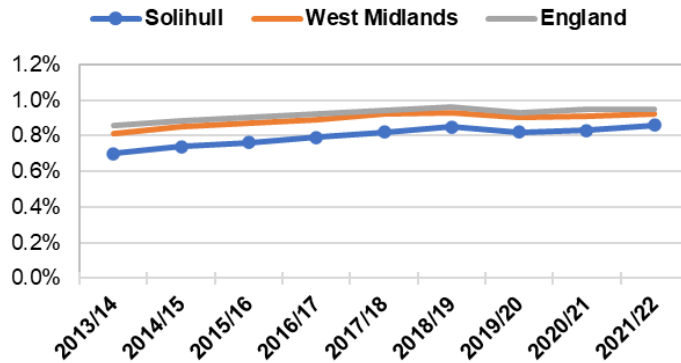
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions, 2021/22, Rate per 100,000



Source: OHID, fingertips

Mental Health and Wellbeing

Prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses (QOF), 2013/14 - 2021/22



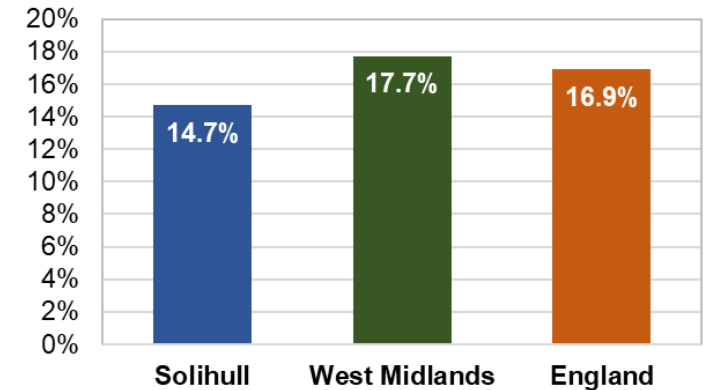
Source: OHID, fingertips

Prevalence of depression and anxiety is estimated to be lower in Solihull than England.

Almost 0.9% of Solihull GP practice registered patients have a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. The prevalence has been steadily increasing in Solihull although remains below the West Midlands and England.

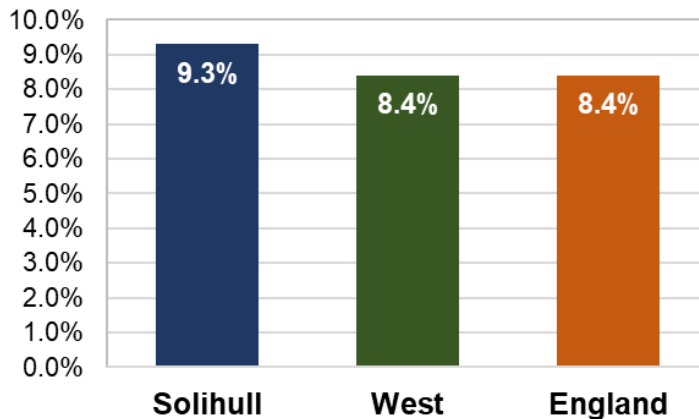
Approximately 15% of adults (16 years or older) in Solihull are estimated to have a common mental health disorder (CMD). A CMD is any type of depression or anxiety.

Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders, 2017



Source: OHID, fingertips

Self reported wellbeing: people with a low happiness score, 2021/22



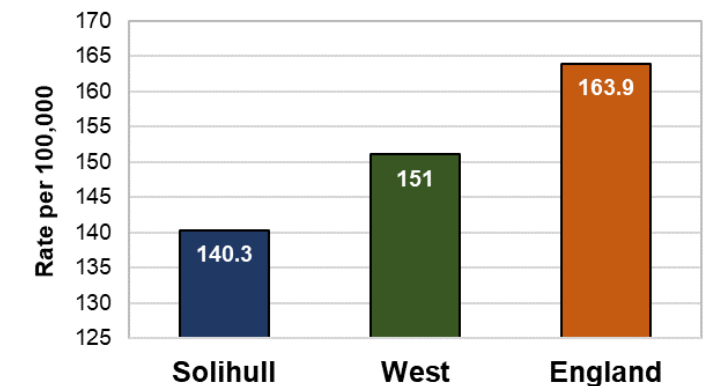
Source: OHID, Fingertips

Wellbeing is lower in Solihull than England and the West Midlands.

People with higher wellbeing have lower rates of illness, recover more quickly and for longer, and generally have better physical and mental health. 9.3% of the population in Solihull are estimated to have low happiness, slightly higher than the regional and national figures which could indicate an under diagnosis of CMD in Solihull.

Self-harm is an expression of personal distress. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self harm. In 2021/22 emergency admissions for self-harm were lower in Solihull than both the West Midlands and England. However, results need to be interpreted with caution as COVID19 had a large impact on hospital activity with a reduction in admissions in 2020 and 2021.

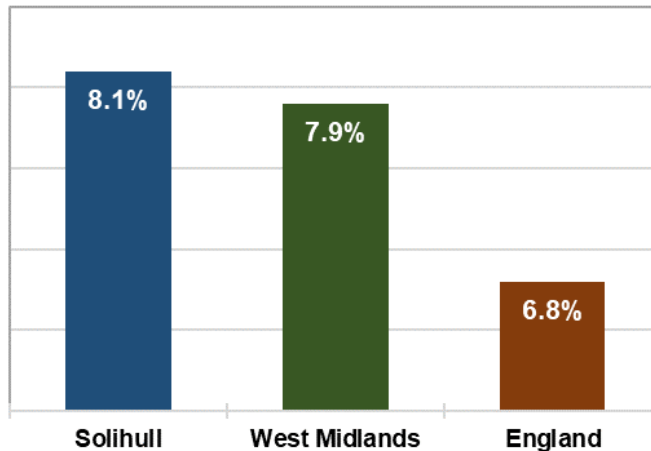
Emergency admissions for Intentional Self-Harm, 2021/22



Source: OHID, Fingertips

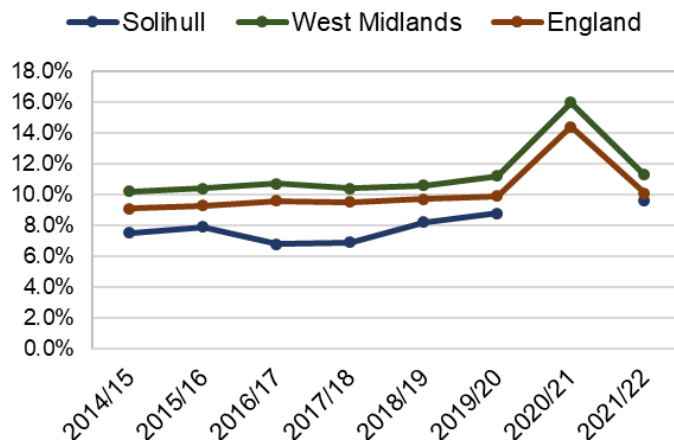
Child and Maternal Health

Low birth weight of all babies, 2021



Source: OHID fingertips

Reception Children: Prevalence of obesity



Source: OHID fingertips

More children are born with low birth weight in Solihull than England and West Midlands

Low birth weight is a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. In Solihull 8.1% of all babies born (live and still births) have a birthweight under 2500grams. This is significantly higher than the England average and slightly higher than the West Midlands.

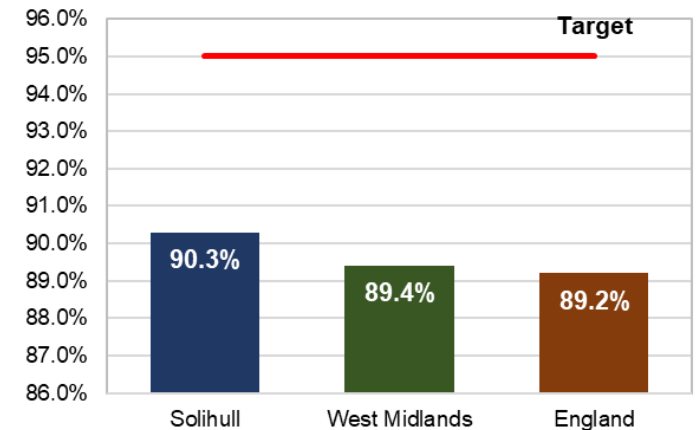
Uptake of MMR at age 2 years remains below 95% target

Although slightly higher than the West Midlands and England averages, coverage of the vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella is low in Solihull. Measles, mumps and rubella are highly infectious, common conditions that can have serious complications, including meningitis, swelling of the brain and deafness. They can also lead to complications in pregnancy that affect the unborn baby and can lead to miscarriage.

Almost 10% of Solihull children in reception (aged 4-5 years) are obese (including severely obese). There are many health consequences of child obesity including: Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, exacerbation of conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

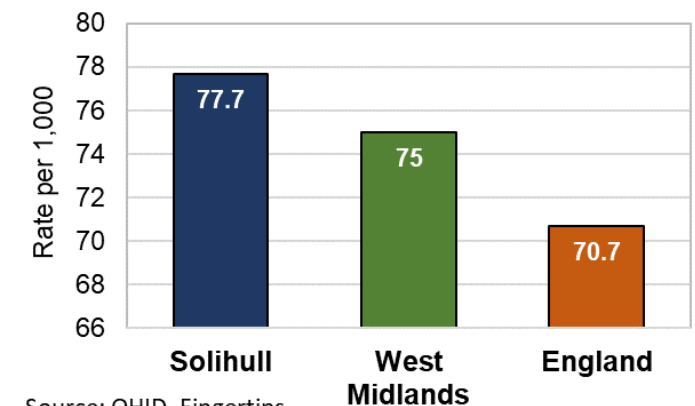
Emergency hospital admissions in under 18s is significantly higher in Solihull than the West Midlands and England averages. Admitting a patient to hospital as an emergency is costly and frequently preventable.

Uptake of 1st dose of MMR at age 2, 2021/22



Source: OHID fingertips

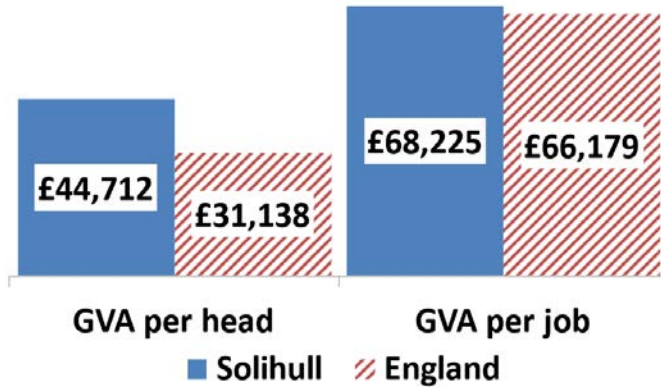
Under 18 Emergency Admissions, 2021/22



Source: OHID, Fingertips

The Solihull Economy

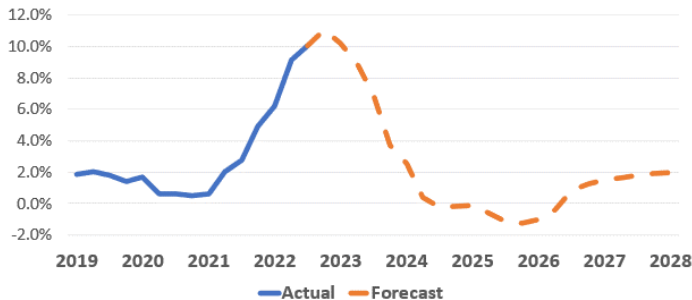
Relative Size of the Economy 2021



Source: ONS Regional Economic Activity by GVA (Balanced)

UK CPI Inflation Forecast

Office Budget Responsibility November 2022



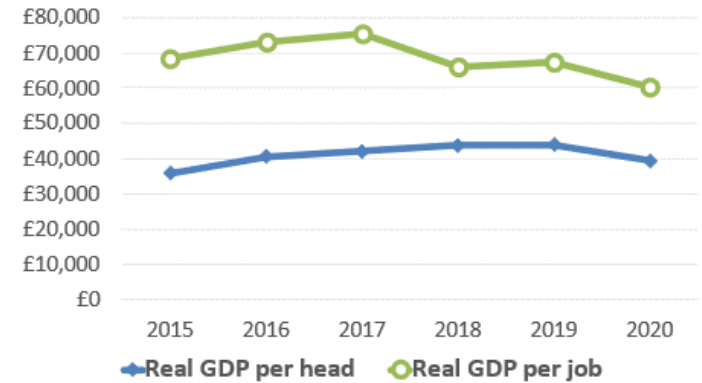
UK Economic Forecast

The outlook for the UK economy became increasingly uncertain as prices increased sharply, particularly for energy and food and goods in 2022. This was partly due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine which served to dampen much of the global economic recovery from the pandemic.

In November 2022 the Office of Budget Responsibility (OBR) had forecast the UK economy to tip into recession in 2023. More recently the economic and fiscal outlook has brightened. The near term economic downturn is set to be shorter and shallower, although the economy still faces significant challenges. Gas prices remain more than twice the pre-pandemic level, combined with stagnation in business investment, rise in labour market inactivity, and slowdown in productivity growth means that there is weak underlying momentum (OBR, 2023).

On a per capita basis, Solihull has the 2nd largest economy in England outside of London and the South East. Like the rest of the country the pandemic had a negative impact on the Solihull economy with output falling by 7.5% in 2020, before rebounding by 7.3% in 2021. Between 2016 and 2021 GVA per head in Solihull increased by 12% in-line with the England average. GDP per job is in-line with the England average but has also been subject to significant fluctuations in 2020 and 2021.

Inflation Adjusted GDP per head and per job in Solihull



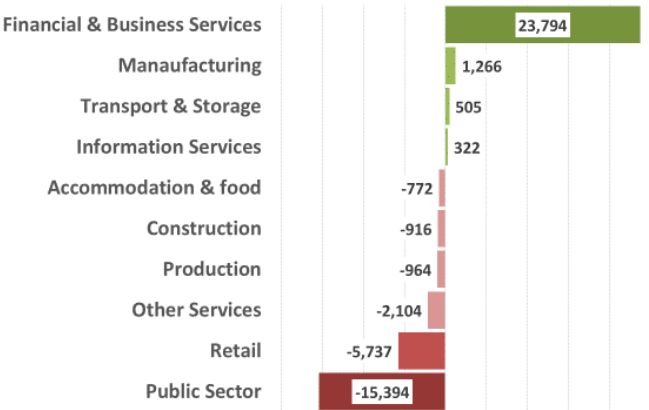
Source: ONS Regional Economic Activity by GVA (Balanced)

Cost of Living	Solihull	England	Difference
Annual Full Time Wages (2022)	£31,534	£28,000	13.0%
Claimant Unemployment Rate (Nov-22)	3.20%	3.70%	-0.5%
Gross Disposable Income per Head (2020)	£23,566	£21,962	7.0%
People on Universal Credit (Oct-22)	12%	14%	-2.0%
People on Pension Credits (May-22)	9.10%	12.10%	-3.0%
Children in Low Income Families (2020/21)	10.70%	15.10%	-4.5%
Households in Fuel Poverty (2020)	12.50%	13.20%	-0.7%

Source: Business Intelligence Team, SMBC

Jobs and Businesses in Solihull

Solihull Jobs Compared to England 2021



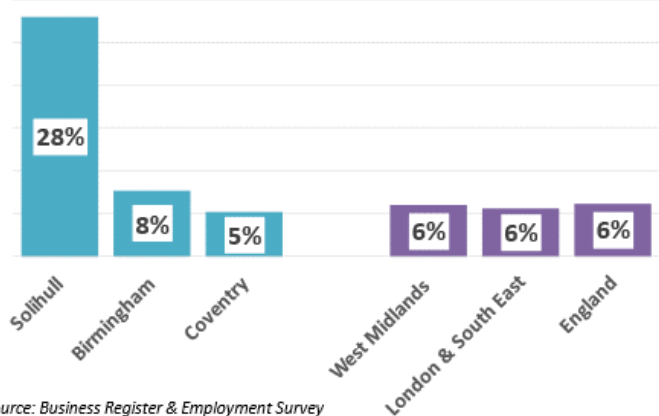
Source: Business Register & Employment Survey

Solihull job density is 39% higher than England.

Financial and business services are by far the largest sector in Solihull, accounting for 40% of all employee jobs compared to just 24% across England. The manufacturing sector in Solihull is also above the England average. The public sector employs fewer people in Solihull than nationally (16% vs 26%), with retail also notably smaller than average.

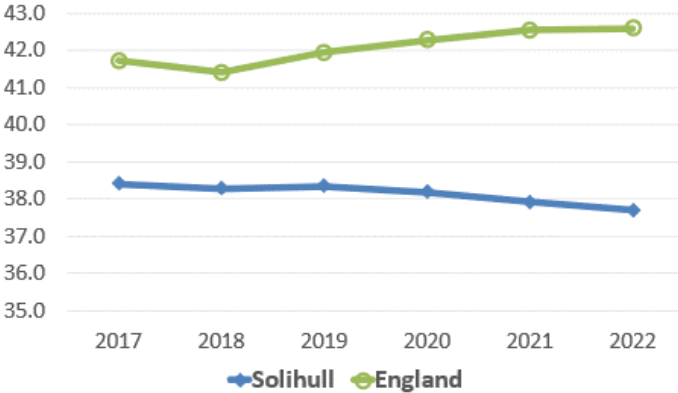
The number of employee jobs in Solihull increased by 20% between 2015 and 2021, compared to the England average of 4%. Growth in Solihull over this period was the highest in the West Midlands and the 3rd highest out of 206 economic areas in Great Britain.

Growth in Number of Employees 2015-2021



Source: Business Register & Employment Survey

Number of Businesses per 1,000 Population



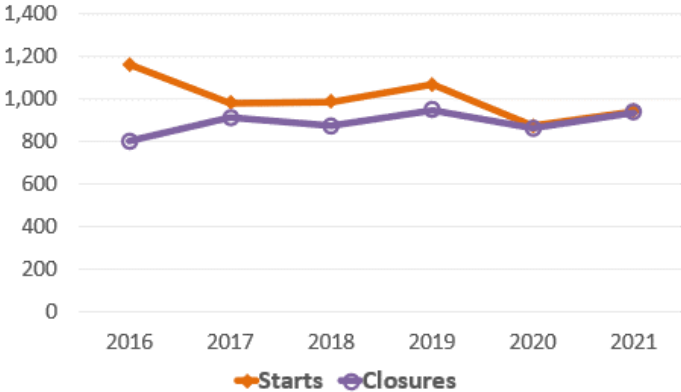
Source: UK Business Counts

Businesses that open in Solihull are more likely to survive than across England.

Approximately 45% of Solihull businesses which began operating in 2016 were still active five years later in 2021 compared to the five-year survival rate of just 38% for England.

In March 2022 there were 8,165 businesses in Solihull, equating to 37.68 per 1,000 population. This level of business density is in-line with the West Midlands average, but -12% lower than the England average. The number of businesses in Solihull fell in both 2021 and 2022, in contrast to the upward trend across England as a whole that has occurred since 2019.

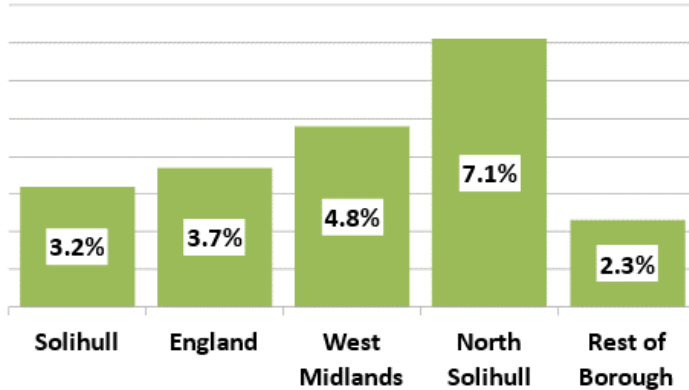
Businesses Starts & Closures in Solihull



Source: UK Business Demography

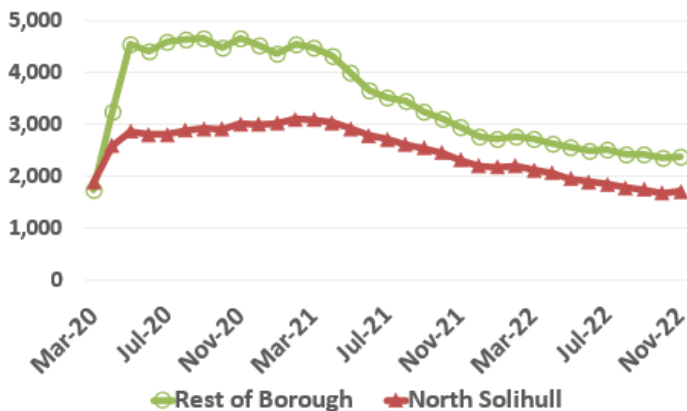
Resident Employment

**Working Age Claimant Unemployment
November 2022**



Source: ONS/Nomis

Change in Solihull Claimant Unemployment



Source: ONS/NOMIS

Claimant Unemployment rate in Solihull is lower than the West Midlands and England.

The UK labour market has strengthened as the country has emerged from the pandemic. Between November 2020 and 2022 the employment rate increased by 0.7 percentage points. One notable feature of the UK labour market has been the rise in economic activity, with all age groups aged 18 years and over contributing to this trend.

In June 2022, 76% of Solihull adults aged 16-64 were in employment, in-line with the England average. The Solihull employment rate is the same as England for most population groups, albeit slightly higher among men and those from an ethnic minority. In November 2022, 4,080 people in Solihull were unemployed and claiming benefits. The claimant unemployment rate in Solihull is 3.2%, lower than both the England (3.7%) and West Midlands (4.8%) averages. The average rate in the three North Solihull regeneration wards (Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood) is 7.1% (1,705 individuals) compared with 2.3% across the rest of the Borough (2,375 individuals).

Only three out of Solihull's 17 wards have a claimant unemployment rate higher than the West Midlands average: Chelmsley Wood (8.4%), Kingshurst & Fordbridge (6.7%) and Smith's Wood (6.1%). The Solihull claimant count more than doubled between March 2020 and March 2021 following the onset of the pandemic. It has since trended downwards and is now just 12% higher than in March 2020 (pre-pandemic). In North Solihull the claimant count is now 9% lower than it was in March 2020.

Although unemployment is low in Solihull the rate does vary by age. Youth unemployment is currently higher than the national average, see [Youth Unemployment](#).

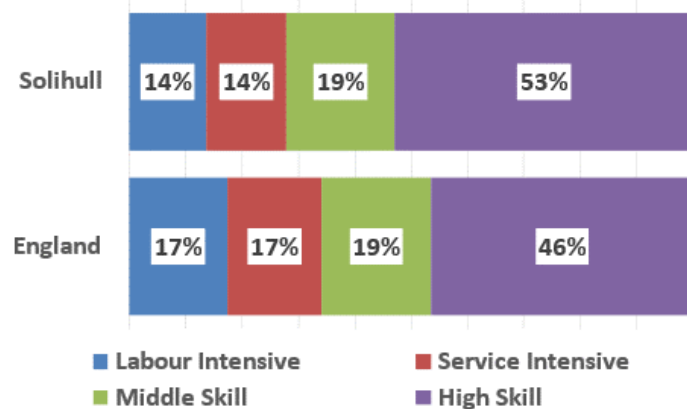
A glossary defining employment and unemployment statistics can be found on [page 27](#).

Employment Rates June 2022	Solihull	England	West Midlands
All People 16-64 Years	76%	76%	74%
Men	83%	80%	78%
Women	70%	72%	70%
Aged 16-24	56%	54%	51%
Aged 25-49	87%	85%	84%
Aged 50-64	71%	71%	71%
EA core or work-limiting disabled	57%	57%	56%
Not EA core or work-limiting disabled	81%	82%	80%
White	76%	77%	77%
Ethnic Minorities	75%	69%	65%

Source: Annual Population Survey

Occupation and Skills

Resident Employment Occupations 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

Over half of Solihull residents in employment work in high skill occupations

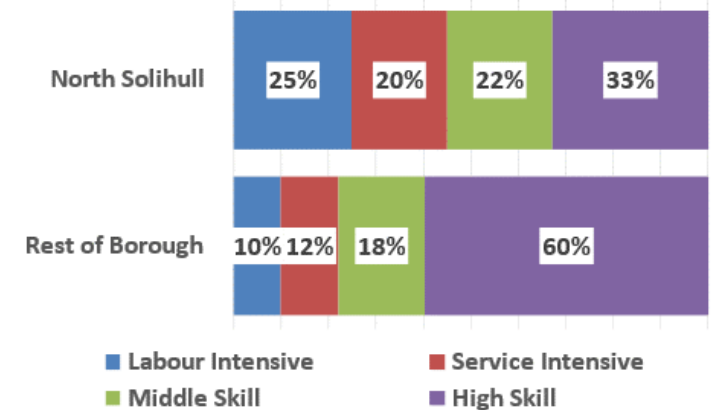
Managers and senior officials make up 15% of occupations in Solihull, professionals (main task requires high level of technical knowledge and experience) 24% and associate professionals (technical and related tasks inc. teaching) 13%. More Solihull residents work in high skill occupations and fewer work in service or labour intensive occupations than across England.

The employment patterns of North Solihull residents and those from the rest of the Borough are very different. For instance, 45% of North Solihull residents are employed in labour or service intensive occupations compared to just 22% in the rest of the Borough.

The qualification profile of working age Solihull residents is similar to that of England, with for instance 61% qualified to at least NVQ level 3. Solihull has a slightly smaller proportion of adults with low qualifications, with 19% at or below NVQ level 1 (including 5% with no qualifications) compared to 22% for England.

63% of 19 year olds in Solihull are qualified to NVQ level 3 by the age of 19, compared to 60% for England. This varies by circumstance: only 39% of young people eligible for a free school meal are qualified to NVQ level 3, this is similar to England (38.4%). Just 38% of people with a special educational need (38%) have a NVQ level 3 qualification, in England the proportion is lower at 29.9%.

Resident Employment Occupations 2021

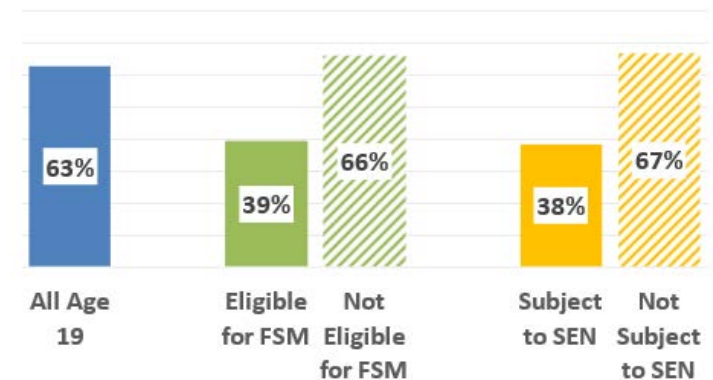


Source: ONS Census 2021

Highest Level of Qualification 16-64 Year Olds 2021	Solihull	England
NVQ4+	43%	43%
NVQ3	18%	17%
Trade Apprenticeships	2%	3%
NVQ2	18%	15%
NVQ1	8%	10%
Other qualifications	7%	6%
No qualifications	5%	6%
High level (NVQ3+)	61%	60%
Low qualifications (max NVQ1)	19%	22%

Source: Annual Population Survey

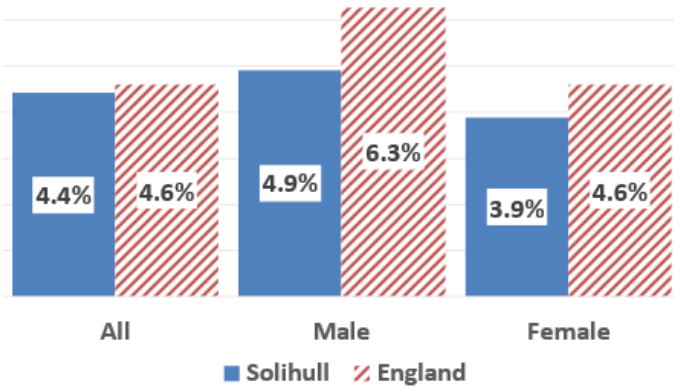
Solihull 19 Year Olds Qualified to NVQ Level 3 in 2020/21



Source: Department for Education

Youth unemployment and Training

16-17 Year Olds NEET 2020



Source: Department for Education

Youth claimant unemployment in Solihull is higher than the England average but lower than the West Midlands.

In 2020, 4.4% of 16 and 17 year olds in Solihull were recorded as being not in education, employment or training (NEET), slightly lower than the 4.6% for England. NEET rates are slightly higher among males (4.9%) than females (3.9%).

In November 2022 760 young people aged 18-24 in Solihull were unemployed and claiming benefits. The youth claimant unemployment rate in Solihull is 5.0%, compared to 4.7% for England and 6.1% for the West Midlands. The average rate in the three North Solihull regeneration wards (Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood) is 10.8% (360 individuals) compared with 3.4% across the rest of the Borough (405 individuals). The rates in Chelmsley Wood (12.2%), Smith's Wood (10.1%) and Kingshurst & Fordbridge (9.6%) are all higher than the West Midlands average.

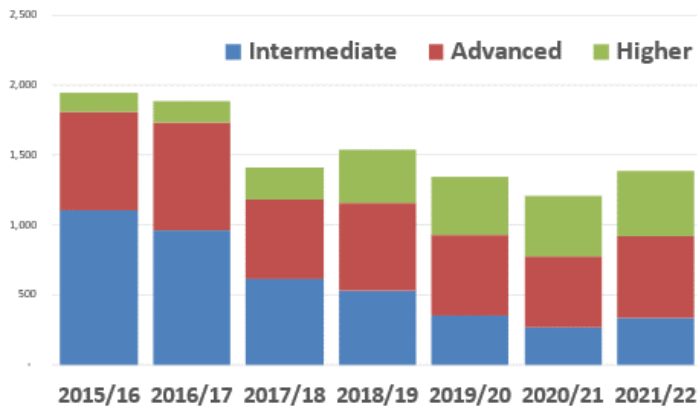
The number of apprenticeship starts in Solihull has fallen by -26% (-493) between 2016/17 and 2021/22. This largely reflects the introduction of the apprenticeship levy in 2017 and is consistent with England as a whole. Over this period intermediate apprenticeship starts fell by -65% and advanced level fell by 25%. Further information on the apprenticeship levy can be found on pages [28-29](#).

18-24 Claimant Unemployment November 2022



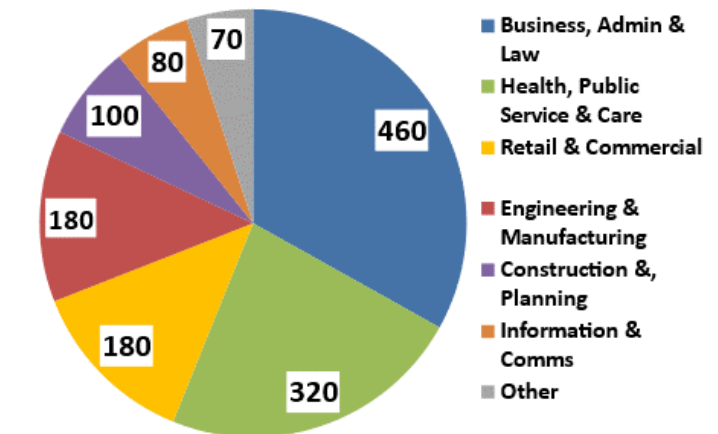
Source: ONS/Nomis

Apprenticeship Starts in Solihull



Source: Department for Education

Solihull Apprenticeship Starts 2020/21



Source: Department for Education

Schools and Education

1 in 5 children attending a Solihull school live outside the Borough.

The Solihull school population looks different to the resident population, due to a considerable inflow of pupils from outside the Borough who come to study in Solihull. In total 22% of pupils attending a Solihull school live outside the Borough with this number rising to 34% at secondary school.

23% of pupils attending a Solihull school are eligible for a free school meal, in-line with the England average.

Educational attainment is high in Solihull

Proportionally more children attending a Solihull school achieve a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage than across England as a whole (66.9% vs 65.2%). A higher pass level than England is also achieved in the phonics screening assessment at the end of Year 1, 78% compared with 75%. The average attainment 8 score at Key Stage 4 in Solihull is higher than the England average (49.9 vs 48.9).

A total of 6,825 pupils attending a Solihull school had a special educational need (SEN). This equates to 16.9% of pupils, slightly higher than the England average (16.3%). More children have a primary diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder than England (19.3% Vs 13.3%) but fewer children have a speech, language and communication need (17.2% Vs 23.3%).

	Live in Solihull	Live Outside Solihull
Primary	87.9%	12.1%
Secondary	66.4%	33.6%
Special School	82.2%	17.8%
All Schools	78.2%	21.8%

Source: Department for Education

Pupils Eligible for a Free School Meal 2021/22		
	Solihull	England
Primary Schools	22%	23%
Secondary Schools	23%	21%
Special Schools	46%	45%
All Schools	23%	23%

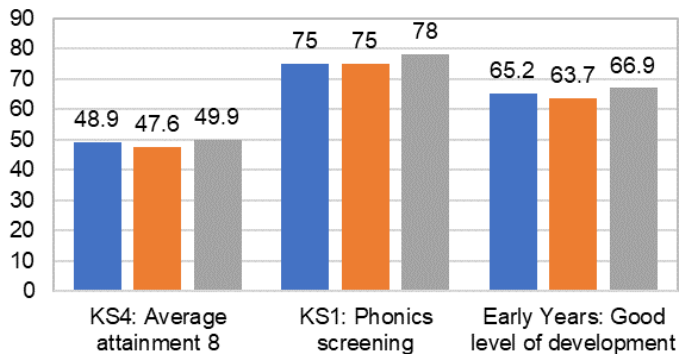
Source: Department for Education

SEN Pupils by Primary Reason 2021/22	Solihull	England
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	19.4%	18.8%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	19.3%	13.3%
Speech, Language & Communications needs	17.2%	23.3%
Specific Learning Difficulty	14.7%	11.9%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	14.2%	16.7%
Other Difficulty/Disability	4.1%	3.9%
Physical Disability	3.0%	2.7%
SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	2.8%	3.4%
Hearing Impairment	2.2%	1.7%
Severe Learning Difficulty	1.3%	2.5%
Visual Impairment	1.1%	1.0%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	0.4%	0.8%
Multi- Sensory Impairment	0.3%	0.3%
All SEN Pupils	16.9%	16.3%

Source: Department for Education

Education Attainment, 2021/22

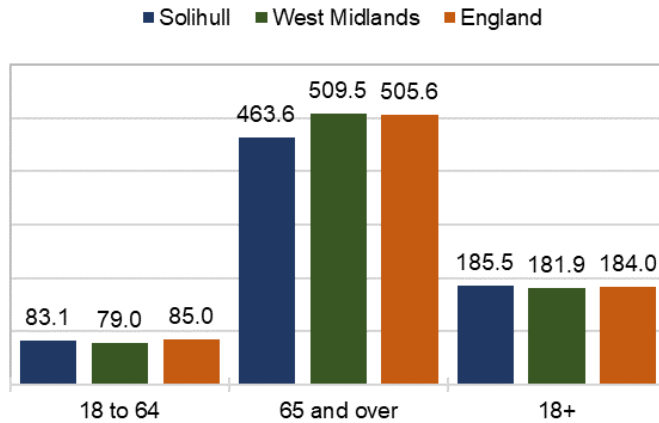
■ England ■ West Midlands ■ Solihull



Source: Department for Education

Adult Social Care

Adults Receiving Long-Term Social Care Support in 2021/22 per 10,000 population



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

The volume of social care support is slightly higher in Solihull than the national average

In 2021/22 3,145 Solihull adults received long-term social care support; two thirds were aged 65+. The number of adults aged 18 or over receiving social care support per 10,000 population is slightly higher in Solihull than the West Midlands and England average.

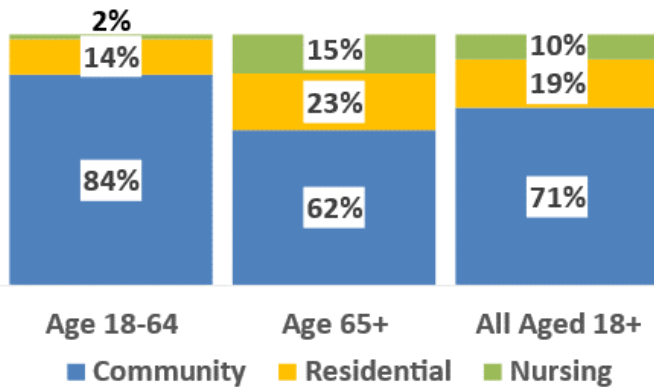
Physical disability support was the primary need of 54% of all those receiving long-term support, 24% received learning disability support, 11% mental health support and 9% support for memory & cognition. The Solihull profile is similar to England, although more adults aged 18-64 have a learning disability as their primary need (54% vs 49%).

Majority of social care support takes place in the community

71% of Solihull adults receiving long-term social care support were supported in the community, 19% were in residential care and 10% in a nursing home. This is very similar to England.

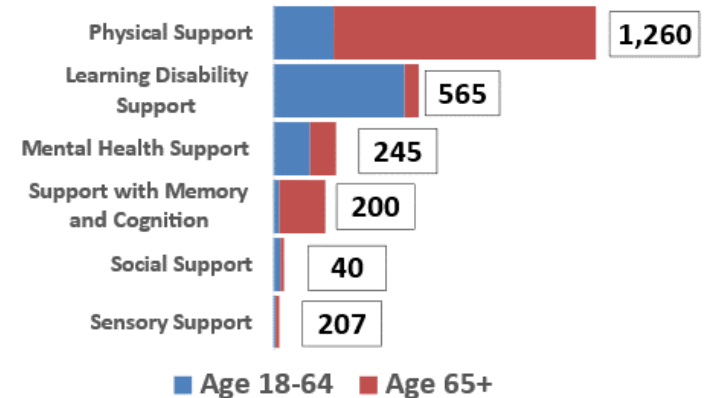
The number of new permanent admissions to care homes is higher in Solihull than across England as a whole and has risen slightly in each of the last two years.

Settings for Solihull Adults Receiving Long-Term Social Care Support 2021/22



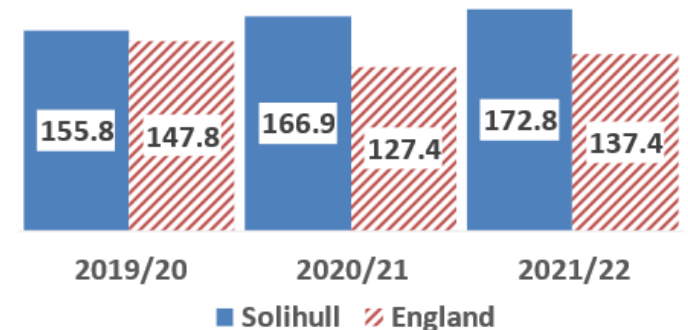
Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

Long-Term Social Care Support Provided in 2021/22 for Solihull Adults



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report

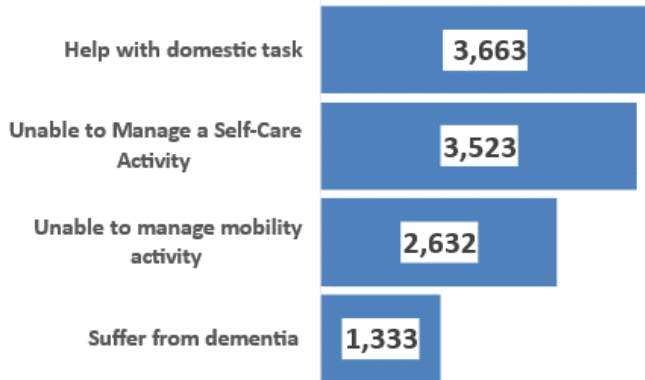
Adult Permanent Admissions to Care Homes per 100,000 Population



Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

Care Needs of Older Adults

Projected Increase in Solihull Population Aged 65+ with Care Needs to 2040



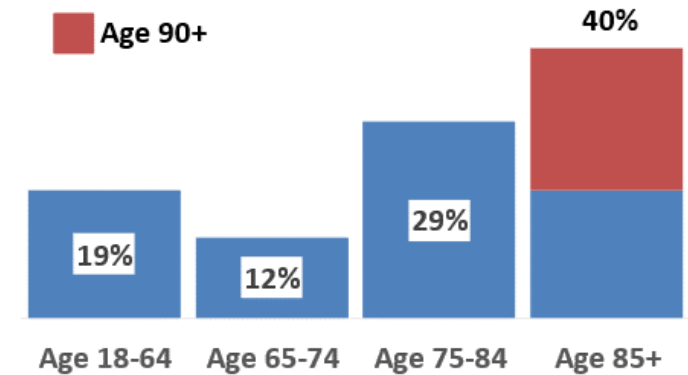
Source: Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI), IPC and Oxford Brookes

The ageing population has placed significant pressure on adult social care and population projections indicate this will continue

The Solihull population aged 65+ who will need help with a domestic task is projected to increase by 27% from around 13,700 to 17,300 between 2020 and 2040. Similar increases in a range of needs are projected including a 39% rise in the number suffering from dementia from 3,444 to 4,777.

Of 5,005 new requests to adult social care in 2021/22, 40% (2,024) were from people aged 85 and over, including 21% (1,070) from those aged 90+ .

New Requests to Solihull Adult Social Care 2021/22



Source: Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council Care First System

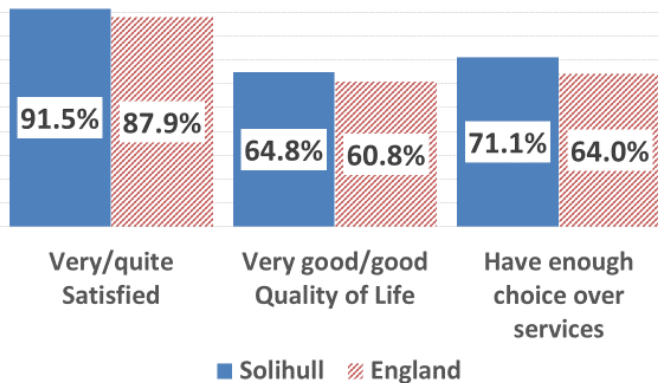
Carers play a vital role in supporting the care needs of the Solihull population

Evidence from 2021/22 social care users survey is positive for Solihull social care services.

92% of Solihull users of social care say they are either very or quite satisfied with the services they receive compared to 88% across England, while 65% say their quality of life is very good or good (61% England). 71% of respondents were also happy with the choice they have over the care and support services they receive (64% England).

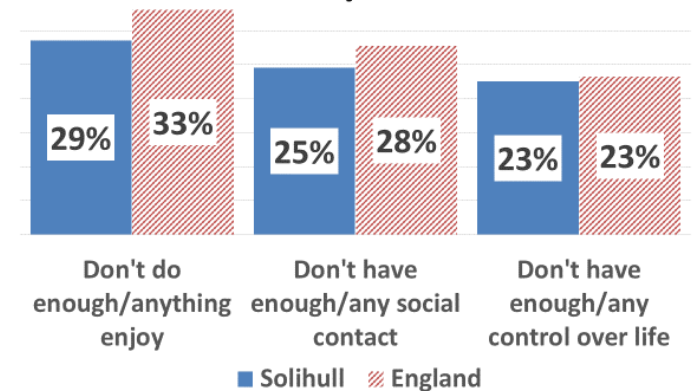
Although the majority say their quality of life is good, the amount of control and social interaction that service users have is lower. Nearly 29% say they either don't do enough or don't do anything they enjoy, 25% say they don't have enough or any social contact (including 6% who feel socially isolated).

2021/22 Adult Social Care Users Survey



Source: NHS Digital, Adult Social Care User Survey 2021/22

2021/22 Adult Social Care Users Survey Quality of Life



Source: NHS Digital, Adult Social Care User Survey 2021/22

Children's Social Care

High number of Children in Need

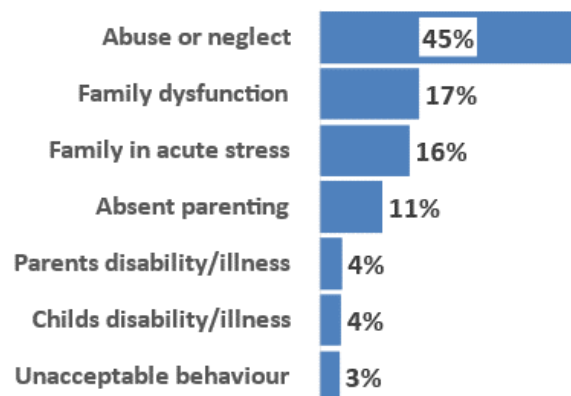
Children Under Child Protection at end March				
Year	Number		Rate per 10,000 aged 0-17	
	Solihull	England	Solihull	England
2018	205	53,790	43.9	45.3
2019	203	52,260	43.2	43.7
2020	154	51,510	32.4	42.8
2021	149	50,010	31.1	41.4
2022	192	50,920	40.0	42.1

Source: Department for Education

At the end of March 2022 there were 192 Solihull children aged 0-17 years subject to a child protection plan. This equates to 40 per 10,000 population aged 0-17 years, slightly lower than the England average.

The number of Solihull children in need (CiN) at end of March 2022 was 12% higher than England, having increased from 1,477 in 2020 to 1,801 in 2022. The primary need of Solihull CiN was broadly the same as England, with abuse or neglect accounting for 45% of the total, followed by family dysfunction (17%) and family in acute stress (16%).

Primary Need of Solihull Children in Need March 2022

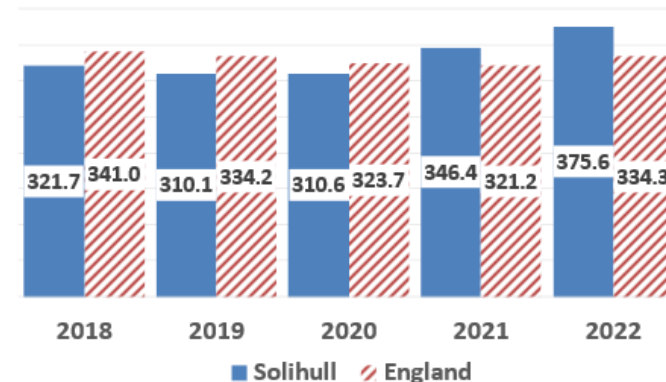


Source: Department for Education, Characteristics of Children in Need

At the end of March 2022 there were 528 looked after children (LAC) in Solihull equating to 113 per 10,000 population. This is 61% higher than England (rate 70 per 10,000). The number of Solihull LAC has increased from 412 in 2014 a rate increase from 70 to 113 per 10,000 over this period.

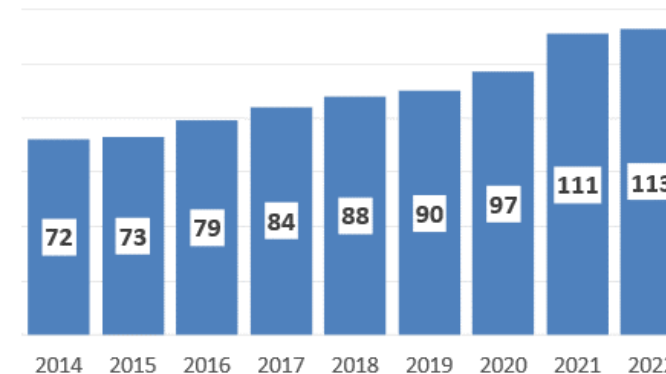
Between 2018 and 2022 the number of local children looked after increased by 35% compared to 8% across England. 9% (50 out of 528) of Solihull LAC are unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC). This is broadly in-line with the England average (7%), with the Solihull UASC rate falling in each of the last two years.

Children in Need per 10,000



Source: Department for Education

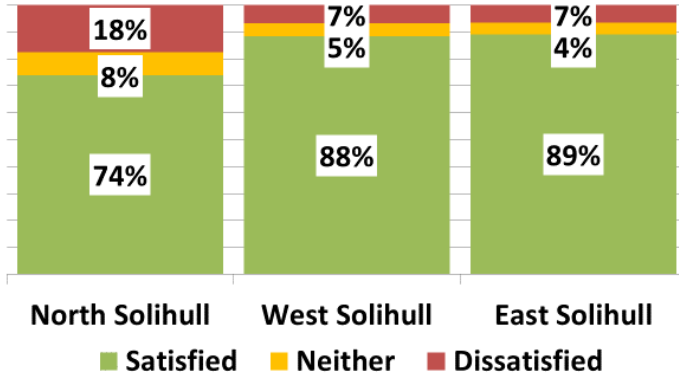
Looked After Children Rate per 10,000 Population in Solihull



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

Solihull Community

Satisfaction with Local Area as Place to Live 2022



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

Solihull residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live

84% are satisfied with Solihull as a place to live and just 10% are dissatisfied; satisfaction is higher than the England average of 79%. High levels of satisfaction exist in all Solihull localities, with no major age and gender differences. More Solihull residents think that their area has got worse over last two years than England (38% vs 22%). Just 15% think their area has got better.

34% of respondents have taken part in formal volunteering in the last 12 months, including 21% who do so at least once per month.

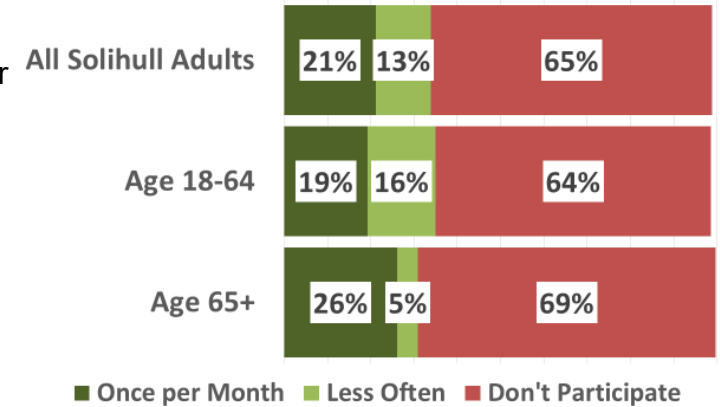
Participation in formal volunteering by Solihull adults is higher than the England average, as is the percentage of respondents who provide informal help in their community.

The proportion of Solihull adults participating in formal volunteering and providing help in the community has trended downwards since 2018, although this is consistent with trends across England as a whole.

Residents unable to influence decisions in their local area

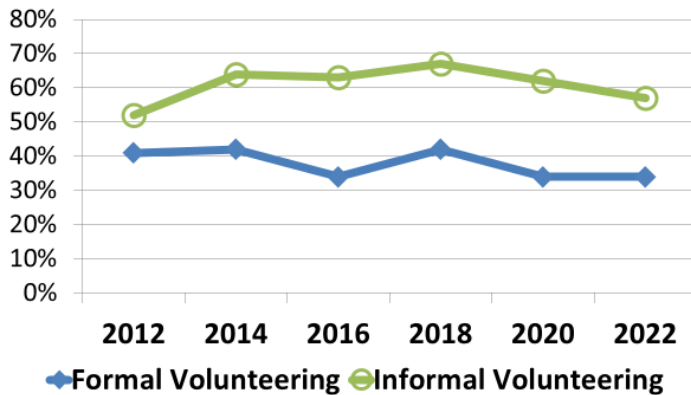
35% of people in Solihull say that they can influence decisions in their local area, compared to 57% who disagree. The percentage of respondents who agree that they can influence decisions is falling, especially in North Solihull.

Take Part in Formal Volunteering 2022



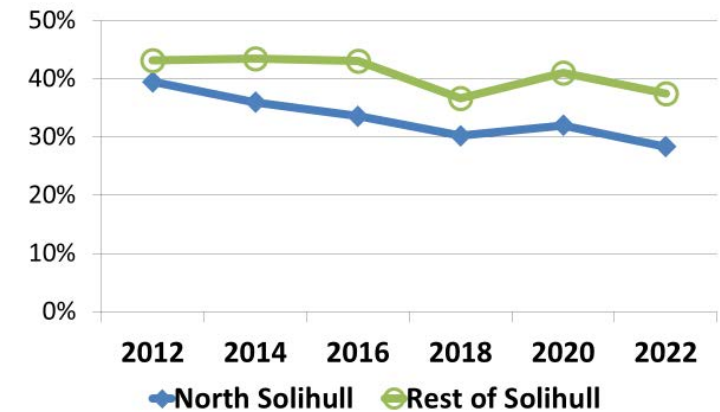
Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

Participation in Formal & Informal Volunteering in Solihull



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

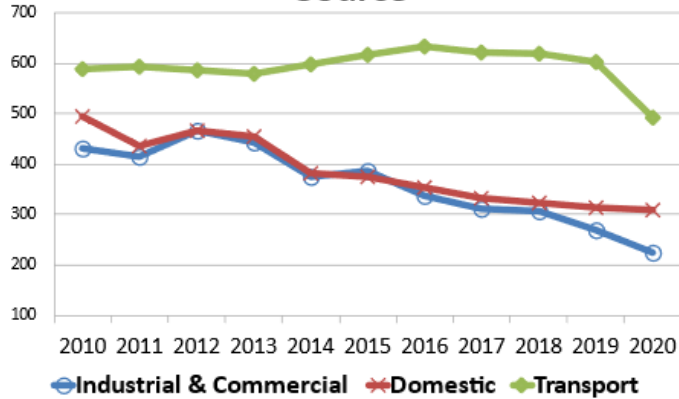
Can Influence Decisions in Local Area



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

Solihull Environment

Trends in Solihull CO2 Emissions by Source

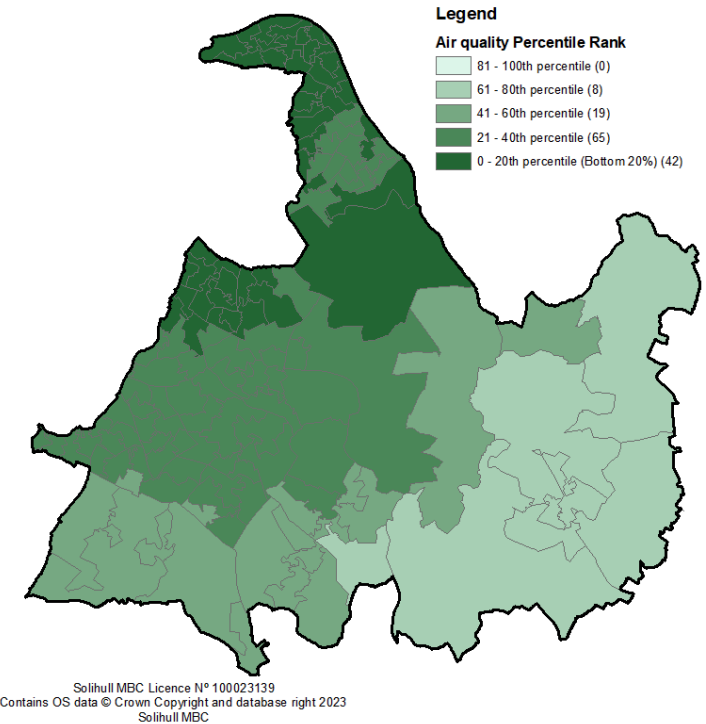


Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy LA Carbon Dioxide Emissions

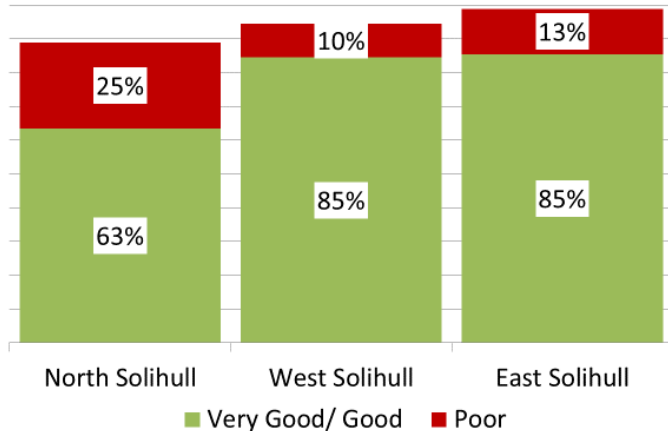
CO2 emissions are decreasing although still above England

Carbon dioxide emissions in Solihull are slightly above the England average on a per capita basis (4.8 vs 4.3 in 2020). However, between 2010 and 2020 all of the major contributors to CO2 emissions have fallen: commercial & industrial -48%, domestic -38% and transport -16%. CO2 emissions from transport increased in Solihull between 2013 and 2016, but have since been trending downwards.

The air quality indicator of the indices of deprivation shows that 30% of the Solihull population live in the most deprived 20% of areas in England. Just 13% live in the least deprived 50% of neighbourhoods when assessed solely on air quality. Clusters of poor air quality exist in the north of the Borough, particularly in Smith's Wood and Castle Bromwich and in the West Solihull wards of Lyndon and Elmdon. It is important to note however that these are estimates based on data from 2016.



Air Quality in Local Area in Local Area 2022

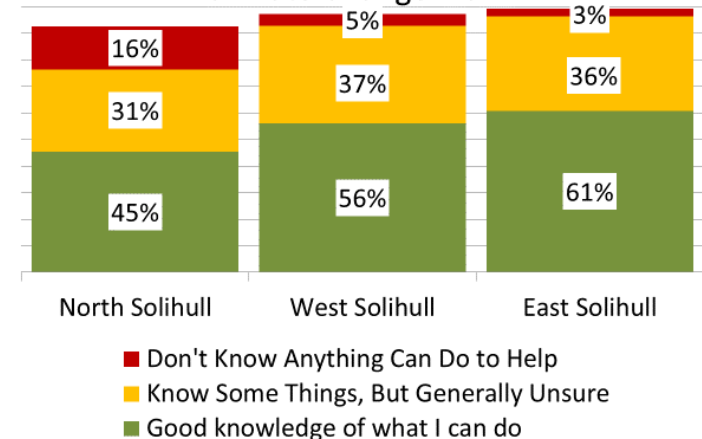


Solihull residents are concerned about climate change

76% of Solihull residents are concerned about climate change (37% very concerned). There are differences between localities and gender, with men and those living in North Solihull less likely to be concerned.

A majority say that they have good knowledge of what they can do to help combat climate change, although the level of awareness among North Solihull residents is lower. 85% of respondents say that they are already engaged in actions such as recycling or energy conservation.

Aware of Actions That I Can Take to Combat Climate Change 2022



Solihull Housing

Household Tenure 2021

	% of all households		
	Owned/ Shared Ownership	Social rented	Private rented or lives rent free
Solihull	73%	14%	13%
England	62%	17%	21%
North	57%	31%	12%
Rest of Borough	79%	7%	13%

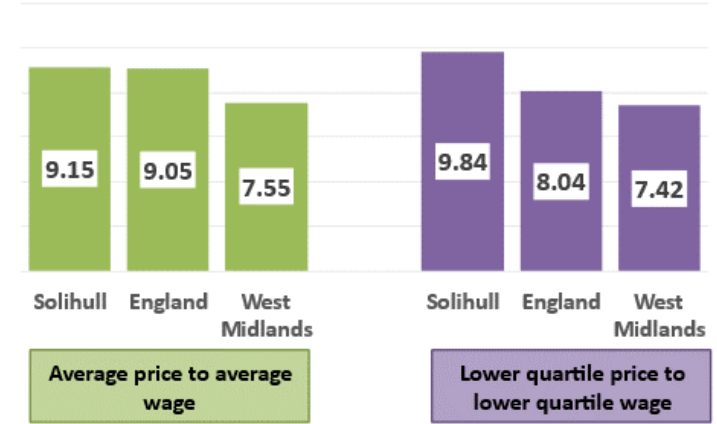
Source: ONS Census 2021

High home ownership despite high house prices in Solihull

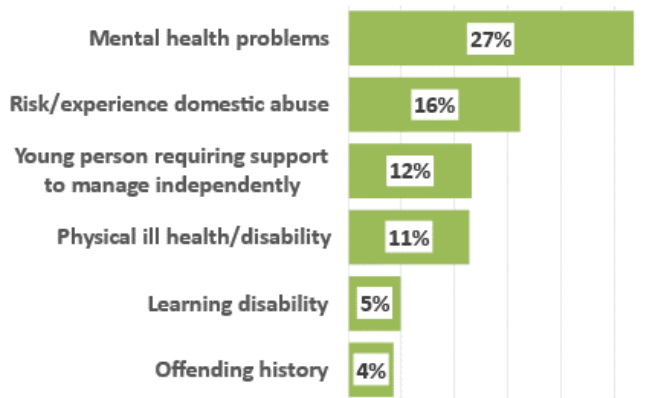
Households in Solihull are far more likely to be either fully or partially owner occupied than England and less likely to be socially rented (14% vs 17%) or privately rented (13% vs 21%). There is a sharp divide between tenure in North Solihull and the rest of the Borough. 62% of all socially rented households in Solihull are in North Solihull.

The average house price in Solihull was £325,000 14% higher than the England average and 44% higher than the West Midlands. Housing has become relatively less affordable over time with prices rising faster than wages.

House Price Affordability Ratio 2021



Most Common Support Needs of Solihull Homeless Households 2021/22



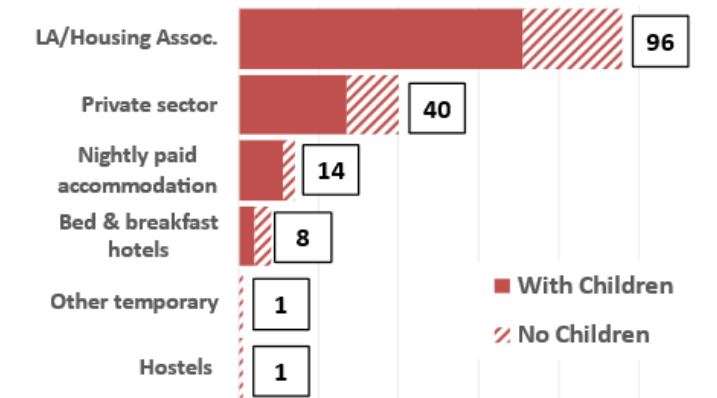
Source: Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government – Live Tables on Homelessness

Homelessness is lower in Solihull than England and West Midlands

In 2020/21 850 Solihull households were accepted as being owed a homelessness duty, equating 9.2 per 1,000, lower than the England and West Midlands averages of 11.7 and 10.9 per respectively.

The most common support need of Solihull homeless households is a history of mental ill health (27%), followed by a risk or history of domestic abuse (16%). Domestic abuse accounts for a larger proportion of support needs in Solihull than across England (10%).

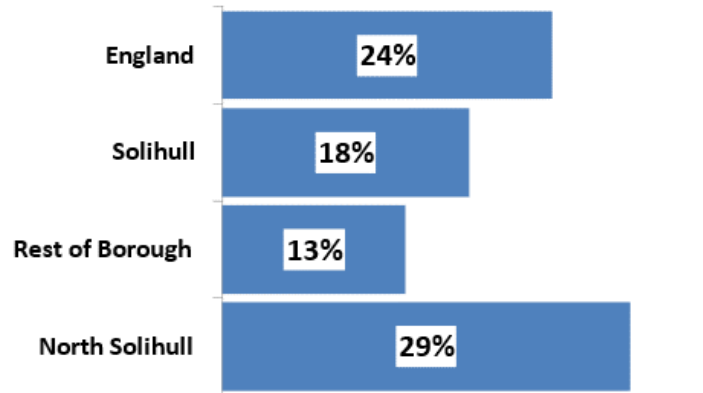
Solihull Households in Temporary Accommodation June 2022



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

Transport

Households with No Access to a Car or Van



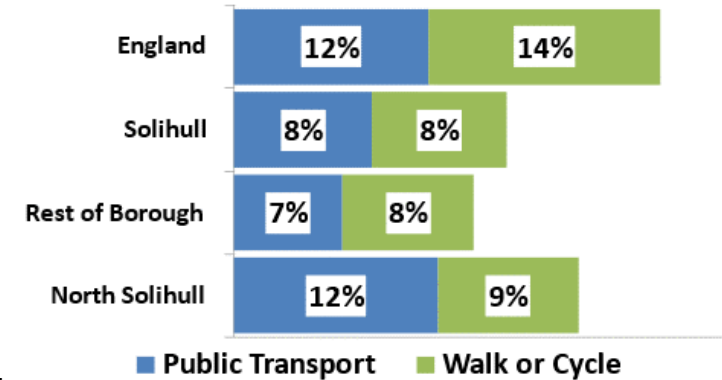
Source: ONS Census 2021

A multi-modal transport system will help better connect all parts of the Borough.

Solihull council has adopted the refreshed Solihull Connected Transport Strategy which sets out a vision for a transport system that accesses all parts of the Borough, supports the economy, is safe to use and makes the Borough healthier and fairer for communities, businesses and visitors.

Car ownership is higher than the national average with just 18% of households (15,754) not having access to a car or van in Solihull. Solihull households are much more likely to have 2 or more cars or vans in their household than England (43% vs 35%). Within the Borough there is a divide between North Solihull where more households do not have a car or van than the rest of the Borough.

Employed Population Commuting to Work by Public Transport or Walking 2021



Source: ONS Census 2021

Existing Transport Network

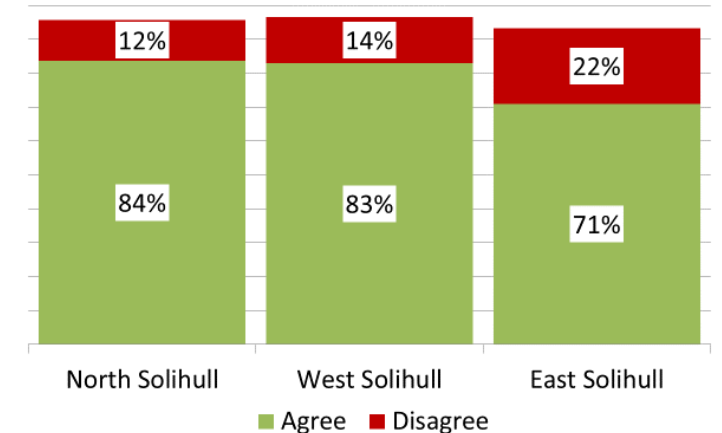


Largely positive attitudes towards public transport in Solihull

81% of Solihull respondents to the 2022 Place Survey agree that there is suitable access to public transport in their local area, although only 71% of East Solihull residents do so.

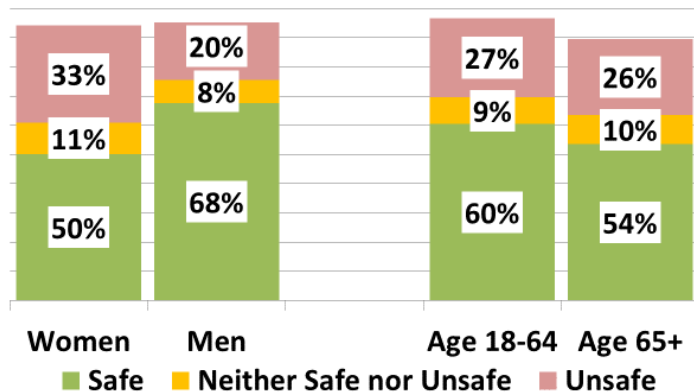
Just 8% of the Solihull working population commute to work by public transport. This is down from 14% in 2011, likely due to the impact of the pandemic and the increase in home working.

Suitable Access to Public Transport in Local Area 2022



Crime and Community Safety

Feel Safe in Local Area After Dark 2022



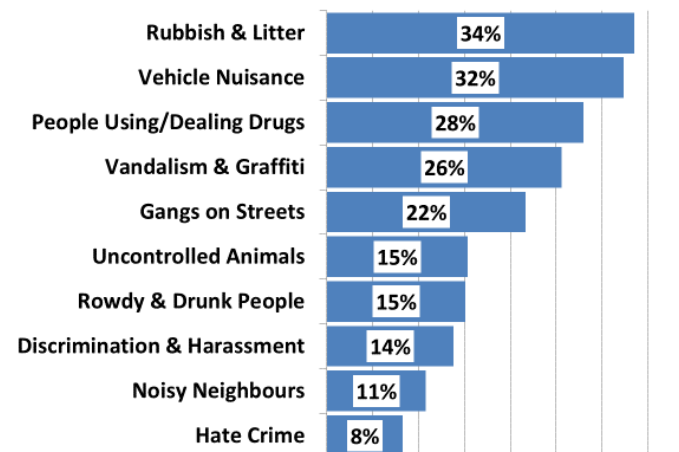
Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

Majority of Solihull residents feel safe after dark

59% of respondents to the Solihull Place Survey feel safe in their local area after dark, compared to 27% who feel unsafe. People in North Solihull are least likely to feel safe. Men feel safer after dark than women and working age people feel safer than those aged 65 and over.

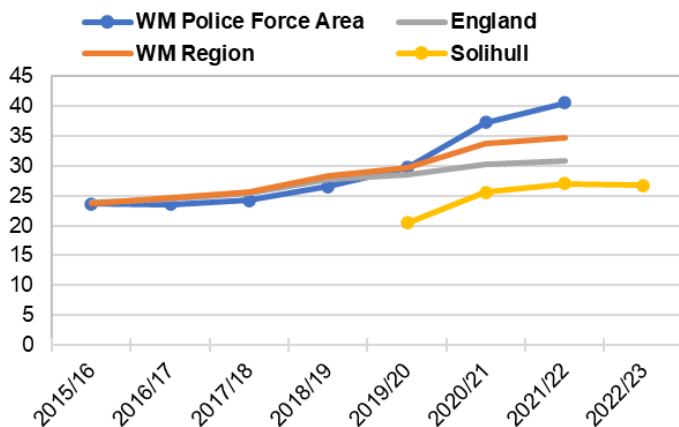
Across Solihull rubbish and litter is the most frequently cited antisocial behaviour (ASB) problem, followed by vehicle nuisance, people using or dealing drugs and vandalism & graffiti. The people of North Solihull are more likely to say ASB is a problem. This is particularly the case with drugs, vehicle nuisance and vandalism.

Problem with ASB in Local Area 2022



Source: SMBC Place Survey 2022

Domestic abuse related incidents and crimes, Rate per 1,000



Source: OHID, Fingertips

Domestic abuse is increasing

The crude rate of domestic abuse related offences and incidents in the West Midlands Police force area is higher than England and wider West Midlands Region. In Solihull the rate is slightly lower than in England but it has been increasing. 54.9% of Solihull children in need had domestic abuse identified as a factor, higher than the 51.1% identified nationally.

There were double the number of reported crimes in North Solihull than elsewhere in the Borough (162.4 vs 80.3 per 1,000 population). The number of reported crimes in Solihull increased by 11% (+2,257) between 2021 and 2022. Increases were observed for all major crime types with the exception of ASB. Violence and sexual offences increased by 10% (+750), vehicle crime by 36% (+731), criminal damage & arson by 17% (+231), burglary by 23% (+278).

Reported Crime in Solihull 2022			
Crime	Number	% Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
Violence and sexual offences	8,633	39%	39.9
Vehicle crime	2,774	12%	12.8
Public order	1,869	8%	8.6
Other theft	1,662	7%	7.7
Criminal damage and arson	1,571	7%	7.3
Burglary	1,468	7%	6.8
Shoplifting	1,435	6%	6.6
Anti-social behaviour	1,041	5%	4.8
Drugs	411	2%	1.9
Robbery	384	2%	1.8
Other crime	359	2%	1.7
Possession of weapons	350	2%	1.6
Bicycle theft	212	1%	1.0
Theft from the person	165	1%	0.8
All Reported Crime	22,334		103.3

Source: PoliceUK

Glossary

Fuel Poverty

A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below **AND** when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

OHID Segment Tool - Life expectancy Gap

Data are calculated using 2011 Census based mid-year population estimates. All data will be updated when 2021 Census based population data for small areas are released in late 2023. Circulatory includes heart disease and stroke. Respiratory includes flu, pneumonia, and chronic lower respiratory disease. Digestive includes alcohol-related conditions such as chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. External includes deaths from injury, poisoning and suicide. Mental and behavioural includes dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Moderate Intensity Equivalent

Moderate intensity equivalent minutes of physical activity broadly includes activities such as: sporting activities, fitness activities, cycling for leisure and sport, cycling for travel, walking for leisure, walking for travel, creative or artistic dance and gardening.

Self-reported happiness

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) are currently measuring individual wellbeing based on questions in their integrated household survey. Low happiness is the percentage of respondents who answered 0-4 to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?" Responses are given on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "not at all satisfied or happy" and 10 is "completely happy".)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced and sold during a given period. It is the main measure of UK economic growth.

Energy Price Guarantee (EPG)

The EPG protects customers from increases in energy costs by limiting the amount suppliers can charge per unit of energy used.

Claimant Unemployment Rate

The Claimant Count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system. The claimant count does not attempt to measure unemployment, which is a concept defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as all those who are out of work, actively seeking work and available to start work. However, since the people claiming benefits are generally a particular subset of the unemployed, the Claimant Count can provide a useful indication of how unemployment is likely to vary between areas and over time. Claimant Count Unemployment rates are expressed as a percentage of the working age population.

Glossary

Gross disposable income

Gross disposable income is the amount of money that individuals households have available for spending and saving after direct taxes, such as Income Tax, National Insurance and Council Tax, have been accounted for. It includes earnings from employment, private pensions and investments as well as cash benefits

Consumer Prices Index (CPI) Inflation

Inflation measured by consumer price index (CPI) is defined as the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services that are typically purchased by specific groups of households.

Gross value added (GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) is a estimate of the value of the economic output of an industry minus the value of intermediate inputs used in the production process.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. Unemployment measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last 4 weeks and are available to start work within the next 2 weeks.

Employment Rate

The number of people in employment aged 16 years and over who did one hour or more of paid work per week and those who had a job they were temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday or off sick).

Apprenticeship Levy

A form of taxation designed to help companies offer more apprenticeships. Paid by employers; it is then stored in a fund which can be accessed to help pay for apprenticeship training costs. Nationally, since the introduction of the levy, there has been a substantial shift away from lower-level apprenticeship starts to higher level starts. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the decline in apprenticeships and intensified the shift towards higher level apprenticeships and older apprentices.

Further Reading

The story of Solihull forms part of Solihull MBC's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is used by the local authority and the Integrated Care Board to assess the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local community. Leading to agreed commissioning priorities that will improve the health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities. The JSNA is further supported by a wide range of data and intelligence which offers greater detail on the Solihull population, health and economy. The complete JSNA resource can be accessed at: [Solihull JSNA](#).

The JSNA has helped inform our current [Health and Wellbeing strategies and policies](#).

Data sources used throughout this report include:

[Fingertips, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities](#)

[Explore education statistics, Department for Education](#)

[Census 2021, NOMIS](#)

[Census 2011, NOMIS](#)

[ONS Population Estimates, NOMIS](#)

[ONS Regional Economic Activity](#)

[ONS Business Register and Employment Survey](#)

[Data.Police.UK](#)

[ONS House Price Index](#)

[Statutory Homelessness, Department for Levelling Up](#)

[Greenhouse gas emissions, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy](#)

[Projecting Older People Population Information, POPPI](#)

[Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, NHS Digital](#)

[Global Burden of Disease, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation](#)

[Stat-Xplore, Department for Work and Pensions](#)