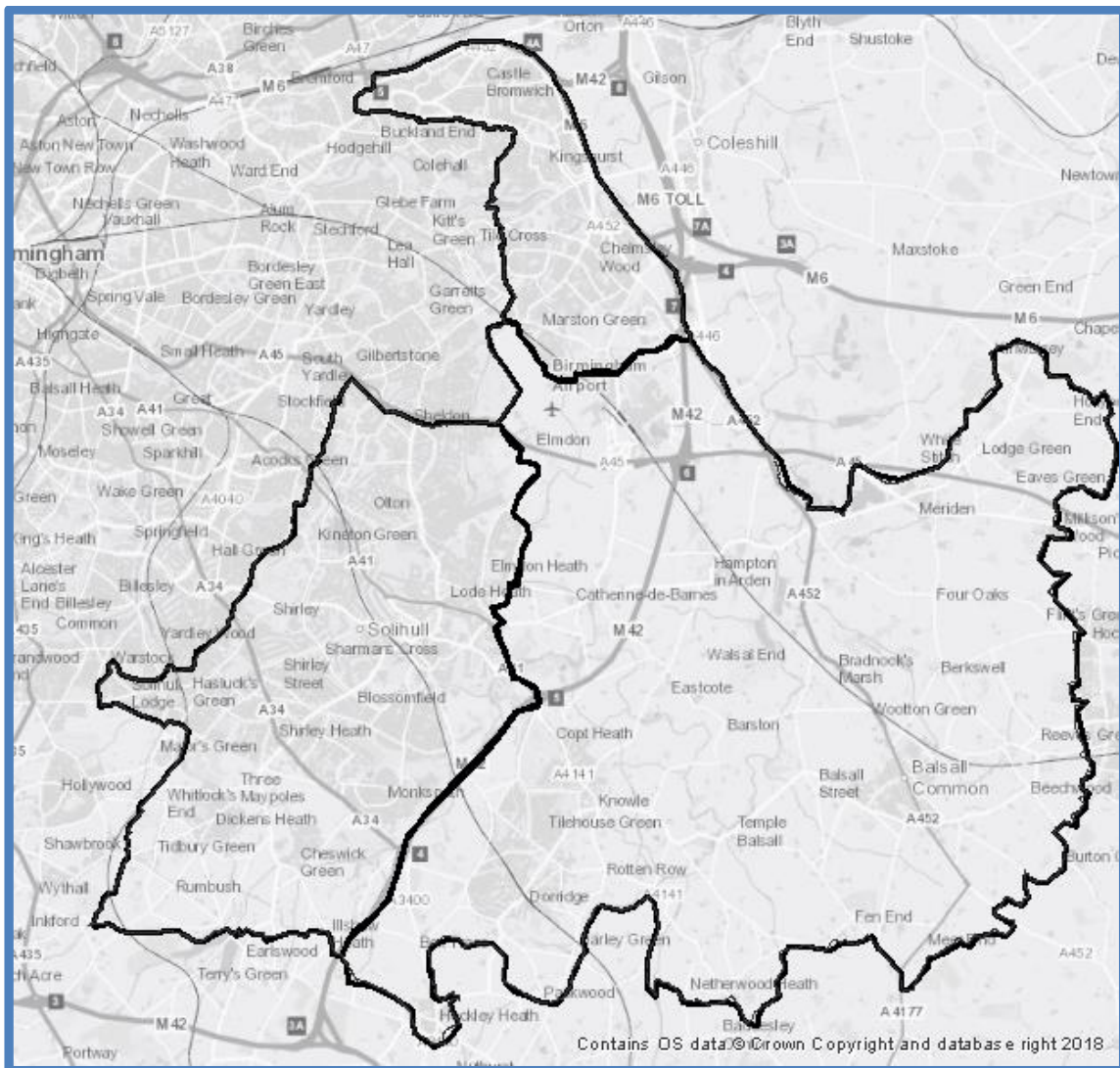


Diversity in Solihull 2019

Understanding Population Change



Contents

	Page(s)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1-5
ETHNICITY	6-28
<i>The Solihull BAME Population</i>	6
<i>Solihull BAME Population Growth</i>	7
<i>Solihull BAME Population Projections</i>	8
<i>BAME Population in Solihull Localities</i>	9
<i>Solihull School BAME Population</i>	13
<i>Ethnicity of Pupils Enrolling in Reception Class</i>	15
<i>Solihull BAME Population Socio-Demographic Profile</i>	23
<i>Solihull BAME Population Household Composition and Housing</i>	24
<i>Solihull BAME Population Health</i>	24
<i>Solihull BAME Population Employment and Qualifications</i>	25
RELIGION	28-42
<i>Religious Faith in the Solihull Population</i>	28
<i>Change in Religious Faith in the Solihull Population</i>	30
<i>Religious Faith in Solihull Localities</i>	31
<i>Socio-Demographic Profile of Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull</i>	36
<i>Household Composition and Housing Among Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull</i>	37
<i>The Health of Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull</i>	38
<i>Employment and Qualifications Among Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull</i>	39
ORIGIN AND MIGRATION	42-53
<i>Solihull Population Born Outside the UK</i>	42
<i>Migration in Solihull</i>	44
<i>Internal UK Migration in Solihull</i>	46
<i>International Migration in Solihull</i>	48
<i>Short-Term International Migration in Solihull</i>	49
<i>Migrant Applications to Work in Solihull</i>	51
<i>Solihull Births Registered to Non-UK Born Mothers</i>	52
<i>Solihull Migrant GP Registrations</i>	53
LANGUAGE	53-56
<i>Proficiency in English</i>	53
<i>Main Languages Spoken in Solihull</i>	54
LGBT POPULATION	56-57
COHESION IN SOLIHULL	57-61
<i>Hate Crime</i>	58

Executive Summary

The Solihull population increased has increased in every year since 2001, due in large part to growth among those aged 65 and over. Alongside an ageing population, Solihull has become significantly more ethnically and religiously diverse with net migration from neighbouring Birmingham a significant influence.

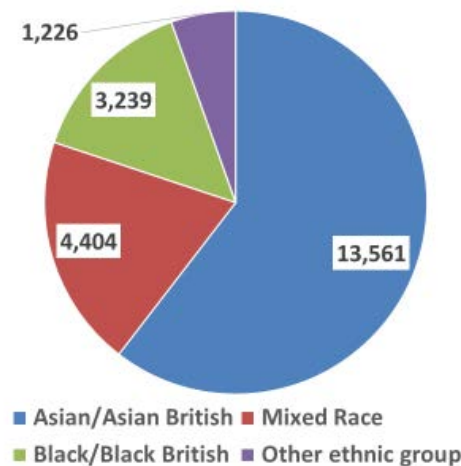
Increasing levels of population diversity are particularly evident in the Solihull school population and in West Solihull communities.

Despite significant changes in the composition of the population, Solihull remains a cohesive borough and a large majority of residents think that people from different backgrounds get on well together.

At the time of the 2011 Census 10.9% of the population were from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background, slightly lower than the England (14.6%) or West Midlands (17.3%) averages.

60% of the Solihull BAME population are from an Asian/Asian British background, 20% are Mixed Race, 14% Black/Black British and 5% from an Other Ethnic Group.

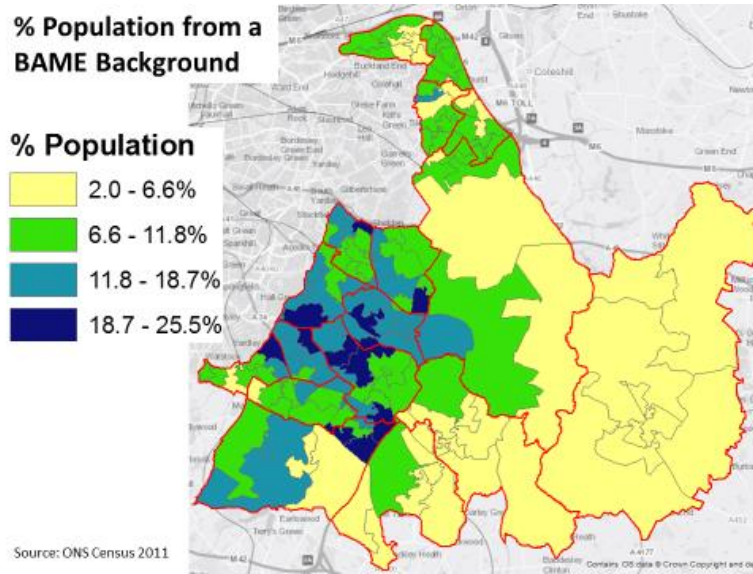
Solihull BAME Population 2011



Just over 50% of Solihull residents from a BAME background were under the age of 30, including 30% aged 0-15 years.

At a locality level the BAME Population is proportionally highest in West Solihull, where 13.9% of residents are from a BAME background, compared to 8.5% in North Solihull and 5.7% in East Solihull.

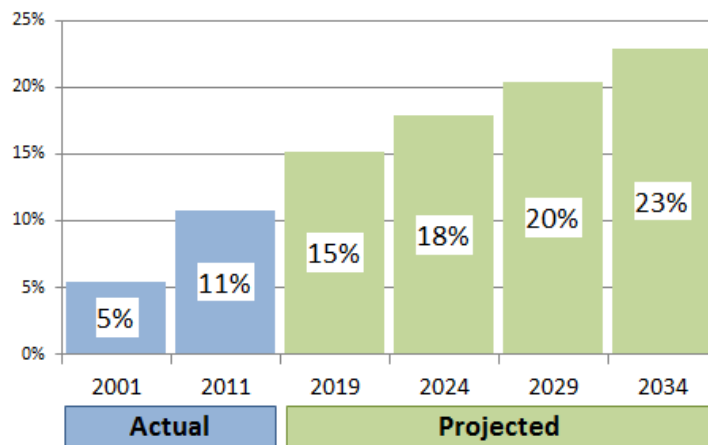
Over two thirds (68%) of the Solihull BAME population live in West Solihull, including 83% of those from a Asian/Asian British background.



North Solihull has relatively large Black/Black British (57% of Solihull total) and Mixed Race populations (44% of Solihull total).

Age group analysis suggests that in 2019 BAME residents account for 15% of the Solihull population, with the proportion rising to 20% in 2029 and 23% in 2034. This is a continuation of the trend between 2001 and 2011.

Proportion of the Solihull Population from a BAME Background



The Solihull school is different to the resident population, as 23% of Solihull school pupils live outside the borough. This has an impact on the ethnic profile of pupils, with a quarter from a BAME background.

Over the last 10 years an increasing proportion of Solihull children enrolling in a Reception class from a BAME background, providing an illustration of the borough's increasing ethnic diversity.

The increase is most pronounced in Asian/Asian British children and in West Solihull.

Black/Black British and Mixed Race Solihull residents are the most likely to live in one of the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England, with people from these groups most likely to live in single households and be lone parents.

Employment rates among BAME working age adults are below those for the White population, although this is consistent with the national trend.

Adults from an Asian/Asian British background are notably more likely to have higher level qualifications than those from other ethnic groups.

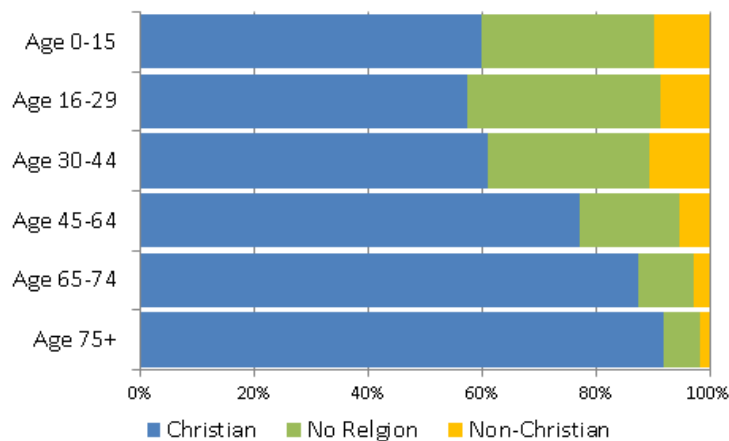
77% of the Solihull population has a religious adherence, higher than the England (73%) or West Midlands (76%) averages. Compared with national and regional averages, Solihull has a relatively large Christian and Hindu population, but a smaller Muslim population.

70% of the Solihull population are Christian, 2.7% are Muslim, 1.9% Hindu and 1.8% Sikh.

The age distribution of the Solihull Hindu, Sikh and Muslim populations are much younger than that for people of Christian or Jewish faith.

People from a Non-Christian background account for 10% of the Solihull population under the age of 45. Thereafter the proportion falls sharply so that people from a Non-Christian background represent just 2% of the Solihull population aged 75 and over.

Solihull Population by Religion



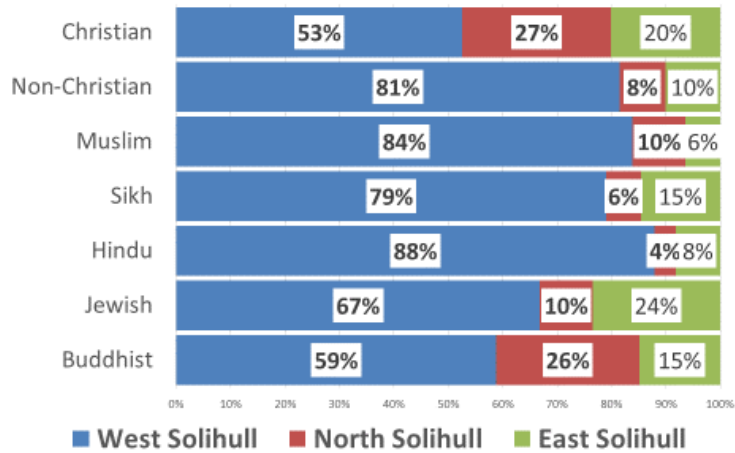
Source: ONS Census 2011

Between 2001 and 2011 there were large increases in Solihull residents saying that they adhered to no religious faith, Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus.

At a locality level 80% of the in population in both West and East Solihull say that there adhere to a religious faith, compared to 70% in North Solihull.

81% of the Solihull population with a non-Christian religious faith live in West Solihull, including 88% of the Solihull Hindu population, 84% of Muslims and 79% of Sikh residents.

Solihull Locality Population by Religious Faith



Christian and Buddhist Solihull residents are the most likely to live in one of the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England, with Hindus and Sikhs the least likely to.

Similar to England as a whole, employment rates are lowest among Solihull Muslims, with unemployment above average among this group.

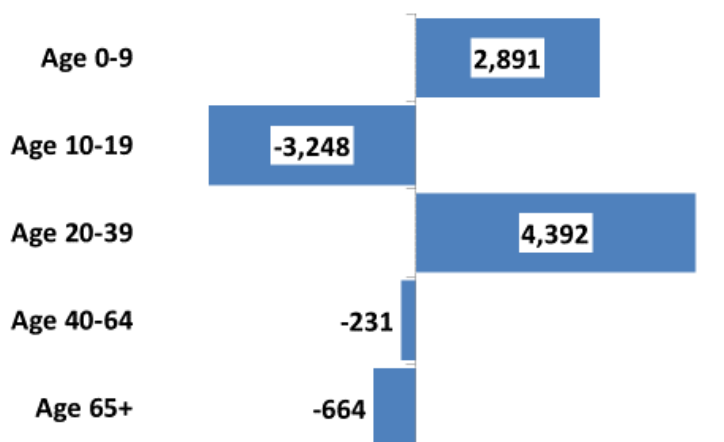
Adult qualification levels are most positive among those from the Hindu and Sikh faith groups.

At the time of the 2011 Census comparatively few Solihull residents were born outside of the UK, although the number notably increased between 2001 and 2011 in parts of West Solihull.

The Solihull population increased as a result of migration for each of the 10 years 2009 to 2018.

The majority of this migration was by people moving from elsewhere in the UK, with young adults and their children moving from neighbouring Birmingham most evident.

Solihull Net UK Migration 2014-2018



Historically, international migration has impacted much less on the Solihull population than England as a whole and neighbouring areas such as Coventry, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

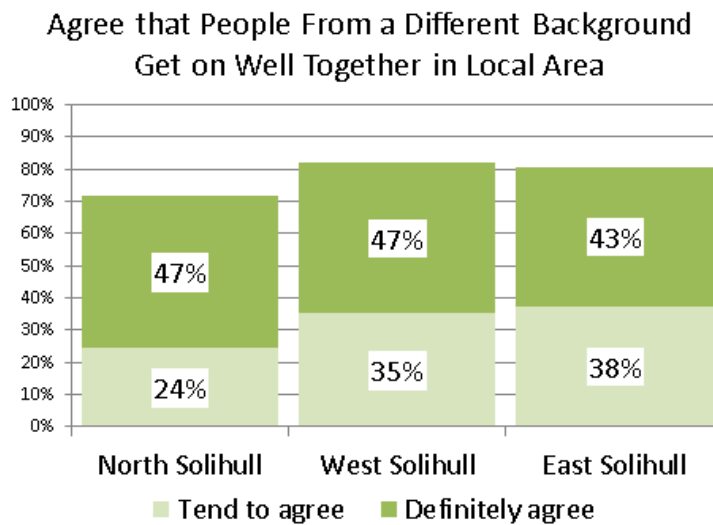
This is evident from Solihull's relatively low number of migrant applications to work and the proportion of Solihull births to non-UK born mothers, although the latter has risen steadily over the last decade.

Just 3% of the Solihull population do not have English as their first language, with numbers highest in West Solihull. European and South Asian languages are the most commonly found among non-English speakers, with the latter reflected by demand for Solihull translation services.

Proficiency levels in English are high, with less than 1,000 residents unable to speak English well.

The size of the LGBT population in Solihull is uncertain due to a lack of local data, however applying rates from national studies suggest that between 4,000 and 5,000 Solihull adults identify as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual, with proportions highest among age groups under the age of 55 years.

Solihull is a cohesive borough and 79% of respondents to the Solihull Place survey agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area, with these findings slightly more positive than England as a whole.



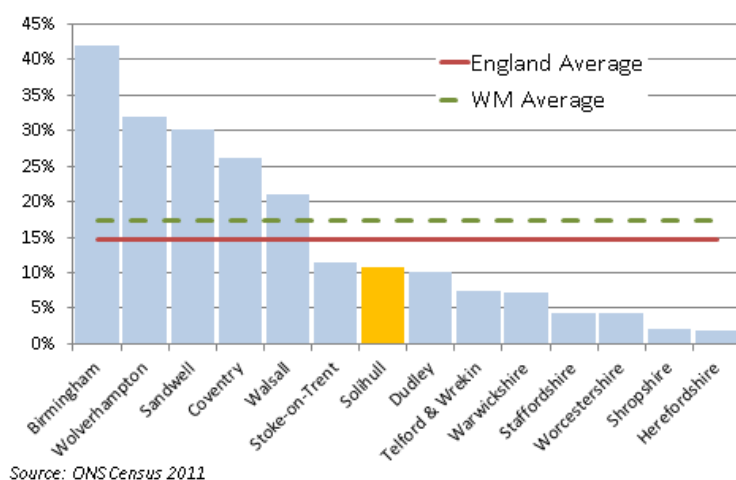
Source: Solihull Place Survey 2018

Ethnicity

The Solihull BAME Population

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 22,430 Solihull residents from a Black or Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) group. This equates to 10.9% of the population, slightly lower than the England (14.6%) or West Midlands (17.3%) averages. The proportion in the West Midlands ranges from 42% in Birmingham to less than 2% in Herefordshire.

BAME Population



60% of the BAME population of Solihull are from an Asian/Asian British background, 20% are Mixed Race, 14% Black/Black British and 5% from an Other Ethnic Group. As the table below shows all non-white ethnic groups have a lower representation in the Solihull population compared to the England and West Midlands averages.

	Population by Ethnic Group			
	Solihull Count	% Population		
		Solihull	England	West Midlands
White	184,244	89.1%	85.4%	82.7%
Mixed Race	4,404	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%
Asian/Asian British	13,561	6.6%	7.8%	10.8%
Black/Black British	3,239	1.6%	3.5%	3.3%
Other ethnic group	1,226	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Whole Population	206,674			
All BAME	22,430	10.9%	14.6%	17.3%

Source: ONS Census 2011

The age distribution of the Solihull BAME population is much younger than that for the white population. At the time of the Census, just over 50% of Solihull residents from a BAME background were under the age of 30, including 30% aged 0-15 years. Just 5% were aged 65 and over compared

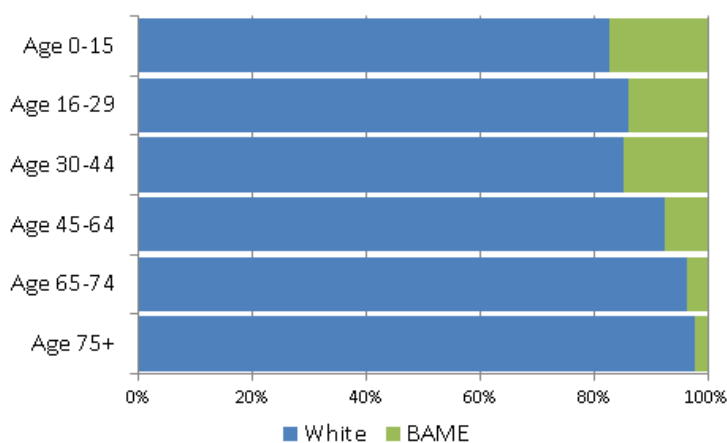
to 21% of the white population. The youngest age profile is among the mixed race population where 77% were under 30 years of age and just 2% aged 65+.

Age Profile of Solihull Population by Ethnicity						
	White	Mixed Race	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Other ethnic group	All Minority ethnic
Age 0-15	18%	51%	26%	20%	26%	30%
Age 16-29	15%	26%	19%	17%	19%	20%
Age 30-44	18%	13%	29%	26%	27%	25%
Age 45-64	29%	8%	20%	27%	22%	19%
Age 65-74	11%	1%	4%	6%	3%	3%
Age 75+	10%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Under 30 Years	33%	77%	46%	38%	45%	51%
65 Years+	21%	2%	5%	10%	6%	5%

Source: ONS Census 2011

People from a BAME background account for 17% of the Solihull population aged 0-15 years and 14% of those aged 16 to 44 years. Thereafter the proportion falls sharply so that people from a BAME background represent just 2% of the Solihull population aged 75 and over.

Solihull Population by Ethnicity



Source: ONS Census 2011

Solihull BAME Population Growth

In the 10 years between the 2001 and 2011 Census, the BAME population in Solihull increased from 10,797 to 22,430. This represents an increase of 108% (+11,633 individuals) compared to a fall of -2% in the number of residents from a white ethnic background (-4,481 individuals). In both absolute and percentage terms the change over this period was most pronounced in the number of Solihull residents from an Asian/Asian British background.

Diversity in Solihull

December 1, 2019

	Solihull Population by Ethnic Group			
	Population 2001	Population 2011	Change 2001-2011	
			Number	%
White	188,725	184,244	-4,481	-2%
Mixed Race	2,561	4,404	1,843	72%
Asian/Asian British	5,087	12,655	7,568	149%
Black/Black British	1,895	3,239	1,344	71%
Chinese/Other	1,254	2,132	878	70%
<i>Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011</i>				

The proportion of Solihull residents from a BAME background increased from just 5.4% in 2001 to 10.9% in 2011.

	Solihull Population by Ethnic Group			
	2001 Population	2011 Population	% 2001 Population	% 2011 Population
White	188,725	184,244	94.6%	89.1%
Mixed Race	2,561	4,404	1.3%	2.1%
Asian/Asian British	5,087	12,655	2.5%	6.1%
Black/Black British	1,895	3,239	0.9%	1.6%
Chinese/Other	1,254	2,132	0.6%	1.0%
BAME Population	10,797	22,430	5.4%	10.9%
<i>Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011</i>				

Solihull BAME Population Projections

The ONS produces borough level population estimates for each Local Area in the country on an annual basis, with the latest data for the year 2018. However, it does not disaggregate these population estimates by ethnicity. The last ethnicity population figures for Solihull are from the 2011 Census.

The ONS did some experimental work looking at producing annual ethnicity estimates based on figures generated by the Annual Population Survey. This exercise undertaken in 2017 produced Local Authority level estimates for the year 2016. Unfortunately, these experimental statistics for Solihull (using rounded data) are deemed to be inaccurate and cannot be used for the basis of projections.

The projections below are based on the proportion change in ethnicity by age group recorded in Solihull between 2001 and 2011. It is assumed that the ethnic make up of Solihull age groups will continue to change at the same rate they did in the 10 years 2001 to 2011.

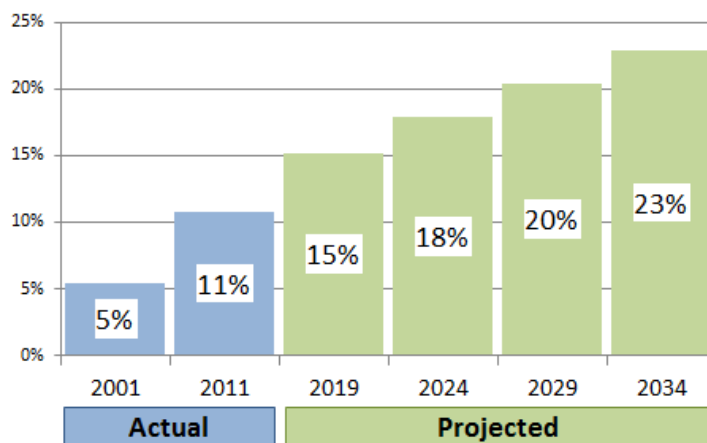
This projection suggests that 15% of the Solihull population is currently from a BAME (non-white) ethnic group, compared to 11% at the 2011 Census. Between the Census and 2019 the BAME population is predicted to have grown by 10,400 individuals (+46%), while the White population has fallen by -1,900 (-1%).

The BAME population is projected to account for 20% of the Solihull population in 10 years time (2029) and 23% in 15 years time (2034).

Solihull Population by Broad Ethnic Group				
	White	BAME	Total	% BAME
2001	188,725	10,797	199,522	5%
2011	184,244	22,430	206,674	11%
2019	182,349	32,835	215,184	15%
2024	181,477	39,646	221,123	18%
2029	180,367	46,335	226,702	20%
2034	178,600	53,205	231,805	23%

Source: Solihull Observatory

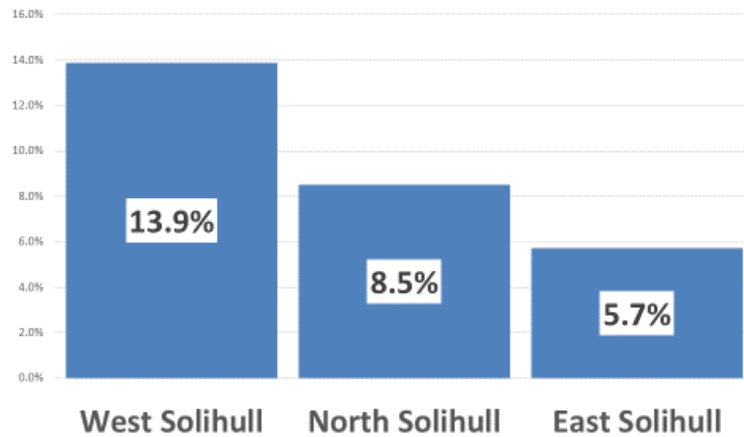
Proportion of the Solihull Population from a BAME Background



BAME Population in Solihull Localities

At a locality level the BAME Population is proportionally highest in West Solihull, where 13.9% of residents are from a BAME background (15,289 individuals). The proportion of BAME residents is much lower elsewhere in the borough, with 8.5% of the population of North Solihull and 5.7% of those living in East Solihull from a BAME background.

Solihull Locality BAME Population

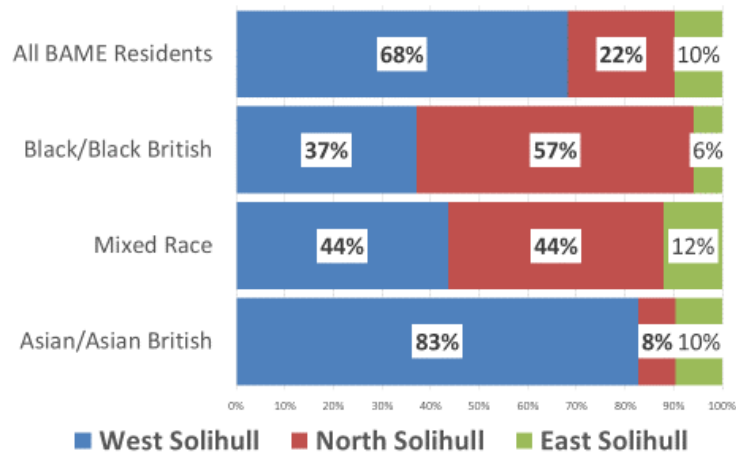


Source: ONS Census 2011

Over two thirds (68%) of the Solihull BAME population live in West Solihull, including 83% of those from a Asian/Asian British background and 44% of the borough’s Mixed Race residents.

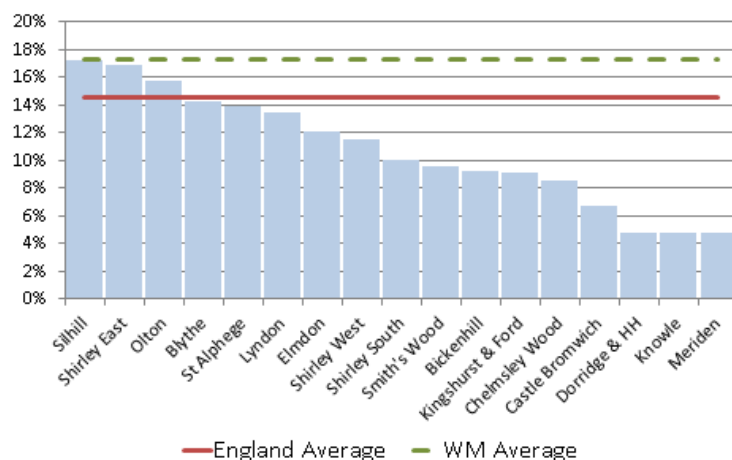
North Solihull has relatively large Black/Black British (57% of Solihull total) and Mixed Race populations (44% of Solihull total). East Solihull has the borough’s lowest BAME population, with this evident across all main groups.

Solihull Locality BAME Population



At a ward level the BAME population in Solihull ranges from 17.2% in Silhill (2,033 individuals) to 4.8% in Knowle (512 individuals). Silhill, Shirley East and Olton are the only wards that have a larger BAME population than the England average, with no wards greater than the West Midlands average.

Solihull BAME Population by Ward

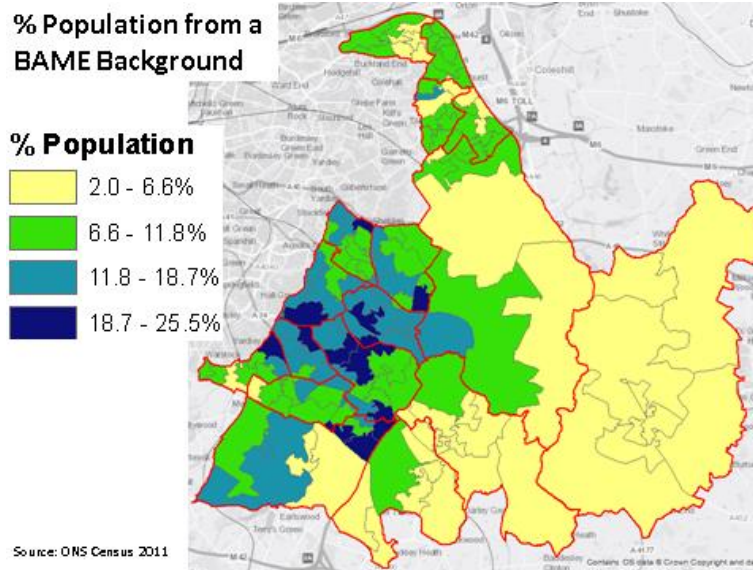


Source: ONS Census 2011

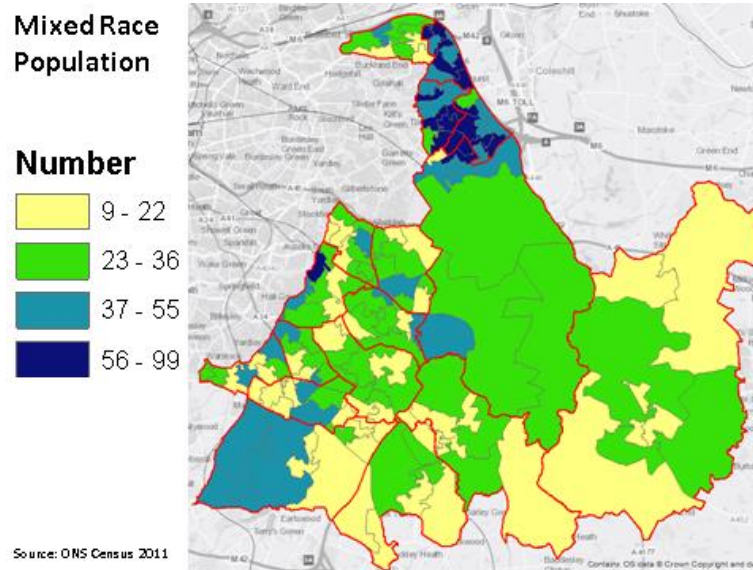
	Ward Population by Ethnicity					BAME Total
	White	Mixed Race	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Other ethnic group	
Bickenhill	90.8%	2.6%	4.2%	2.0%	0.4%	9.2%
Blythe	85.8%	1.7%	10.6%	0.9%	1.0%	14.2%
Castle Bromwich	93.3%	1.9%	2.8%	1.8%	0.3%	6.8%
Chelmsley Wood	91.5%	3.8%	0.9%	3.7%	0.1%	8.5%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	95.2%	1.2%	2.8%	0.5%	0.3%	4.8%
Elmdon	88.0%	1.4%	8.8%	1.1%	0.7%	12.0%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	90.9%	4.1%	1.5%	3.3%	0.2%	9.1%
Knowle	95.2%	1.2%	2.6%	0.4%	0.6%	4.8%
Lyndon	86.6%	1.7%	9.5%	1.4%	0.7%	13.3%
Meriden	95.2%	1.5%	2.6%	0.5%	0.3%	4.9%
Olton	84.3%	2.2%	11.1%	1.5%	0.9%	15.7%
Shirley East	83.1%	1.9%	13.1%	1.0%	1.0%	17.0%
Shirley South	89.9%	1.6%	7.1%	0.6%	0.7%	10.0%
Shirley West	88.5%	1.8%	8.1%	1.1%	0.5%	11.5%
Silhill	82.8%	1.9%	12.8%	1.6%	1.0%	17.3%
Smith's Wood	90.4%	3.9%	1.2%	4.3%	0.2%	9.6%
St Alphege	86.1%	1.5%	10.5%	0.7%	1.2%	13.9%

Source: ONS Census 2011

At an LSOA level the highest concentrations of BAME residents are in Monkspath, St Alphege, Shirley East, Olton, Silhill, Shirley, Elmdon and Lyndon, with the proportion rising to over 20% in a number of neighbourhoods.



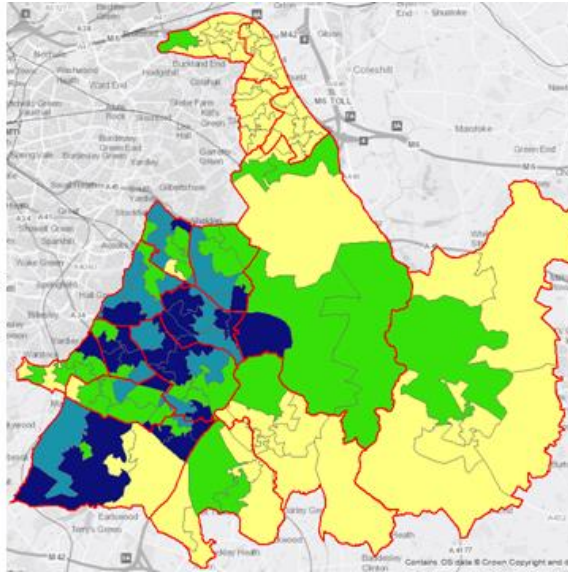
44% of the Solihull Mixed Race population live in the North Solihull locality, 44% in West Solihull and 12% in the East of the Borough. There are significant concentrations throughout the North Solihull regeneration wards and in pockets of West Solihull such as Olton and Shirley.



83% of the Solihull Asian/Asian British population live in the West Solihull locality, 10% in East Solihull and 8% in the North of the Borough. There are significant concentrations throughout the west of the borough in the wards of Silhill, Olton, St Alphege, Shirley East and Blythe.

**Asian/Asian
British
Population**

Number

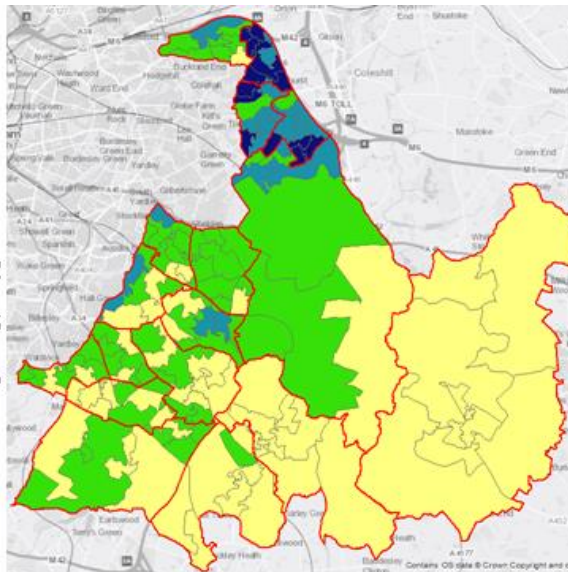
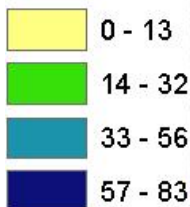


Source: ONS Census 2011

47% of the Solihull Black/Black British population live in the North Solihull locality, 37% in West Solihull and 6% in the East of the Borough. There are significant concentrations throughout the three North Solihull regeneration wards, as well as some pockets in the west of the borough in Olton, Lyndon and Silhill.

**Black/Black
British
Population**

Number



Source: ONS Census 2011

Solihull School BAME Population

Nearly 8,000 pupils who attend school in Solihull live outside the borough, equating to 23% of the school population. This has a significant influence on the ethnic profile of the Solihull school population, especially as many of those pupils travelling from outside of the borough to study live in Birmingham where the proportion of BAME residents is much higher than in Solihull.

According to the School Census 2018 9,075 pupils attending a state funded Solihull school were from a BAME background, equating to 24% of the school population compared to the England average of 25%. A slightly larger proportion of pupils attending a Solihull school come from a Mixed Race or

Asian/Asian British background than across England as a whole, while Solihull schools have a lower than average number of Black/Black British pupils.

	Pupils Attending a State Funded School		
	Solihull School Pupils	% Pupils	
		Solihull	England
White	29,514	76%	75%
Mixed Race	3,148	8%	6%
Asian/Asian British	4,558	12%	11%
Black/Black British	881	2%	6%
Chinese & Other Ethnic Group	488	1%	2%
All Pupils	38,589		
BAME Total	9,075	24%	25%

Source: Department for Education School Census 2018

As the table below shows there is very little variation in the proportion of BAME pupils across Primary, Secondary or Special Schools. Although the proportion of Black/Black British pupils attending a Special school in Solihull is, at 4%, noticeably higher than the overall proportion of Black/Black British pupils enrolled at a Solihull school (2%).

	Pupils Attending a Solihull School by Ethnicity		
	Primary	Secondary	Special
White	77%	76%	78%
Mixed Race	9%	8%	9%
Asian/Asian British	12%	12%	9%
Black/Black British	2%	3%	4%
Chinese & Other Ethnic Group	2%	1%	0.5%
BAME Total	23%	24%	22%

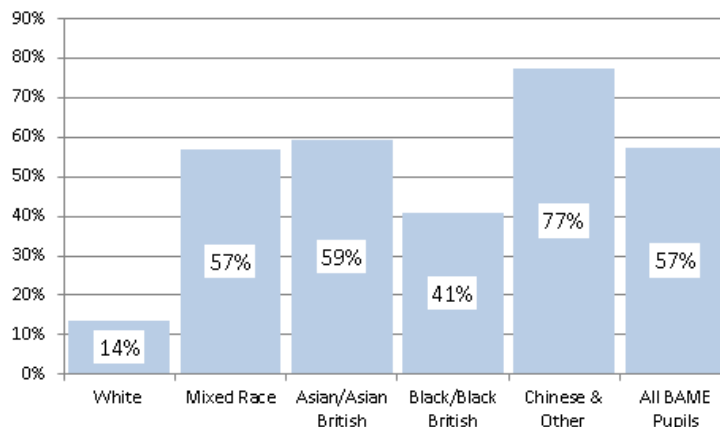
Source: Department for Education School Census 2018

In the five years 2013 to 2018 the number of White pupils attending a Solihull school increased by 14% (+3,524) compared to an increase of 57% (+3,310) in the number of BAME pupils.

	Pupils Attending a Solihull School			
	Pupils 2013	Pupils 2018	Change 2013-2018	
			Number	%
White	25,990	29,514	3,524	14%
Mixed	2,005	3,148	1,143	57%
Asian/Asian British	2,860	4,558	1,698	59%
Black/Black British	625	881	256	41%
Chinese & Other	275	488	213	77%
All BAME Pupils	5,765	9,075	3,310	57%

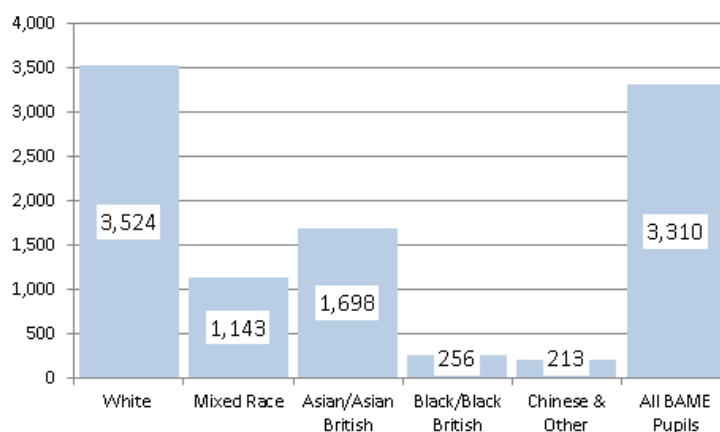
Source: Department for Education School Census

% Increase in Number of Pupils Attending a Solihull School 2013-2018



Source: DfE School Census

Increase in Number of Pupils Attending a Solihull School 2013-2018

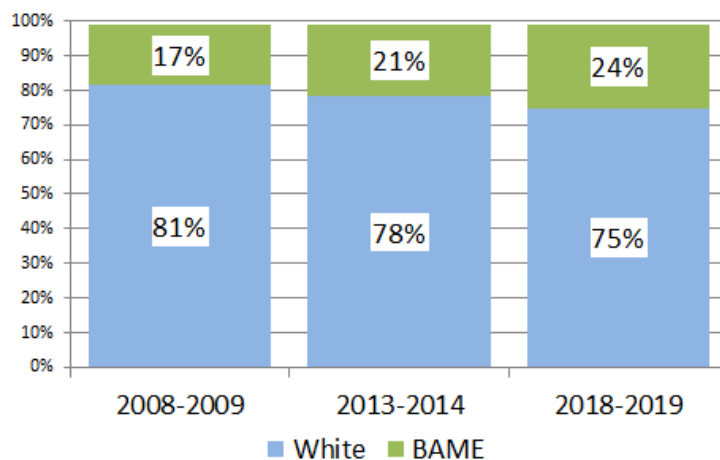


Source: DfE School Census

Ethnicity of Pupils Enrolling in Reception Class

In the ten years 2008/09 to 2018/19 the ethnic profile of children starting a Solihull school in reception year has changed, with a growing proportion of children from a Black or Minority Ethnic Background (from 17.4% to 24.4%) and a falling proportion White children (from 81.4% to 74.6%).

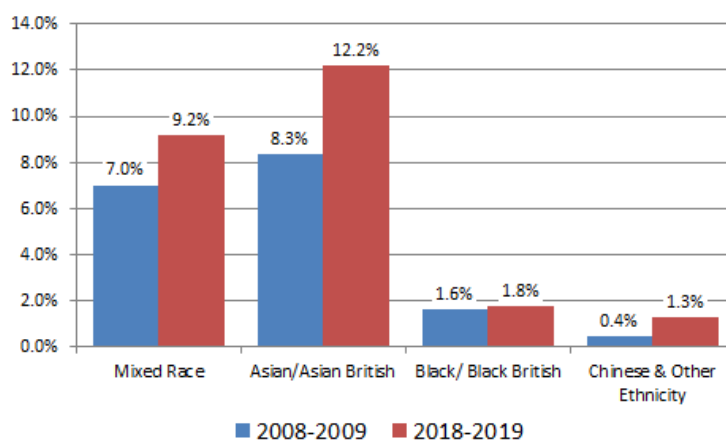
Ethnicity of Reception Intake at Solihull Schools



The most significant increase has been among those from an Asian/Asian British background from (8.3% to 12.2%), with smaller proportional increases in the Mixed Race, Black/Black British and Chinese & Other groups.

Ethnicity of Children Attending a Solihull School at Reception				
Ethnicity	2008/09	2013/14	2018/19	Percentage Point Change
White	81.4%	78.2%	74.6%	-6.8
Mixed Race	7.0%	7.7%	9.2%	2.2
Asian/Asian British	8.3%	10.4%	12.2%	3.9
Black/ Black British	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	0.1
Chinese & Other Ethnicity	0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8
All BAME	17.4%	20.9%	24.4%	7.0

10 Year Change in Proportion of BAME Children Attending a Solihull School at Reception



At a more detailed level of ethnicity:

Asian/Asian British – all groups recorded an increase in proportion over the last 10 years, with the increase greatest among those from an Indian background (from 3.9% to 6.5%) who represent the largest non-white ethnic group attending a Solihull school.

Black/Black British – there was an increase in the proportion of pupils from a Black African background, but small falls in the proportion from in the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups.

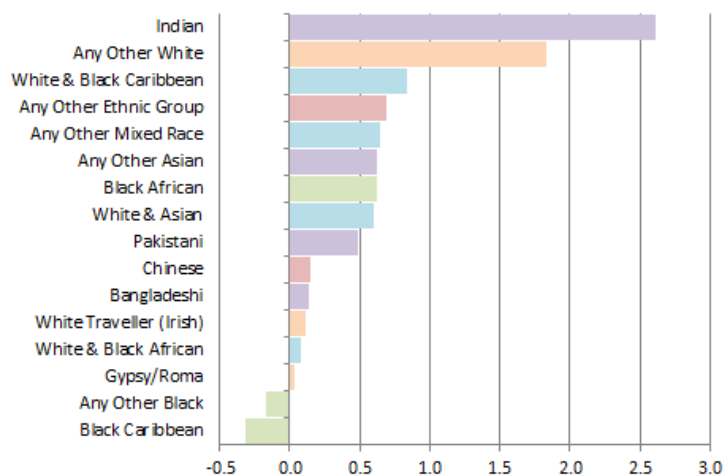
Mixed Race – All Mixed Race ethnic groups proportionally increased, with those from a White/Black Caribbean background the 2nd largest non-White ethnic group attending reception at a Solihull school.

White – The proportion of children starting at reception from a White British background fell substantially in this 10 year period (-8.7 percentage points), although still representing nearly 71% of the intake in 2018/19. By contrast, the proportion of children from Any Other White background increased by 1.8 percentage points, the 2nd largest increase over this 10 year period.

Ethnicity of Children Attending a Solihull School at Reception				
Ethnicity	2008/09	2013/14	2018/19	Percentage Point Change
White British	79.5%	76.1%	70.7%	-8.7
White Irish	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0
White Traveller - Irish Heritage	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
Any Other White Background	1.4%	1.7%	3.2%	1.8
Gypsy/Roma	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
White And Black Caribbean	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	0.8
White And Black African	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1
White And Asian	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%	0.6
Any Other Mixed Background	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	0.6
Indian	3.9%	5.1%	6.5%	2.6
Pakistani	3.3%	4.0%	3.8%	0.5
Bangladeshi	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1
Any Other Asian Background	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6
Black Caribbean	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.3
Black African	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6
Any Other Black Background	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.2
Chinese	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1
Any Other Ethnic Group	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7

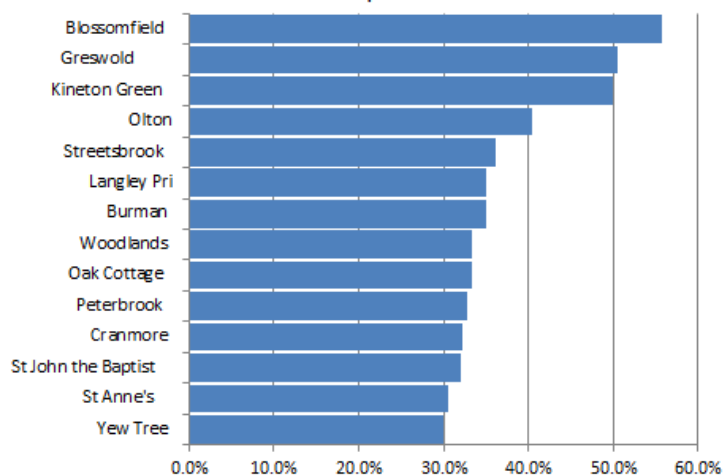
The chart below shows the proportional 10 year change in ethnicity for all non British and Irish White groups, emphasising the extent to which change has been driven by an increase in those from the Indian and Other White groups and highlights the fact that in proportional terms the only non white British/Irish groups where the intake fell in proportional terms are Other Black and Black Caribbean.

10 Year Change in Ethnicity at Reception



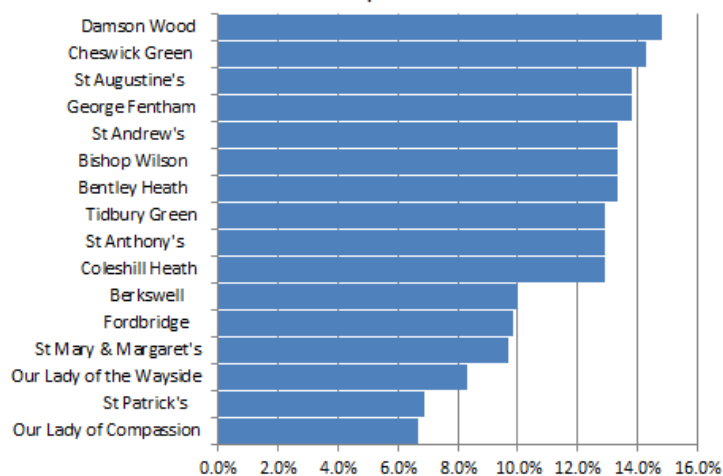
The schools with the largest proportion of BAME children attending reception class in 2018/19 were almost entirely in the urban west of the borough (St Anne’s and St John the Baptist are both in North Solihull). The chart below shows those schools where 30% or more of children in reception were from a BAME background.

School with Largest Proportion of BAME Children at Reception



The schools with the smallest proportion of BAME children attending reception class in 2018/19 were from the either from North Solihull or rural semi-rural areas the borough or were religious foundation schools (mostly Catholic). The chart below shows those schools where 15% or fewer children in reception were from a BAME background.

School with Smallest Proportion of BAME Children at Reception



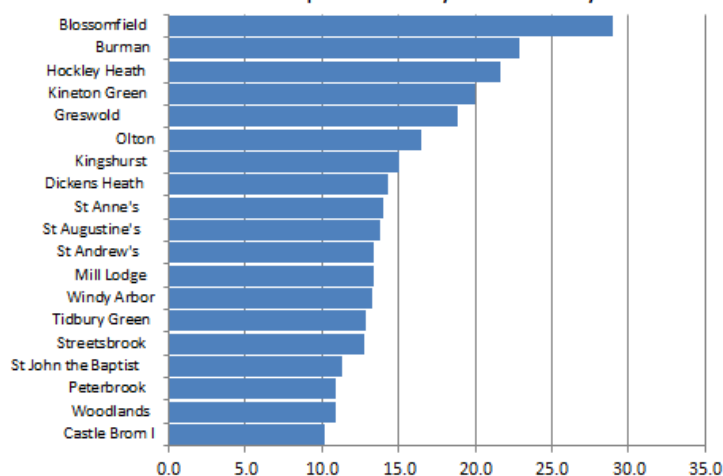
Of the 49 Solihull schools with a Reception class the intake of children from a BAME background increased in the 10 years 2008/09 to 2018/19 in 36, stayed the same in 2 and fell in 11.

The largest proportional increases in the number of BAME children in the period 2008/09 to 2018/19 were: Blossomfield (+29 percentage points), Burman (+23 pp), Hockley Heath (+22 pp), Kineton Green (+20 pp), Greswold (+19 pp) and Olton (+17 pp). With the exception of Hockley Heath these are all located in the urban west of the borough.

The picture is more mixed for those where the proportion of BAME children increased from 10 to 15 percentage points, including schools in North Solihull (Kingshurst, St Anne's, St John the Baptist, St Andrews, Windy Arbor) as well as those from the semi-rural south and east (Dickens Heath, Tidbury Green).

The chart below shows all schools recording a proportional increase in BAME children of 10 percentage points or more.

School with Largest Proportional Increase in BAME Children at Reception 2008/09 to 2018/19



Diversity in Solihull

December 1, 2019

The table shows the proportion and percentage change of each school 2008/09 to 2018/19.

Ethnicity of Children Attending a Solihull School at Reception				
School Name	2008-2009	2013-2014	2018-2019	Percentage Point Change
Blossomfield	26.7%	21.7%	55.7%	29.0
Greswold	31.7%	51.7%	50.6%	18.9
Kineton Green	30.0%	30.0%	50.0%	20.0
Olton	24.0%	31.1%	40.5%	16.5
Streetsbrook	23.3%	31.7%	36.1%	12.7
Langley Primary	50.8%	39.6%	35.0%	-15.8
Burman	12.1%	23.3%	35.0%	22.9
Woodlands	22.4%	31.7%	33.3%	10.9
Oak Cottage	33.3%	36.7%	33.3%	0.0
Peterbrook	21.8%	30.0%	32.8%	10.9
Cranmore	26.4%	28.3%	32.2%	5.8
St John the Baptist	20.8%	20.7%	32.1%	11.3
St Anne's	16.7%	13.3%	30.6%	14.0
Yew Tree	47.6%	34.8%	30.0%	-17.6
Dickens Heath	13.0%	32.2%	27.3%	14.3
St Alphege Infant	21.3%	28.0%	26.7%	5.3
Ulverley	26.3%	36.7%	26.7%	0.4
Monkspath	34.6%	44.9%	25.6%	-9.1
Castle Brom Infact	15.0%	20.0%	25.2%	10.2
Valley	24.4%	18.9%	25.0%	0.6
Hockley Heath	3.3%	10.0%	25.0%	21.7
Smith's Wood Primary	24.4%	10.0%	21.7%	-2.8
Yorkswold	12.9%	15.0%	19.4%	6.5
St Margaret's	16.7%	16.7%	19.4%	2.7
Dorridge	11.4%	17.0%	19.1%	7.7
Lady Katherine	23.1%	17.4%	19.0%	-4.0
Marston Green Infant	12.4%	20.0%	18.8%	6.4
Balsall Common	13.3%	8.9%	18.4%	5.1
Knowle	13.3%	6.7%	18.3%	5.0
Windy Arbor	4.8%	21.7%	18.0%	13.3
Meriden	10.0%	12.1%	17.9%	7.9
Kingshurst	1.7%	18.4%	16.7%	15.0
Mill Lodge	3.3%	24.1%	16.7%	13.3
Damson Wood	23.7%	25.0%	14.8%	-8.9
Cheswick Green	8.7%	10.0%	14.3%	5.6
St Augustine's	0.0%	16.7%	13.8%	13.8
George Fentham	20.0%	10.0%	13.8%	-6.2
St Andrew's	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3
Bishop Wilson	9.8%	8.3%	13.3%	3.6
Bentley Heath	19.0%	10.0%	13.3%	-5.7

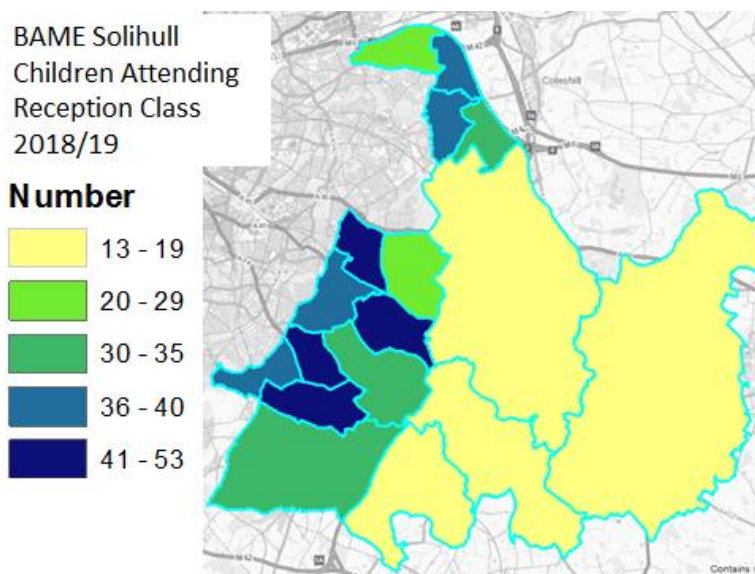
Diversity in Solihull

December 1, 2019

Tidbury Green	0.0%	6.5%	12.9%	12.9
St Anthony's	10.0%	30.0%	12.9%	2.9
Coleshill Heath	15.1%	8.5%	12.9%	-2.2
Berkswell	6.7%	6.7%	10.0%	3.3
Fordbridge	13.3%	11.5%	9.8%	-3.5
St Mary & Margaret	9.7%	12.5%	9.7%	0.0
Our Lady of the Wayside	0.0%	10.0%	8.3%	8.3
St Patrick's	6.7%	13.3%	6.9%	0.2
Our Lady of Compassion	8.9%	6.7%	6.7%	-2.2

In 2018/19 2,384 Solihull children attended a reception class, 1,803 from the White ethnic group and 581 from a BAME background. The largest reception age BAME populations are in the urban west of the borough in Shirley, Lyndon and Silhill. The smallest reception aged BAME populations are in the semi-rural south east wards of Meriden, Knowle, Dorridge & Hockley Heath and Bickenhill.

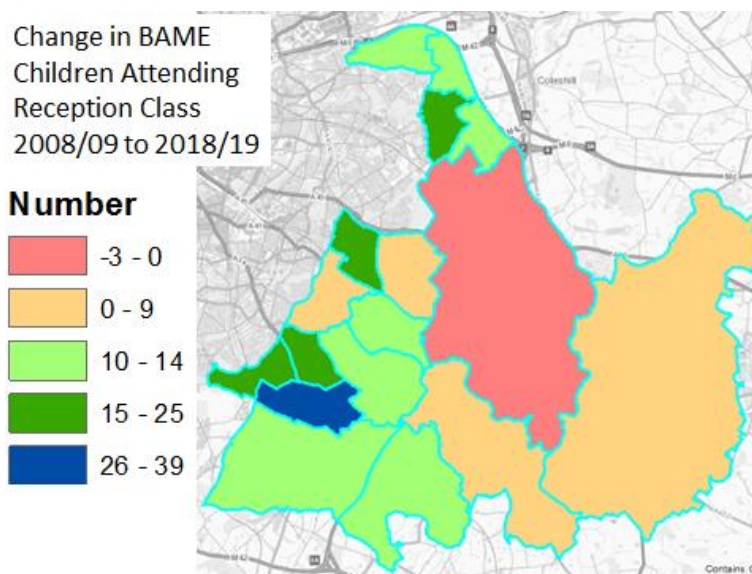
Number of BAME Children Attending Reception in 2018/19		
Ward	Number	% Solihull Total
Shirley East	53	9.1%
Silhill	53	9.1%
Lyndon	49	8.4%
Shirley South	46	7.9%
Smith's Wood	40	6.9%
Shirley West	39	6.7%
Olton	38	6.5%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	37	6.4%
Blythe	35	6.0%
Chelmsley Wood	35	6.0%
St Alphege	33	5.7%
Elmdon	29	5.0%
Castle Bromwich	24	4.1%
Bickenhill	19	3.3%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	19	3.3%
Knowle	19	3.3%
Meriden	13	2.2%
Solihull Total	581	



The number of Solihull resident BAME children attending a reception class increased by 65% (+228 children) between 2008/09 and 2018/19, while the number of White children increased by just 2% (+33 children).

The number of reception age BAME children increased between 2008/09 and 2018/19 in 16 out of Solihull's 17 wards, falling slightly only in Bickenhill. In absolute terms the increase was greatest in Shirley South (+39 children), Shirley West (+25 children), Lyndon (+20 children), Shirley East (+18 children) and Kingshurst & Fordbridge (+17 children).

Solihull Reception Age Population from a BAME Background				
Wards	Number of BAME Children		Change 2008/09 to 2018/19	
	2008/09	2018/19	Number	%
Shirley South	7	46	+39	557%
Shirley West	14	39	+25	179%
Lyndon	29	49	+20	69%
Shirley East	35	53	+18	51%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	20	37	+17	85%
Castle Bromwich	10	24	+14	140%
Silhill	39	53	+14	36%
Blythe	22	35	+13	59%
Chelmsley Wood	22	35	+13	59%
Smith's Wood	27	40	+13	48%
St Alphege	20	33	+13	65%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	8	19	+11	138%
Knowle	10	19	+9	90%
Elmdon	22	29	+7	32%
Olton	34	38	+4	12%
Meriden	12	13	+1	8%
Bickenhill	22	19	-3	-14%
Solihull Total	353	581	228	65%



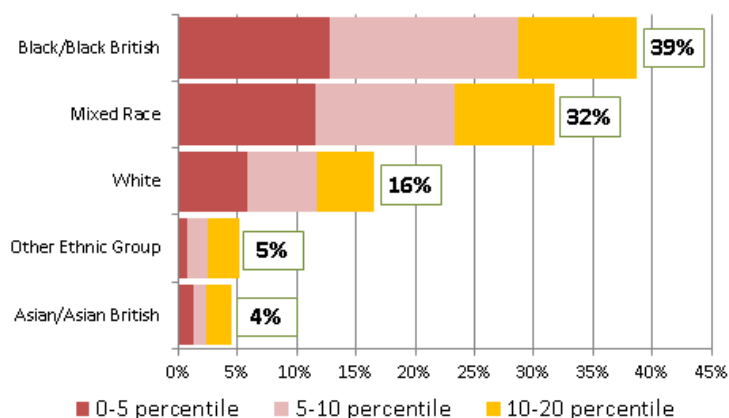
Solihull BAME Population Socio-Demographic Profile

Solihull residents from the Black/Black British ethnic group as well as those from a Mixed Race background are much more likely to live in an LSOA neighbourhood that is classified in the 20% most deprived areas of England than those from other ethnic backgrounds. People from these groups are also much less likely to live in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods. By contrast, just 4% of Solihull residents from an Asian/Asian British background live in one of the most 20% deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Solihull Population by Deprivation Percentile						
Percentile Rank	White	Mixed Race	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Other Ethnic Group	All BAME Groups
0-5	6%	12%	1%	13%	1%	5%
5-10	6%	12%	1%	16%	2%	5%
10-20	5%	8%	2%	10%	3%	4%
20-50	13%	16%	9%	19%	8%	12%
50-80	30%	24%	33%	25%	28%	29%
80-100	40%	29%	54%	18%	59%	44%
Most Deprived 20%	16%	32%	4%	39%	5%	15%
Least Deprived 20%	40%	29%	54%	18%	59%	44%

Source: ONS Census 2011 and DCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Proportion of Solihull Population Living in 20% Most Deprived Areas



Source: ONS Census 2011 and DCLG IMD

Solihull BAME Population Household Composition and Housing

The table below shows the household composition of the Solihull population, by ethnicity. People from a Mixed Race and Black/Black British background are the most likely to live in single households under the age of 65 and be lone parents. This is consistent with the age profile of these populations (77% of the Mixed Race population are under 30 years) and to an extent relatively higher levels of deprivation among these groups.

A far higher proportion of Asian/Asian British households are couples with dependent children, while White households are most likely to be over the age of 65.

Solihull BAME Population Health

People of all ages from the White ethnic group are the least likely to say that their general health is limited by long-term illness or disability. The pattern in terms of those who say that their life is limited by long-term illness or disability is similar, with all age variations largely dictated by the age profile of each ethnic group. However, among those under the age of 65 people from a Black/Black British or White background are slightly more likely than other ethnic groups to have a degree of life limiting long-term illness or disability.

	General Health by Ethnicity		
	Very good/ good health	Fair health	Bad/ very bad health
White	80.9%	13.6%	5.4%
Mixed Race	92.0%	5.6%	2.4%
Asian/Asian British	88.0%	9.0%	3.0%
Black/Black British	83.3%	11.9%	4.8%
Other Ethnic Group	88.6%	8.2%	3.2%

Source: ONS Census 2011

This importance of age on this measure is demonstrated by looking at the proportion of the population who say that their health is bad or very bad by age group. Among all ethnic groups the

proportion in bad/very bad health rises with age, with the differences between ethnic groups relatively small.

	Population in Bad or Very Bad Health		
	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
White	0.5%	3.9%	14.2%
Mixed Race	0.4%	3.8%	20.5%
Asian/Asian British	0.7%	2.8%	17.3%
Black/Black British	1.5%	4.1%	16.4%
Other Ethnic Group	1.0%	2.9%	16.9%

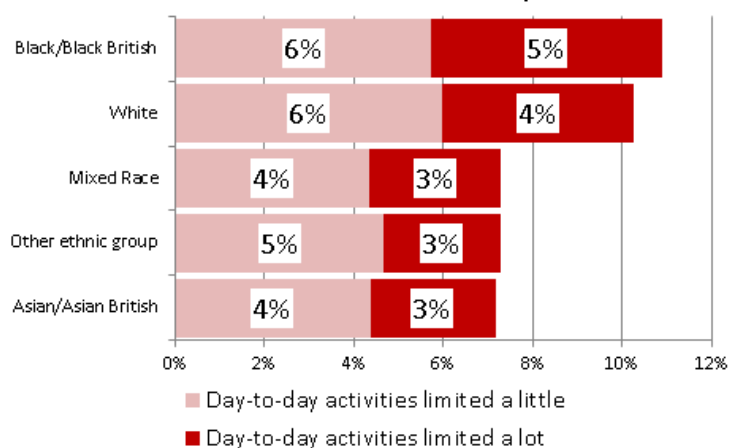
Source: ONS Census 2011

The pattern in terms of those who say that their life is limited by long-term illness or disability is similar, with all age variations largely dictated by the age profile of each ethnic group. However, among those under the age of 65 people from a Black/Black British or White background are slightly more likely than other ethnic groups to have a degree of life limiting long-term illness or disability.

	Population with Life Limiting Long-term Illness or Disability			
	All Ages	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
White	18.8%	3.9%	12.1%	51.3%
Mixed Race	8.1%	4.5%	10.4%	55.1%
Asian/Asian British	9.6%	2.4%	9.0%	52.6%
Black/Black British	14.9%	6.0%	12.3%	53.1%
Other Ethnic Group	10.2%	2.2%	9.2%	57.7%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Solihull Population Age 0-64 with Life Limiting Long-Term Illness or Disability

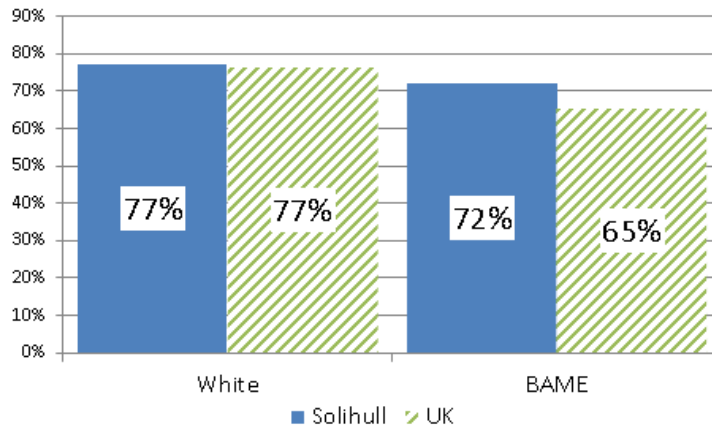


Solihull BAME Population Employments and Qualifications

Data from the Annual Population Survey in December 2018 shows that people aged 16-64 from a White background are more likely to be in employment than those from a BAME group (77%

compared to 72%). This differential is consistent with the UK as a whole, although BAME employment levels in Solihull are higher than across the country as a whole.

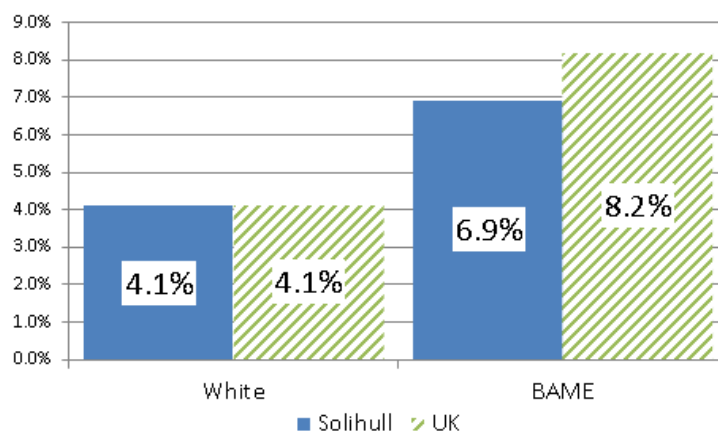
Employment Rates 16-64 Population



Source: Annual Population Survey

Similarly, unemployment rates are higher among Solihull's BAME working age population than among 16-64 year old Whites (6.9% compared to 4.1%), but BAME unemployment is lower in Solihull than the UK average.

Unemployment Rates 16-64 Population



Source: Annual Population Survey

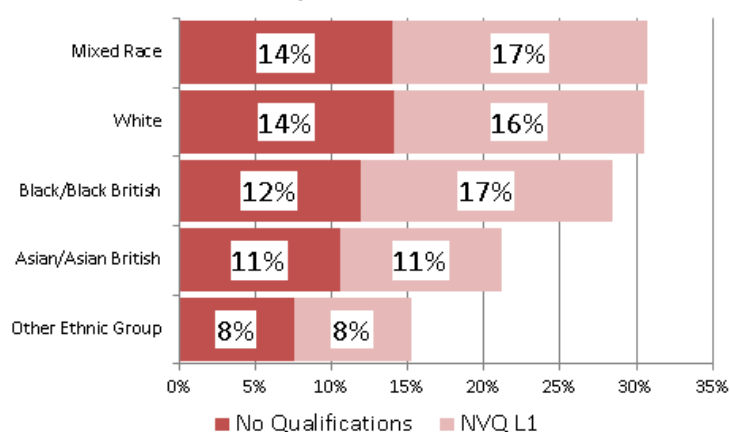
The table from the 2011 Census below shows variations in the highest level of qualification achieved by Solihull working age adults of different ethnicities.

	Highest Level of Qualification Among Solihull 16-64 Year Olds				
	White	Mixed Race	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Other ethnic group
No qualifications	14%	14%	11%	12%	8%
Level 1 qualifications	16%	17%	11%	17%	8%
Level 2 qualifications	19%	26%	12%	17%	11%
Apprenticeship	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Level 3 qualifications	14%	16%	10%	13%	9%
Level 4 qualifications+	30%	23%	48%	36%	52%
Other qualifications	3%	3%	8%	4%	11%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Adults aged 16-64 from a White, Mixed Race or Black/Black British background are most likely to have low level qualifications (either no qualifications or a maximum NVQ level 1) and those from the Asian/Asian British or Other Ethnic Group population are least likely to have lower level qualifications.

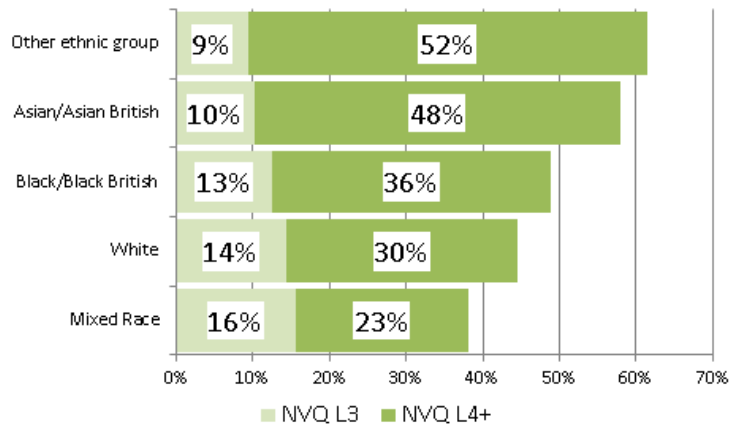
Solihull 16-64 Population with Low Level Qualifications



Source: ONS Census 2011

Similarly, those from a the other ethnic group and those from an Asian/Asian British background are most likely to have higher level qualifications (NVQ level 3 or NVQ level 4 and above) and white adults and those of a mixed race least likely to achieve these levels.

Solihull 16-64 Population with Higher Level Qualifications



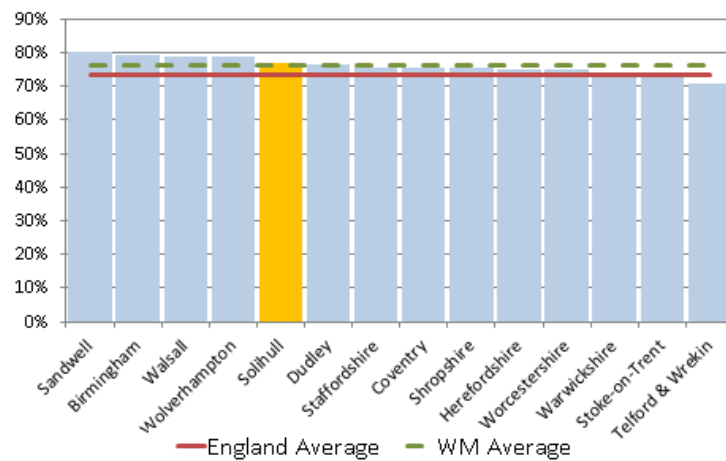
Source: ONS Census 2011

Religion

Religious Faith in Solihull Population

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 149,359 Solihull residents adhering to a religious faith, 44,187 stating that they had no religion and 13,128 not answering the question. For the purposes of analysis those not answering the question have been excluded. Of those answering the question 77% of the Solihull population has a religious adherence, higher than the England (73%) or West Midlands (76%) averages. The proportion in the West Midlands ranges from 80% in Sandwell to 71% in Telford & Wrekin.

Population with a Stated Religious Faith



Source: ONS Census 2011

70% of the Solihull population are Christian, 2.7% are Muslim, 1.9% Hindu and 1.8% Sikh. Nearly 23% say that they have no religious faith. As the table below shows a larger proportion of the Solihull population are Christian than the England average and a slightly higher percentage are Hindu and Sikh. By contrast, Solihull's Muslim population is relatively smaller than the England or West Midlands averages.

	Religious Faith in Population			
	Solihull Count	% Population stating Religious Adherence		
		Solihull	England	West Midlands
Christian	135,572	70.0%	64.0%	64.5%
Buddhist	430	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Hindu	3,684	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%
Jewish	353	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Muslim	5,247	2.7%	5.4%	7.2%
Sikh	3,504	1.8%	0.9%	2.6%
Other religion	569	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
No religion	44,187	22.8%	26.7%	23.5%
Total	193,546			

Source: ONS Census 2011

The age distribution of the Solihull Hindu, Sikh and Muslim populations are much younger than that for people of Christian or Jewish faith. At the time of the Census, 55% of Solihull Muslims were under the age of 30, including 33% aged 0-15 years. Just 4% were aged 65 and over compared to 24% of Christians. The age profile of Solihull's Hindu population (41% under 30, 6% 65+), Sikh (44% under 30, 6% 65+) are similar to that of the Muslim population.

	Age Profile of Solihull Population by Religious Faith					
	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
Age 0-15	16%	11%	23%	8%	33%	25%
Age 16-29	13%	17%	18%	10%	22%	19%
Age 30-44	16%	31%	30%	12%	27%	29%
Age 45-64	30%	33%	23%	34%	15%	21%
Age 65-74	12%	4%	4%	16%	3%	4%
Age 75+	12%	4%	2%	21%	1%	2%
Under 30 Years	29%	28%	41%	18%	55%	44%
65 Years+	24%	8%	6%	37%	4%	6%

Source: ONS Census 2011

People from a Non-Christian background account for 10% of the Solihull population under the age of 45. Thereafter the proportion falls sharply so that people from a Non-Christian background represent just 2% of the Solihull population aged 75 and over.

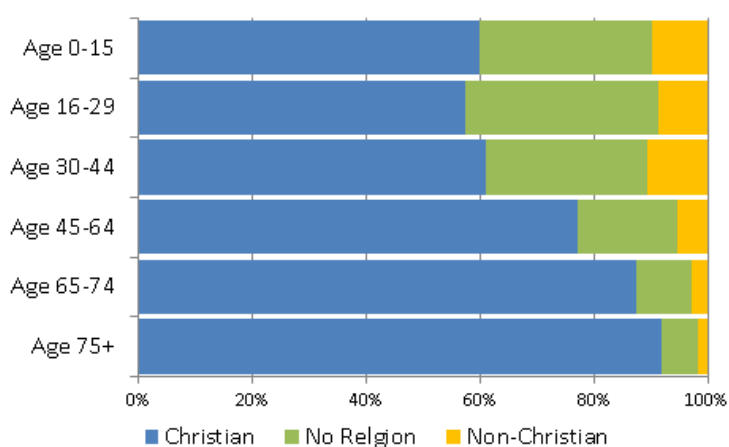
Diversity in Solihull

December 1, 2019

	Christian & No Religion	Non-Christian	Christian & No Religion	Non-Christian
Age 0-15	32,965	3,602	90%	10%
Age 16-29	28,027	2,659	91%	9%
Age 30-44	32,525	3,836	89%	11%
Age 45-64	50,401	2,846	95%	5%
Age 65-74	18,492	526	97%	3%
Age 75+	17,349	318	98%	2%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Solihull Population by Religion



Source: ONS Census 2011

Change in Religious Faith in Solihull Population

In the 10 years between the 2001 and 2011 Census, the number of people in Solihull saying they were Christian fell from 155,993 to 135,572 (-20,421 individuals, -13%). Alongside Jewish people (-86, -25%) Christians were the only faith to record a fall over this period. There were large increases in those saying that they adhered to no religious faith (+20,154, +84%), Muslims (+3,610, +221%), Sikhs (+1,938, +124%) and Hindus (+1,834, +99%).

	Solihull Population by Religious Faith			
	Population 2001	Population 2011	Change 2001-2011	
			Number	%
Christian	155,993	135,572	-20,421	-13%
Buddhist	344	430	86	25%
Hindu	1,850	3,684	1,834	99%
Jewish	389	353	-36	-9%
Muslim	1,637	5,247	3,610	221%
Sikh	1,566	3,504	1,938	124%
Other religion	299	569	270	90%
No religion	24,033	44,187	20,154	84%

Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011

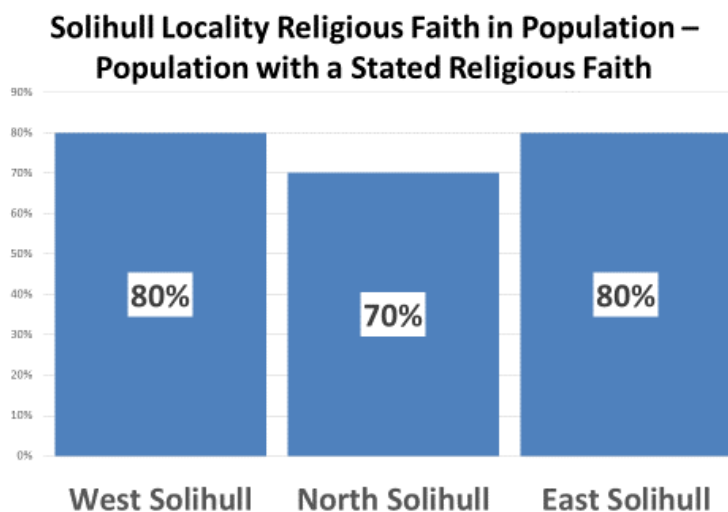
The proportion of Solihull residents saying they are Christian fell from nearly 84% in 2001 to 70% in 2011. Those with no religion increased from 13% of the population to 23%, with Muslims (from 0.9% to 2.7%), Hindus (1% to 1.9%) and Sikhs (0.8% to 1.8%) also representing an increasingly large section of the population.

	Solihull Population by Religious Faith			
	2001 Population	2011 Population	% 2001 Population	% 2011 Population
Christian	155,993	135,572	83.8%	70.0%
Buddhist	344	430	0.2%	0.2%
Hindu	1,850	3,684	1.0%	1.9%
Jewish	389	353	0.2%	0.2%
Muslim	1,637	5,247	0.9%	2.7%
Sikh	1,566	3,504	0.8%	1.8%
Other religion	299	569	0.2%	0.3%
No religion	24,033	44,187	12.9%	22.8%

Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011

Religious Faith in Solihull Localities

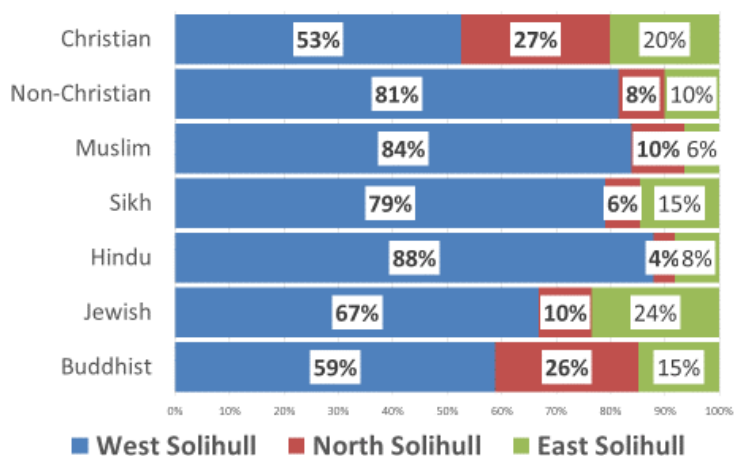
At a locality level 80% of the in population in both West and East Solihull say that there adhere to a religious faith, compared to 70% in North Solihull.



Source: ONS Census 2011

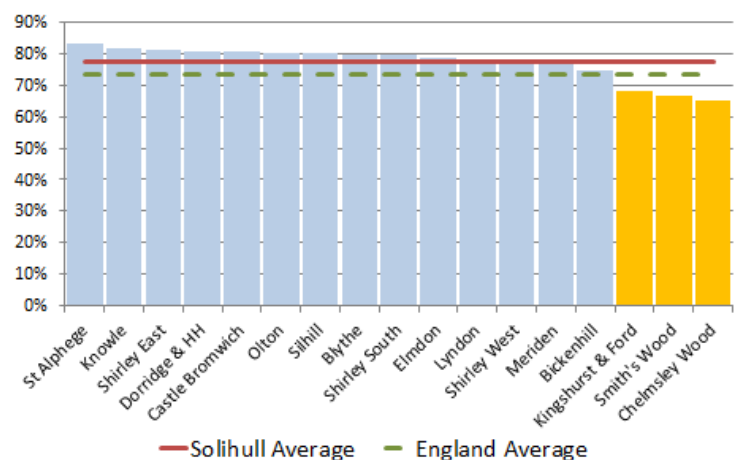
81% of the Solihull population with a non-Christian religious faith live in West Solihull, including 88% of the Solihull Hindu population, 84% of Muslims and 79% of Sikh residents.

Solihull Locality Population by Religious Faith



At a ward level the proportion of the population who adhere to a religious faith is noticeably lower in the three North Solihull wards of Kingshurst & Fordbridge, Smith’s Wood and Chelmsley Wood (average 67%) than the rest of the borough (average 80%). North Solihull is the only area where the proportion of the population with a religious faith is below the England average.

Population with a Stated Religious Faith



Source: ONS Census 2011

As the table below shows the highest concentrations of Christians are in Castle Bromwich, Knowle and Dorridge & Hockley Heath, while the largest concentrations of people with a non-Christian religious faith are in Shirley East, Silhill, Olton, Blythe, Lyndon and St Alphege.

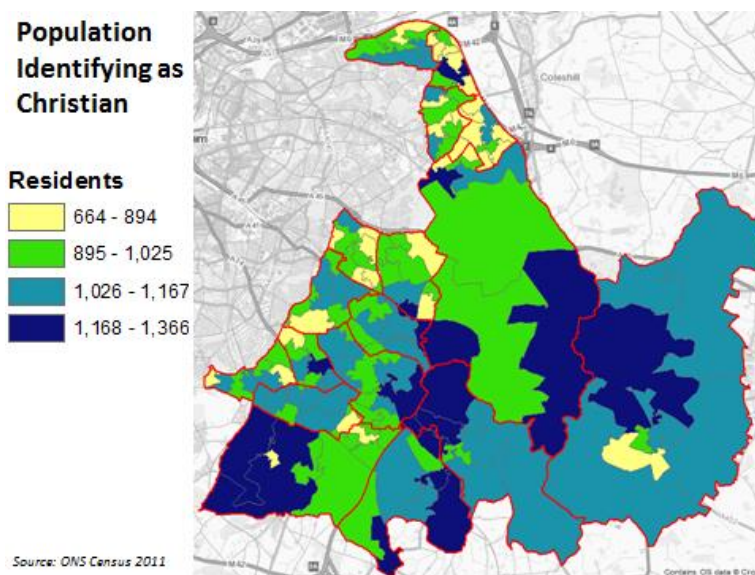
	Religious Faith in Solihull Wards		
	Christian	All Non-Christian	No Religion
Bickenhill	70%	4%	26%
Blythe	68%	11%	21%
Castle Bromwich	78%	3%	19%
Chelmsley Wood	64%	1%	35%
Dorridge & Hockley Heath	77%	3%	19%

Diversity in Solihull

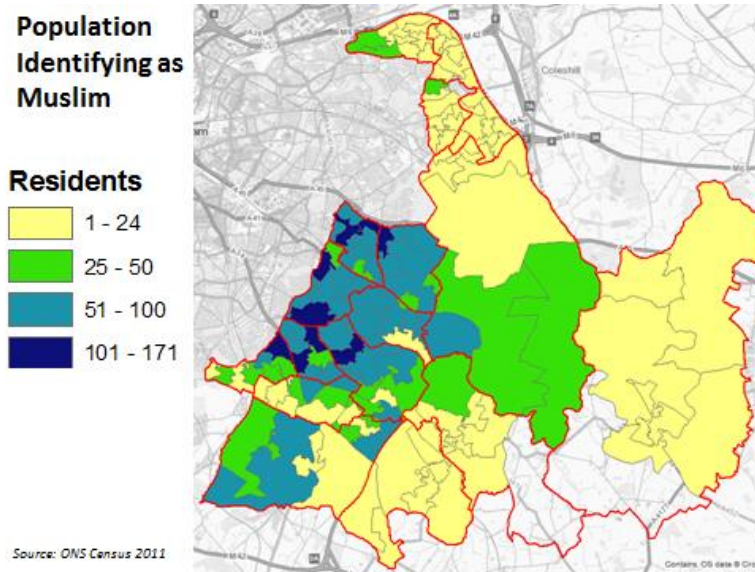
December 1, 2019

Elmdon	70%	9%	21%
Kingshurst & Fordbridge	66%	2%	32%
Knowle	78%	3%	18%
Lyndon	68%	11%	22%
Meriden	74%	3%	23%
Olton	68%	12%	20%
Shirley East	68%	14%	19%
Shirley South	72%	8%	21%
Shirley West	69%	9%	22%
Silhill	67%	13%	20%
Smith's Wood	65%	2%	33%
St Alphege	72%	11%	17%
<i>Source: ONS Census 2011</i>			

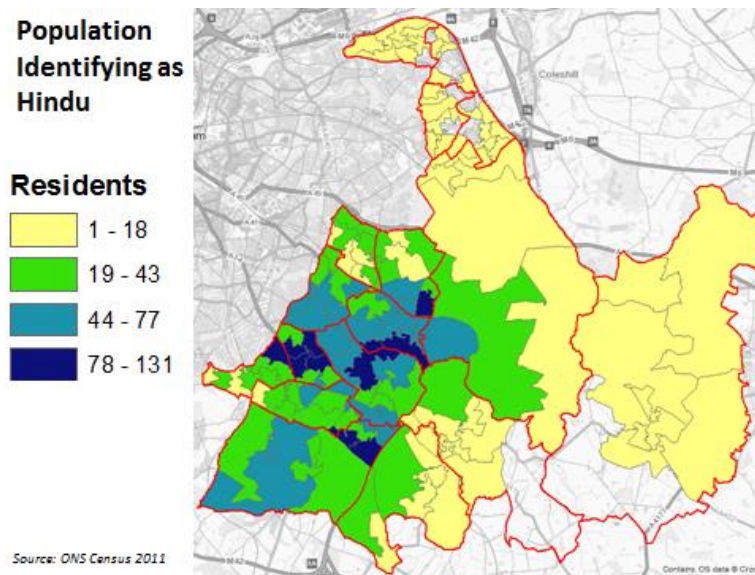
The map below shows concentrations of people identifying as Christian at an LSOA level.



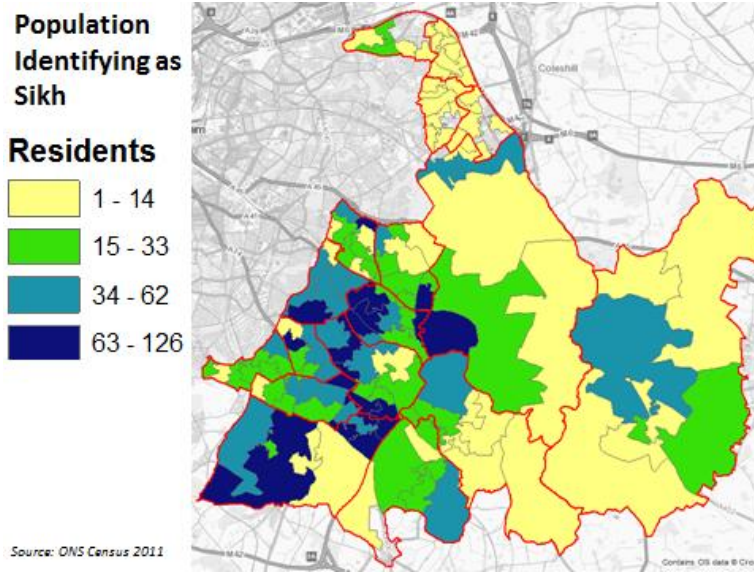
The map below shows concentrations of people identifying as Muslim at an LSOA level. 84% of Solihull's Muslim population live in West Solihull in the wards of Lyndon, Elmdon, Silhill, St Alphege, Olton, Blythe and Shirley, with the largest concentrations in neighbourhoods bordering Birmingham.



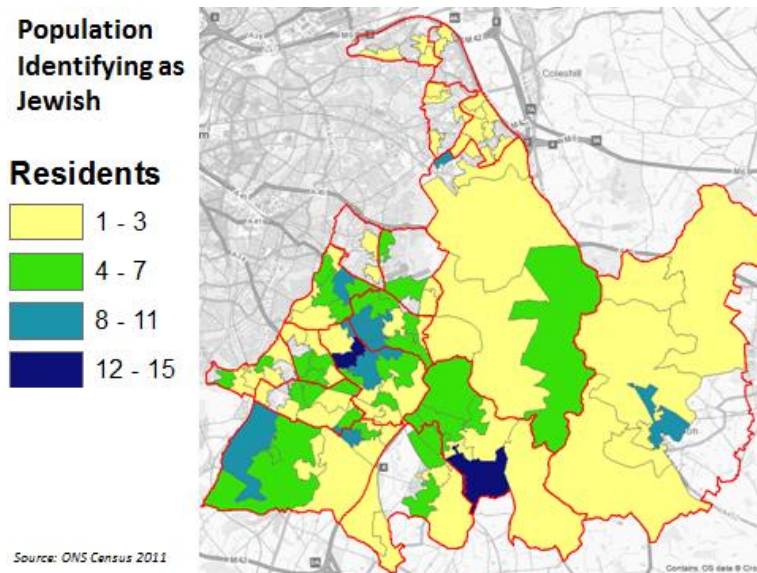
The map below shows concentrations of people identifying as Hindu at an LSOA level. 62% of the Solihull Hindu population live in just five wards in West Solihull (Shirley East, Silhill, Olton, St Alphege and Blythe).

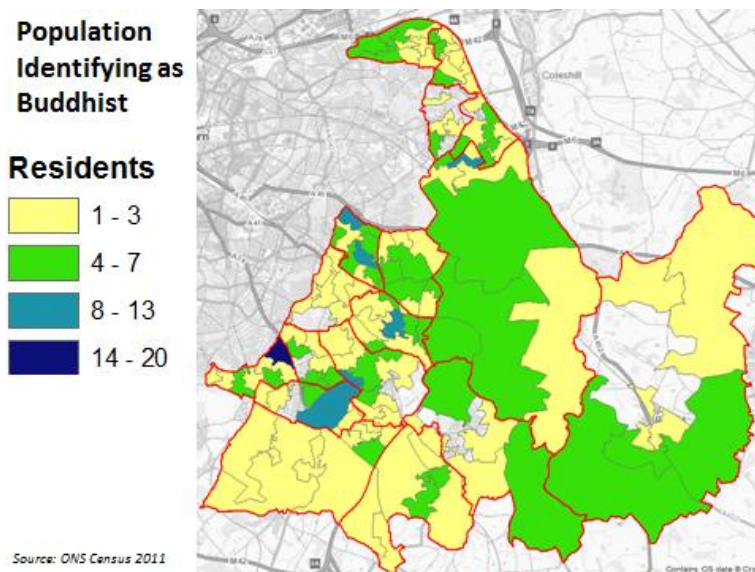


The map below shows concentrations of people identifying as Sikh at an LSOA level. 81% of the Solihull Sikh population live in West Solihull in the wards of Lyndon, Elmdon, Silhill, St Alphege, Olton, Blythe and Shirley, although at a neighbourhood level there are small concentrations around Marston Green (Bickenhill ward) and Berkswell (Meriden ward) and Dorridge.



The maps below show the LSOA populations for the relatively small Solihull populations of Jewish and Buddhist residents.





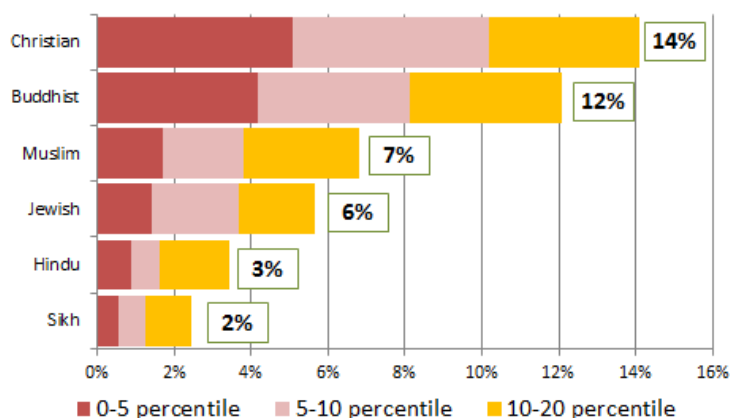
Socio-Demographic Profile of Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull

Solihull residents with a Christian faith as well as Buddhists are most likely to live in an LSOA neighbourhood that is classified in the 20% most deprived areas of England (14% of Christian population, 12% of Buddhist population). By contrast, just 2% of Solihull Sikh residents and 3% of Hindus live in one of the most 20% deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Solihull Population by Deprivation Percentile						
Percentile Rank	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
0-5	5%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%
5-10	5%	4%	1%	2%	2%	1%
10-20	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%
20-50	14%	18%	6%	6%	11%	8%
50-80	31%	39%	35%	26%	38%	27%
80-100	41%	31%	56%	62%	44%	62%
Most Deprived 20%	14%	12%	3%	6%	7%	2%
Least Deprived 20%	41%	31%	56%	62%	44%	62%

Source: ONS Census 2011 and DCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Proportion of Solihull Population Living in 20% Most Deprived Areas



Source: ONS Census 2011 and DCLG IMD

Household Composition and Housing Among Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull

The table below shows the household composition of the Solihull population by religious faith. People from a Christian, Jewish and Buddhist faith are the most likely to live in single households, while Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are most likely live in couples with have dependent children.

Muslims have the highest proportion of lone parent households (12%), followed by Christians (10%) and Buddhists (10%).

	Household Composition by Religious Faith					
	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
Single 65+	17%	2%	2%	24%	1%	1%
Single Under 65	13%	25%	8%	11%	12%	8%
Couple 65+	13%	2%	2%	19%	1%	2%
Couple no children	16%	17%	13%	13%	8%	8%
Couple dependent children	19%	22%	45%	18%	44%	39%
Couple non-dependent children	8%	8%	12%	5%	7%	11%
Lone parents	10%	10%	4%	4%	12%	7%
Other Households	4%	14%	14%	5%	15%	23%

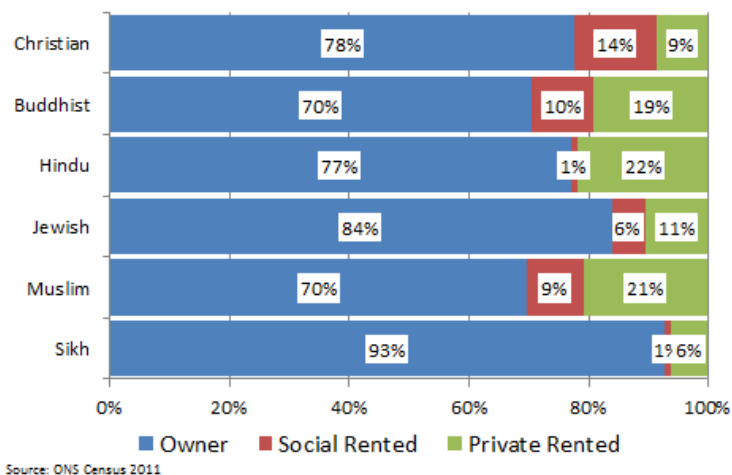
Source: ONS Census 2011

Home ownership is highest among Sikhs and Jewish residents, social renting is highest among Christians and private renting most prominent among Hindus and Muslims.

	Tenure by Religious Faith		
	Owned or shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or living rent free
Christian	78%	14%	9%
Buddhist	70%	10%	19%
Hindu	77%	1%	22%

Jewish	84%	6%	11%
Muslim	70%	9%	21%
Sikh	93%	1%	6%
<i>Source: ONS Census 2011</i>			

Household Tenure by Religion



The Health of Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull

Jewish people of all ages are the least likely to say that their general health is very good or good (76%) and most likely to say that their health is bad or very bad (8%), with the Christian population having a similar response (80% good/very good, 6% bad/very bad). The Muslim, Sikh and Hindu populations are far more positive about their general health. However, these variations are largely due to differences in the age profile, with a relatively large proportion of people with a Christian or Jewish faith are aged 65 or over.

	General Health by Religion		
	Very good/good health	Fair health	Bad/very bad health
Christian	80%	15%	6%
Buddhist	83%	11%	5%
Hindu	89%	8%	3%
Jewish	76%	16%	8%
Muslim	88%	9%	3%
Sikh	87%	9%	3%
<i>Source: ONS Census 2011</i>			

This importance of age on this measure is demonstrated by looking at the proportion of the population who say that their health is bad or very bad by age group. Among all religious groups the proportion in bad/very bad health rises with age, with the differences between religious groups among people under 65 relatively small. There are some differences over the age of 65, with 21% of Muslims and Buddhists of this age saying that their health is bad or very bad at the upper end of the spectrum.

	Population with Bad/Very Bad Health		
	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
Christian	0.5%	3.8%	14.2%
Buddhist	2.1%	4.3%	20.6%
Hindu	0.5%	2.4%	15.2%
Jewish	0.0%	6.2%	13.2%
Muslim	0.7%	3.8%	20.7%
Sikh	0.6%	3.1%	18.3%

Source: ONS Census 2011

The pattern in terms of those who say that their life is limited by long-term illness or disability is similar, with all age variations largely dictated by the age profile of each religious group.

	Solihull Population with Life Limiting Long-Term Illness or Disability			
	All Ages	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
Christian	20.4%	3.9%	12.1%	51.8%
Buddhist	13.3%	6.3%	12.4%	32.4%
Hindu	9.0%	2.0%	7.7%	54.5%
Jewish	25.5%	0.0%	14.4%	48.1%
Muslim	9.5%	2.4%	10.5%	57.0%
Sikh	10.7%	2.0%	10.1%	52.3%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Employment and Qualifications Among Different Religious Faith Populations in Solihull

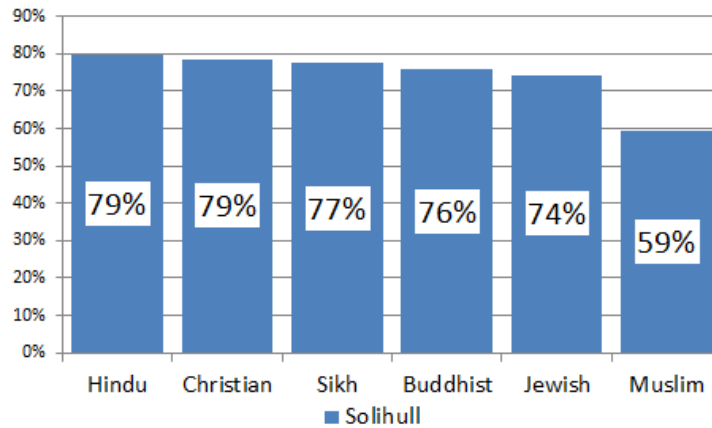
At the time of the Census employment rates for 16-49 year oldsⁱ ranged from 79% among Christians and Hindus to 54% among Muslims. The pattern in Solihull is similar to that as England as a whole, although employment rates are higher locally for all religious groups than they are nationally.

	Employment Rates Aged 16-49	
	Solihull	England
Christian	79%	76%
Buddhist	76%	64%
Hindu	79%	72%
Jewish	74%	71%
Muslim	59%	49%
Sikh	77%	71%

Source: ONS Census 2011

ⁱ The Census breaks economic activity by religion into three age groups: 16-24, 24-49 and 50 and over. The latter age group has been excluded from this analysis due to the distorting impact of retirement on the data for older people

Employment Rates Solihull 16-49 Population



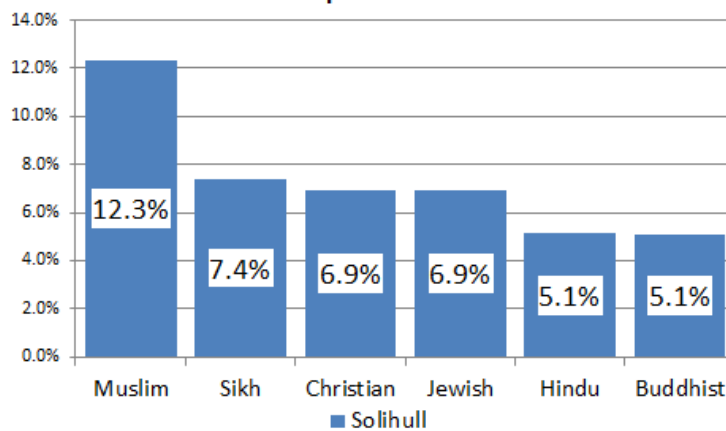
Source: ONS Census 2011

Similarly, unemployment rates are higher among Solihull’s Muslim population than among other religious groups. This is consistent with the pattern across England.

	Unemployment Rates Aged 16-49	
	Solihull	England
Christian	6.9%	7.3%
Buddhist	5.1%	9.8%
Hindu	5.1%	8.2%
Jewish	6.9%	5.3%
Muslim	12.3%	17.7%
Sikh	7.4%	9.8%

Source: ONS Census 2011

Unemployment Rates Solihull 16-49 Population



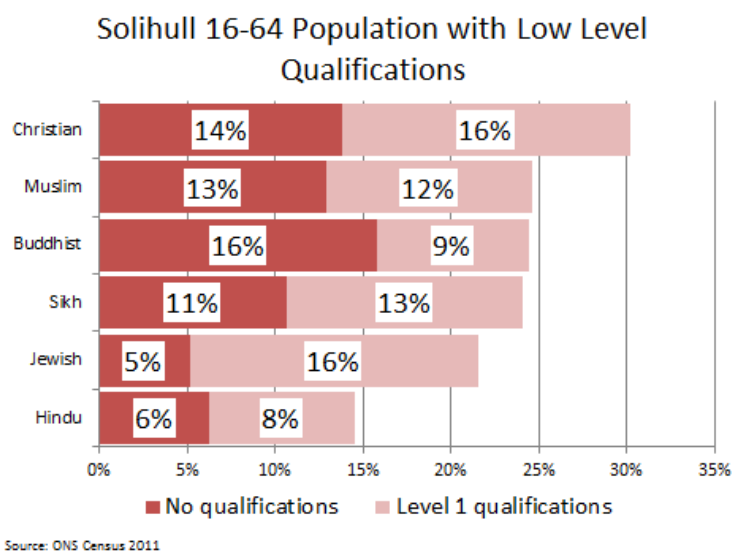
Source: ONS Census 2011

The table from the 2011 Census below shows variations in the highest level of qualification achieved by Solihull working age adults of different religions.

	Highest Level of Qualification 16-64 Population					
	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
No qualifications	14%	16%	6%	5%	13%	11%
Level 1 qualifications	16%	9%	8%	16%	12%	13%
Level 2 qualifications	19%	10%	10%	15%	13%	14%
Apprenticeship	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Level 3 qualifications	14%	8%	8%	11%	11%	13%
Level 4 qualifications+	31%	43%	58%	45%	42%	42%
Other qualifications	3%	13%	8%	5%	8%	6%

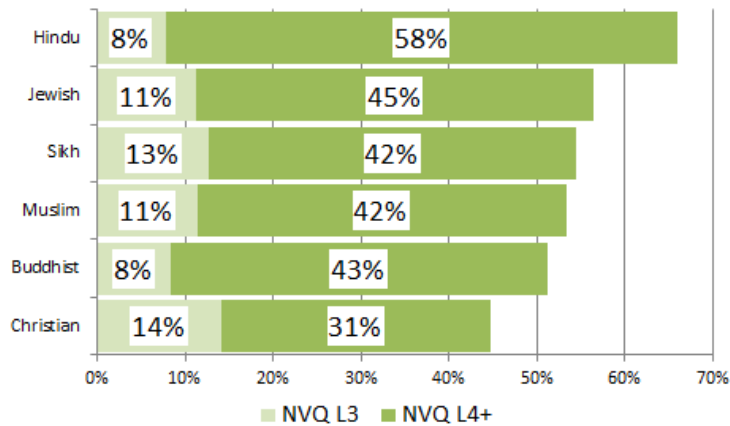
Source: ONS Census 2011

Christians aged 16-64 are most likely to have low level qualifications (either no qualifications or a maximum NVQ level 1) and Hindus are least likely to have lower level qualifications.



Similarly, Hindus are most likely to have higher level qualifications (NVQ level 3 or NVQ level 4 and above) and Christians the least likely to achieve these levels.

Solihull 16-64 Population with Higher Level Qualifications



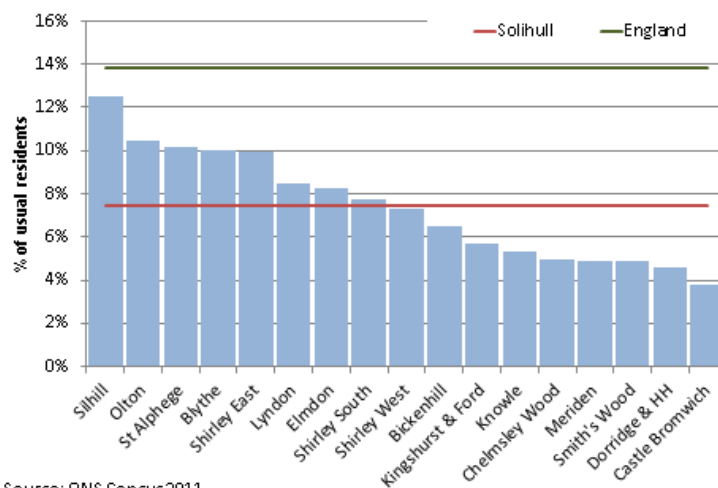
Source: ONS Census 2011

ORIGIN AND MIGRATION

Solihull Population Born Outside the UK

At the time of the 2011 Census, 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

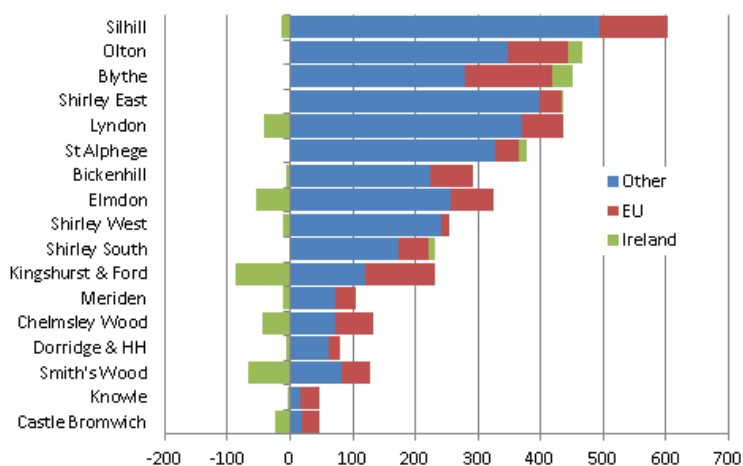
The number of people born outside of the UK living in Solihull increased by 39% between 2001 and 2011, with the proportion of the total increasing from 6% to 7%. Much larger increases in the proportion happened in Silhill (+4 percentage points), Olton (+3.5) and Shirley East (+3.4).

	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

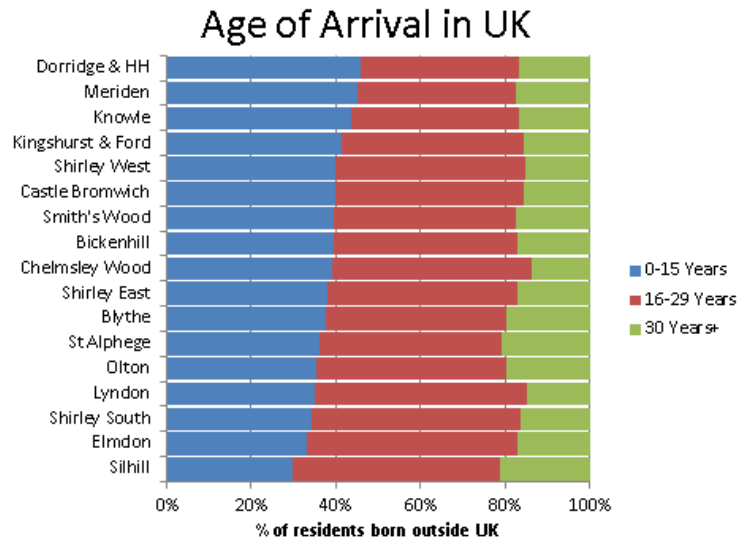
Source: ONS Census 2011

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

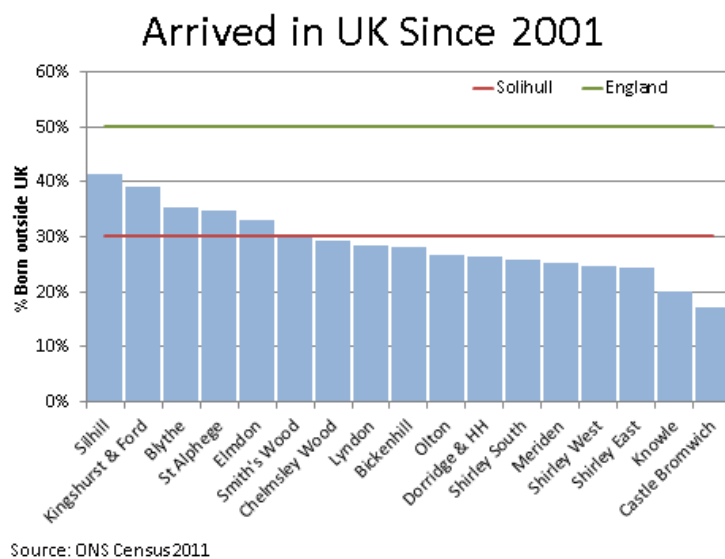


Of those born outside of the UK 37% of those living in Solihull came into the country aged 0-15 years compared to the England average of 29%, 45% were 16-29 years old (compared to 49%) and 18% were aged 30+ (compared to 22%). At a ward level there are some small variations to this pattern, with those 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.



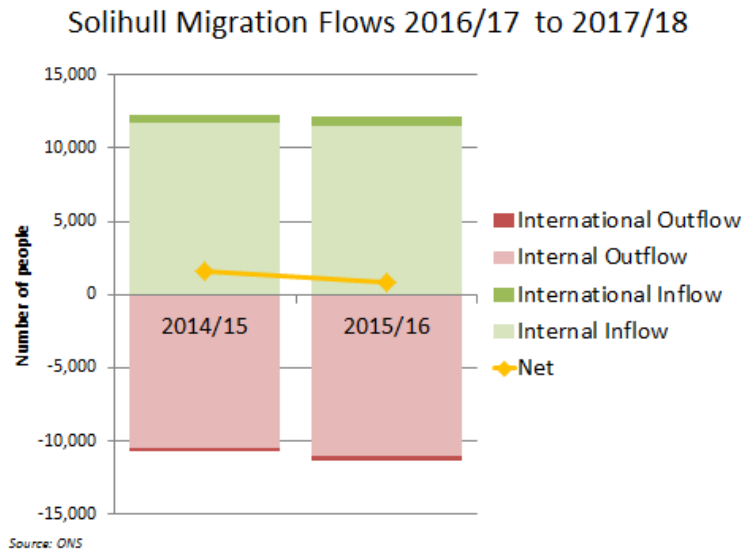
Migration in Solihull

Migration, broadly defined as a change in a person’s usual place of residence, is an important contributor to population and social change. The office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes estimates for internal and international migration for local authorities in England & Wales.

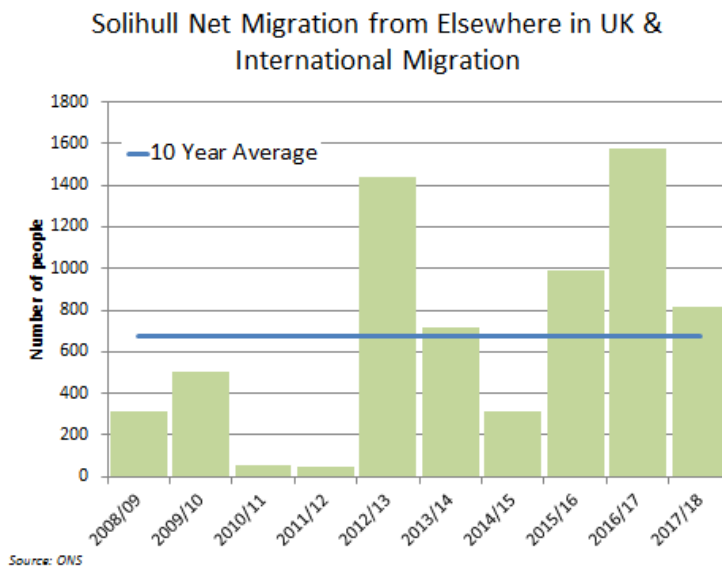
Long-term migrants, those staying for a year or more, are of the greatest interest for estimating the population. Nevertheless, short-term migrants can have major impacts on the economy, communities and public services. Migration can be divided into moves across national boundaries

(international) and within a country (internal). Net migration is the balance between migration to and from an area.

In 2017/18 11,535 people moved in to Solihull from elsewhere in the UK, with 572 moving to the borough from overseas. With 10,975 leaving the borough to live in other Local Authority areas and a further 313 moving abroad, the total population of Solihull increased by 819 people due to migration. This represents a 48% fall in net migration compared with 2016/17 (-754 people).

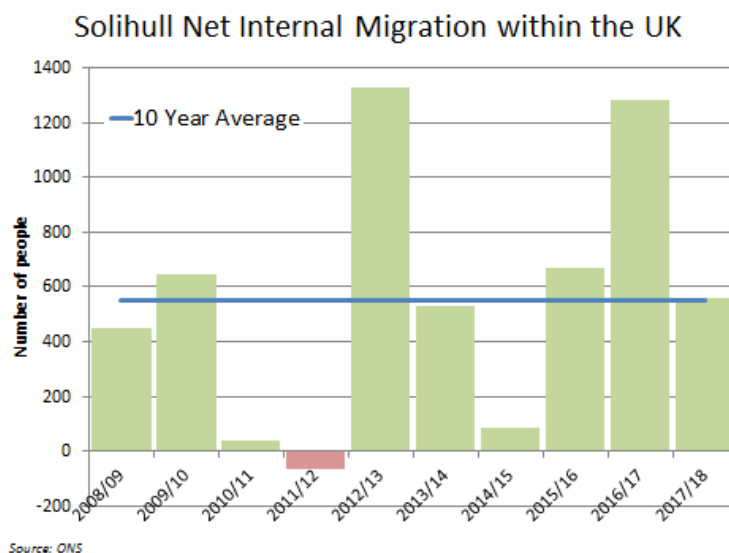


The Solihull population increased as a result of net inward migration in each of the ten years 2008/09 to 2017/18 and by a total of 6,776 people over this period. The highest levels of net inward migration were recorded in 2012/13 (1,441) and in 2016/17 (1,573), with this last year being just above the 10 year average.



Internal UK Migration in Solihull

The Solihull population increased as a result of net internal migration from people moving within the UK in nine out of ten years from 2008/09 to 2017/18 and by a total of 5,528 people over this period. The highest levels of net inward migration were recorded in 2012/13 (1,328) and in 2016/17 (1,280), with this last year being in-line with the 10 year average.



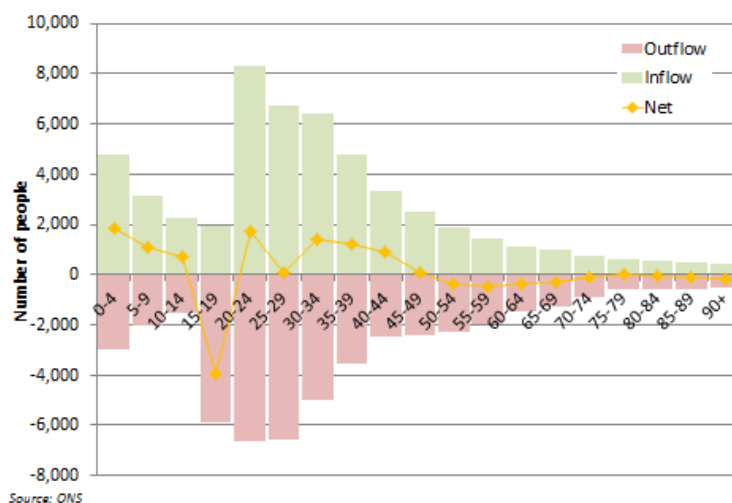
The table below shows that a half of all people moving into Solihull from elsewhere in the UK during the five year period mid-2014 to mid-2018 were aged 20 to 39 years, with this age group contributing most to net internal migration over this period. Moves by this age group also account for the fact that there was significant net inward migration among younger children aged 0-9 years.

Net outward migration was most prominent among 15-19 year olds which include those moving away to study. All age groups aged 50 or over were net migrants from Solihull, with this trend particularly prominent among those approaching retirement or in the early years of retirement.

	Solihull Internal UK Migration Mid 2014-Mid 2018				
	Number of People			% Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow
Aged 0-9	7,912	5,021	2,891	15%	10%
Aged 10-19	4,177	7,425	-3,248	8%	15%
Aged 20-39	26,154	21,762	4,392	50%	44%
Aged 40-64	10,332	10,563	-231	20%	21%
Aged 65+	3,780	4,444	-664	7%	9%
All Ages	52,355	49,215	3,140		

Source: ONS

Solihull UK Migration Mid 2014 to Mid 2018 by Age Group



Most internal migration takes place within a small geographical area. In the five years from Mid 2014 to Mid 2018 70% of people moving into Solihull from elsewhere in the UK came from a Local Authority in the West Midlands, with 65% of those leaving the Borough staying within the region.

Over this period there was a net inflow from other West Midlands Local Authority areas (+4,854 people) and also to a small extent from the East of England (+228), London (+176) and the South East (+93). There were notable net outflows from Solihull to the South West (-1,120), East Midlands (-512), North West (-250) and Wales (-184).

	Solihull Internal UK Migration 2014-2018						
	Number of People				% Total		
	Inward	Outward	Turnover	Net	Inward	Outward	Turnover
West Midlands	36,342	31,488	67,830	4,854	70%	65%	68%
East Midlands	2,931	3,443	6,374	-512	6%	7%	6%
London	2,519	2,343	4,862	176	5%	5%	5%
South West	1,762	2,882	4,644	-1,120	3%	6%	5%
South East	2,230	2,137	4,367	93	4%	4%	4%
North West	1,631	1,881	3,512	-250	3%	4%	3%
Yorks & Humber	1,537	1,542	3,079	-5	3%	3%	3%
East	1,215	987	2,202	228	2%	2%	2%
Wales	825	1,009	1,834	-184	2%	2%	2%
Scotland	375	438	813	-63	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
North East	348	392	740	-44	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Northern Ireland	61	121	182	-60	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	51,776	48,663	100,439	3,113			

Source: ONS

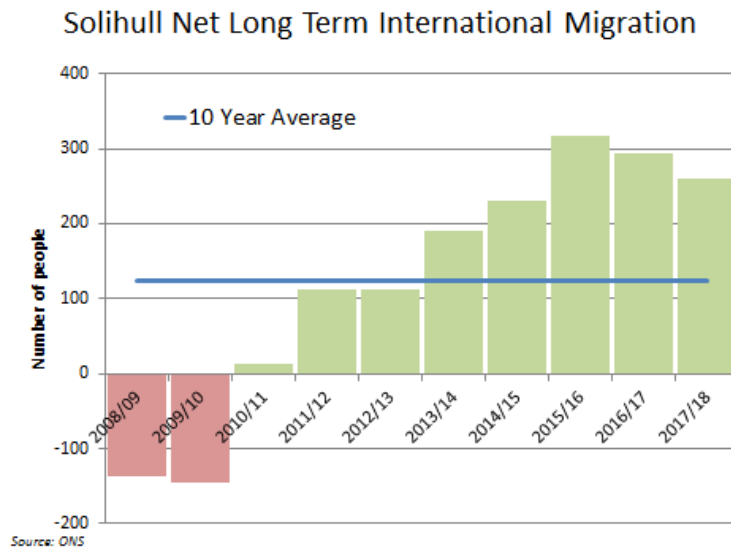
In terms of individual Local Authorities, people moving between Birmingham and Solihull accounted for 40% of UK migration turnover (47% of inward migration and 32% of outward migration). Migration from Birmingham increased the Solihull population by a net 8,815 people between mid 2014 and 2018.

Within the West Midlands there was significant net migration from Solihull to Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

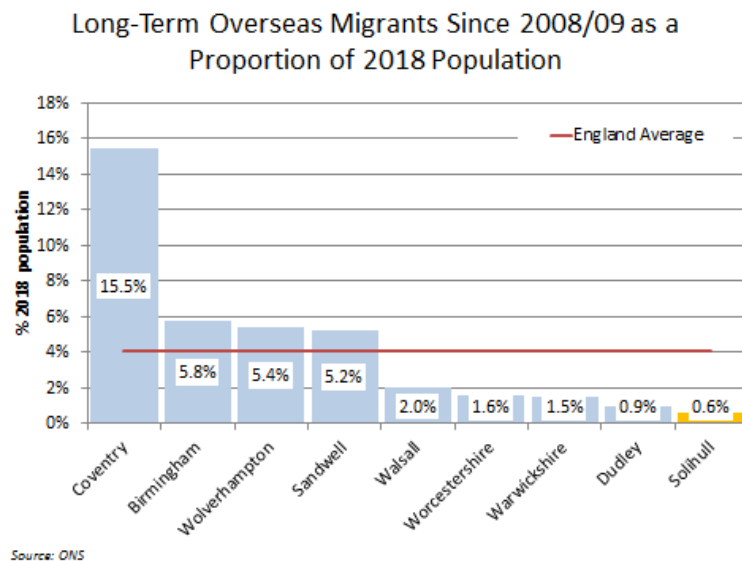
Solihull Internal UK Migration with Other West Midlands Local Authorities 2014-2018				
	Inward	Outward	Turnover	Net
Birmingham	24,534	15,719	40,253	8,815
Warwickshire	3,934	6,387	10,321	-2,453
Worcestershire	2,172	3,780	5,952	-1,608
Coventry	2,192	1,660	3,852	532
Staffordshire	963	1,535	2,498	-572
Sandwell	785	544	1,329	241
Walsall	473	453	926	20
Dudley	407	439	846	-32
Wolverhampton	346	225	571	121
Shropshire	176	287	463	-111
Telford & Wrekin	117	166	283	-49
Herefordshire	93	179	272	-86
Stoke-on-Trent	150	114	264	36
<i>Source: ONS</i>				

International Migration in Solihull

The Solihull population increased as a result of net long-term international migration from people moving to the UK from overseas in eight out of the last 10 years and every year since 2010/11. In total long-term international migration has increased the Solihull population by a net 1,248 people over this period. Net international long-term migration trended upwards in the five years 2011/12 to 2015/16, followed by a small downturn in the subsequent two years.



The net 1,248 contribution of long-term international migration to the Solihull population in the 10 years 2008/09 to 2017/18 represents 0.6% of the current borough population. This is much lower than the England (4.1%) and West Midlands (3.7%) averages, and blow relatively low compared to the UK average (11%) and a number of neighbouring Local Authorities (Coventry 26%, Birmingham 15%, Wolverhampton 11%, Sandwell 9%).



Short-Term International Migration in Solihull

A short-term migrant is someone born outside the UK and living in England and Wales for a period of between 3 and 12 months.

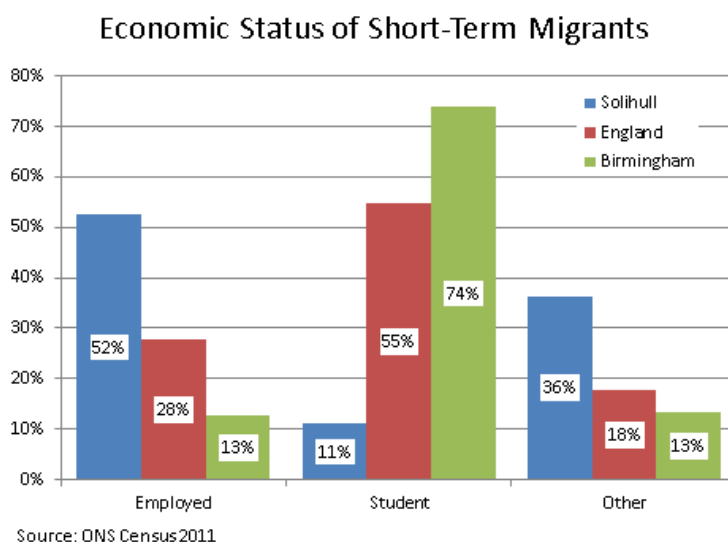
The latest data from the ONS estimates that there were 123 short-term migrants in 2017 representing just 0.06% of the population. This is proportionally much lower than the England (0.3%) average and the number moving to neighbouring Coventry (0.9%) or Birmingham (0.4%). In the nine years 2008/09 to 2016/17 Solihull received an average of 147 short-term migrants per year.

The 2011 Census provides more detailed characteristics of short-term migrants.

Compared with England, far more short-term migrants in Solihull were older working aged adults aged 25-64 years (65% compared to 42%) and fewer were aged 15-24 years (19% compared to 48%). This reflects the fact that Solihull's short-term migrants are more likely to be living in the UK for work than across England as a whole (52% compared 28%) and less likely to be studying (11% compared to 55%). This difference is even more pronounced than when compared to Birmingham.

	Solihull Count	% Total	
		Solihull	England
Children 0-14	27	10%	6%
Age 15 to 19	11	4%	9%
Age 20 to 24	41	15%	39%
Adults 25-64	176	65%	42%
Older People 65+	14	5%	3%
Total	269		

Source: ONS Census 2011



At the time of the Census more than a half of short-term migrants in Solihull were from India or elsewhere in South Asia (including 116 from India alone), with EU residents the next largest group (70 people).

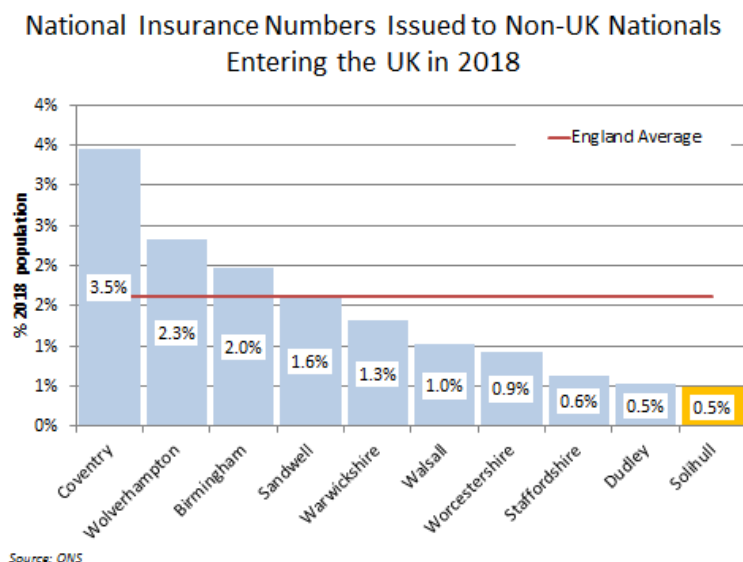
	Solihull Short-term Migrants	
	Number	% Total
EU Member countries in March 2001	45	16.7%
EU Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	25	9.3%
Rest of Europe	10	3.7%
India & Rest of South Asia	136	50.6%
Rest of Asia	23	8.6%
Middle East	4	1.5%
Africa	11	4.1%
The Americas and the Caribbean	14	5.2%
Antarctica and Oceania	1	0.4%
Total	269	

Source: ONS Census 2011

Migrant Applications to Work

The department for Works and Pensions (DWP) publishes data on National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) allocated to non-UK nationals. National Insurance numbers are compulsory for people who wish to work in the UK, regardless of the length of employment. National Insurance numbers issued to foreign workers give an indication of migration changes. However it does not provide a reliable or complete measure on the number of international migrants.

There were 613 NINO registrations to adult overseas national moving to the UK and residing in Solihull in 2018. This represents 0.5% of the Borough’s working age population, substantially below both the England (1.6%) and West Midlands (1.4%) averages.



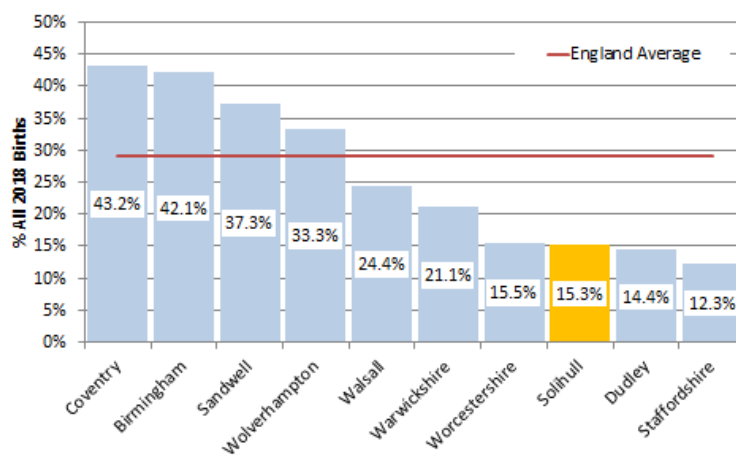
The number of NINOs issued to people living in Solihull trended upwards from 2012 to 2016, but has fallen each of the last two years.

National Insurance Registrations non-UK residents Entering UK	
	Solihull Count
2008	507
2009	417
2010	522
2011	576
2012	437
2013	513
2014	660
2015	717
2016	760
2017	646
2018	613
<i>Source: DWP</i>	

Births Registered to Non-UK Born Mothers

In 2018 there were 335 births to mothers born outside of the UK, representing 15.3% of all births to Solihull resident mothers. Proportionally this is much lower than the England (29.1%) and West Midlands averages (26.8%). In some neighbouring Local Authorities as many as four in ten births are to mothers born outside the UK.

Births Born to Mothers from Outside the UK in 2018



Source: ONS

There were a total of 2,711 births in Solihull to non-UK born mothers in the 10 years 2009 to 2018 (12% of all births), with the proportion rising throughout this period.

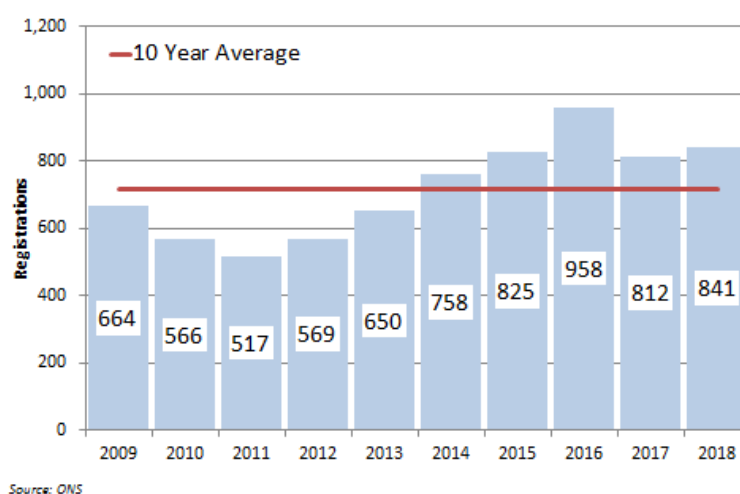
Live births to mothers born outside of UK		
Year	Count	% of all births
2009	210	9.9%
2010	239	10.7%
2011	257	10.9%
2012	249	11.0%
2013	253	11.3%
2014	257	11.4%
2015	284	12.6%
2016	312	13.5%
2017	315	13.7%
2018	335	15.3%
Total	2,711	12.0%

Source: ONS

Solihull Migrant GP Registrations

There were 841 new migrant registrations at Solihull GPs in 2017/18. There were a total of 7,160 new migrant registrations at Solihull GPs during the 10 years to mid-2018 with the number rising from 2011 to 2016, before edging down in the last two years.

Annual New Migrant Registrations at Solihull GPs



LANGUAGE

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).

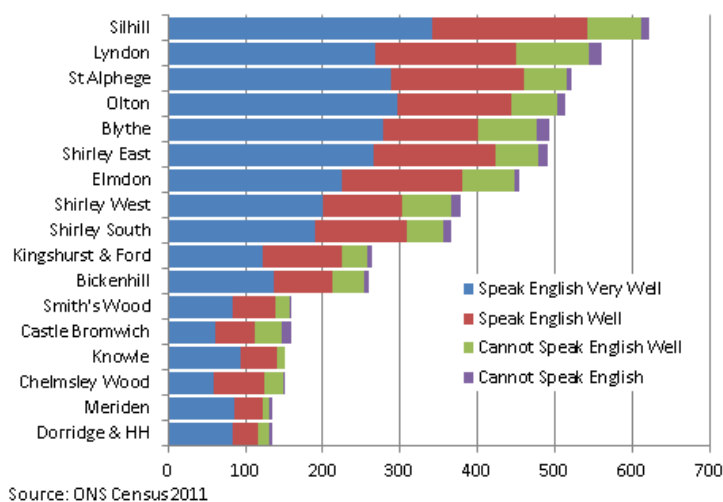
Diversity in Solihull

December 1, 2019

	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+)

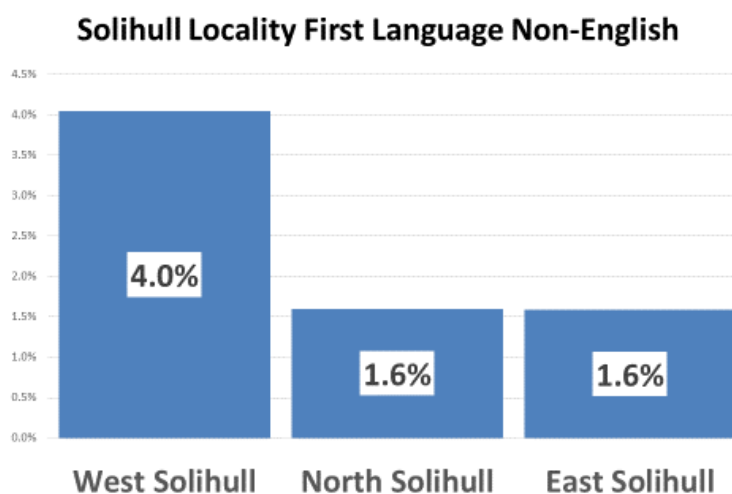


Main Languages Spoken in Solihull

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 5,800 people living in Solihull whose first language was not English, with the majority of these people speaking either a European or South Asian language. The table below shows the first language for all Solihull residents who have a non-English

First Language of Solihull Residents		
Broad Language Group	Language	Number of Solihull Residents
European	EU European Language	2,197
	Non EU European Language	176
Arabic	Arabic	232
South Asian Language	West/Central Asian language	229
	Panjabi	848
	Urdu	557
	Bengali	215
	Gujarati	618
	Tamil	152
	Any other South Asian language	403
East Asian Language	Chinese	395
	Any other East Asian language	212
Other Language	African language	200
	Other language	49
All non-English		5,805
<i>ONS Census 2011</i>		

Around 4% of residents living in West Solihull have a first language other than English, this is more than double the proportion elsewhere in the borough. 74% of people in Solihull who have a non-English language as their first language live in West Solihull, including 87% of those whose first language is South Asian.



Source: ONS Census 2011

Local data shows that the greatest demand for Solihull Council’s translation service is from Pashto speakers, followed by Arabic.

Demand for Solihull Translation Services Jan-Dec 2018: Most Frequently Requested Languages	
Language	Geographical countries of language (but this is only a guide and not an exclusive list)
Pushto (Pashto, Pushtu)	Pakistan, Afghanistan
Arabic	Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Palestine, Eritrea.
Albanian	Albania, Kosovo. Minority language in Italy, Romania and Serbia.
Kurdish	Kurdistan that includes adjacent parts of Syria, Iran, Iraq and Turkey. Also in Armenia, Georgia, Israel, Russia, Lebanon
Romanian	Romania
Mandarin	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
Urdu	Pakistan but also Bangladesh, Nepal and parts of India where large Muslim communities may live
Amharic	Ethiopia, Egypt and Eritrea
Bengali	Bangladesh, West Bengal, Assam in India
Tigrinya	Eritrea and northern part of Ethiopia

LGBT POPULATION

The size of the LGBT population in Solihull is uncertain due to a lack of local data. A few national studies have been conducted, with the ONSⁱⁱ and Public Health Englandⁱⁱⁱ estimating that 2%-2.5% of UK adults identify as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB). This suggests a Solihull adult LGB population of between 4,000 and 5,000, as below.

Estimated Solihull Adult Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Population		
	National 16+ Percentage	Number in Solihull
Lesbian or Gay	1.25%	2,161
Bisexual	0.63%	1,089
Other	0.61%	1,055
Total 16+ LGB		4,305

Source: Public Health England, ONS Population Estimates

Public health England estimate that the proportion of the population that identify as LGB is highest between the ages of 18 and 54 and lower among older age groups. Applying the national age group percentages to Solihull provides the following LGB population estimate.

ⁱⁱ ONS: [Sexual Orientation UK 2017](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ Public Health England: [Producing Estimates of the Size of the LGB Population of England](#)

Estimated Solihull Adult Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Population		
Age Group	National 16+ Percentage	Number in Solihull
Aged 16-17	2.50%	4,942
Aged 18-24	4.73%	15,396
Aged 25-34	4.74%	24,444
Aged 35-44	4.18%	25,095
Aged 45-54	3.21%	31,136
Aged 55-64	1.98%	26,666
Aged 65-74	1.20%	23,719
Aged 75-84	1.08%	14,769
Aged 85+	1.28%	6,738
Total 16+ LGB		5,117

Source: Public Health England, ONS Population Estimates

COHESION IN SOLIHULL

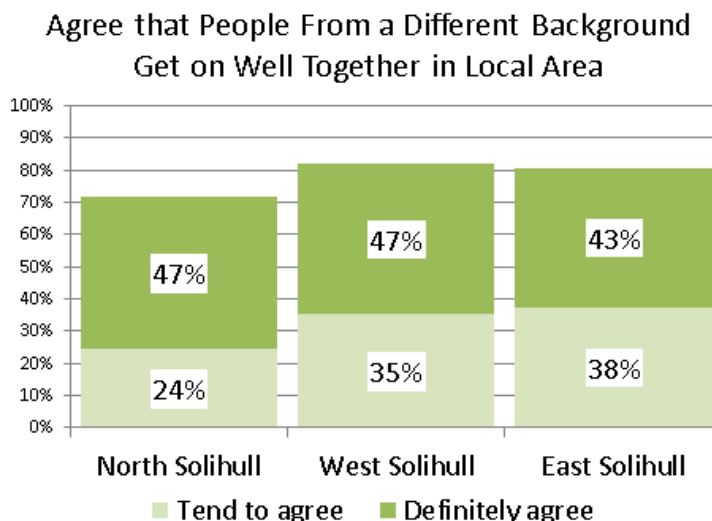
79% of Solihull respondents to the 2018 Place Survey agree that people from a different background get on well together (46% definitely agree) compared to 5% who are disagree. There are no significant differences by age and gender.

Respondents from North Solihull are the least likely to agree that people from a different background get on well together (72%), although this is largely because people in this area are far more likely to say that they don't know^{iv} compared to other Solihull localities. The proportion of people who disagree that people from a different background get on well together varies little by locality.

	People From a Different Background Get on Well Together			
	Solihull Total	North Solihull	West Solihull	East Solihull
Definitely agree	46%	47%	47%	43%
Tend to agree	33%	24%	35%	38%
Tend to disagree	4%	5%	4%	1%
Definitely disagree	1%	1%	2%	0%
All the same background	6%	8%	4%	10%
Too few people in local area	2%	3%	2%	2%
Don't know	8%	12%	6%	7%
Agree	79%	72%	82%	81%
Disagree	5%	6%	6%	1%

Source: SMBC Place Survey 2018

^{iv} "Don't Know" includes respondents who say that people in their local area are all from the same background and those that say that there are too few people in their local area to give an answer



Source: Solihull Place Survey 2018

The results from the Solihull Place Survey are slightly more positive than those across England as a whole, as measured by the Community Life survey 2017/18 (86% agree that people from a different background get on well together compared to 82%).

People from a Different Background Get on Well Together Benchmark	
	% Agree [^]
England	82%
Solihull Total	86%
North Solihull	81%
West Solihull	88%
East Solihull	87%
[^] Excludes "Don't Know" Responses	
Source: SMBC Place Survey & DDCM&S Community Life Survey	

A large majority of respondents to the Solihull Place Survey have agreed that people from a different background get on well together in each year since 2012 and taking into account those who don't know the results have varied little over time.

People from a Different Background Get on Well Together			
Year	% Agree	% Disagree	% Don't Know
2012	80%	11%	10%
2014	79%	8%	13%
2016	84%	6%	10%
2018	79%	5%	16%
Source: SMBC Place Survey			

Hate Crime

Hate crime can be defined as an act of hostility or physical violence towards an individual, which has been motivated by the individuals characteristics such as; disability, race, religion, transgender identity and sexual orientation.

Home office figures from national police data, found that racially motivated hate crimes increased by 10%, with race incidents representing 75% (78,000) of all hate crimes for 2018/19. The Home Office feel that this increase may be accounted for by better reporting and recording rather than an increase in hate incidents.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales found that 52.7% of victims suffered an impact between the period April 15-March 18. Survey years were combined to give more robust estimates for the level of hate crime in England and Wales. However, even with the joining of datasets, the number of victims of hate crime upon which these estimates are based are relatively small.

Table 1: Impacts of incidents of hate crime¹, combined survey years ending March 2010 to March 2012, years ending March 2013 to March 2015 and years ending March 2016 to March 2018, CSEW^{2,3}.

England and Wales	Incidents, percentages		
	Apr '09 to Mar '12 ⁴	Apr '12 to Mar '15 ⁴	Apr '15 to Mar '18
Suffered an impact	46.9	62.0	52.7
Financial loss	24.7	32.1	30.8
Avoided social situations	17.9	29.0	24.4
Time off work	5.5	7.6	12.7
Relationship breakdown	5.1	7.0	7.0
Loss of employment	0.6	4.1	4.9
Effect on personal confidence	..	..	0.8
Impact on health	..	..	0.4
Took additional security precautions (e.g. installing a burglar alarm)	..	..	0.2
Inconvenience	..	..	0.1
Moved house	..	..	0.0
Loss of trust in other people/the public	..	..	0.0
Time off from school/college/university	..	..	0.0
Other	5.1	5.0	4.8
No impact	53.1	38.0	47.3
Unweighted base - number of incidents	226	394	364

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

There have been some considerations on whether religious hate crime is masked by the possibility that the incidents are recorded as race hate crime. This can only be overcome but continued efforts to ensure that those recording hate incidents are clearer on the difference incidents motivated by hostility to race or religion.

Throughout the West Midlands, an analysis of hate crime found that:

- Racial hate offences make up 80.5% of all recorded hate crime
- Total religious hate crime recordings has fallen again, however perceived Islamic hate crime has remained high and is almost twice as likely to occur.

- Racial hate crime recording has increased by 18 this quarter, a lower margin than last quarter.
- Victims of racial hate crime are almost twice as likely to be from an Asian background.
- Victims of racial hate crime are likely to be male.
- Victims of racial hate crime are likely to be in the age group of 30 – 39 years old.

In Solihull, hate crimes have increased slightly compared to last year (216 offences in October 2016 to September 2017 to 232 in October 2017 to September 2018). However for hate crime incidents there has been a significant decrease in hate non-crimes compared to the last strategic period (29 to 12), the numbers remain low for non-crimes. The Safer Solihull Annual Strategic Assessment 2018 in relation to hate crime found that:

- Victims of racial hate crime are almost twice as likely to be from an Asian background.
- Victims of racial hate crime are likely to be male.

Most incidents were reported directly to the Police.

In addition to Hate incidents being reported directly to the police or online, the West Midlands have a total of 149 Third Party Reporting Centres (TPRC) in which victims and/or witnesses can report to the Police. TPRC's are normally organisations that have agreed to take on the role of a third party reporting centre in addition to the services which they normally provide.

There are a total of 9 TPRC's in Solihull

Third Party Reporting Centre	Address
Age UK	The Priory, Church Hill Road, Solihull B91 3LF
Bromford Group	Flat 75, Wharf Lane, Solihull, B91 2LF
Bromford Group	Tivoli Court Flat 1, 237B Stratford Road Shirley, Birmingham B90 3AH
Citizens Advice Solihull Borough	Chelmsley Wood Office, 176 Bosworth Drive, Chelmsley Wood, Solihull, B37 5DZ
Citizens Advice Solihull Borough	Shirley Office, The Shirley Centre, 274 Stratford Road, Solihull, B90 3AD
DIAL	67 The Parade, Kingshurst, Chelmsley wood
Solihull Community Housing	Endeavour House, Meriden Drive, Solihull, B37 6BX
Solihull Walk-In Centre	Solihull Hospital, Lode lane, Solihull
Solihull Through Advocacy	11-13 Land Lane, Marston Green

The Centre for Hate Studies which is based in Leicester, undertook a survey to understand how members of the public, victims and practitioners within the West Midlands feel about, experience and respond to hate crime. This led to a report titled '*A Postcode Lottery? Mapping Support Services for Hate Crime Victims in the West Midlands*' to determine what further steps need to be taken to ensure that victims have access to justice and do not suffer in silence. The report made a number of recommendations on the potential to make a difference with respect to helping organisations and individuals respond to hate crime in a more cohesive, victim-centred way.

This recommendation would then support a proactive approach in Solihull on dealing with hate crime by the West Midlands Victim Support who in September 2018, secured funding for a three year National Lottery funded project t- The West Midlands Victim Support Hate Crime Project - to operate in the Solihull and Wolverhampton areas having worked with lead officers in Solihull and Wolverhampton on hate crime. The aim of the project is to:

- Increase the reporting and recording of hate crime
- Support individuals and families who have been victims of Hate Crime,
- Increase the awareness to professionals on what hate incidents and crime are and ways to report it.
- Deliver hate crime awareness sessions in schools,
- Raise awareness in the community on hate crime.