

## **Census 2011 – Ethnicity, Religion and Identity**

This note summarises some of the key data from the latest Census 2011 data. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2013 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) continued the second release of 2011 Census data by publishing Key & Quick Statistics tables for geographical disaggregations below borough level. The geographies in this release were:

- Electoral Wards (17 in Solihull);
- Census Output Areas (OAs), the smallest unit for which census data are published consisting of at least 40 households and 100 persons, the target size being 125 households (667 in Solihull);
- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), typically containing 4 to 6 OAs with a minimum population of 1,000 and an average of 1,500 (134 in Solihull);
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs), containing an average of 7,200 persons (29 in Solihull).

This note contains information on ethnicity, religion, migration and language throughout Solihull. Additional sub-borough briefing notes are available on the following topics:

- Population and demography;
- Employment and skills;
- Households and housing;
- Health, care and Older People.

### **Census Background**

Every ten years the ONS carries out a census to find out more about the population of England & Wales, and about the make-up of local communities. The most recent census took place on Sunday 27th March 2011.

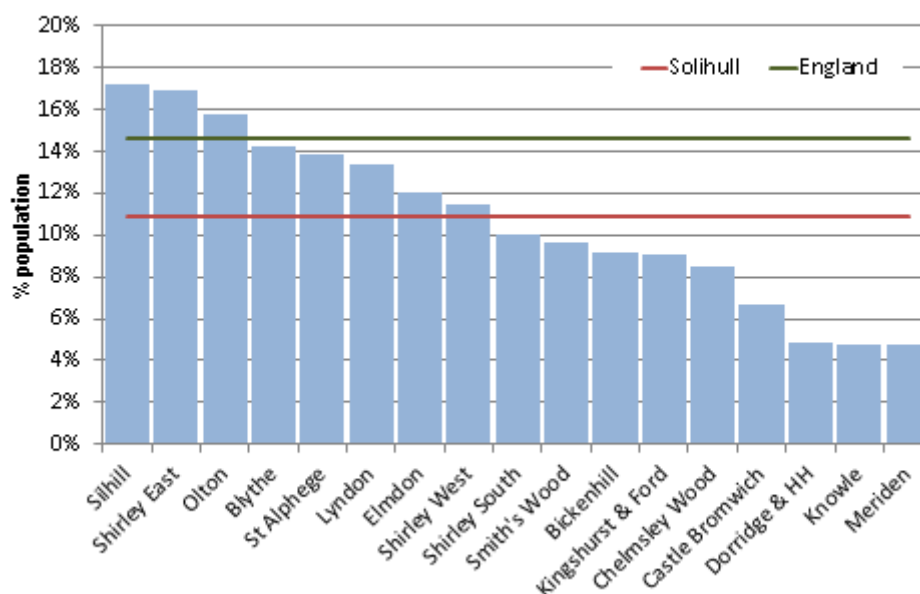
The 2011 Census questionnaire contained 56 questions; 14 about the household and its accommodation and 42 about each member of the household. Topics covered by the questionnaire included work, health, ethnicity, education, second homes, religion, marital status, language, travel to and from work and car ownership.

### **Ethnicity**

Solihull is becoming increasingly diverse, with the number of people from a Black, Asian or other Minority Ethnic (BAME) group increasing by 11,638 (108%) between 2001 and 2011 compared to a fall of -4,481 (-2%) in the white population. BAME groups now represent 10.9% of the total population compared with 5.4% in 2001.

The BAME population ranges from 17.2% in Silhill to 4.8% in each of Knowle, Meriden and Dorridge & Hockley Heath. The urban west of the borough has the highest concentrations of BAME residents followed by the North Solihull regeneration wards and rural wards.

## Black and Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME)



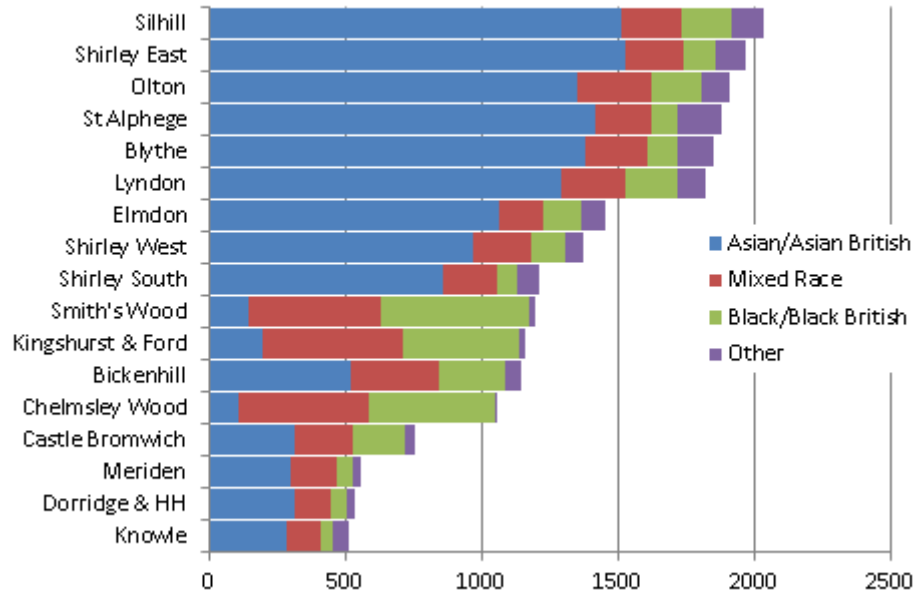
Source: ONS Census 2011

Asian or Asian British residents are largely concentrated in the urban west of the borough, whereas Mixed Race and Black or Black British residents are concentrated in the North Solihull regeneration wards.

	% of all residents				
	White	Mixed Race	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other
Bickenhill	91%	3%	4%	2%	0%
Blythe	86%	2%	11%	1%	1%
Castle Bromwich	93%	2%	3%	2%	0%
Chelmsley Wood	92%	4%	1%	4%	0%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	95%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Elmdon	88%	1%	9%	1%	1%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	91%	4%	2%	3%	0%
Knowle	95%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Lyndon	87%	2%	10%	1%	1%
Meriden	95%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Olton	84%	2%	11%	1%	1%
St Alphege	86%	1%	11%	1%	1%
Shirley East	83%	2%	13%	1%	1%
Shirley South	90%	2%	7%	1%	1%
Shirley West	89%	2%	8%	1%	1%
Silhill	83%	2%	13%	2%	1%
Smith's Wood	90%	4%	1%	4%	0%

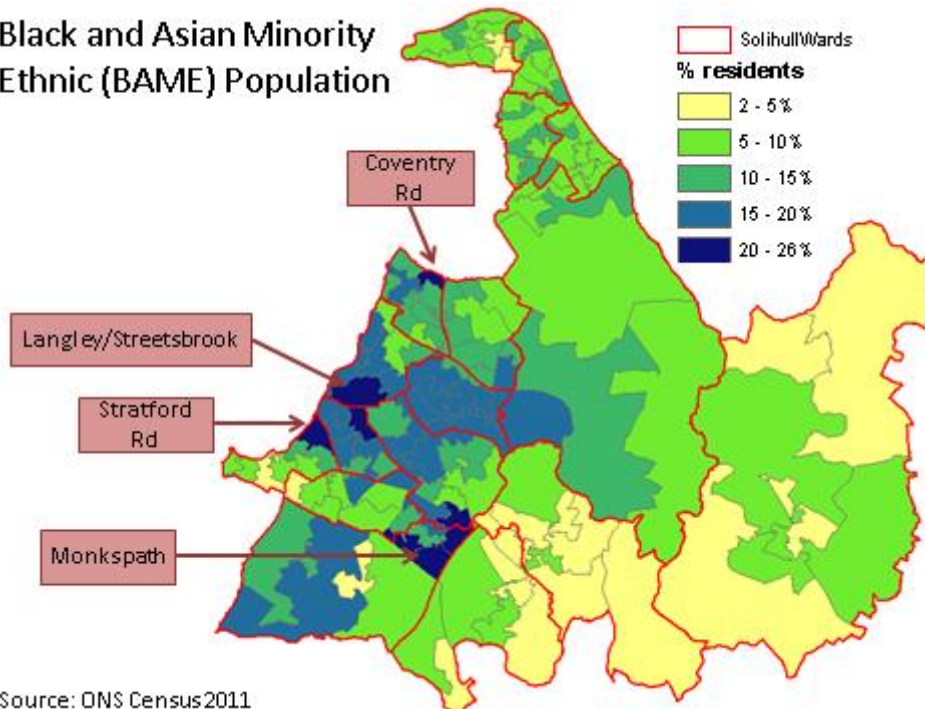
Source: ONS Census 2011

## Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population



More than one in five residents identify themselves as being from a BAME background in seven LSOAs – Monkspath East, West and South (Blythe), Coventry Road East (Lyndon), Streetsbrook (Shirley East), Langley South (Olton) and Stratford Road North-West (Shirley West) – all of which are in the urban west of the borough.

## Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population



The largest increases in the BAME population between 2001 and 2011 were in the urban west of the borough, with over 1,000 more BAME residents now living in each of Silhill, Shirley East, Lyndon, St Alphege, Olton and Blythe. Proportionally the largest shift in

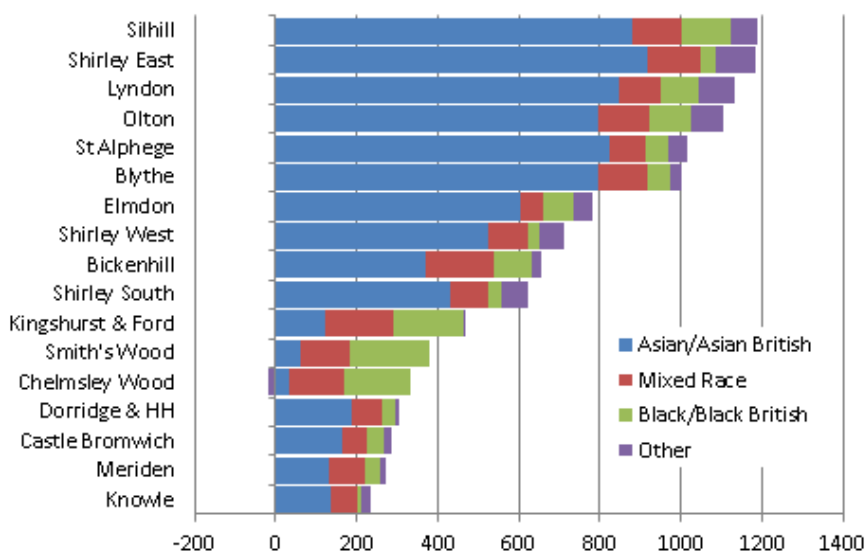
population over this period was in Shirley East where the BAME population increased from 7.2% to 16.9% of the total.

	% Population		Change 2001-2011	
	2011	2001	Number	Proportion
Bickenhill	9.2%	4.2%	657	5%
Blythe	14.2%	7.7%	1,002	6%
Castle Bromwich	6.7%	4.0%	284	3%
Chelmsley Wood	8.5%	5.9%	315	3%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	4.8%	2.3%	304	3%
Elmdon	12.0%	5.6%	780	6%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	9.1%	5.2%	464	4%
Knowle	4.8%	2.6%	233	2%
Lyndon	13.4%	5.3%	1,134	8%
Meriden	4.8%	2.6%	270	2%
Olton	15.7%	7.0%	1,106	9%
St Alphege	13.9%	6.7%	1,015	7%
Shirley East	16.9%	7.2%	1,182	10%
Shirley South	10.1%	5.0%	621	5%
Shirley West	11.5%	5.6%	710	6%
Silhill	17.2%	8.1%	1,187	9%
Smith's Wood	9.6%	6.3%	376	3%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Around 75% of the increase in the BAME population in the urban west of the borough is attributable to an increase in the number of Asian or Asian British residents, by contrast in the North Solihull regeneration wards, people from a Black and Black British account for 46% of the increase and those from a Mixed Race background a further 37%.

Change in BAME Population 2001-2011



Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2001

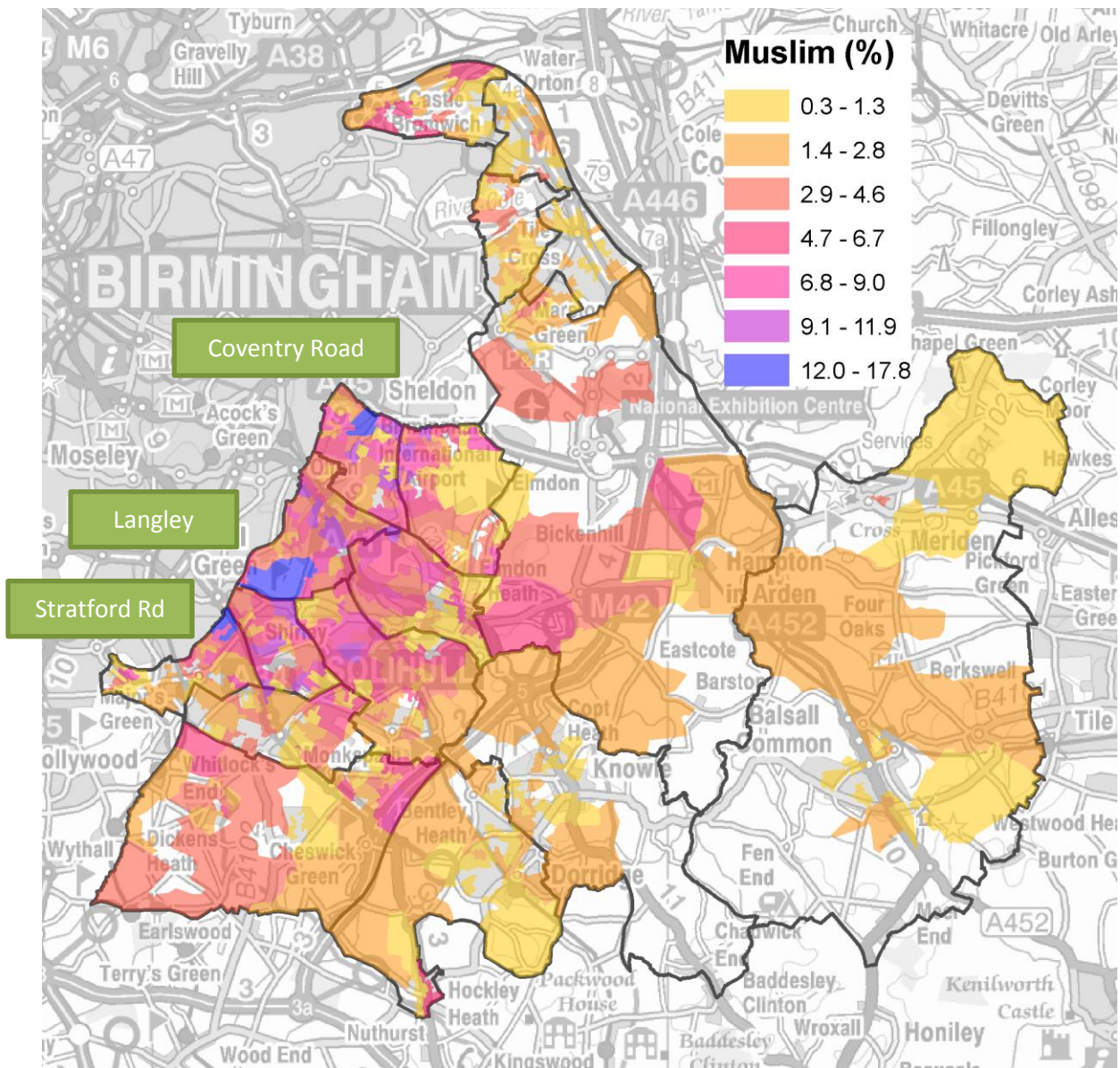
## Religion

The most common religion in all wards in Solihull is Christian ranging from 78% of all residents who stated their religion in Castle Bromwich to 64% in Chelmsley Wood. No religion was the 2<sup>nd</sup> most frequently stated in all wards, a response given by over one in three in the North Solihull regeneration area. Relatively high concentrations of Muslims live in Lyndon, Olton and Shirley East, Hindus in Shirley East and Silhill and Sikhs in Blythe and Silhill. Although in respect of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities there are some highly localised neighbourhood clusters, which become evident when the data is mapped at Output Area.

	% of All Residents who stated a religion							
	Christian	No Religion	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Jewish	Buddhist	Other Religion
Bickenhill	70%	26%	1.6%	0.6%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Blythe	68%	21%	2.7%	3.7%	3.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Castle Bromwich	78%	19%	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Chelmsley Wood	64%	35%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	77%	19%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Elmdon	70%	21%	4.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	66%	32%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Knowle	78%	18%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Lyndon	68%	22%	6.2%	1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Meriden	74%	23%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Olton	68%	20%	5.6%	3.1%	2.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
St Alphege	72%	17%	3.9%	3.7%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Shirley East	68%	19%	5.5%	4.6%	2.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Shirley South	72%	21%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Shirley West	69%	22%	3.4%	2.6%	1.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Silhill	67%	20%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Smith's Wood	65%	33%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

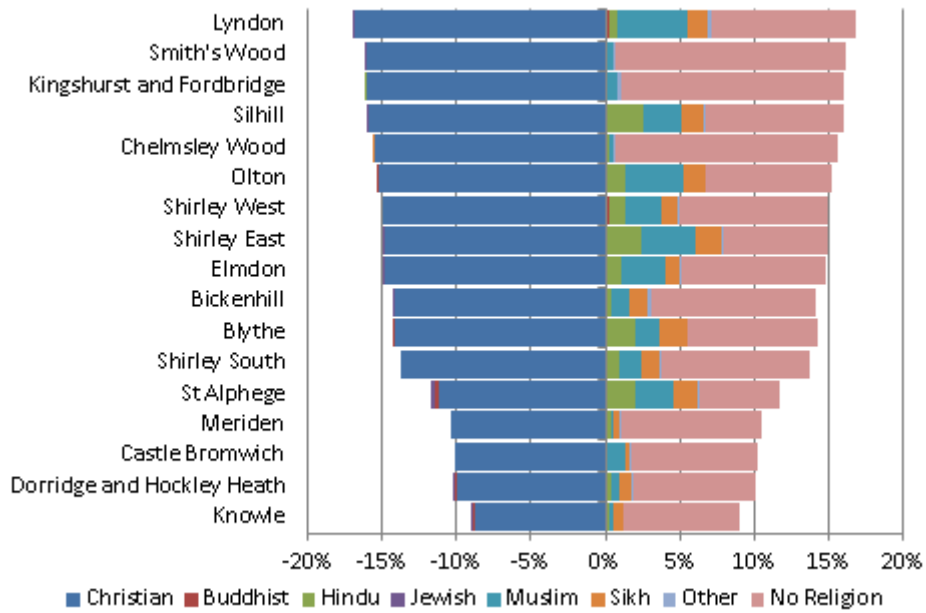
**Source: ONS Census 2011**

In order to demonstrate the importance of local neighbourhoods in understanding the pattern of religion in Solihull, the map below shows the distribution of Muslims, highlighting particular population centres in Langley (Olton), Coventry Road East (Lyndon) and Stratford Road North West (Shirley West).



Across the borough the most significant shift in terms of religion is from those referring to themselves as Christian to no religion, with the total Christian population of the borough falling by -13% between 2001 and 2011. The Muslim population increased by 221% (+3,612 individuals) across the borough and now represents a significantly higher proportion of the total population of many of the wards in the urban west of the borough, most notably Lyndon (from 1% to 6%), Olton (2% to 6%) and Shirley East (2% to 5%). Similarly the Hindu population now has a significantly greater representation in Silhill, Shirley East, Blythe and St Alphege and the Sikh population in Lyndon, Silhill, Olton, Shirley East, Blythe and St Alphege.

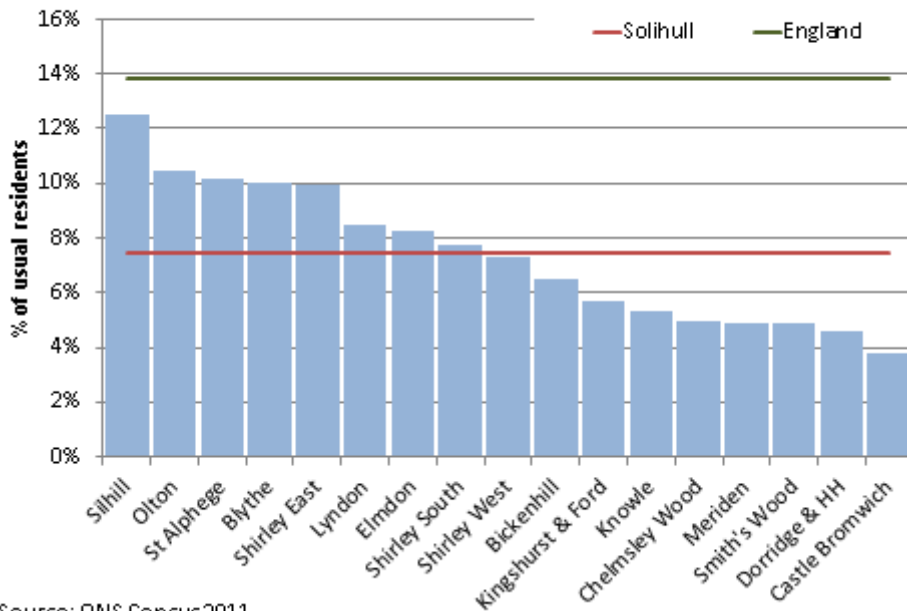
### Change in Religion 2001-2011 (% of all stating religion)



### Origin and Identity

7% of the Solihull population were born outside of the UK compared to the England average of 14%. At a ward level this ranges from 13% in Silhill to 4% in Castle Bromwich.

### Population Born Outside the UK



Source: ONS Census 2011

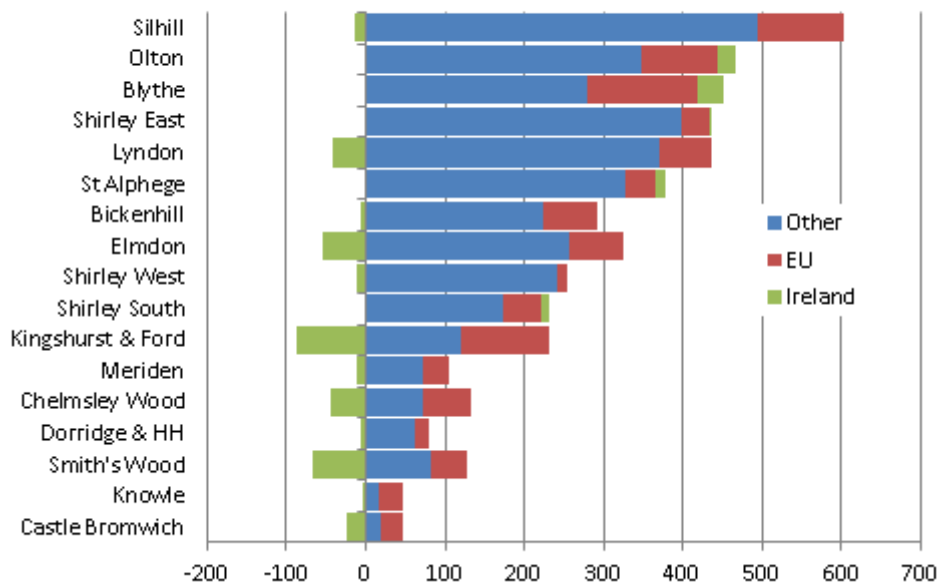
The number of people born outside of the UK living in Solihull increased by 39% between 2001 and 2011, with the proportion of the total increasing from 6% to 7%. Much larger increases in the proportion happened in Silhill (+4 percentage points), Olton (+3.5) and Shirley East (+3.4).

	Count 2011	% of population		Change 2001-2011
		2011	2001	percentage points
Bickenhill	808	6%	4%	2.0
Blythe	1,304	10%	8%	2.2
Castle Bromwich	425	4%	3%	0.4
Chelmsley Wood	619	5%	4%	0.7
Dorridge & HH	510	5%	4%	0.3
Elmdon	998	8%	6%	2.2
Kingshurst & Ford	731	6%	4%	1.3
Knowle	566	5%	5%	0.4
Lyndon	1,151	8%	6%	2.6
Meriden	572	5%	4%	0.6
Olton	1,271	10%	7%	3.5
St Alphege	1,376	10%	8%	2.5
Shirley East	1,163	10%	7%	3.4
Shirley South	938	8%	6%	1.8
Shirley West	875	7%	5%	2.0
Silhill	1,475	13%	9%	4.0
Smith's Wood	604	5%	4%	0.7

Source: ONS Census 2011

For all wards the increase in residents born outside of the UK is driven by people from outside of Ireland and the EU. Residents from the EU make up a noticeably larger proportion of the increase in Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Blythe.

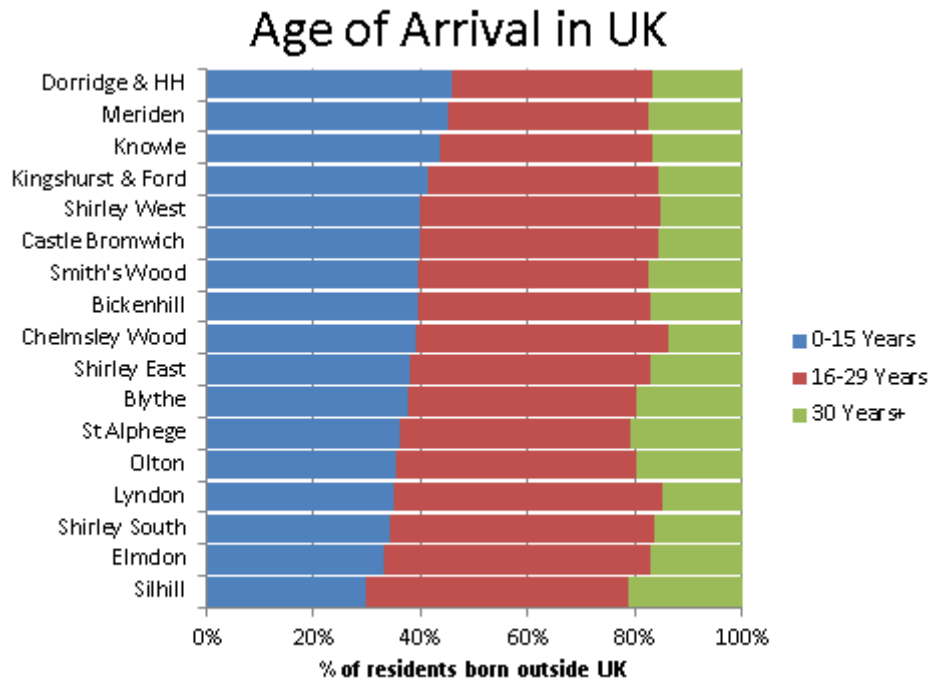
### Change in Population Born Outside of The UK by Country of Origin 2001-2011



Of those born outside of the UK 37% of those living in Solihull came into the country aged 0-15 years compared to the England average of 29%, 45% were 16-29 years old (compared to 49%) and 18% were aged 30+ (compared to 22%). At a ward level there are some small variations to this pattern, with those living in urban west wards such as Silhill, Elmdon, Lyndon and Shirley South more likely to have moved to the UK as an adult (16 years+) and

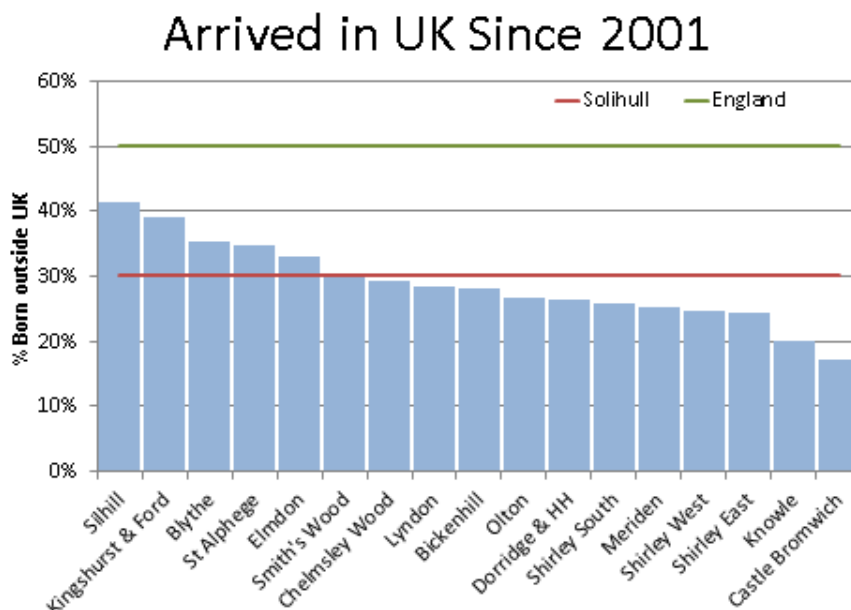


those in rural wards such as Dorridge and Hockley Heath, Meriden and Knowle more likely to have come as children.



Solihull has a much smaller resident population of new migrants than England as a whole, with 30% of the borough's non-UK born residents arriving in the country since 2001 compared to the national average of 50%. Similarly just 13% have arrived since 2007 compared to 24%.

At a ward level the proportion that have arrived since 2001 ranges from 42% in Silhill to 17% in Castle Bromwich, although geographically there is little clear pattern to the distribution.



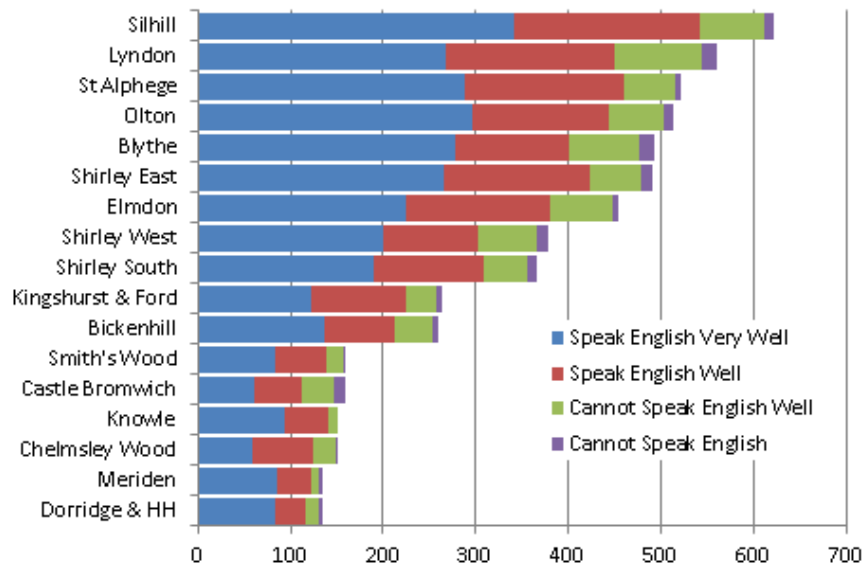
Source: ONS Census 2011

## Proficiency in English

5,805 Solihull residents aged three years and over do not have English as their main language, which at 3% of the total population is significantly below the England average of 8%. At a ward level the proportion ranges from 5% in Silhill to 1.2% in Meriden and Dorridge & Hockley Heath. Less than 1,000 individuals state that they cannot speak English or cannot speak it well (0.5% of the population compared to 1.7% across England as a whole).

	English not Main Language		Cannot speak English or speak well	
	Number	% population aged 3+	Number	% population aged 3+
Bickenhill	259	2.2%	46	0.4%
Blythe	492	3.9%	91	0.7%
Castle Bromwich	160	1.5%	48	0.4%
Chelmsley Wood	150	1.3%	26	0.2%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	134	1.2%	17	0.2%
Elmdon	454	3.9%	75	0.6%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	264	2.2%	40	0.3%
Knowle	151	1.4%	10	0.1%
Lyndon	559	4.3%	110	0.8%
Meriden	134	1.2%	12	0.1%
Olton	513	4.3%	69	0.6%
St Alphege	521	3.9%	61	0.5%
Shirley East	490	4.3%	68	0.6%
Shirley South	365	3.1%	57	0.5%
Shirley West	377	3.3%	74	0.6%
Silhill	622	5.5%	80	0.7%
Smith's Wood	160	1.3%	22	0.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

## Main Language Not English (Residents Aged 3 Years+)

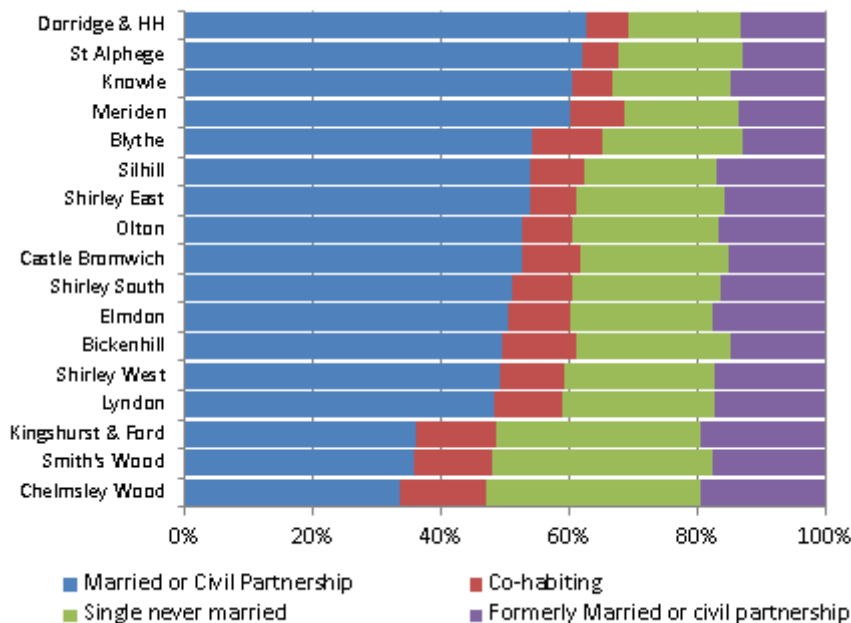


Source: ONS Census 2011

## Marriage and Relationships

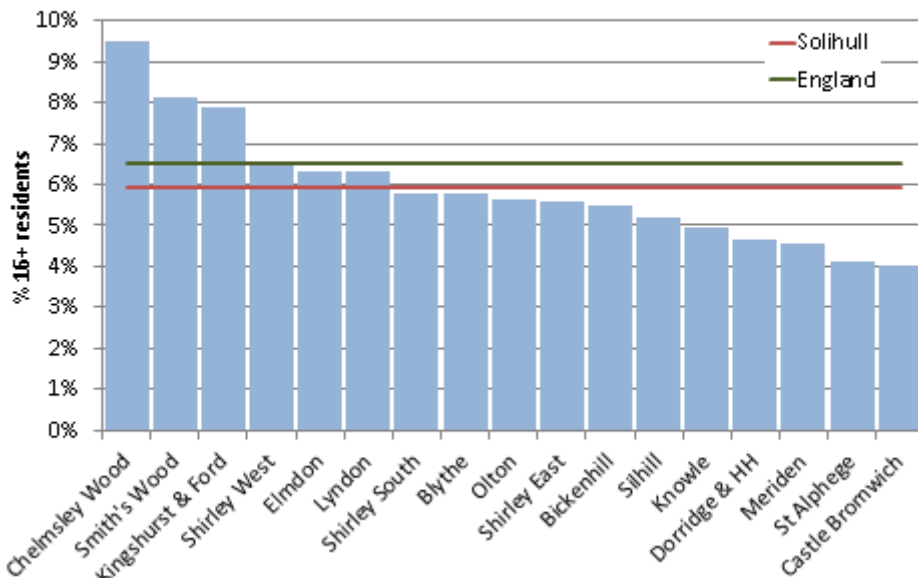
51% of Solihull residents aged 16+ are married or living in a registered same-sex civil partnership compared to the England average of 46%, however, Solihull has a smaller proportion of co-habiting couples (9% compared to 12%). At a ward level, co-habiting is more common in the north Solihull regeneration wards (which may reflect the relatively younger age profile in this area). Not living in a couple is also more common in North Solihull with a relatively high proportion of the population in this area never having been married or in a civil partnership.

## Living Arrangements of 16+ Population



Just under 6% of the Solihull population are not living in a couple because they are divorced or have legally dissolved their civil partnership, ranging from 9% in Kingshurst & Fordbridge to 4% in Castle Bromwich.

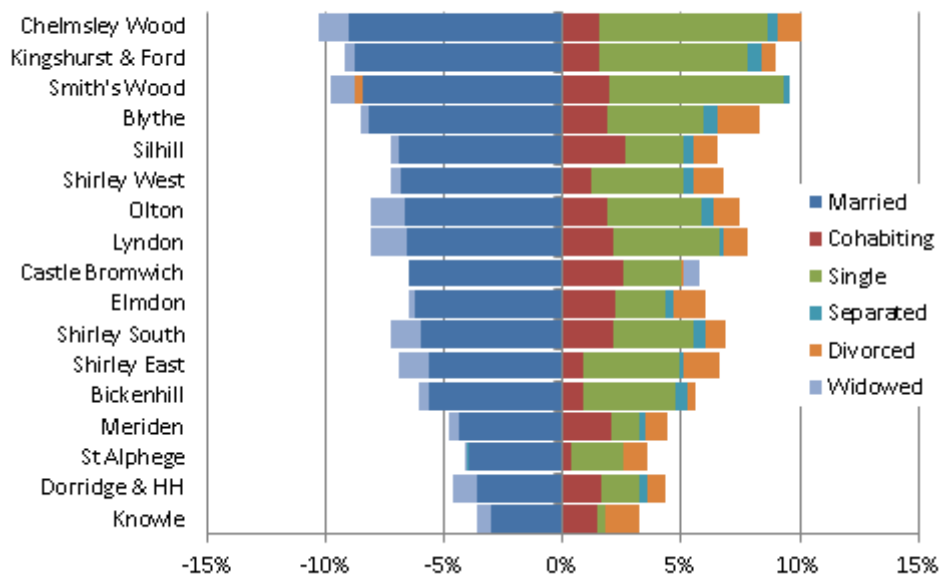
### Not Living in a Couple: Divorced or Dissolved Civil Partnership



Source: ONS Census 2011

Since 2001 the number of people married or in a same sex civil partnership in Solihull has fallen by -5% compared to increases in the co-habiting population of 29%, the never married population of 25% and the divorced population of 25%. At a ward level this shift from marriage to other living arrangements is most evident in the North Solihull regeneration wards.

### Change in Living Arrangements of 16+ Population 2001-2011



## **Access Census Data**

General information on the 2011 Census is available from the [NOMIS](#) website.

## **Contacts and Advice**

For further information or advice on 2011 Census data contact the Solihull Observatory:

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