

## **Census 2011 – Employment and Skills**

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 economic status, employment and qualification levels among the working population throughout Solihull. Additional sub-borough briefing notes are available on the following topics:

- Population and demography;
- Households and housing;
- Equalities, diversity and identity;
- 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **Economic Status**

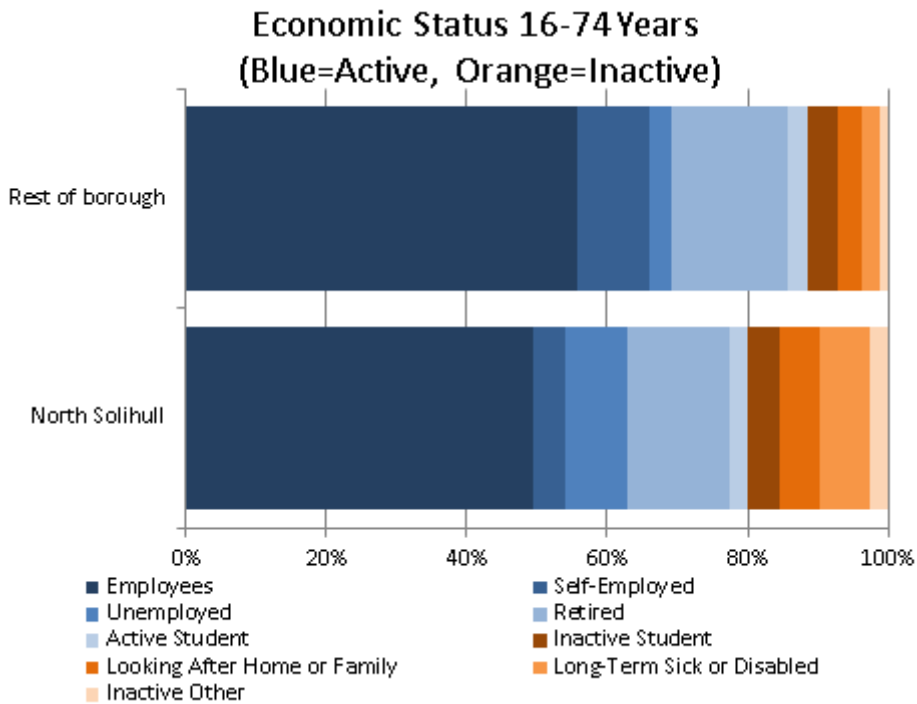
The Census provides a full breakdown of the economic status of all 16-74 year olds, including type of employment and the reasons for non-employment. There are significant differences between the profile of the North Solihull regeneration wards (Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood) and the rest of the borough, including much higher levels of economic inactivity and unemployment in this area. These differences are described in detail in the sections below.

At the highest level individuals can be classified as economically active or inactive. Economically active individuals are either in employment or not working (unemployed or students), but actively seeking work, whereas inactive individuals are not in work and do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. They are people without a job

who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.

71% of 16-74 year olds in Solihull are economically active, with 29% inactive, compared to a 70%-30% split across England as a whole.

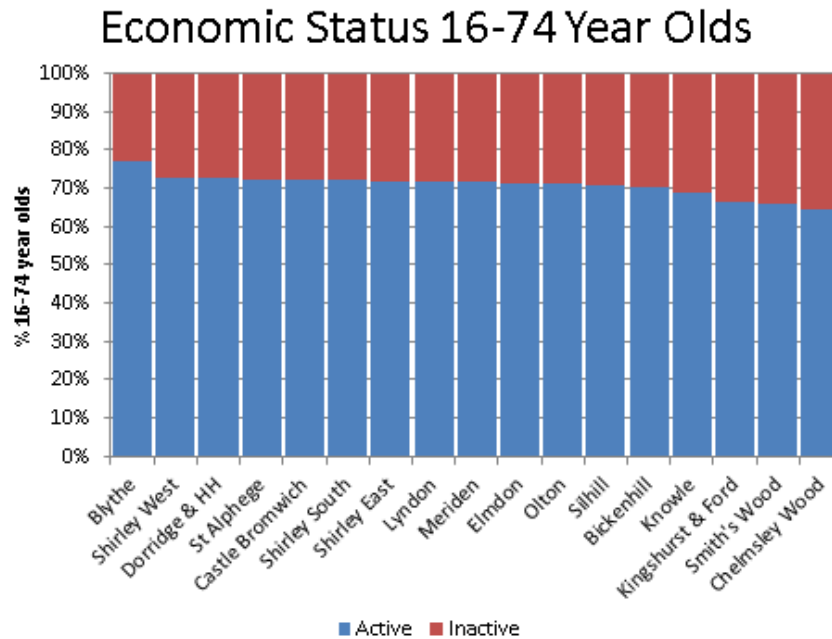
In the North Solihull wards 66% of 16-74 year olds are economically active and 34% inactive, compared to a split of 72%-28% in the rest of the borough.



	Number of 16-74 year olds		% of all 16-74 year olds	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Bickenhill	6,489	2,753	70%	30%
Blythe	7,634	2,248	77%	23%
Castle Bromwich	6,068	2,322	72%	28%
Chelmsley Wood	5,794	3,201	64%	36%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	5,605	2,121	73%	27%
Elmdon	6,169	2,477	71%	29%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	5,968	3,029	66%	34%
Knowle	5,199	2,341	69%	31%
Lyndon	6,947	2,734	72%	28%
Meriden	6,089	2,414	72%	28%
Olton	6,119	2,461	71%	29%
St Alphege	7,102	2,709	72%	28%
Shirley East	5,769	2,257	72%	28%
Shirley South	6,263	2,403	72%	28%
Shirley West	6,287	2,375	73%	27%
Silhill	5,749	2,369	71%	29%
Smith's Wood	5,857	3,038	66%	34%

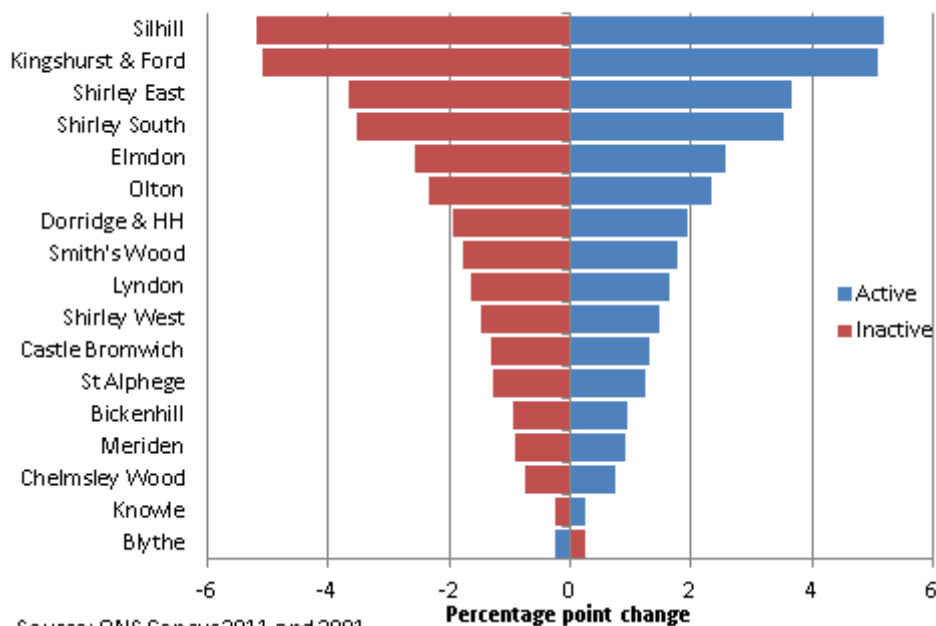
Source: ONS Census 2011

At a ward level the economically active population is proportionally largest in Blythe (77%) and smallest in Chelmsley Wood 64%.



Between 2001 and 2012 the number of economically active 16-74 year olds increased by +7% (7,177 individuals), with the number inactive falling by -3% (-1,256). As a result the economic activity rate in 2011 was +2.1 percentage points higher than 10 years earlier (68.8% to 70.8%). This shift from economically inactive to active happened in all wards except Blythe and was largest in Silhill and Kingshurst & Fordbridge (both 5 percentage points), followed by Shirley East and Shirley South (both 4 points).

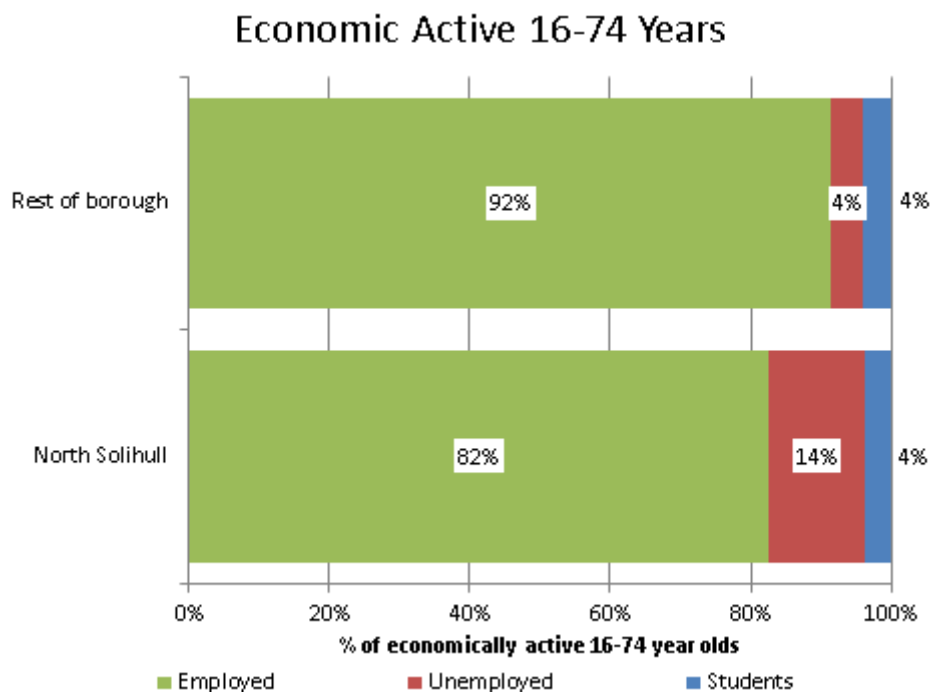
### Shift in Economic Status 2001-2011



## Economic Activity

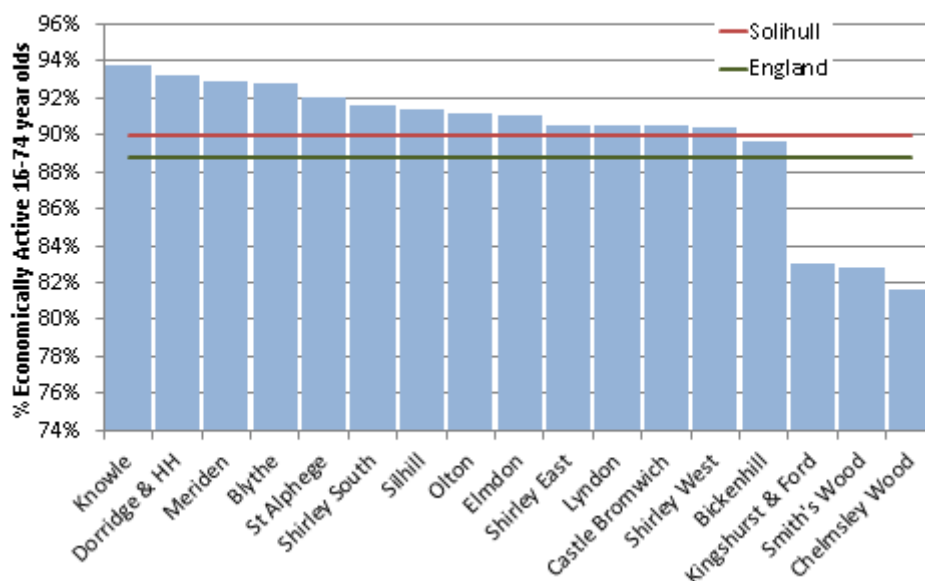
90% of economically active 16-74 year olds in Solihull are in employment, which equates to 64% of all people in this age group (the employment rate). A further 4% are full time students who are actively seeking work and 6% are unemployed. The split across England as a whole is 89%-5%-6%.

4% of economically active 16-74 year olds are classified as full-time students in both North Solihull and the rest of the borough, however, there is a substantial difference in levels of employment and unemployment between the two areas. In North Solihull 82% are in employment and 14% are unemployed compared to a 92%-4% split in the rest of the borough.



At a ward level the proportionality of economically active individuals in employment ranges from 93.8% in Knowle to 81.6% in Chelmsley Wood.

## Proportion of Economically Active 16-74 Year Olds who are Employed



Source: ONS Census2011

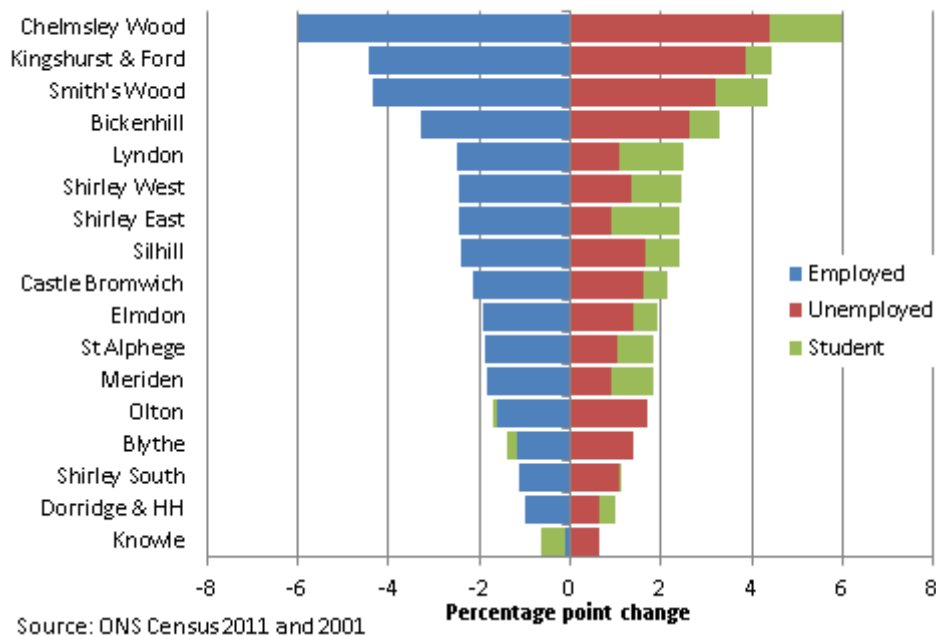
	Number of 16-74 year olds			% of Economically active		
	Employed	Unemployed	Students	Employed	Unemployed	Students
Bickenhill	5,820	445	224	90%	7%	3%
Blythe	7,087	272	275	93%	4%	4%
Castle Bromwich	5,490	332	246	90%	5%	4%
Chelmsley Wood	4,726	839	229	82%	14%	4%
Dorridge & HH	5,224	164	217	93%	3%	4%
Elmdon	5,618	311	240	91%	5%	4%
Kingshurst & Ford	4,952	789	227	83%	13%	4%
Knowle	4,876	142	181	94%	3%	3%
Lyndon	6,287	355	305	90%	5%	4%
Meriden	5,654	192	243	93%	3%	4%
Olton	5,579	311	229	91%	5%	4%
St Alphege	6,533	243	326	92%	3%	5%
Shirley East	5,221	265	283	91%	5%	5%
Shirley South	5,734	266	263	92%	4%	4%
Shirley West	5,682	324	281	90%	5%	4%
Silhill	5,252	279	218	91%	5%	4%
Smith's Wood	4,851	775	231	83%	13%	4%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Although the number of people in Solihull in employment increased by 5% between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of economically active people in employment in the borough fell by -2.3 percentage points. This is because over the same period the numbers of unemployed (+49%, 2,085 individuals) and students (+28%, 927 individuals) increased more. This

proportional decline in employment happened in all Solihull wards and reflects the challenging post-2008 economic climate. The largest proportional declines happened in the North Solihull regeneration wards; Chelmsley Wood -6 percentage points, Kingshurst & Fordbridge -4.4 points and Smith's Wood -4.4 points.

### Shift in Structure of Economic Activity 2001-2011



### Employment

In terms of employment the key differences are that individuals from North Solihull who are working are less likely to be self-employed than those in the rest of the borough and are more likely to work part-time.

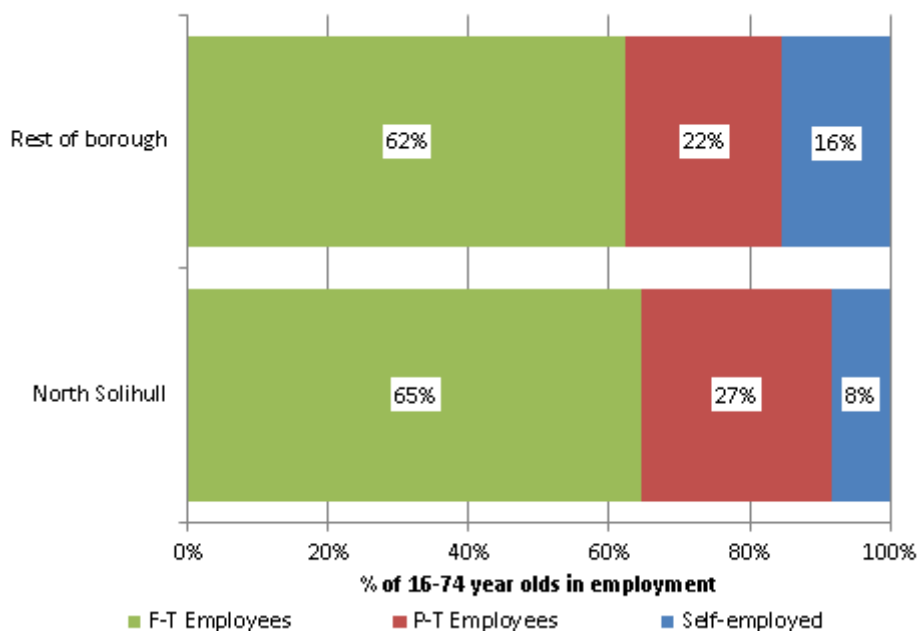
The Solihull profile is similar to the England average, although a smaller proportion of those in employment are self-employed than nationally. 63% of 16-74 year olds in employment are employees who work part-time (compared to 62% in England), 23% work part-time (compared to 22%) and 14% are self-employed (compared to 16%).

On average 65% of those in employment in North Solihull are full-time employees, 27% part-time employees and 8% are self-employed, compared to a split of 62%-22%-16% in the rest of the borough.

	Number 16-74 year olds			% 16-74 in employment		
	Full-Time Employees	Part-Time Employees	Self-Employed	Full-Time Employees	Part-Time Employees	Self-Employed
Bickenhill	3,671	1,259	890	63%	22%	15%
Blythe	4,623	1,361	1,103	65%	19%	16%
Castle Bromwich	3,523	1,262	705	64%	23%	13%
Chelmsley Wood	3,123	1,235	368	66%	26%	8%
Dorridge & HH	2,945	1,254	1,025	56%	24%	20%
Elmdon	3,593	1,320	705	64%	23%	13%
Kingshurst & Ford	3,230	1,280	442	65%	26%	9%
Knowle	2,788	1,110	978	57%	23%	20%
Lyndon	4,073	1,413	801	65%	22%	13%
Meriden	3,342	1,214	1,098	59%	21%	19%
Olton	3,549	1,161	869	64%	21%	16%
St Alphege	3,895	1,493	1,145	60%	23%	18%
Shirley East	3,318	1,213	690	64%	23%	13%
Shirley South	3,499	1,370	865	61%	24%	15%
Shirley West	3,640	1,293	749	64%	23%	13%
Silhill	3,361	1,068	823	64%	20%	16%
Smith's Wood	3,039	1,395	417	63%	29%	9%

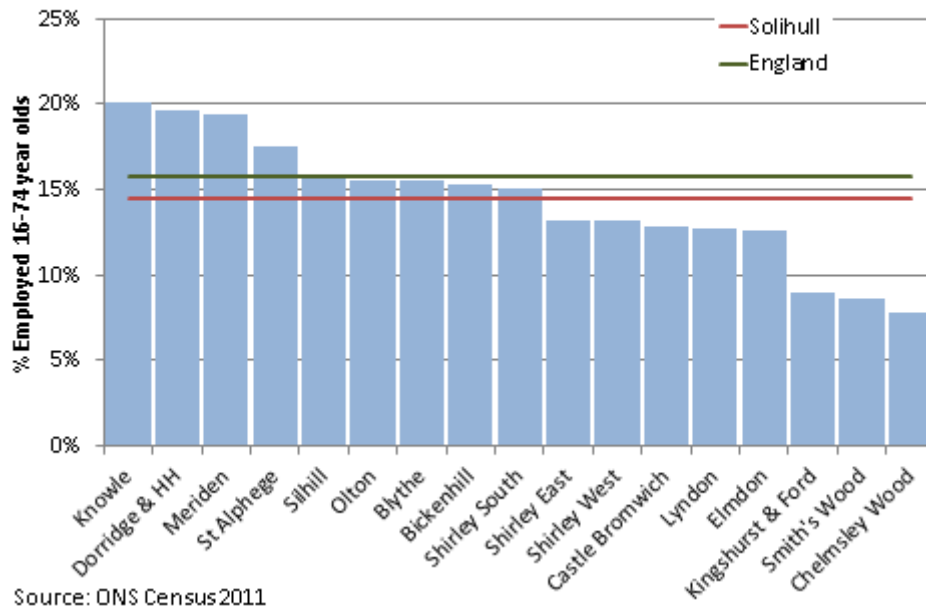
Source: ONS Census 2011

### 16-74 Years in Employment



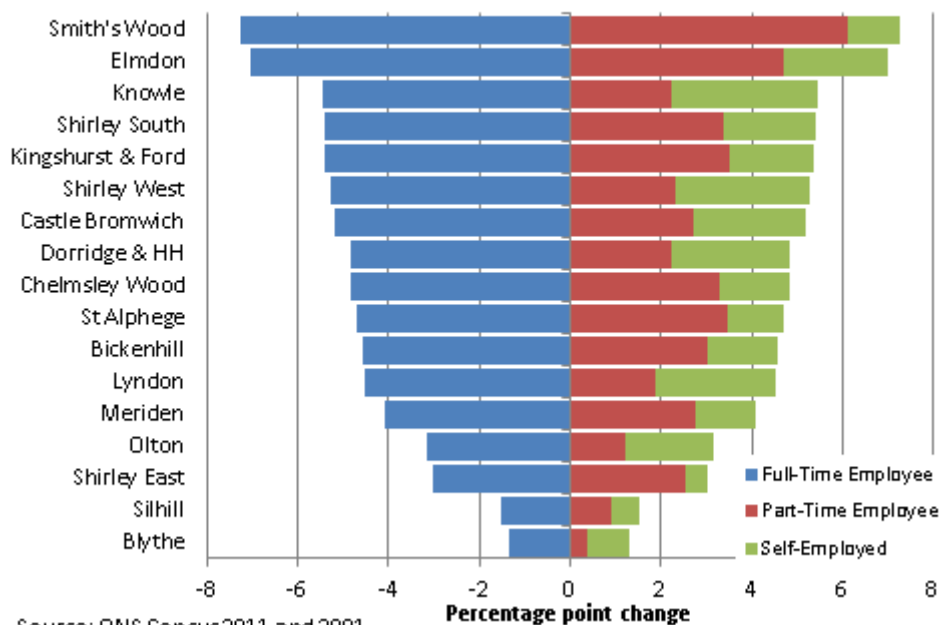
At a ward level the proportion of individuals who are self-employed ranges from 20.1% of all 16-74 year olds in employment in Knowle to 7.8% in Chelmsley Wood. Generally, rates are highest in Solihull's rural wards followed by the more affluent parts of the borough's urban west such as St Alphege.

## Proportion of 16-74 Year Olds in Employment who are Self Employed



Between 2001 and 2011 the number of 16-74 year olds working full-time for an employer fell by -3% (-1,524 individuals), compared to the increases in part-time work of +18% (+3,353) and in self employment of +21% (+2,336). As a result the proportion of those in employment working full-time fell by -4.6 percentage points, with the proportion working part-time increasing by +2.7 points and self-employed by +1.9 points. This shift in the structure of employment from full-time to part-time work and self-employment happened in all Solihull wards and was greatest in Smith's Wood and Elmdon.

## Shift in Structure of Employment 2001-2011





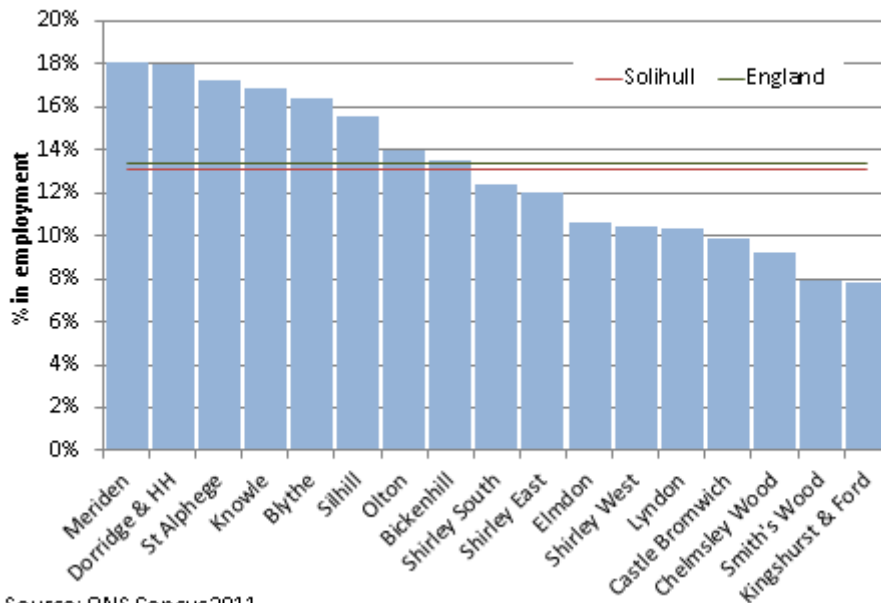
## Hours Worked

As noted earlier, individuals in employment in the North Solihull regeneration wards are more likely to work part-time than elsewhere in the borough. More detailed analysis of hours worked shows that individuals in some of Solihull's rural and most affluent wards (such as Knowle and St Alphege) have the highest proportions of people working either very few hours (15 hours or less) or a lot of hours (49+ hours).

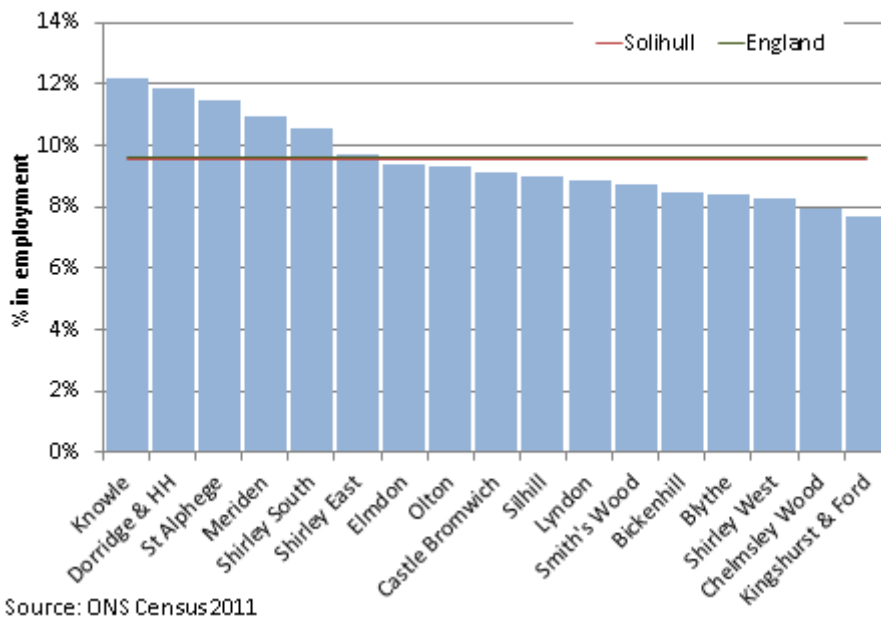
	% of 16-74 year olds in employment			
	15 Hours or Less	16 to 30 Hours	31 to 48 Hours	49+ Hours
Bickenhill	8%	19%	59%	13%
Blythe	8%	17%	58%	16%
Castle Bromwich	9%	19%	62%	10%
Chelmsley Wood	8%	22%	61%	9%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	12%	21%	50%	18%
Elmdon	9%	20%	61%	11%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	8%	22%	62%	8%
Knowle	12%	19%	52%	17%
Lyndon	9%	19%	62%	10%
Meriden	11%	19%	52%	18%
Olton	9%	18%	59%	14%
St Alphege	11%	19%	52%	17%
Shirley East	10%	20%	58%	12%
Shirley South	11%	20%	57%	12%
Shirley West	8%	20%	61%	10%
Silhill	9%	17%	58%	16%
Smith's Wood	9%	24%	60%	8%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The proportion of 16-74 year olds in employment working 49 hours or more ranges from 18% in Meriden to 8% in Kingshurst & Fordbridge, whereas the range for those working 15 hours or less is from 12% in Knowle to 8% in Kingshurst & Fordbridge.

## 16-74 Year Olds in Employment Working Full-Time 49 Hours or More



## 16-74 Year Olds in Employment Working Part-Time – Less Than 15 Hours



### Employment by Industry

The public sector is the largest source of employment for 16-74 year olds in employment in all of Solihull's 17 wards. Overall the Solihull profile is very similar to that of England as a whole, but there are marked differences between the North Solihull regeneration wards and the rest of the borough. Individuals in North Solihull are more likely to work in manufacturing (13% of those in employment compared to 10% in the rest of the borough) and wholesale & retail trade (19% compared to 15%), but less likely to work in financial & business services (15% compared to 20%) and the public sector (24% compared to 28%).

## Employment by Sector

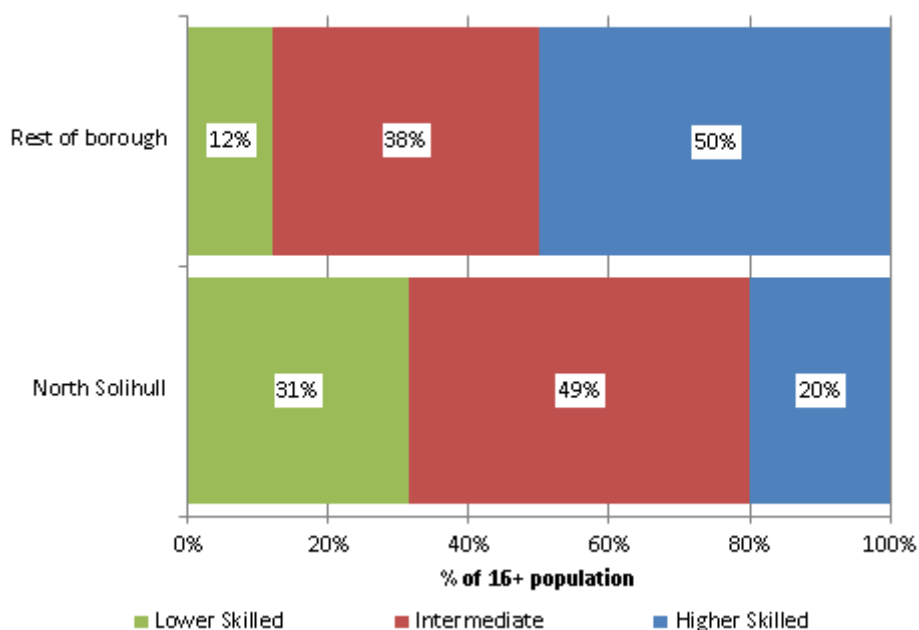


## Occupations

The Census classifies all 16-74 year olds who are in employment into nine different occupational categories, which can be broadly grouped as higher skilled occupations (Managers & senior officials, professional occupations, associate professional & technical occupations), intermediate occupations (administrative & secretarial occupations, skilled trades, caring, leisure & other service occupations, sales & customer service occupations) and lower skilled occupations (process, plant & machine operatives and elementary occupations). Compared with England, Solihull has a larger proportion of those in employment working in higher skilled occupations (45% compared to 41%) and a lower proportion employed in either intermediate (39% vs. 41%) or lower skilled (15% vs. 18%) jobs.

Employees in North Solihull are far more likely to work in jobs at the lower end of the spectrum than elsewhere in the borough (31% in lower skilled and 49% in intermediate jobs compared to 12% and 38%) and less likely to work in higher skilled jobs (20% vs. 50%).

## Employment by Type of Occupation



### Lone Parents and Employment

41% of Solihull's 6,110 Lone Parent households with dependent children are in the North Solihull regeneration wards. Lone Parents in North Solihull are less likely to be in employment than those elsewhere in the borough.

On average 50% of Lone Parent households in North Solihull are not in employment compared to 29% in the rest of the borough.

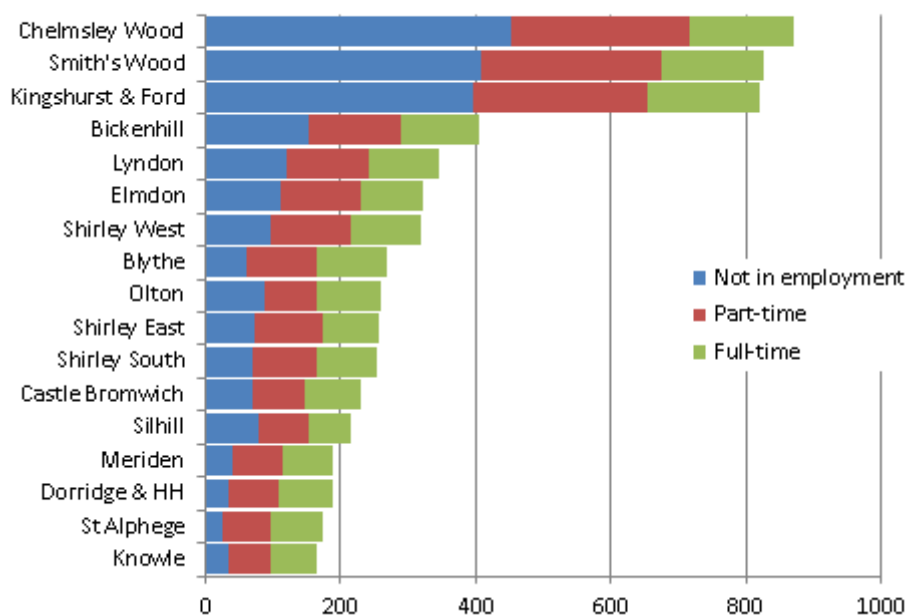
	Lone Parent Households not in employment	
	Count	% all lone parent households
Bickenhill	154	38%
Blythe	60	22%
Castle Bromwich	69	30%
Chelmsley Wood	452	52%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	34	18%
Elmdon	112	35%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	395	48%
Knowle	34	20%
Lyndon	121	35%
Meriden	41	22%
Olton	88	34%
St Alphege	27	15%
Shirley East	73	28%
Shirley South	69	27%
Shirley West	96	30%
Silhill	79	37%
Smith's Wood	407	49%
Source: ONS Census 2011		

Across Solihull as a whole, where lone parents are in employment, 55% work part-time and 45% work full-time. In North Solihull a larger proportion are in part-time employment (63%).

	% of lone parent households in employment	
	Part Time	Full Time
Bickenhill	54%	46%
Blythe	50%	50%
Castle Bromwich	49%	51%
Chelmsley Wood	63%	37%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	48%	52%
Elmdon	56%	44%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	61%	39%
Knowle	48%	52%
Lyndon	54%	46%
Meriden	50%	50%
Olton	45%	55%
St Alphege	48%	52%
Shirley East	55%	45%
Shirley South	51%	49%
Shirley West	54%	46%
Silhill	54%	46%
Smith's Wood	64%	36%

Source: ONS Census 2011

### Lone Parent Household Employment Status



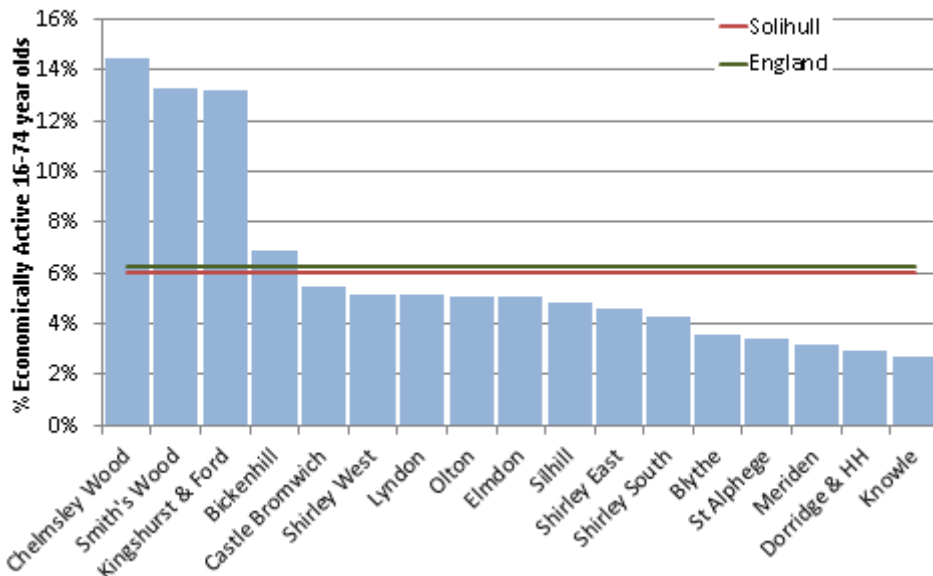
## Unemployment

At the 2011 Census 6,304 16-74 year olds in Solihull were classified as being unemployed. The unemployment rate (the proportion of those economically active who are unemployed) among 16-74 year olds in Solihull is, at 6.0%, slightly lower than the England average of 6.3%.

The unemployment rate in North Solihull is 13.6% compared to an average of 4.5% elsewhere in the borough, with, at a ward level, the rate ranging from 14.5% in Chelmsley Wood to 2.7% in Knowle.

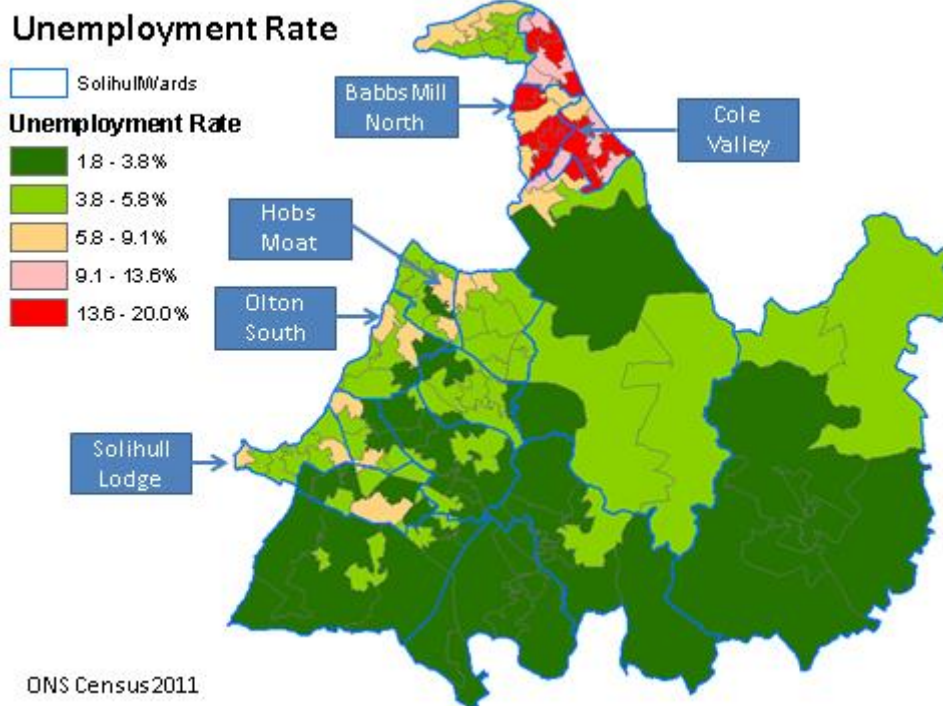
	Unemployed 16-74 year olds	
	Number	% of economically active
Bickenhill	445	6.9%
Blythe	272	3.6%
Castle Bromwich	332	5.5%
Chelmsley Wood	839	14.5%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	164	2.9%
Elmdon	311	5.0%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	789	13.2%
Knowle	142	2.7%
Lyndon	355	5.1%
Meriden	192	3.2%
Olton	311	5.1%
St Alphege	243	3.4%
Shirley East	265	4.6%
Shirley South	266	4.2%
Shirley West	324	5.2%
Silhill	279	4.9%
Smith's Wood	775	13.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011		

## Proportion of Economically Active 16-74 Year Olds who are Unemployed



Source: ONS Census2011

As the map of local neighbourhoods (LSOAs) below shows that the 23 LSOAs with the highest unemployment rates are all in the North Solihull regeneration area, including 12 LSOAs with a rate of more than 15%. The highest rates are in Cole Valley (Chelmsley Wood) at 20%, Babbs Mill North (Kingshurst & Fordbridge) at 19.2% and Chelmsley Wood Town Centre at 17.7%. Alongside high unemployment rates in North Solihull, there are six LSOAs in the rest of the borough where the rate exceeds 7%, most notably Hobs Moat North (9.1%), Olton South (8.8%) and Solihull Lodge (8%).



ONS Census2011

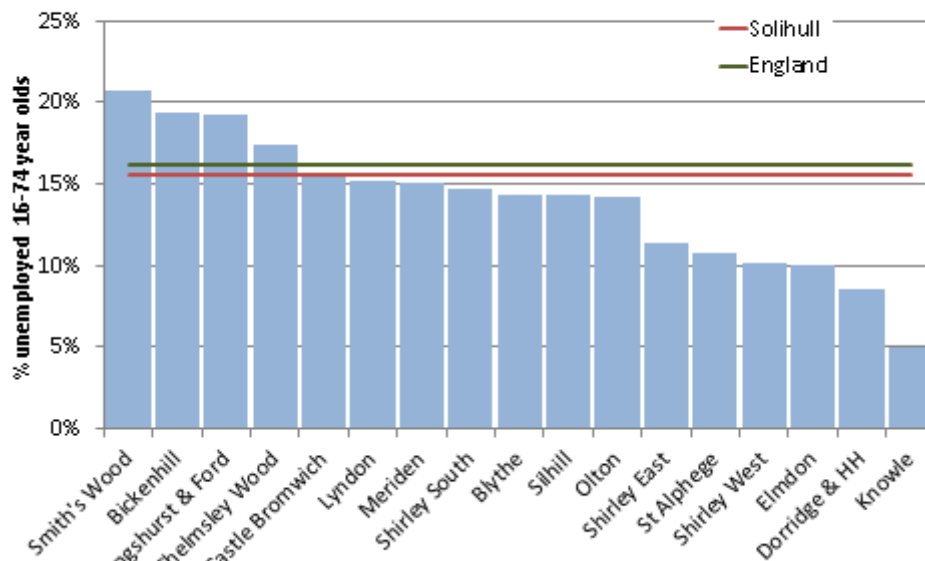
The Census shows that there are 983 individuals in Solihull classified as economically active who have never worked, this equates to 16% of all unemployed 16-74 year olds and 1% of all those who are economically active. This is in-line with the England average.

In North Solihull 19% of those unemployed have never worked compared to 13% in the rest of the borough.

	16-74 year olds never worked		
	Count	% of Unemployed	% of Economically Active
Bickenhill	86	19.3%	1.4%
Blythe	39	14.3%	0.5%
Castle Bromwich	52	15.7%	0.9%
Chelmsley Wood	146	17.4%	2.6%
Dorridge & HH	14	8.5%	0.3%
Elmdon	31	10.0%	0.5%
Kingshurst & Ford	152	19.3%	2.6%
Knowle	7	4.9%	0.1%
Lyndon	54	15.2%	0.8%
Meriden	29	15.1%	0.5%
Olton	44	14.1%	0.7%
St Alphege	26	10.7%	0.4%
Shirley East	30	11.3%	0.5%
Shirley South	39	14.7%	0.7%
Shirley West	33	10.2%	0.5%
Silhill	40	14.3%	0.7%
Smith's Wood	161	20.8%	2.9%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Proportion of Unemployed 16-74 Year Olds who Have Never Worked



Source: ONS Census 2011



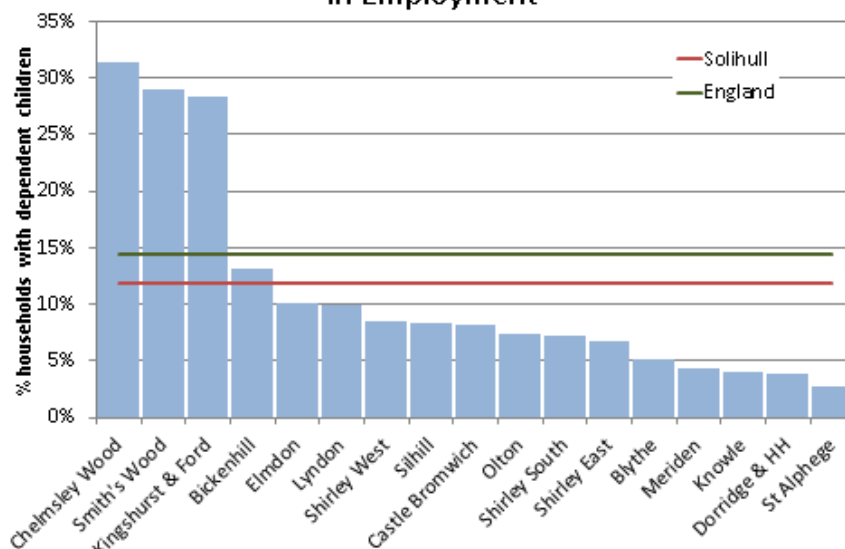
## Households With No Adults in Employment

There are 3,090 households in Solihull with dependent children where there is no adult in employment, equating to 12% of all households with dependent children compared with the England average of 14%. 53% (1,644) of these households are in the North Solihull regeneration wards, where 30% of households with dependent children have no adult in employment. This is more than four times the level in the rest of the borough (7%).

	Households with dependent children with no adults in employment	
	Count	% of households
Bickenhill	198	13.1%
Blythe	85	5.1%
Castle Bromwich	94	8.2%
Chelmsley Wood	574	31.3%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	57	3.8%
Elmdon	147	10.1%
Kingshurst & Ford	532	28.3%
Knowle	49	4.1%
Lyndon	165	9.9%
Meriden	62	4.4%
Olton	104	7.3%
St Alphege	46	2.7%
Shirley East	103	6.8%
Shirley South	98	7.2%
Shirley West	125	8.5%
Silhill	113	8.3%
Smith's Wood	538	29.0%

Source: ONS Census 2011

## Households With Dependent Children With No Adults in Employment



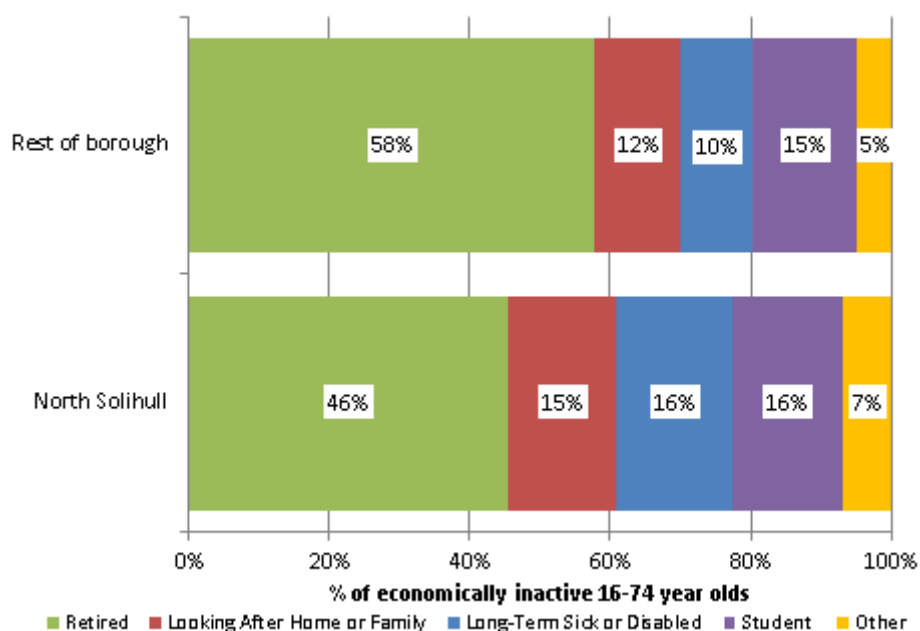
## Economic Inactivity

As previously noted, 16-74 year olds in the North Solihull regeneration wards are more likely than elsewhere in the borough to be economically inactive (34% of the total compared to 28%). Within the economically inactive populations there are significant differences in the two areas, a larger proportion in North Solihull are inactive because they are long-term sick or disabled and to a lesser extent because they are looking after the home or family, with a smaller proportion who are retired.

	% of economically inactive 16-74 population				
	Retired	Looking After Home or Family	Long-Term Sick or Disabled	Student	Other
Bickenhill	51%	13%	17%	13%	5%
Blythe	61%	13%	5%	16%	5%
Castle Bromwich	63%	10%	9%	14%	4%
Chelmsley Wood	44%	16%	22%	11%	7%
Dorridge & HH	60%	13%	5%	18%	4%
Elmdon	61%	12%	8%	14%	5%
Kingshurst & Ford	40%	17%	21%	15%	7%
Knowle	66%	11%	6%	13%	3%
Lyndon	54%	13%	12%	15%	6%
Meriden	66%	11%	7%	13%	4%
Olton	58%	11%	10%	17%	5%
St Alphege	61%	12%	3%	20%	4%
Shirley East	56%	12%	10%	17%	5%
Shirley South	61%	10%	10%	16%	4%
Shirley West	58%	12%	11%	14%	5%
Silhill	58%	14%	9%	13%	6%
Smith's Wood	41%	16%	20%	15%	9%

Source: ONS Census 2011

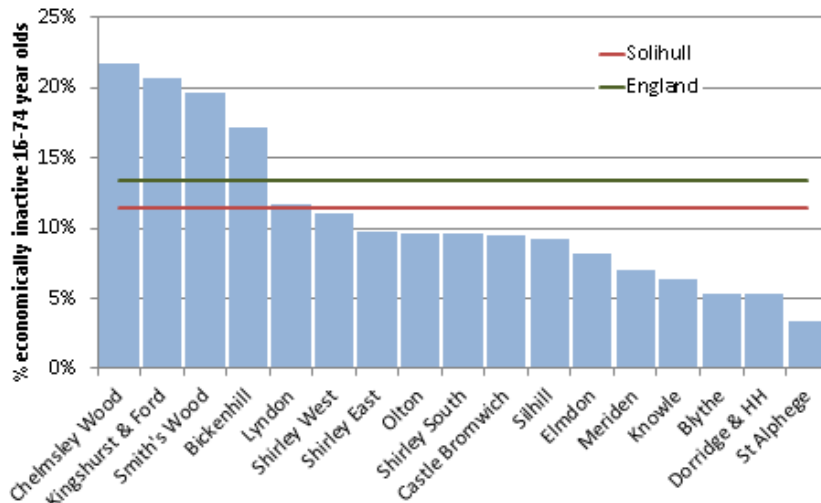
### Economically Inactive 16-74 Year Olds



There are a total of 4,949 16-74 year olds in Solihull who are economically inactive because they are long-term sick or disabled in detail, of which 27% live in North Solihull.

16.3% of all economically inactive 16-74 year olds in North Solihull are long-term sick or disabled (5% of the whole age group), compared to 10.3% in the rest of the borough (3% of age group). At a ward level the proportion ranges from 21.7% in Chelmsley Wood to 3.4% in St Alphege.

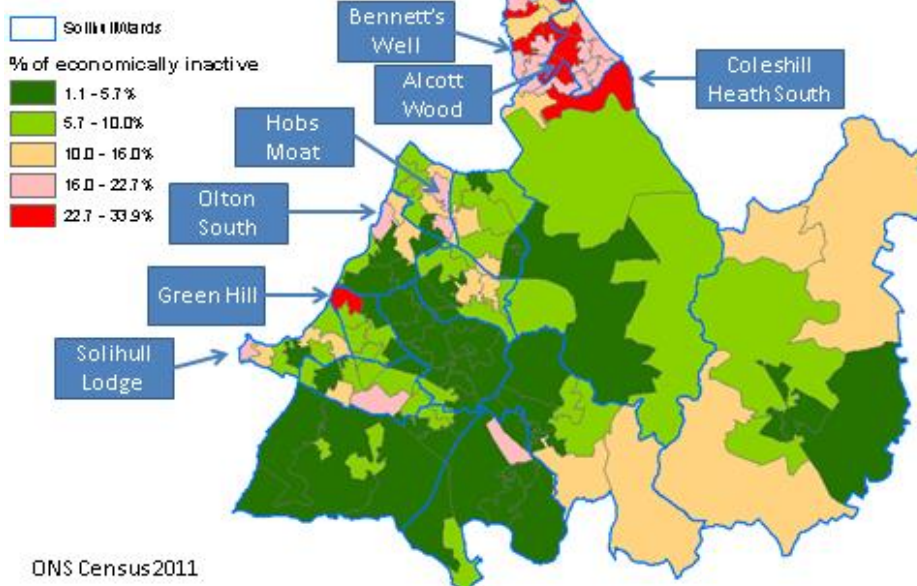
**Proportion of Economically Inactive 16-74 Year Olds who are Long Term Sick or Disabled**



Source: ONS Census 2011

As the map of local neighbourhoods (LSOAs) shows, while the highest rates are in the North Solihull regeneration area, the pattern is more dispersed than that for high unemployment, with Green Hill (Shirley East) Solihull Lodge (Shirley West), Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) and Olton South all among the top 15 in the borough.

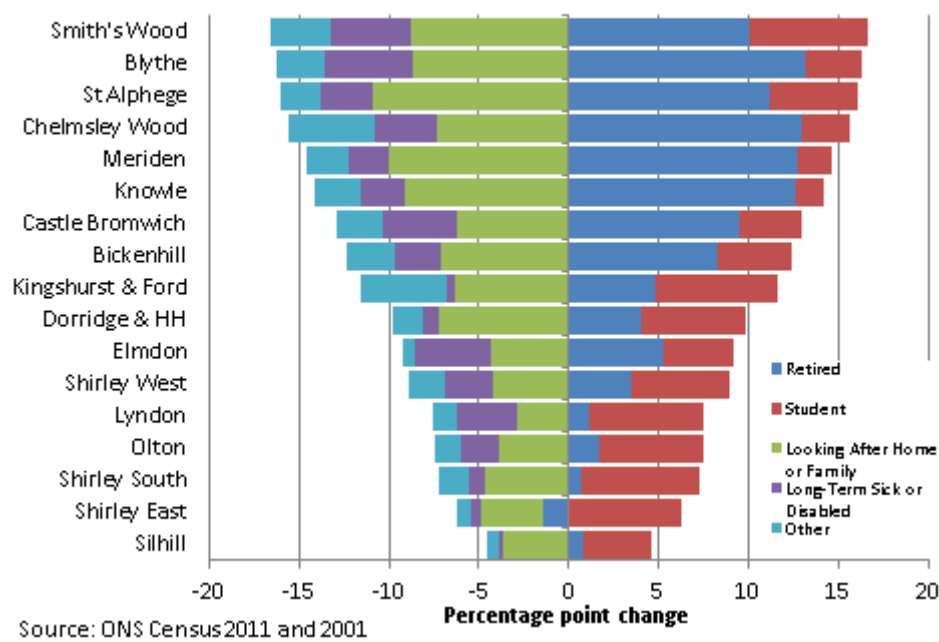
**Economically Inactive: Long-Term Sick or Disabled**



ONS Census 2011

Between 2001 and 2011 there were increases in Solihull in the number of retired 16-74 year olds and economically inactive students of +10% (2,252 individuals) and +42% (+1,914) respectively. By contrast there were falls in the number of those looking after the home or family (-35%, -2,996 individuals), long-term sick or disabled (-21%, -1,306) and others inactive (-33%, -1,120). As a result the proportion of 16-74 year olds retired increased by +6.6 percentage points and the number of inactive students by +4.7 points, with corresponding falls in the proportions looking after home or family (-6.4), long-term sick or disabled (-2.4) and others (-2.4). This pattern was consistent throughout Solihull's 17 wards.

### Shift in Structure of Economic Inactivity 2001-2011

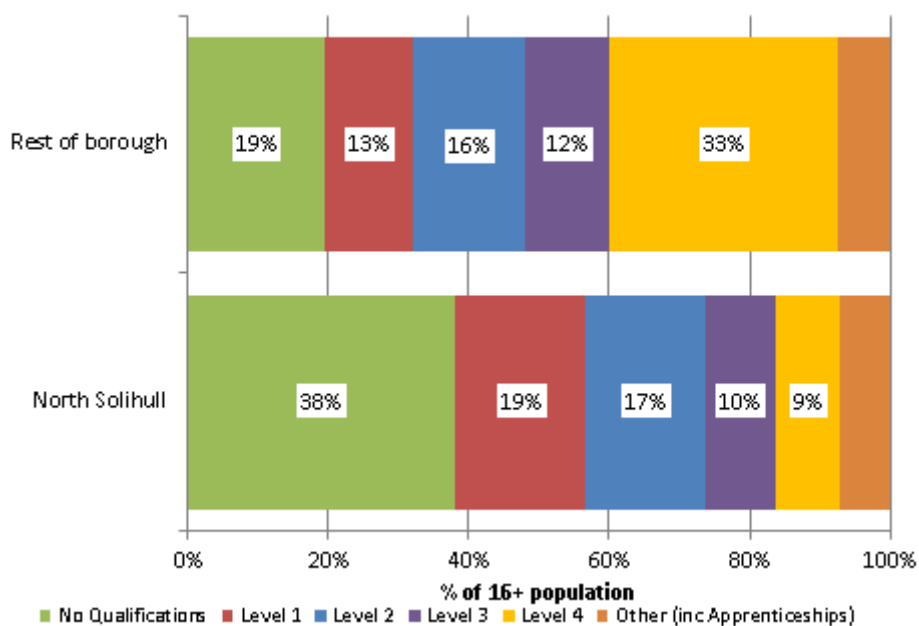


### Qualifications and Skills

23% of adults aged 16+ (38,035 individuals) have no formal qualifications compared to the England average of 22%. However, at the other end of the spectrum Solihull has a larger proportion of highly qualified adults, with 29% (47,783) qualified to NVQ level 4 and above compared to 27%.

Qualification levels are substantially lower in the North Solihull regeneration wards. In this area 38% of adults have no formal qualifications, which added to the 19% qualified to a maximum of NVQ level 1, means that 57% can be categorised as low skilled (16,476 individuals) compared to 32% in the rest of the borough (19% no qualifications, 13% maximum NVQ level 1). Just 19% of adults in North Solihull are qualified to NVQ level 3 and above (10% maximum level 3, 9% level 4 and above) and can, therefore be classified as relatively highly qualified. By contrast, 45% of adults in the rest of the borough are relatively highly qualified (12% maximum NVQ level 3, 33% level 4+).

## Qualifications in 16+ Population

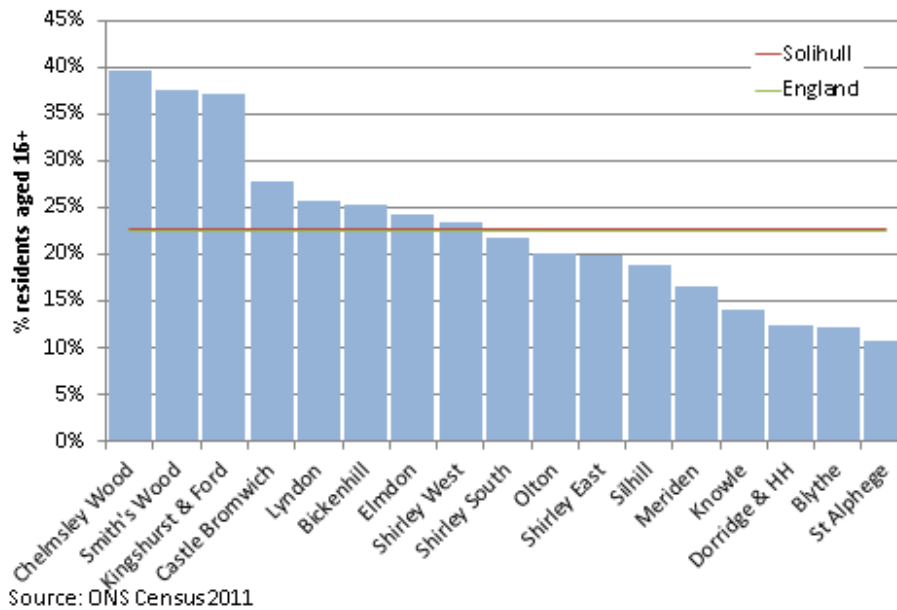


	% 16+ Population						
	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Other	Apprenticeship
Bickenhill	25%	15%	17%	11%	24%	4%	4%
Blythe	12%	13%	15%	13%	40%	4%	3%
Castle Bromwich	28%	16%	16%	13%	17%	4%	5%
Chelmsley Wood	40%	18%	16%	10%	9%	4%	3%
Dorridge & HH	12%	10%	16%	12%	45%	3%	3%
Elmdon	24%	14%	17%	13%	23%	4%	5%
Kingshurst & Ford	37%	19%	17%	10%	10%	4%	3%
Knowle	14%	10%	15%	11%	45%	3%	3%
Lyndon	26%	15%	16%	13%	22%	4%	4%
Meriden	17%	11%	15%	12%	39%	3%	3%
Olton	20%	12%	15%	11%	35%	4%	3%
St Alphege	11%	10%	16%	12%	45%	4%	3%
Shirley East	20%	12%	17%	12%	31%	4%	3%
Shirley South	22%	13%	17%	12%	28%	4%	4%
Shirley West	23%	14%	17%	13%	25%	4%	4%
Silhill	19%	10%	14%	11%	38%	5%	3%
Smith's Wood	38%	19%	17%	10%	9%	4%	3%

Source: ONS Census 2011

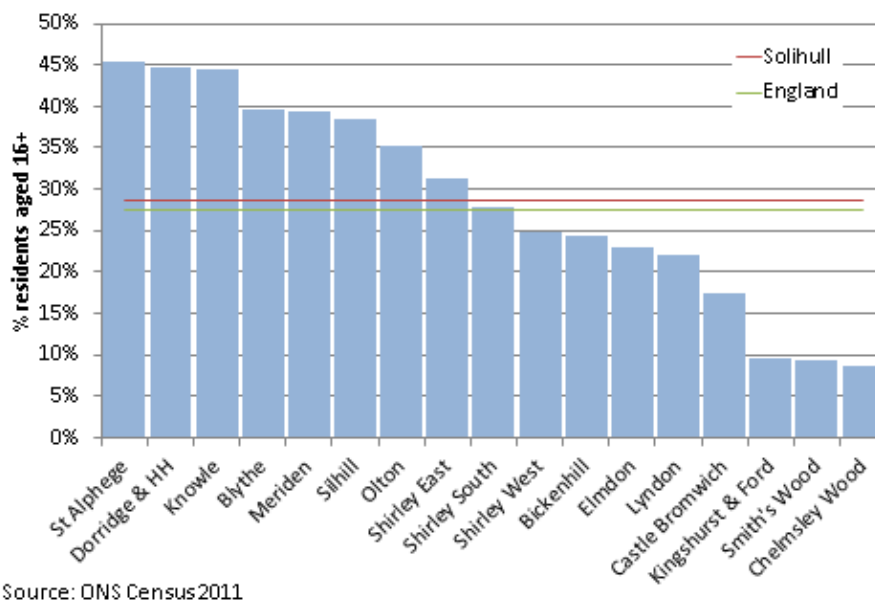
At a ward level the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications ranges from 39.7% in Chelmsley Wood to 13.9% in Knowle. Note that one in four adults has no qualifications in each of Castle Bromwich (27.7%), Lyndon (25.6%) and Bickenhill (25.2%).

## Adults with No Qualifications



In terms of highly qualified individuals the proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 4 and above ranges from 45.3% in St Alphege to 8.6% in Chelmsley Wood.

## Adults Qualified to a NVQ Level 4 and Above

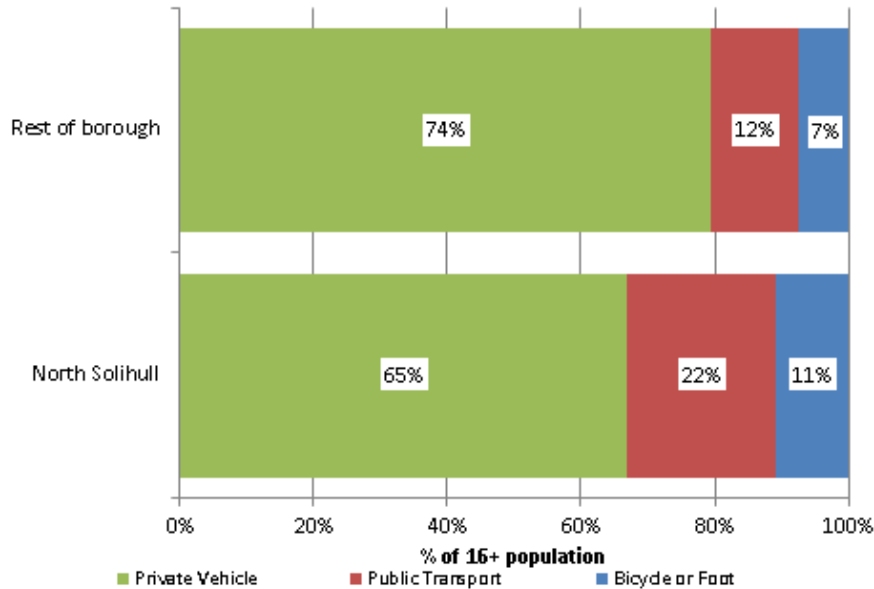


## Travel to Work and Access to Vehicles

The use of private vehicles (car, motorcycle etc.) to travel to work is far more common in Solihull than across England as a whole, with public transport, walking and cycling less common. 73% of 16-74 year olds in employment travel to work by private vehicle compared to the England average of 63%, while 14% use public transport compared to 17% and 8% walk or go by bike compared to 14%.

The pattern in North Solihull is more closely aligned with the national average (although walking and bike use are still below average), with 22% relying on public transport compared with 12% in the rest of the borough and 11% walking or cycling compared to 7%.

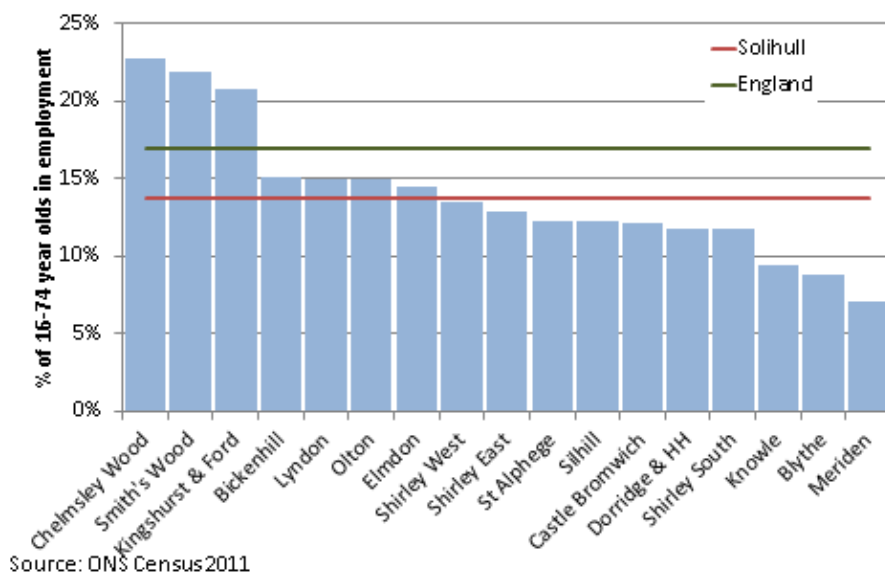
### Qualifications in 16+ Population



	% 16-64 year olds in employment		
	Private Vehicle	Public Transport	Bicycle or Foot
Bickenhill	71%	15%	7%
Blythe	80%	9%	4%
Castle Bromwich	79%	12%	5%
Chelmsley Wood	65%	23%	11%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	73%	12%	6%
Elmdon	73%	15%	8%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	65%	21%	12%
Knowle	74%	9%	6%
Lyndon	74%	15%	8%
Meriden	77%	7%	6%
Olton	73%	15%	6%
St Alphege	71%	12%	8%
Shirley East	74%	13%	7%
Shirley South	74%	12%	9%
Shirley West	76%	13%	6%
Silhill	69%	12%	12%
Smith's Wood	66%	22%	9%
Source: ONS Census 2011			

At a ward level Chelmsley Wood has the highest public transport use (22.8%), with all wards outside of the regeneration area having a lower proportion using public transport than the England average.

## Travel to Work: Proportion of 16-74 Year Olds in Employment Travelling to by Public Transport



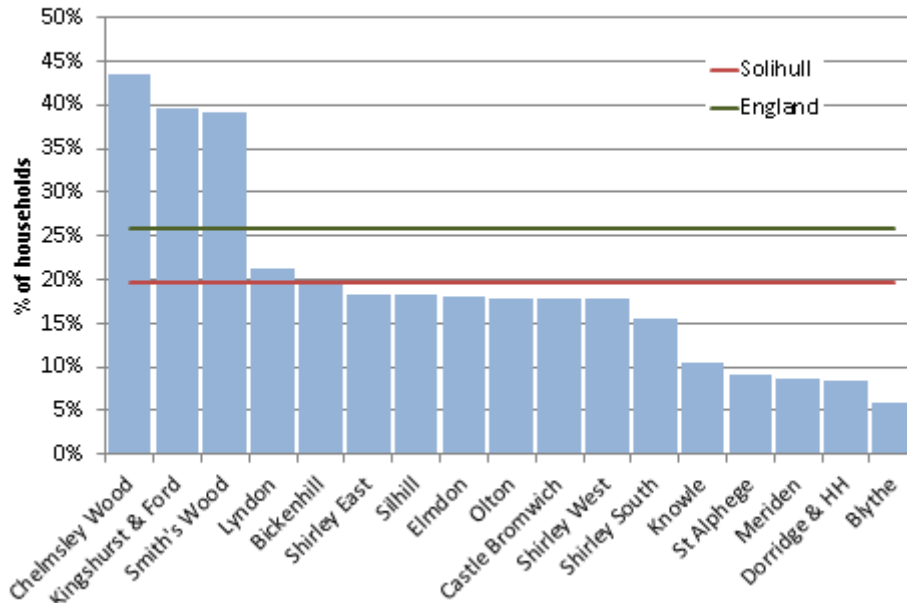
A contributory factor to the difference in public transport use between North Solihull and the rest of the borough is likely to be the extent of access to a car or van. 41% of households in North Solihull have no access to a car or van compared to just 15% in the rest of the borough. Multiple car or van ownership is far less common in North Solihull, with just 18% of households having two or more cars or vans compared to 46%.

	% of households		Average Cars or Vans per Household
	No Cars or Vans	2 or more Cars or vans	
Bickenhill	19%	40%	1.35
Blythe	6%	56%	1.68
Castle Bromwich	18%	42%	1.39
Chelmsley Wood	43%	16%	0.76
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	9%	59%	1.71
Elmdon	18%	37%	1.30
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	40%	18%	0.83
Knowle	10%	55%	1.65
Lyndon	21%	36%	1.25
Meriden	9%	58%	1.73
Olton	18%	42%	1.38
St Alphege	9%	56%	1.67
Shirley East	18%	44%	1.39
Shirley South	16%	43%	1.42
Shirley West	18%	39%	1.33
Silhill	18%	43%	1.37
Smith's Wood	39%	19%	0.85

Source: ONS Census 2011



## Households with No Cars or Vans



Source: ONS Census 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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