

National Census 2001 and 2011

**Changes in the Ethnic
Diversity
of the Christian Population
in England**

between 2001 and 2011

South West Region

Council for Christian Unity

2014



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Changes in the Ethnic Diversity of the Christian Population in England between 2001 and 2011

Foreword from the Chair of the Council for Christian Unity

There are great ecumenical, evangelistic, pastoral and missional challenges presented to all the Churches by the increasing diversity of Christianity in England. The comparison of Census data from 2001 and 2011 about the ethnic diversity of the Christian population, which is set out in this report, is one element of the work the Council for Christian Unity is doing with a variety of partners in this area. We are very pleased to be working with the Research and Statistics Department and the Committee for Minority Ethnic Anglican Affairs at Church House, and with Churches Together in England on a number of fronts. We hope that the set of eight reports, for each of the eight regions of England, will be a helpful resource for Church Leaders, Dioceses, Districts and Synods, Intermediate Ecumenical Bodies and local churches. We hope it will help them at least to become more aware of changes taking place and to discern priorities for mission and evangelism, ecumenical relations, pastoral care and social advocacy in their regions and local authority areas.

One of the main narratives that came out of the 2011 Census is that the percentage of the population that professes Christianity had fallen just below 60% compared to 71% in 2001. This report shows that nearly all of this decline is in the white British population, and highlights one of the main missional challenges of the Churches, to address increased secularisation in this section of the population. But the report also shows that among people of black, Asian, white European and mixed ethnicity, the number of Christians is dramatically increasing. The Global Church has now well and truly taken root in England, not just in London and other metropolitan areas, but right across the country.

The challenges that come with these changes are great. Much of the increase is associated with the increase of migrant communities, some of whose members will be worshipping in the historic churches of this country – as Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and other Free Church Christians, Orthodox Christians and so on, while others will be worshipping in churches which are relatively new to this country. On one hand, the historic churches are being challenged to reach out to diasporan communities of their own tradition, and on the other to build relationships with many new ecumenical partners. But there will also be a large number of Christian migrants who have not yet found a church family into which they have been welcomed, given support and pastoral care and in which their Christian faith can be nurtured.

We hope that this set of reports will give more visibility to these challenges and provide a stimulus for discussion and discernment about the priorities of all our churches. The report for each region is being sent to Church Leaders and Intermediate Ecumenical Bodies, in the hope that it will be used in this way. The Council for Christian Unity will be pleased to receive invitations to share in these regional discussions. Please contact the Revd Dr Roger Paul at the Council for Christian Unity (roger.paul@churchofengland.org) for further information.

COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY

Analysis of Census 2001/2011 – Christian by Ethnicity

Summary

In collaboration with the Research and Statistics Department, the Council for Christian Unity of the Church of England has analysed data on religion and ethnicity from the National Census in 2001 and 2011, focusing particularly on the Christian Population. Data in the eight regions of England at local authority level allows for comparisons between the Christian population in 2001 and 2011 within each region. It is important to note:

- a. The data for 2001 is only available at local authority level. It has not been possible to provide comparisons at more local levels, and only approximately within ecclesial boundaries.**
- b. In the Census for 2001 and 2011, no definition of religion was attempted and people self described regarding religion and ethnicity. The Census data does not give any indication of denominational affiliation.**
- c. Christians of a particular ethnicity will belong to a range of denominations and may have multiple belonging.**

The headlines are that

- a. In the ethnic categories Black, Asian, White (European and Other) and Mixed Ethnicity there has been an increase in the number of Christians in all eight regions.**
- b. The largest increase has been in the Asian Christian population, a fourfold increase in the ten years since 2001, and a doubling of the percentage of people of Asian heritage who are Christian.**
- c. The rates of increase (percentage increase) in the Black, Asian, White (European and Other) and Mixed Ethnicity categories in all regions of England are greater than in the London Boroughs.**
- d. London still has the greatest numerical increase in the Christian population.**
- e. In the White (British) and Other Ethnicity categories, there has been a decrease.**

Introduction

The Census Data

1. The National Census undertaken in 2001 and again in 2011 included questions about religion and ethnicity. The Office of National Statistics has published tables that combine the two data sets from these questions to give the combined dataset of religion by ethnicity. The fact that both the 2001 and 2011 National Census included questions on both ethnicity and religion provides a unique opportunity to investigate the trends in the distribution of Christian ethnicity. Data is available to analyse other religions by ethnicity as well, and this can be made available to those who are interested in following this up. Here the focus is exclusively on the distribution of Christians by ethnicity.

The ethnic groups

2. The way we use language in relation to ethnicity can reinforce discrimination. For example, the expression 'minority ethnic' immediately puts a label on some people and not others; it creates an 'us' and 'them' situation, and implies an assumption of inequality of power and influence. To label a group minority ethnic suggests that there is an unequal relationship between the majority and the minority. There is great complexity in speaking about churches and ethnicity. To speak of 'black majority' churches or 'minority ethnic' churches seems to be contrary to proclamation of the gospel, where there is neither Jew nor Greek and where the barriers of ethnicity have been broken down, so that we are all one in Christ. The intention of this study is to treat equally all ethnic groups and by including all the broad categories of ethnicity to overcome the implication that some groups are more important than others.
3. The National Census of 2001 and 2011 included a question about ethnicity in the following categories:
 - white (British: English, Welsh and Scottish)
 - white (Irish)
 - white (European)
 - white (other)
 - mixed ethnicity
 - Asian (Indian)
 - Asian (Pakistani)
 - Asian (Bangladeshi)
 - Asian (other)
 - black (British)
 - black (afro Caribbean)
 - black (African)
 - Chinese
 - Other ethnicity.
4. In the analysis of the data comparing 2001 with 2011, we have combined white (Irish), white (European) and white (other) to form 'white (other)'; black (British), black (afro Caribbean) and black (African) to form 'black'; Asian (Indian), Asian (Pakistani), Asian (Bangladeshi) and Asian (other) to form 'Asian'; Other Ethnicity includes Chinese Christians. Mixed ethnicity remains the same.

Defining Religion

5. No definition of particular religions is given in the Census. Respondents self-described as subscribing to a religion from a list of the main recognised world religions. It is not the intention here to attempt to analyse what respondents meant when they identified themselves as Christian. It is important to note also that belonging to a particular church or denomination cannot be assumed if someone self describes as Christian. The analysis does not therefore give any indication of denominational distribution. Christians of a particular ethnicity will belong to a range of denominations and may have multiple belonging.

Christian Ethnicity - Comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census Data

6. There are limitations regarding the depth of the direct comparisons that can be made between 2001 and 2011. The 2011 combined data is published in primary output areas – the smallest area at which data was gathered. The data from 2001 is now only available at the level of the 137 local authorities (Counties, Unitary Authorities and London Boroughs). Because of the different levels of detail at which the two combined datasets have been published the decision was made to present the comparison in terms of

- a national overview for the whole of England;
- by regions within England; and
- within regions divided into the constituent local authority areas.

The Regions

7. The regions used in the analysis are defined by groups of local authority areas, for which a full set of data is available for both 2001 and 2011. There have been some boundary changes in the time between the censuses, and so there are some discrepancies between the data by local authority for 2001 and 2011 so the trends which emerge should be taken as an approximation. The regions also cover approximately groups of dioceses (or parts of dioceses) which form the basis of regional bishops meetings in the Church of England.

8. The eight regions and the dioceses (or parts of dioceses) which comprise them are shown in Table 1. The data for each region is compiled from the data available for the local authority areas which make up the region.

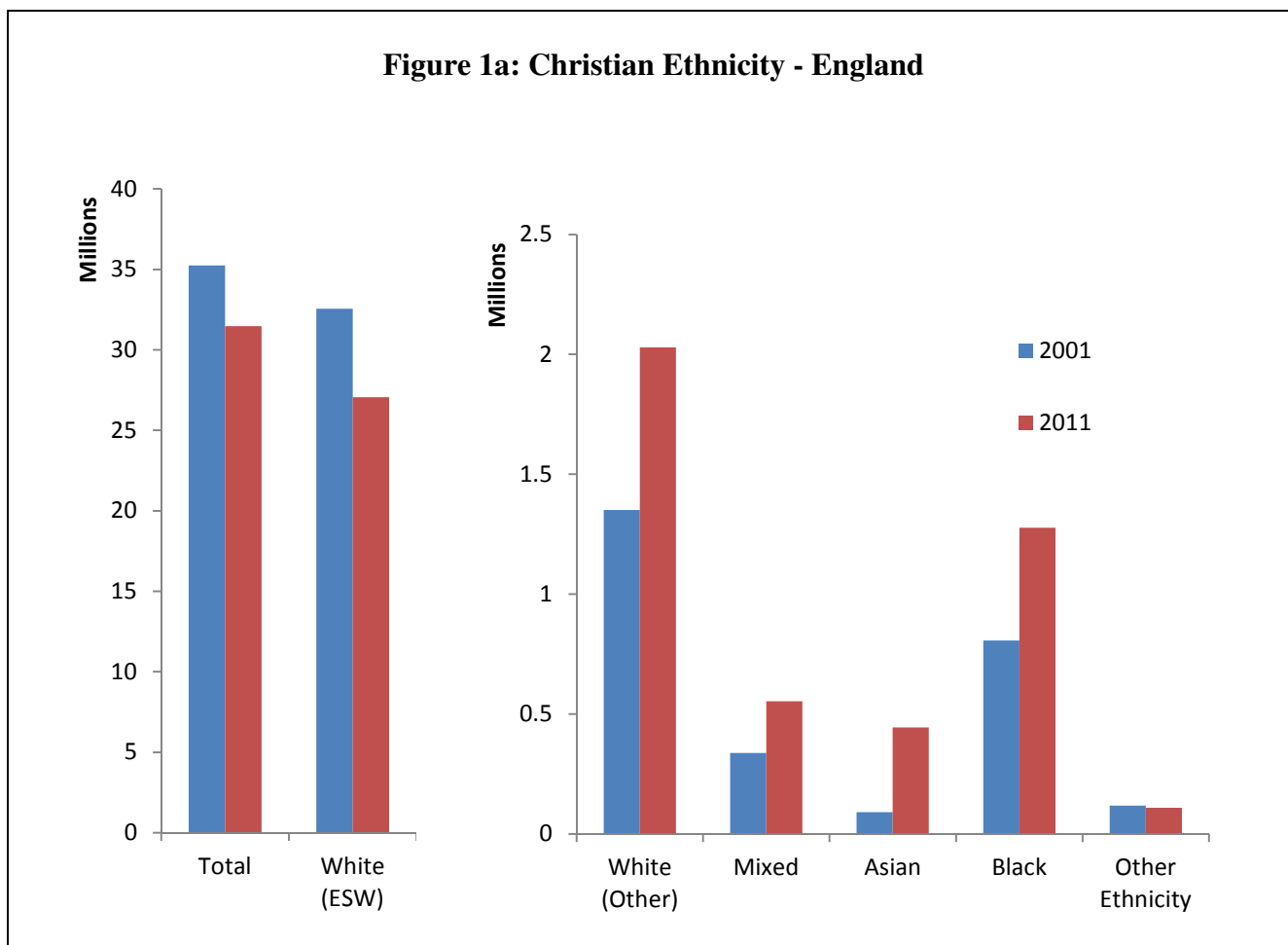
Table 1: Regions used in the analysis showing the Church of England dioceses that comprise them	
Region	Church of England Dioceses (including parts of dioceses)
1 North West	Blackburn; Manchester; Chester; Carlisle ; Liverpool
2 North East	West Yorkshire and the Dales; Durham; Sheffield; York; Newcastle
3 East Midlands	Derby; Leicester; Lincoln; Peterborough; Southwell & Nottingham
4 West Midlands	Birmingham; Coventry; Hereford; Lichfield; Coventry; Worcester
5 East Anglia	St. Albans; Ely; Norwich; St Edmundsbury & Ipswich; Chelmsford
6 South West	Bath & Wells; Salisbury; Bristol; Truro; Exeter; Gloucester
7 South East	Chelmsford (part of); London; Rochester; Southwark; Canterbury
8 South Central	Oxford; Chichester; Winchester; Portsmouth; Guildford

9. We have also drilled down into the local authority areas, and so have provided comparisons between the local authority areas within each of the regions, and to some extent within each dioceses, where that diocese includes more than one local authority area.

Christian Ethnicity in the whole of England

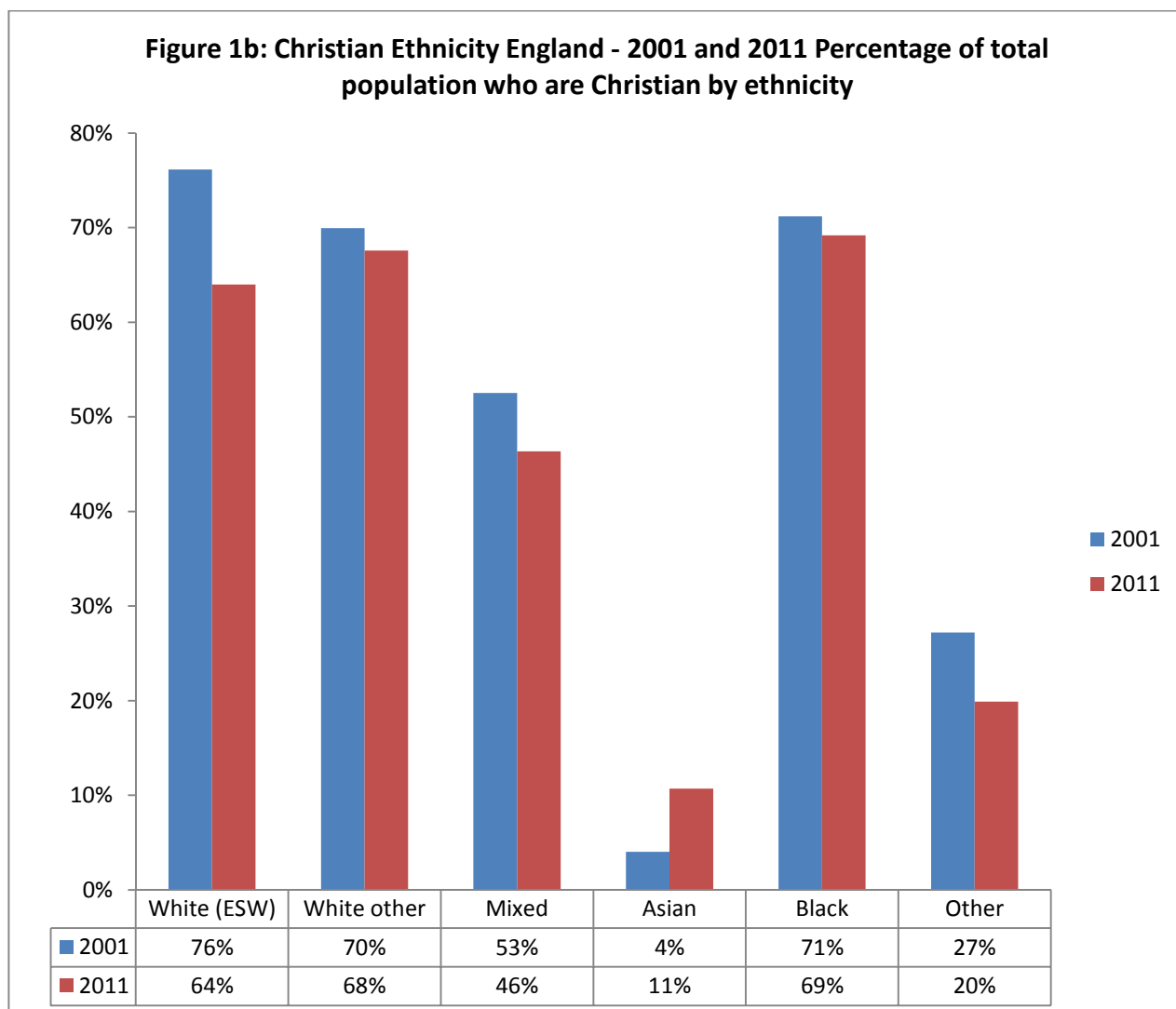
10. Figures 1a and 1b and Table 2 give an overview of trends for the whole of England. In terms of absolute numbers, Table 2 shows that the number of ‘white (ESW)’ Christians fell from 32.5 million in 2001 to 27 million in 2011, a fall of 17%. In the ‘Other Ethnicity’ category, there was a smaller fall of 8%. In all other categories there was however an increase of the number of Christians, ranging from 158% in the case of ‘black’ Christians and as much as a little less than 400% in the case of ‘Asian’ Christians.

Table 2: Christian Ethnicity in England – 2001 and 2011: Absolute Numbers Compared Numbers are given in thousands							
	Christian Total	White (ESW)	White (other)	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other Ethnicity
Absolute numbers 2001	35251	32546	1351	337	90	806	118
Absolute numbers 2011	31479	27067	2029	552	443	1277	109
Absolute change	-3772	-5479	678	145	353	471	-9
% change: 2011 over 2001	-11%	-17%	50%	64%	390%	58%	-8%

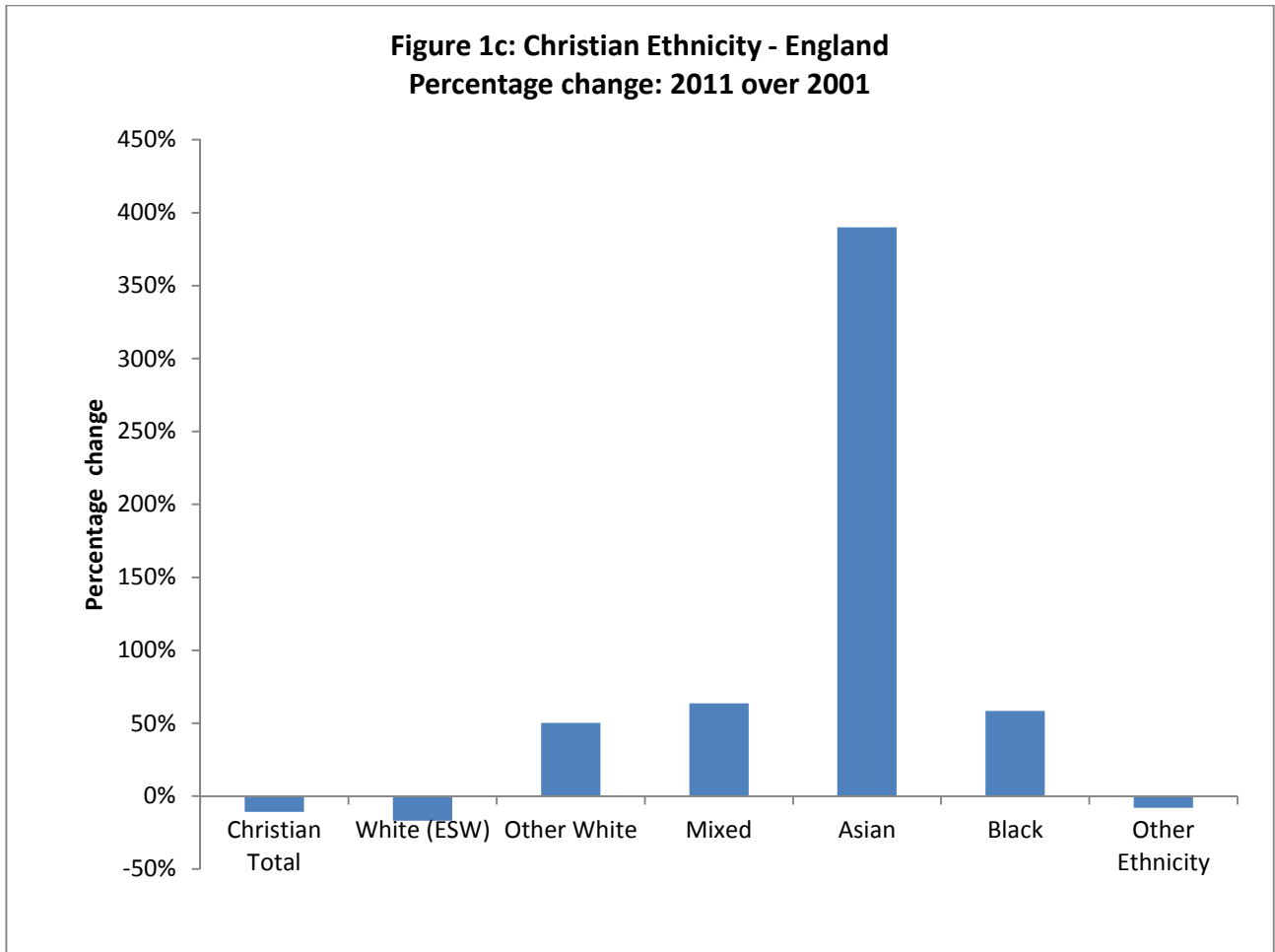


11. **Figure 1a** shows the comparisons of absolute numbers graphically. The total number of Christians in England fell from 35.25 million in 2001 to 31.47 million in 2011 a decrease of 3.78 million. The number of Christians in England who self describe as white (English, Scottish, Welsh) fell by 5.47 million to 27 million in the same period. Contrasted to this decrease in white (ESW) Christians, other ethnic categories show increases: white (other) Christians including for example European migrants, increased by 678 thousand in 10 years; the black Christian presence also increased substantially by 471 thousand in the same period. The baseline for Asian Christians was very low in 2001 at 90 thousand. In ten years the increase has been 353 thousand.

12. **Figure 1b** shows the percentage of the total population of each ethnic category who are Christians for 2001 and 2011. Note that the White (ESW) percentage fell from 76% in 2001 to 64% in 2011, while the Asian percentage rose from 4% in 2001 to 11% in 2011. The other categories also show a fall in the percentage who are Christian.



13. **Figure 1c** shows the percentage change in numbers of Christians in each ethnic category between 2001 and 2011. The percentage increase in the number of white (other), mixed ethnic and black Christians is broadly similar at round about 50%. The percentage increase of Asian Christians is nearly 400%.



Comparisons between Regions

14. Tables 3 and 4 compare Christian Ethnicity by Region: Table 3 compares the absolute numbers in each category and Table 4 gives the percentage change in the numbers of Christians in each ethnic category in each of the eight regions. The immediate impression is that the percentage increase of 'Asian' Christians is consistently high across all regions.

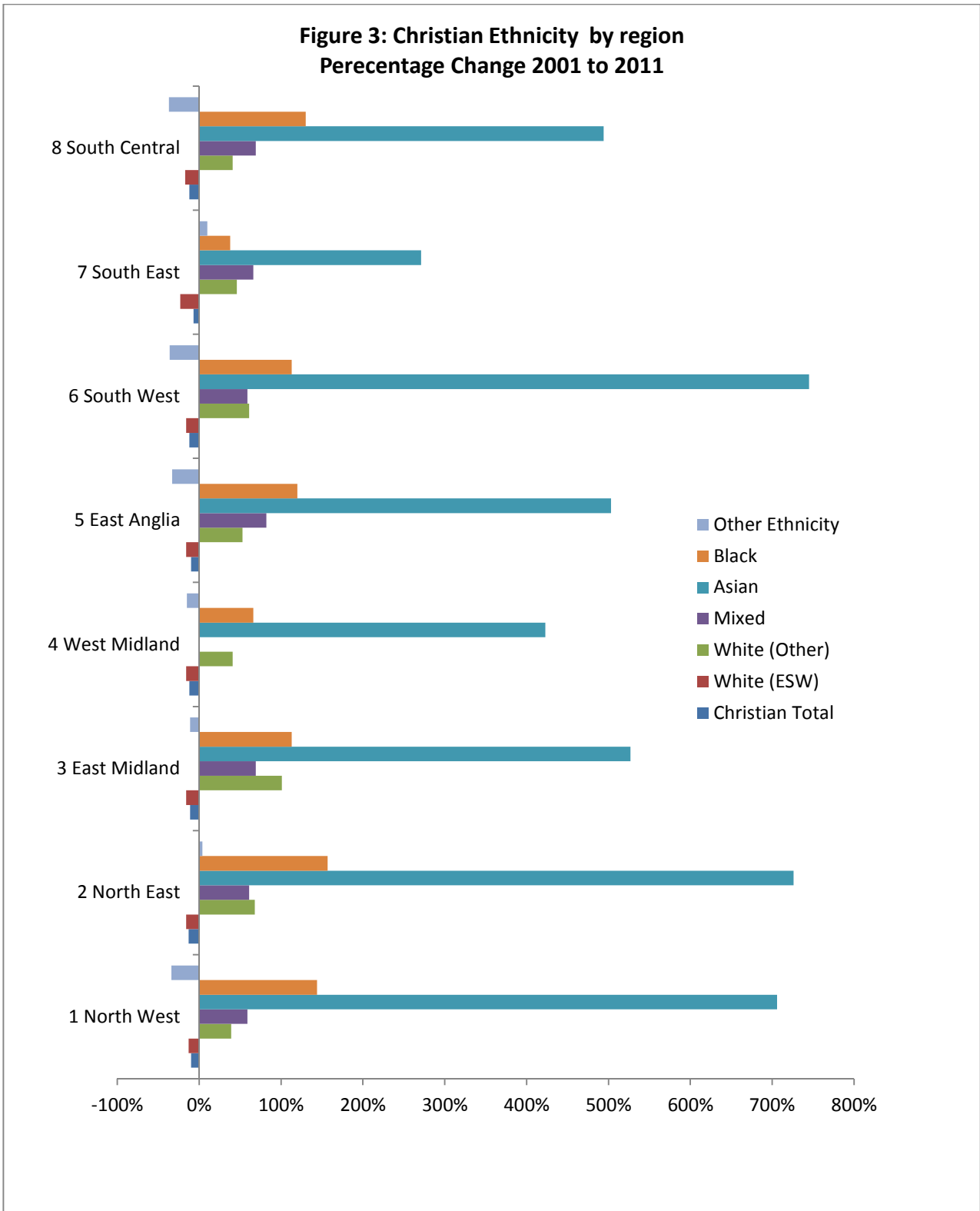
Table 3: Christian Ethnicity by Region – 2001 to 2011: Absolute Numbers
Numbers are given in thousands

	Christian Total		White (ESW)		White (Other)		Mixed		Asian		Black		Other Ethnicity	
	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11
1 North West	5427	4901	5230	4569	119	166	35	56	4	35	28	68	9	6
2 North East	5224	4531	5080	4247	81	137	27	44	4	32	25	64	7	8
3 East Midland	3351	2978	3214	2695	78	156	23	40	4	24	28	59	5	5
4 West Midland	3823	3373	3589	2999	108	152	40	2	7	35	73	122	7	6
5 East Anglia	2591	2326	2417	2022	111	170	21	38	5	31	28	62	8	5
6 South West	3646	3194	3523	2972	81	130	20	32	3	28	13	29	6	4
7 South East	6544	6083	5142	3963	583	851	131	217	53	196	575	791	60	66
8 South Central	4644	4092	4352	3601	190	269	39	66	11	63	36	83	17	10

Table 4: Christian Ethnicity by Region – 2001 to 2011 Percentage Change

	Christian Total	White (ESW)	White (Other)	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other Ethnicity
1 North West	-10%	-13%	39%	60%	775%	143%	-44%
2 North East	-13%	-16%	68%	59%	933%	156%	0%
3 East Midland	-11%	-16%	101%	68%	527%	113%	-11%
4 West Midland	-12%	-16%	41%	-97%	467%	66%	-17%
5 East Anglia	-10%	-16%	53%	82%	503%	120%	-33%
6 South West	-12%	-16%	61%	63%	800%	115%	-33%
7 South East	-7%	-23%	46%	66%	277%	38%	10%
8 South Central	-12%	-17%	41%	69%	530%	131%	-38%

15. For ease of comparison across all ethnic categories in all the regions, Figure 3 gives the corresponding bar diagram showing the comparison of the percentage change in each ethnic group across the eight regions. For the absolute numbers of Christians in each ethnic category, see figures 4a to 10a.



16. Figures 4a to 10a show the comparison of absolute numbers between 2001 and 2011 in each ethnic category for each region, and Figures 4b to 10b show the corresponding percentage changes of 2001 over 2001.

Figure 4a and 4b: All Christian ethnicities combined

These bar diagrams show the comparison of absolute numbers and percentage change in the eight regions as a sum of all Christian ethnicities.

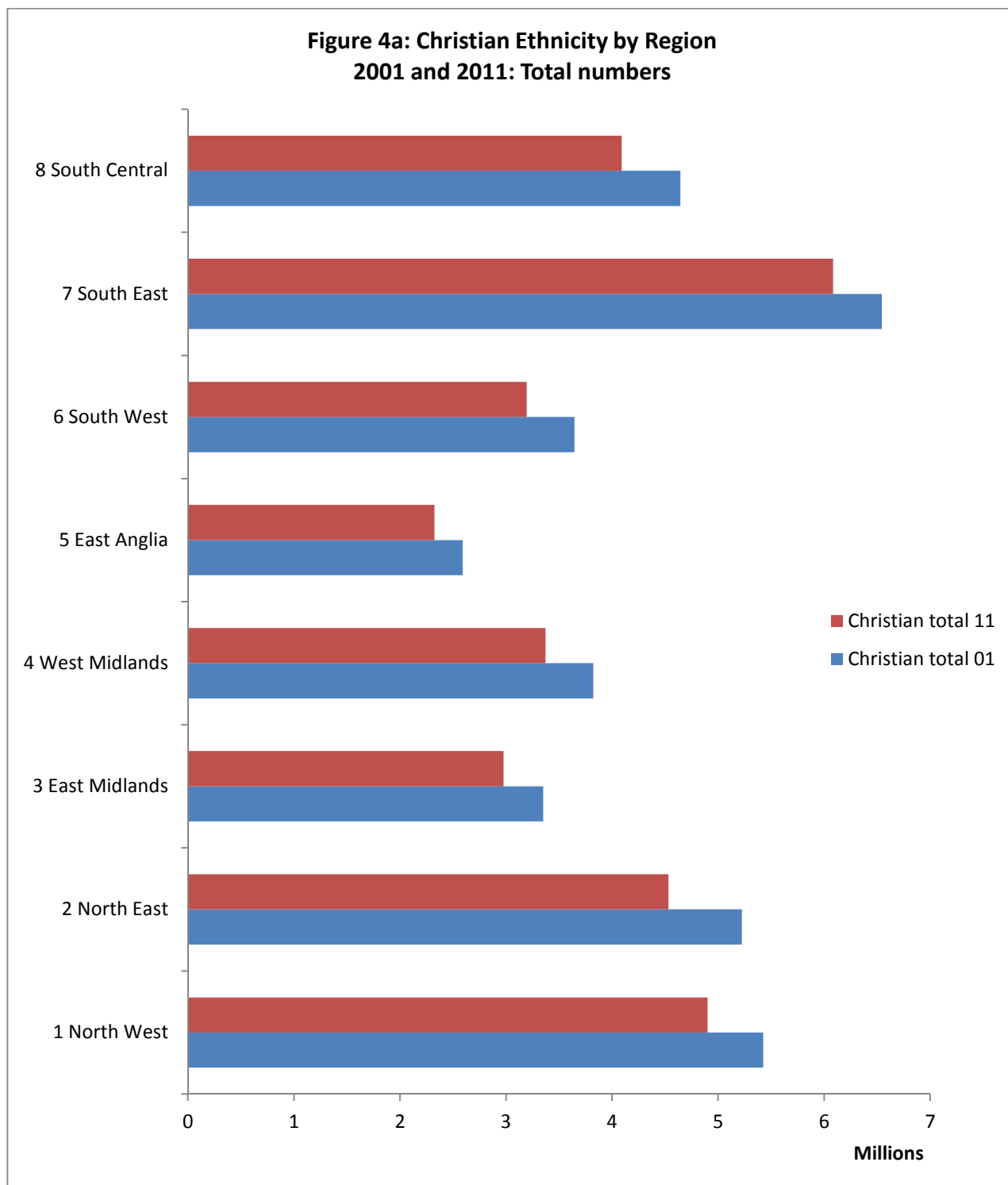
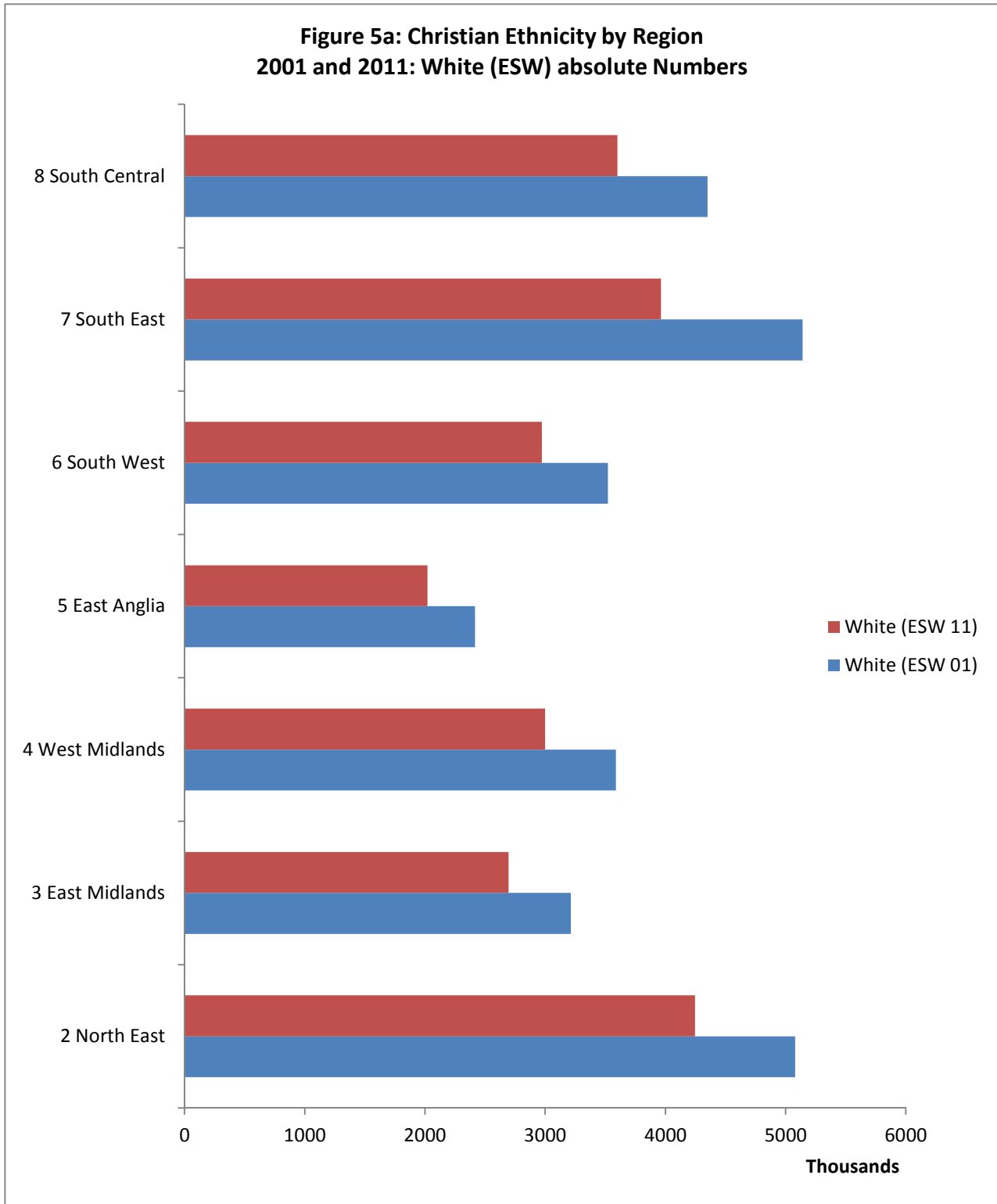




Figure 5a and 5b: 'White ESW'

The largest decrease of 'white (ESW)' Christians in the South East region, compared to the smallest decrease for all Christians. The explanation for this is the percentage increase of Christians in other ethnic categories which more than offsets the decrease of 'white (ESW)' Christians.



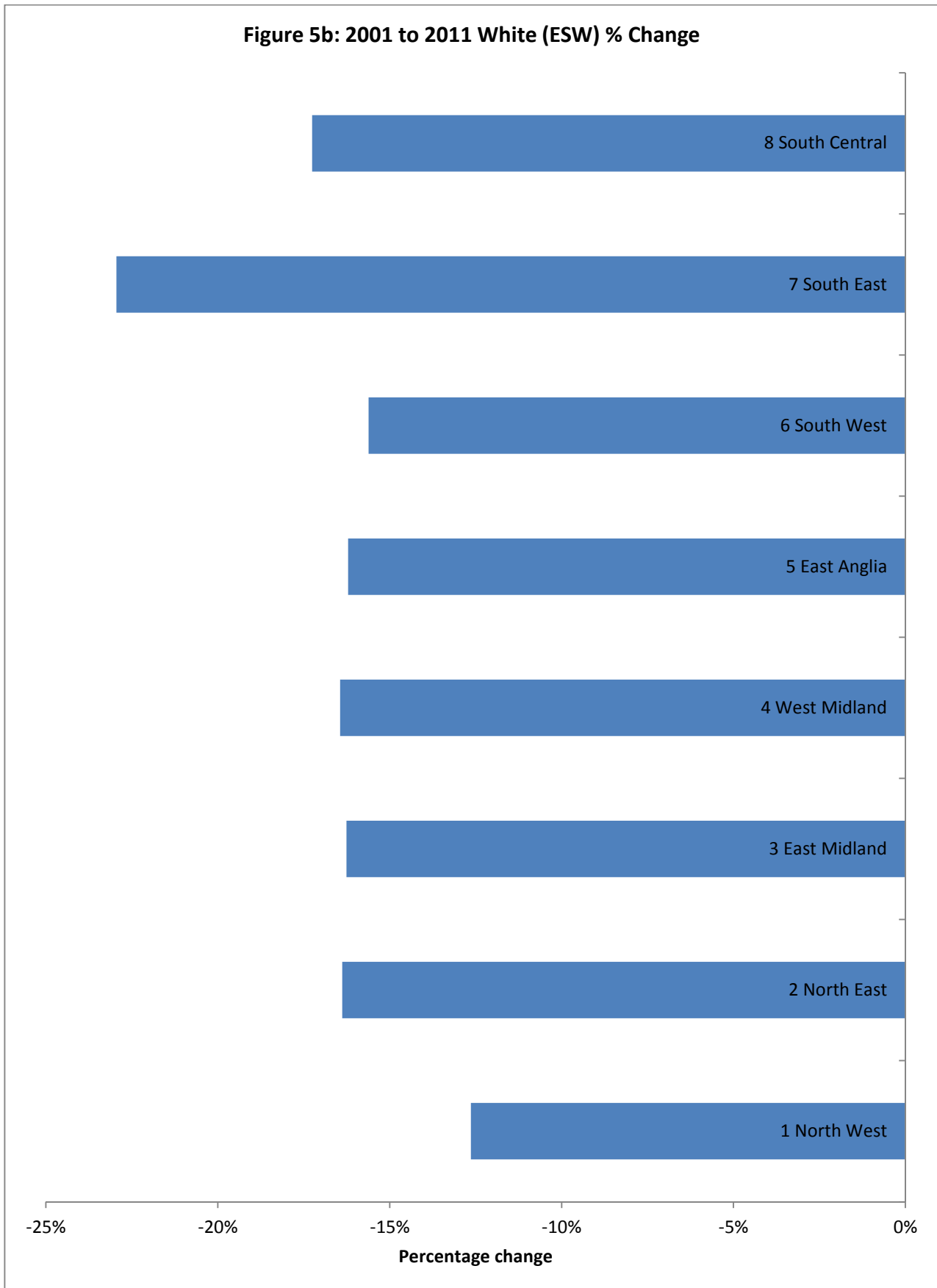
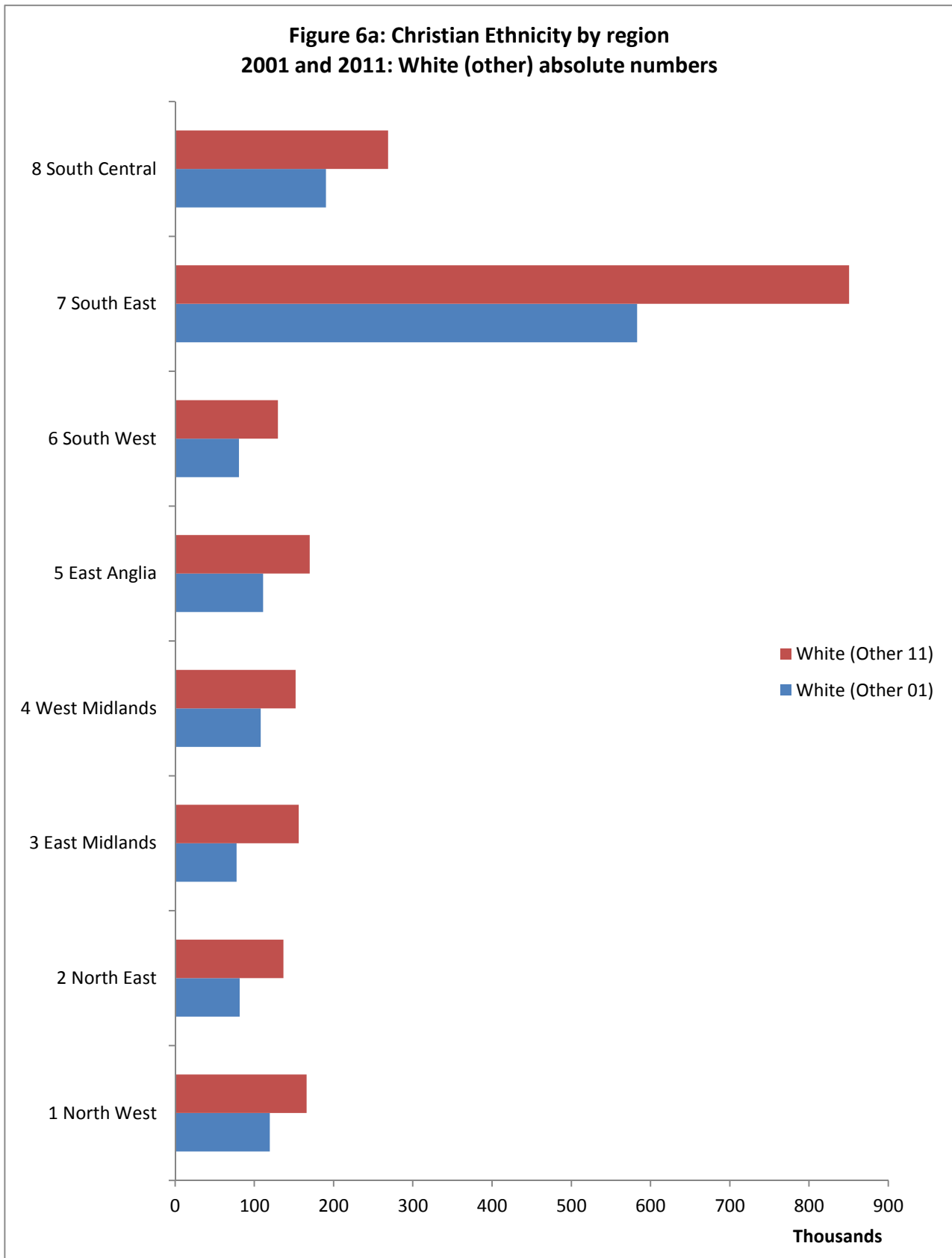


Figure 6a and 6b: 'White (other)'

The percentage increase of 'white (other)' Christians is between 140% and 180% across the eight regions.



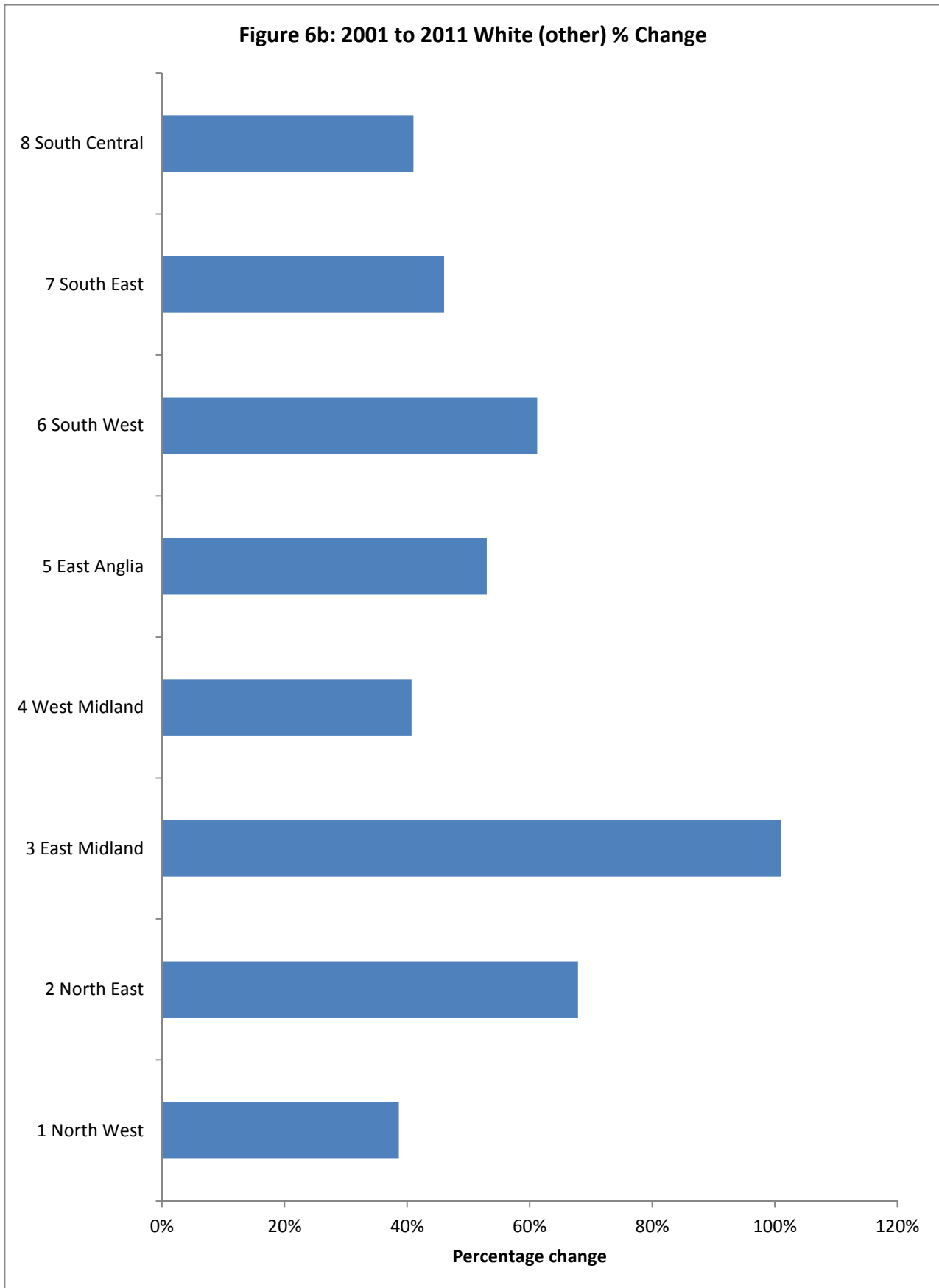


Figure 7a and 7b: 'Mixed'

Apart from the large percentage decrease in Christians of 'mixed' ethnicity in the West Midlands region, Christians in this category show an increase of over 150%.

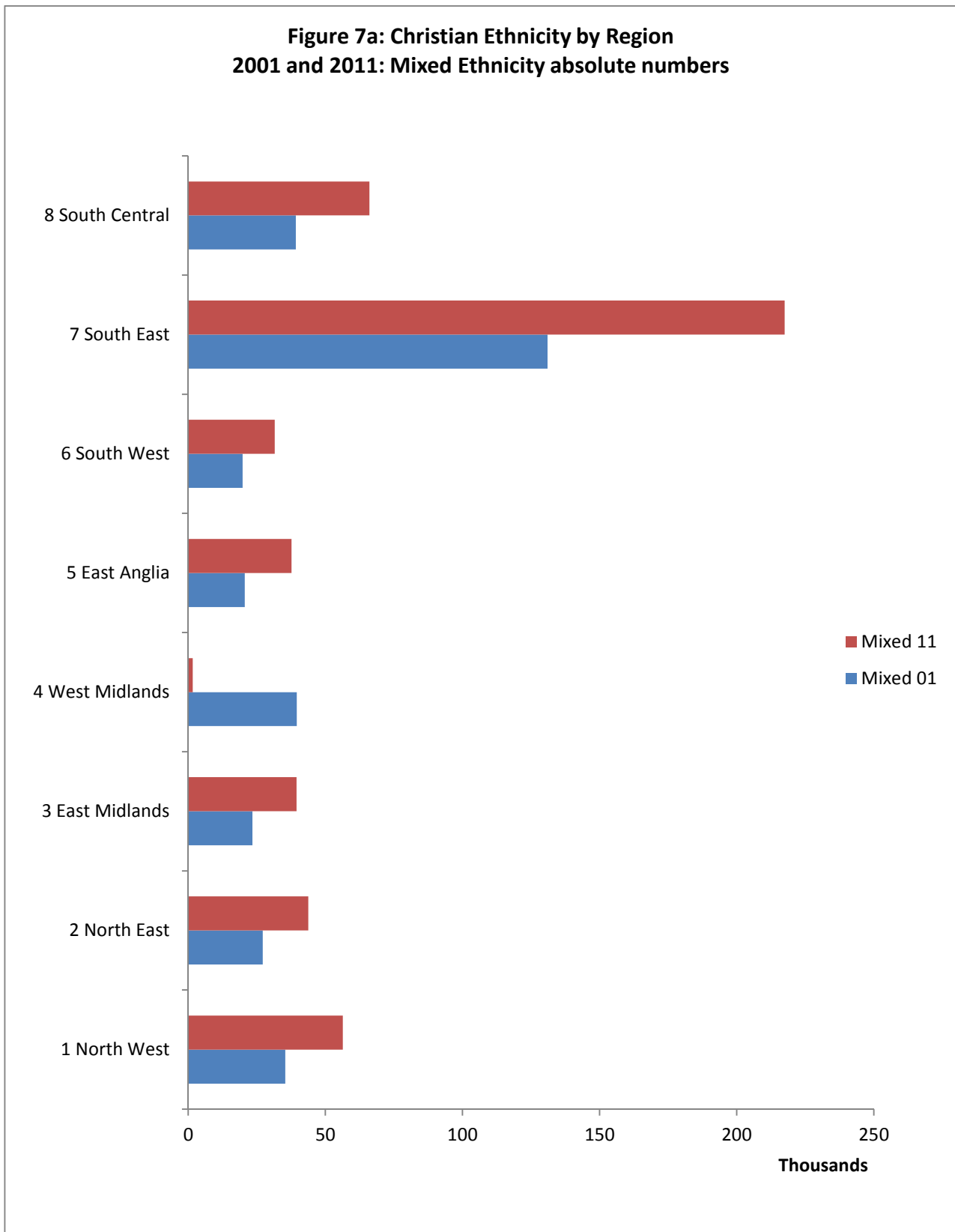


Figure 7b: 2001 to 2011 Mixed Ethnicity % Change

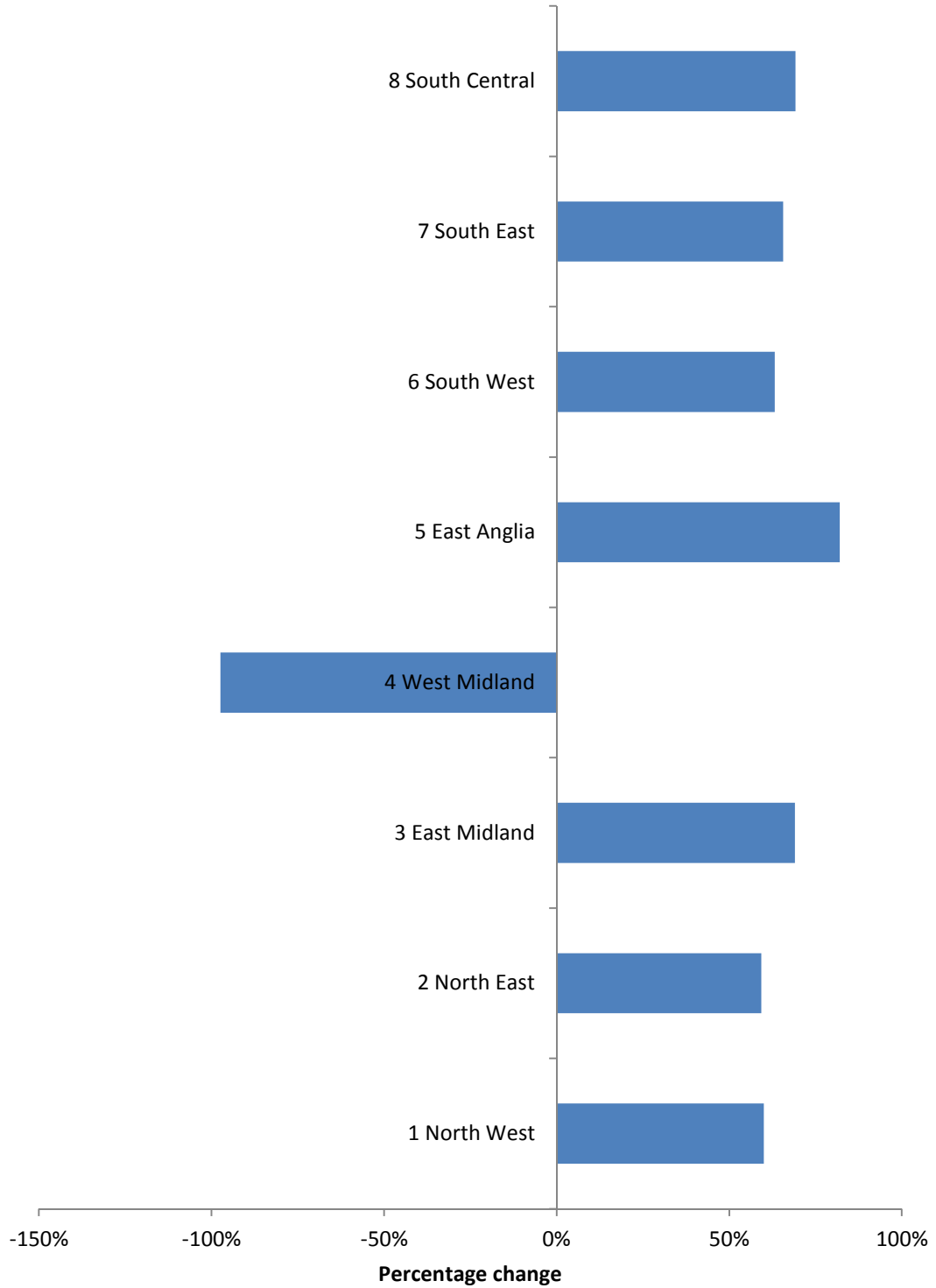
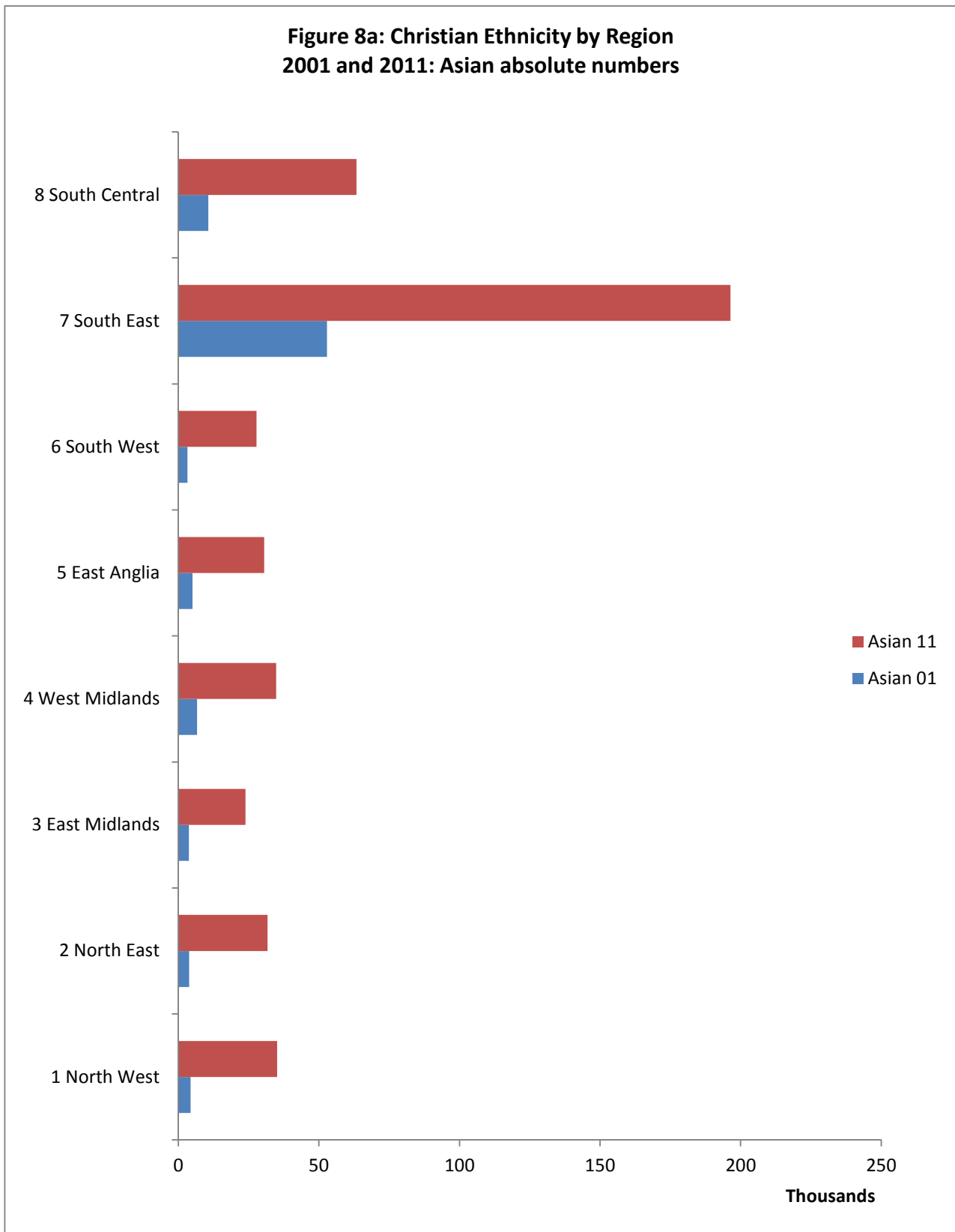


Figure 8a and 8b: 'Asian'

The percentage increase in the numbers of 'Asian' Christians is the largest in all categories across all regions, ranging from 370% in the South East to over 800% in the North East, North West and South West.



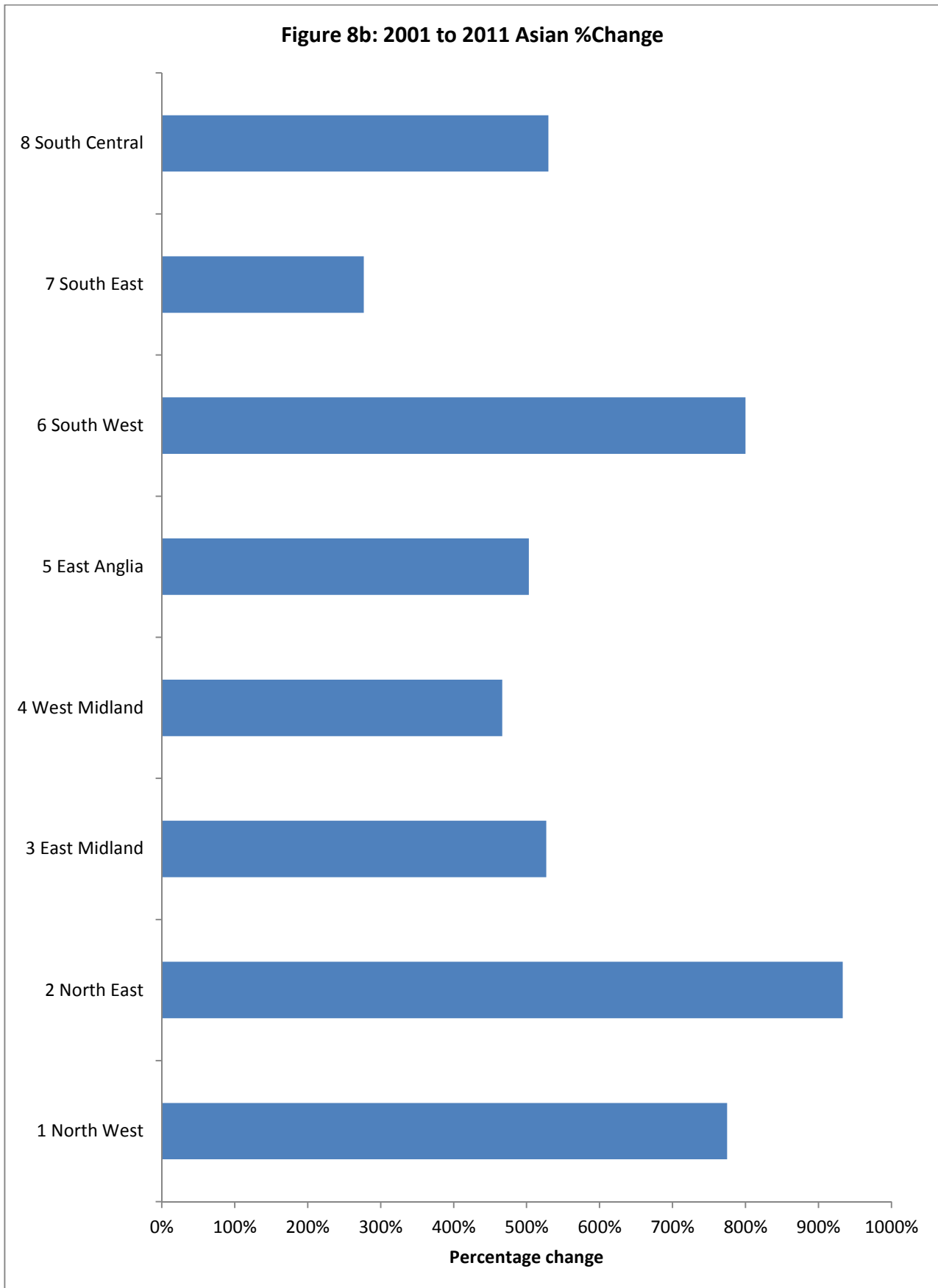
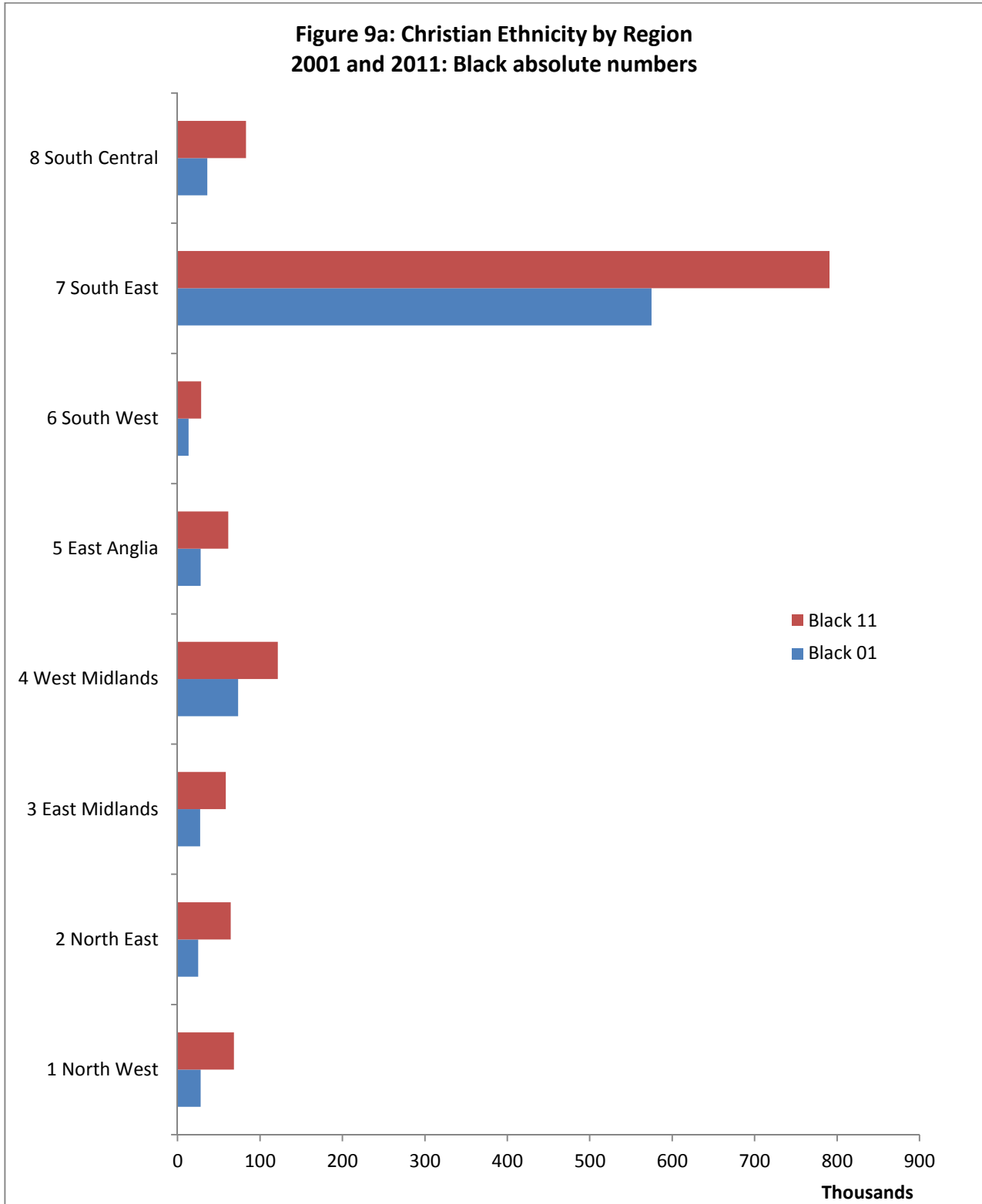


Figure 9a and 9b: 'Black'

The increase in the number of 'black' Christians was lowest in the South East at 137% and consistently high at over %200 in other regions apart from the West Midlands at 165%. As with the pattern with Asian Christians, the increase in the number of black Christians is greatest away from the London and Birmingham areas.



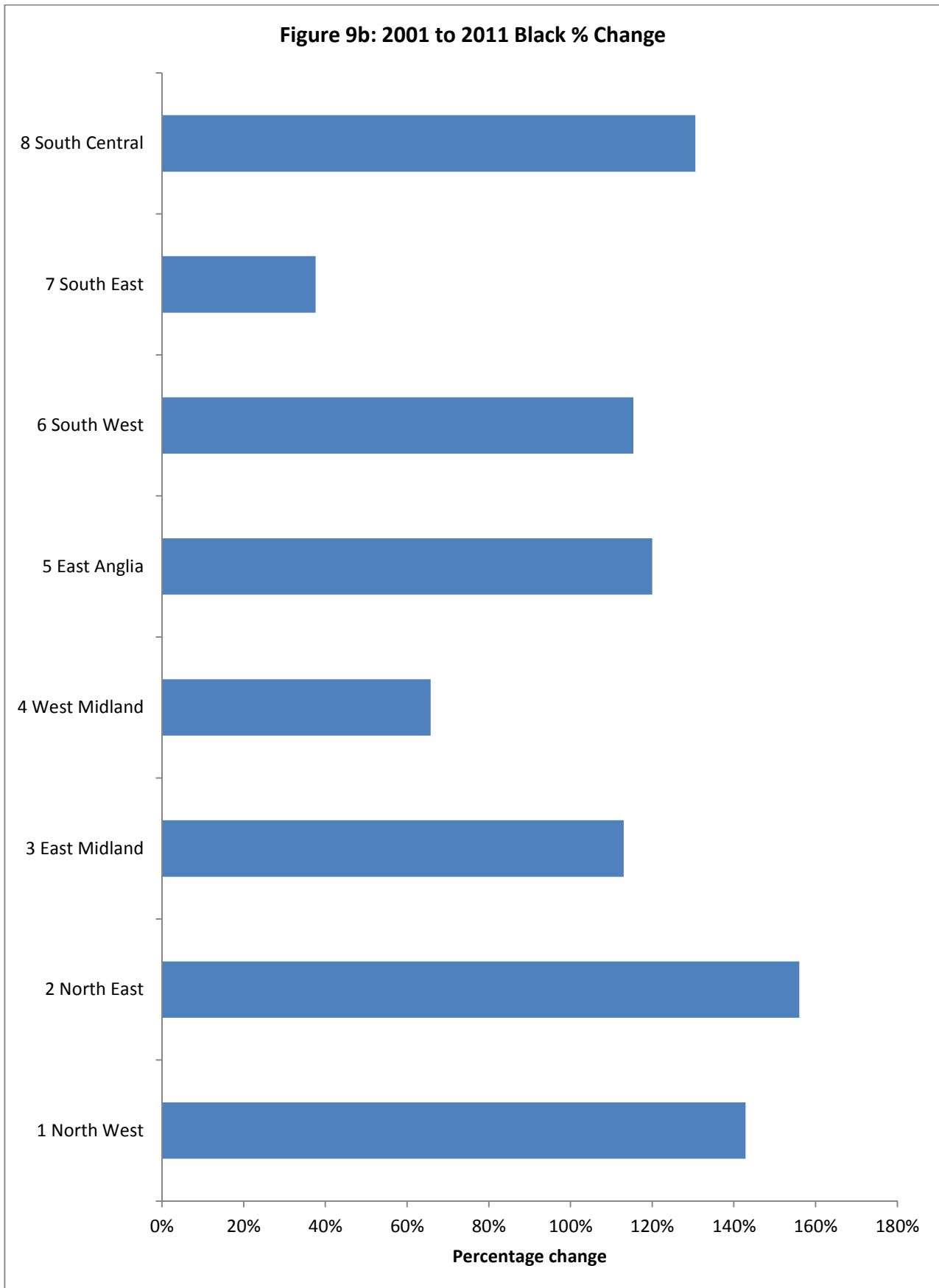
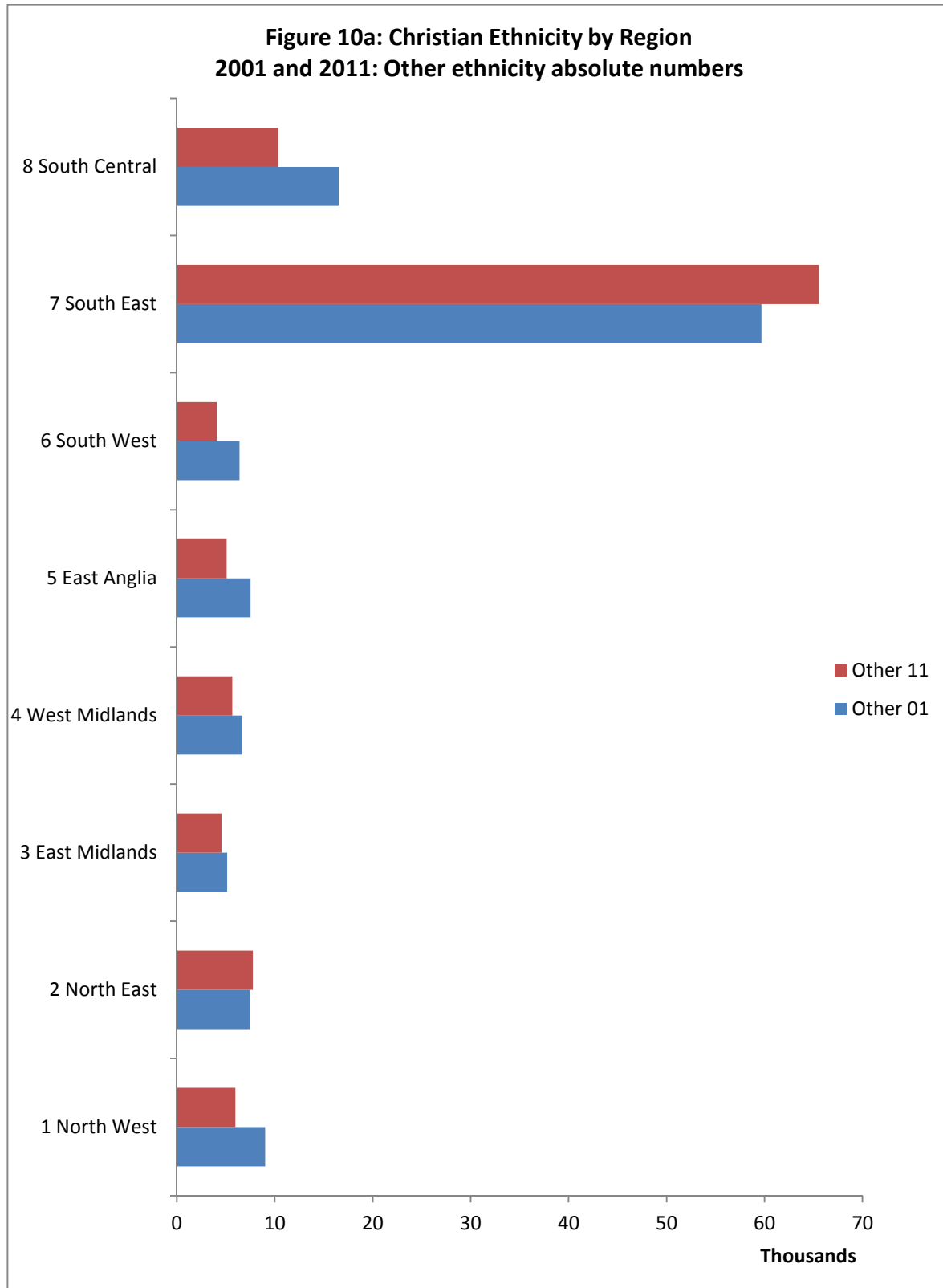
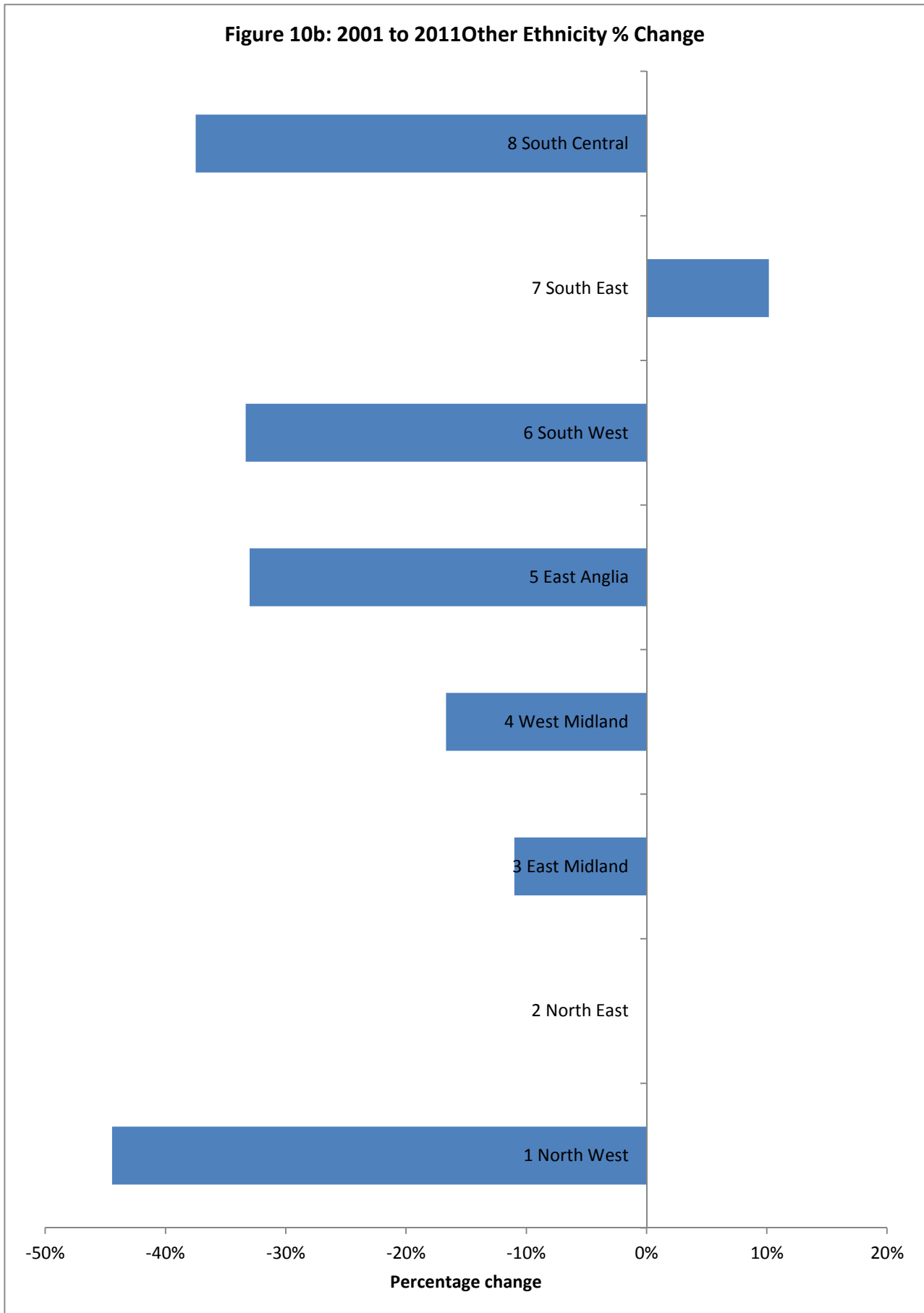


Figure 10a and 10b: 'Other'

According to Figures 10a and 10b, apart from in the South East and the North East, there has been a decrease in the number of 'Other' Christians ranging between 38% in the South Central region and 12% in the East Midlands.





Overall Trends

17. The changes that have taken place in the Christian population of England over the ten years from 2001, as revealed in the analysis of comparative data from the censuses of 2001 and 2011 have been significant. They could be described as seismic shifts which are shaping the Christian English landscape in a way that has not been seen before on such a large scale.
18. First, the fall in numbers of white (English, Scottish and Welsh) Christians (nearly 4.5 million, representing a 17% decline) is offset by an increase of 1.6 million Christians from all the other ethnic categories, representing an increase of 44% and making up 14% of all Christians in England. This pattern is represented to a greater or lesser degree in every region of England. The census data does not allow us to identify the churches to which these Christians belong, and the ways they express their Christian faith. It is likely that the number of Christians of white (other), mixed, Asian and Black ethnicity has increased in both the historic denominations and in the new churches, whereas the number of white (ESW) Christians and Christians of other ethnicities has decreased across the all denominations.
19. The Census data does not allow us to draw conclusions about the factors affecting these changes. The factors may include those which are at work in the population at large, including birth and death rate and the impact of migration. In addition, changes in belief and religious affiliation may be a cluster of factors, but about which nothing can be said from these data alone.
20. Second, all regions now have significant ethnic diversity in the Christian population, which already is having an impact on the diversity of congregations of historic denominations, including the Church of England, and also on the priorities for ecumenical relations, evangelism and pastoral care. The Research and Statistics department is commissioning research into the ethnic diversity of parishes, and this will no doubt raise important issues such as inclusion, representation and ministry formation in a new light and with greater urgency. The ethnically diverse churches which have become members of Churches Together in England and at intermediate level, indicates that these churches are seeking to find their place in the mainstream of Christian life in England. This raises challenges for the historic churches, which have developed a consensus of ecumenical relating over more than half a century. The arrival of new partners is likely to change the discourse of ecumenism in ways that we have not yet fully imagined.
21. Third, the 'London effect' is plainly evident in the comparisons of regions. The total number of Christians from ethnic groups other than white (ESW) in London and the South East is 2.1 million, representing 32% of all Christians in the region. Nearly half (48%) of Christians white (other), mixed, Asian and black ethnicity in the whole of England live in London and the South East. However, although the numerical increase of Christians from these ethnic categories in London and the South East is greater than elsewhere, the rate of increase in London is now less than in other regions. This is particularly significant in the Asian ethnicity categories, but it is also noticeable in the black ethnicity categories (see figures 8b and 9b). There are at least two possible reasons for this slower rate of increase:

- That black and Asian Christians are moving out of London to other regions;
- That black and Asian migrants are increasingly moving straight to other regions.

22. Fourth, there have been a number of narratives arising out of the census data and other research, which suggest that Christianity is in terminal decline in England, and that other world faiths, notably Islam are increasing numerically and in terms of public presence.¹ While the second part of this narrative can be justified from census data, it is by no means true that Christian decline is uniform or universal. A more accurate narrative is that Christianity is thriving, vibrant and on the increase among white (other), mixed, Asian and black Christians, and rapidly so in the Asian population. Comparing all religions will reveal that the number Christians from these ethnicities is in fact increasing as much as, if not more than the number of members of other faiths from the same ethnicities. The comparative analysis of the 2001 and 2011 censuses shows that Christian decline is predominantly, and possibly exclusively in the white (English, Scottish, Welsh) category.

¹ For data showing the changes in the Muslim population by ethnicity between 2001 and 2011 in the whole of England see Annex 1 on page 52.

THE COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY

Comparison of 2011 and 2001 Census Results on Christian Population by Ethnicity

South West Region

1. The comparison of data regarding Christian ethnicity from the 2001 and 2011 censuses within the eight regions in England is now analysed at the level of local authority output area (Counties, Unitary Authorities and London Boroughs), which are the output areas for which there is available data from both 2001 and 2011. Each region is defined by the local authority output areas which are the region's constituent areas. This section of this report presents a comparative analysis for the South West Region by local authority, which will show the intra regional variations at a level which will be useful for understanding the changes taking place in Christian demography.
2. Tables 1 to 6 show the local authorities and the Church of England Dioceses included within this region. Inevitably, the boundaries of local authorities and dioceses do not always coincide, so the analysis, from a diocesan perspective, is an approximation.
3. The data for each ethnic category is presented first in the form of a table, with three supporting bar diagrams (Tables 1 to 6). Each table shows the number of Christians of that ethnicity in each local authority output area for 2001 and 2011 and also the numerical change and the percentage change of the number of Christians of that ethnicity between 2001 and 2011. Each table also shows the dioceses in which the local authority output areas fall.
4. The number of Christians of a particular ethnicity in 2001 and 2011 for each local authority output area are shown in the bar diagrams 1a to 6a. The numerical change, increase or decrease, is shown in the bar diagrams 1b to 6b; and the percentage change, increase or decrease, is shown in the bar diagrams 1c to 6c.
5. Comment on each table and bar diagram has not been attempted. The presentation of the data in this form, it is hoped, will provide a useful tool for church leaders, officers and denominational and ecumenical bodies to identify trends in Christian ethnicity in their own region and local authority. Combined with more local knowledge, it is hoped that the presentation of this comparative data will stimulate thinking and action concerning the welcome, inclusion, support and representation of Christians of all ethnicities within the life of the churches in the region and its constituent areas.

Tables and Figures

Table 1 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of White (ESW) Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 1: Number of White (ESW) Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	515041	439674	-75367	-15%
	15 - Plymouth	172392	139522	-32870	-19%
	15 - Torbay	96231	78908	-17323	-18%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	412347	351247	-61100	-15%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	109074	88985	-20089	-18%
	34 - Dorset	296874	259330	-37544	-13%
	34 - Poole	99484	82634	-16850	-17%
	34 - Wiltshire	321295	283543	-37752	-12%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	362040	306313	-55727	-15%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	1474	1170	-304	-21%
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	114612	91245	-23367	-20%
	51 - North Somerset	137641	116453	-21188	-15%
	51 - Somerset	373183	321371	-51812	-14%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	216606	163015	-53591	-25%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	176033	146010	-30023	-17%
	55 - Swindon	118474	102823	-15651	-13%

Figure 1a shows the number of White (ESW) Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

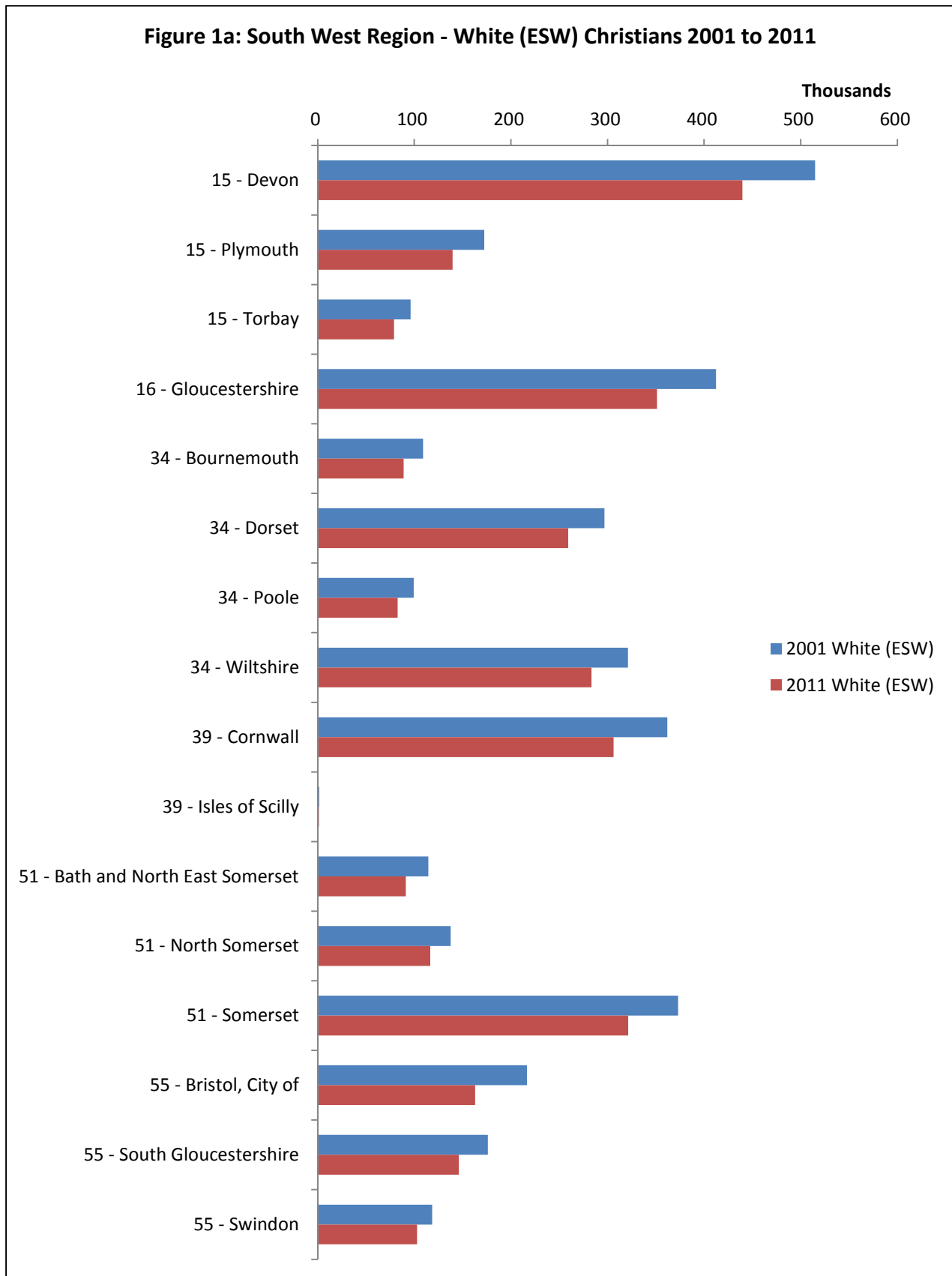


Figure 1b shows the numerical change in the number of White (ESW) Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

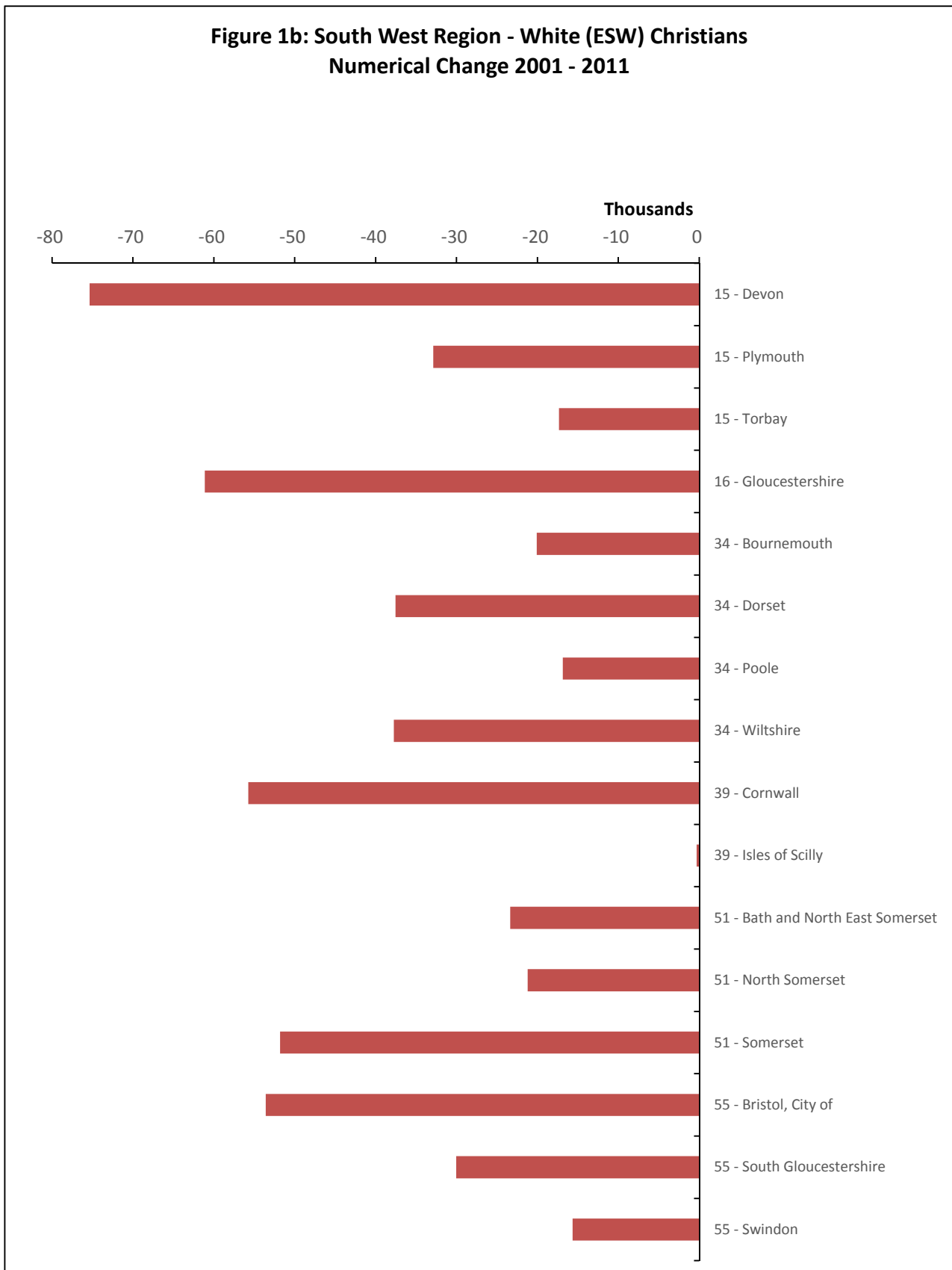


Figure 1c shows the percentage change in the number of White (ESW) Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

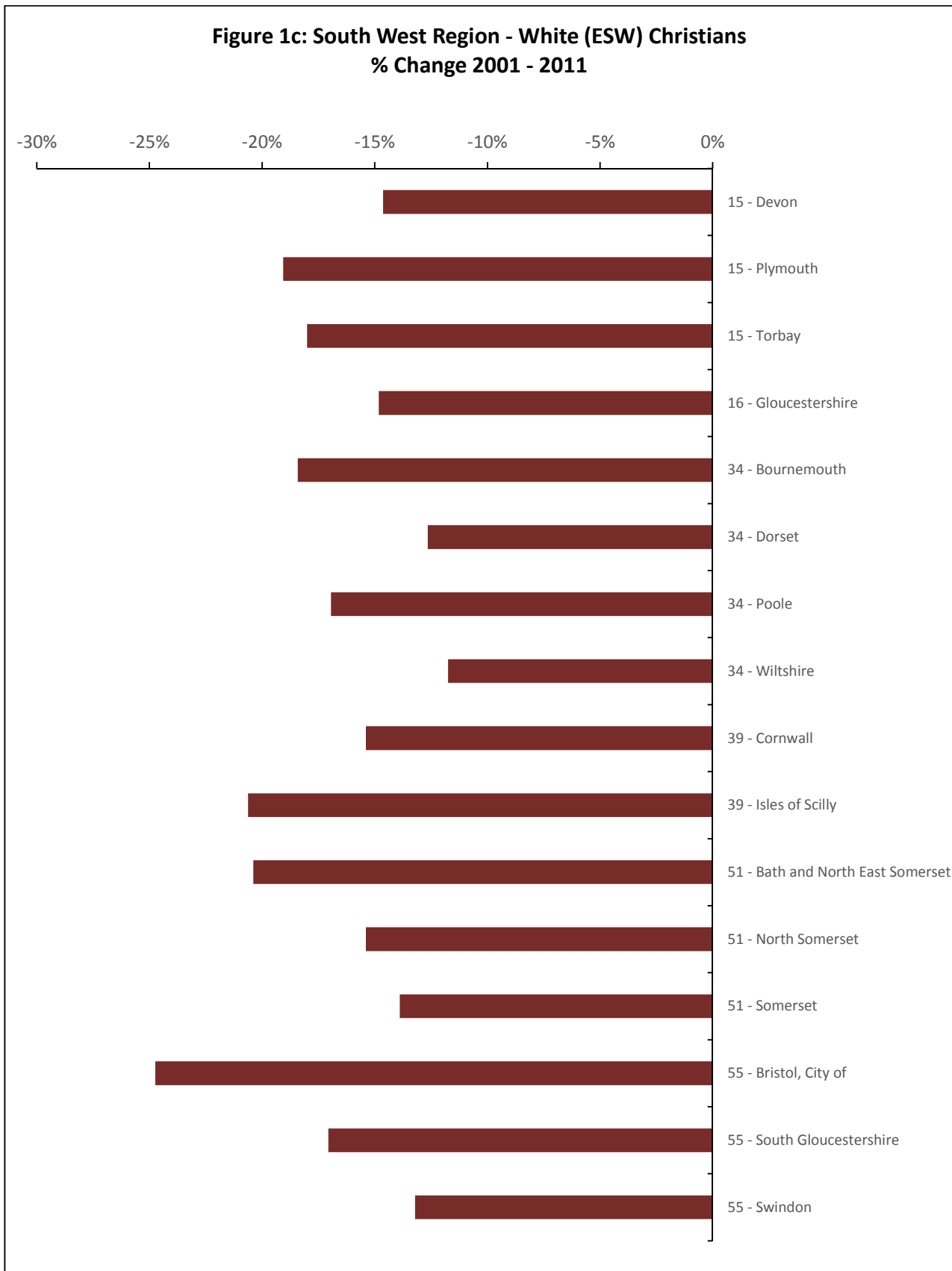


Table 2 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of White (Other) Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 2: Number of White (Other) Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	8947	12448	3501	39%
	15 - Plymouth	3042	5616	2574	85%
	15 - Torbay	1915	2585	670	35%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	10010	16483	6473	65%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	4753	10262	5509	116%
	34 - Dorset	5642	6806	1164	21%
	34 - Poole	2286	4068	1782	78%
	34 - Wiltshire	7190	10735	3545	49%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	6719	8277	1558	23%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	37	40	3	8%
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	3626	4791	1165	32%
	51 - North Somerset	2739	4771	2032	74%
	51 - Somerset	6135	12821	6686	109%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	9203	16094	6891	75%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	3314	5642	2328	70%
	55 - Swindon	5125	8165	3040	59%

Figure 2a shows the number of White (Other) Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

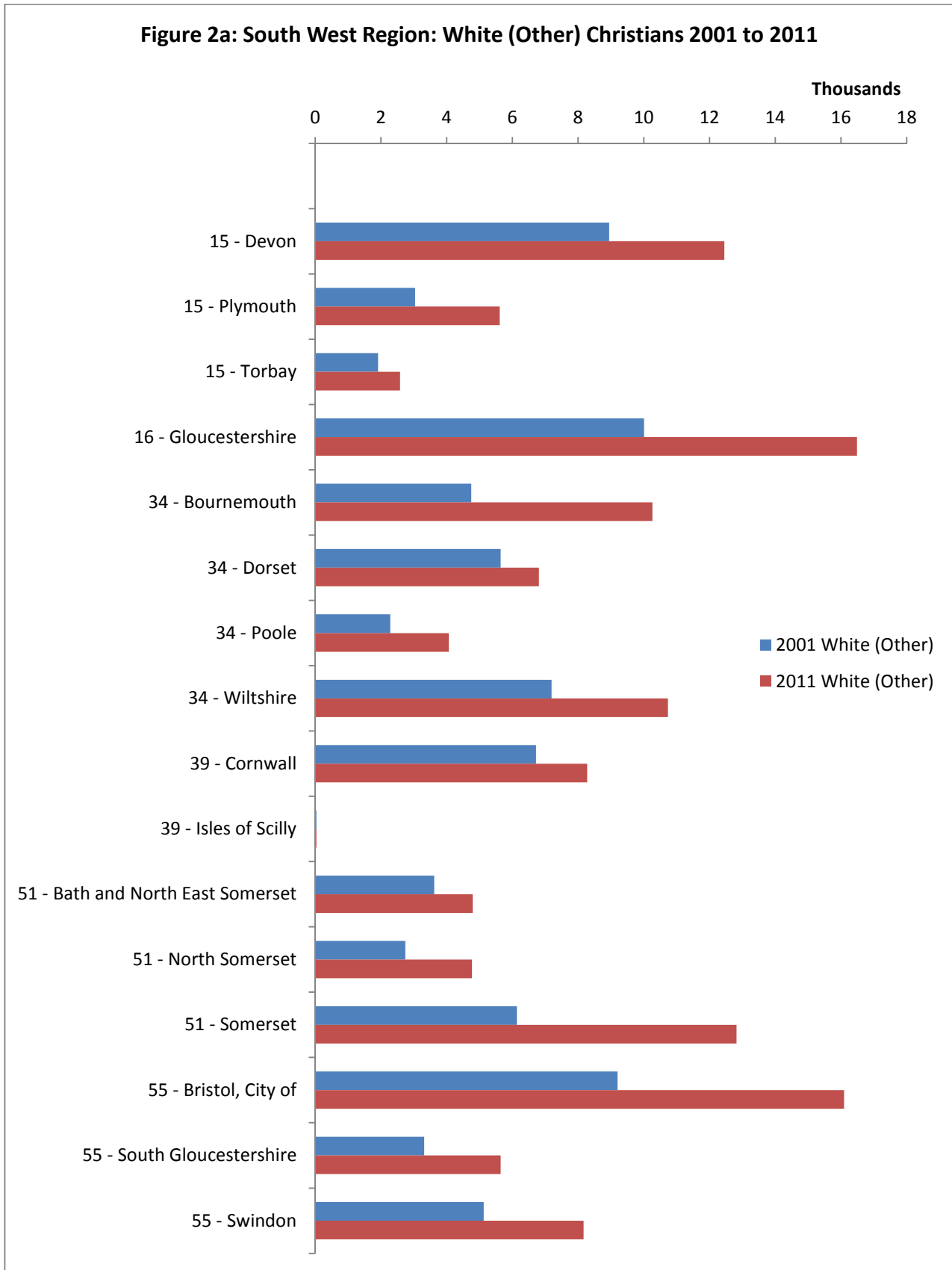


Figure 2b shows the numerical change in the number of White (Other) Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

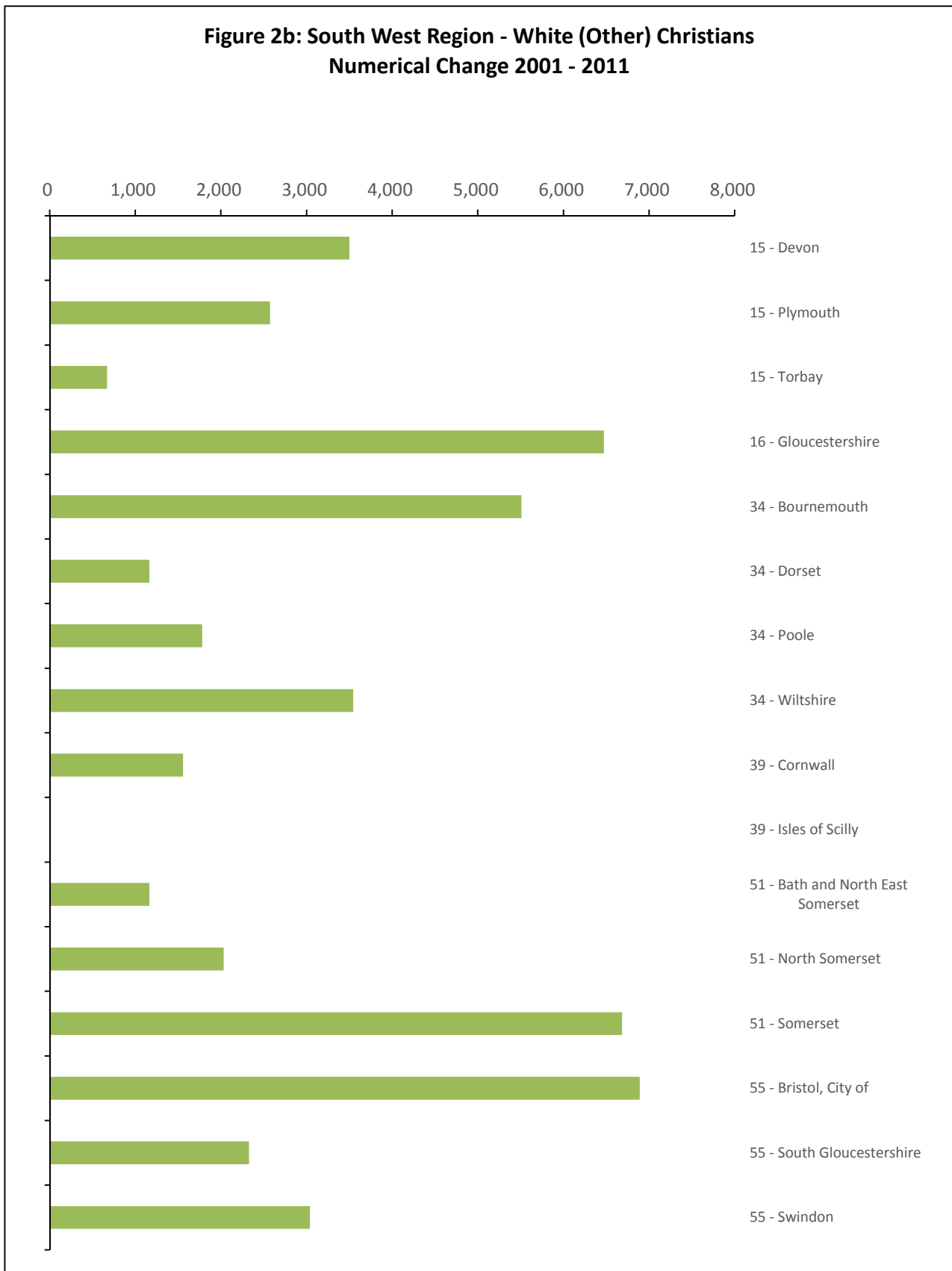


Figure 2c shows the percentage change in the number of White (Other) Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

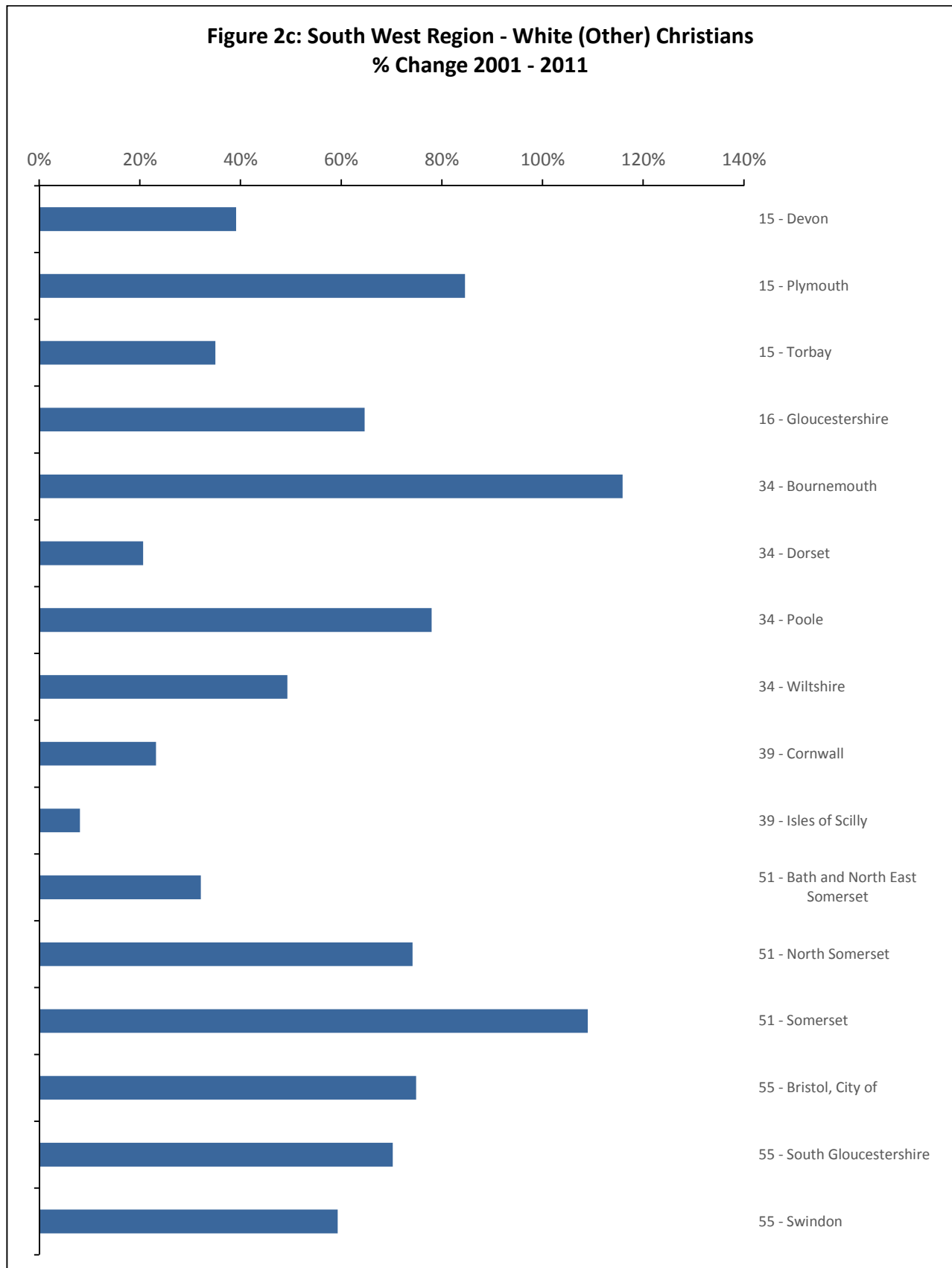


Table 3 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of Mixed Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 3: Number of Mixed Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	1758	2729	971	55%
	15 - Plymouth	839	1426	587	70%
	15 - Torbay	405	628	223	55%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	2788	4336	1548	56%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	971	2063	1092	112%
	34 - Dorset	1067	1683	616	58%
	34 - Poole	575	926	351	61%
	34 - Wiltshire	1705	2718	1013	59%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	1242	1859	617	50%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	3	4	1	33%
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	847	1151	304	36%
	51 - North Somerset	573	911	338	59%
	51 - Somerset	1311	2095	784	60%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	3583	5292	1709	48%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	1069	1684	615	58%
	55 - Swindon	1093	2043	950	87%

Figure 3a shows the number of Mixed Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

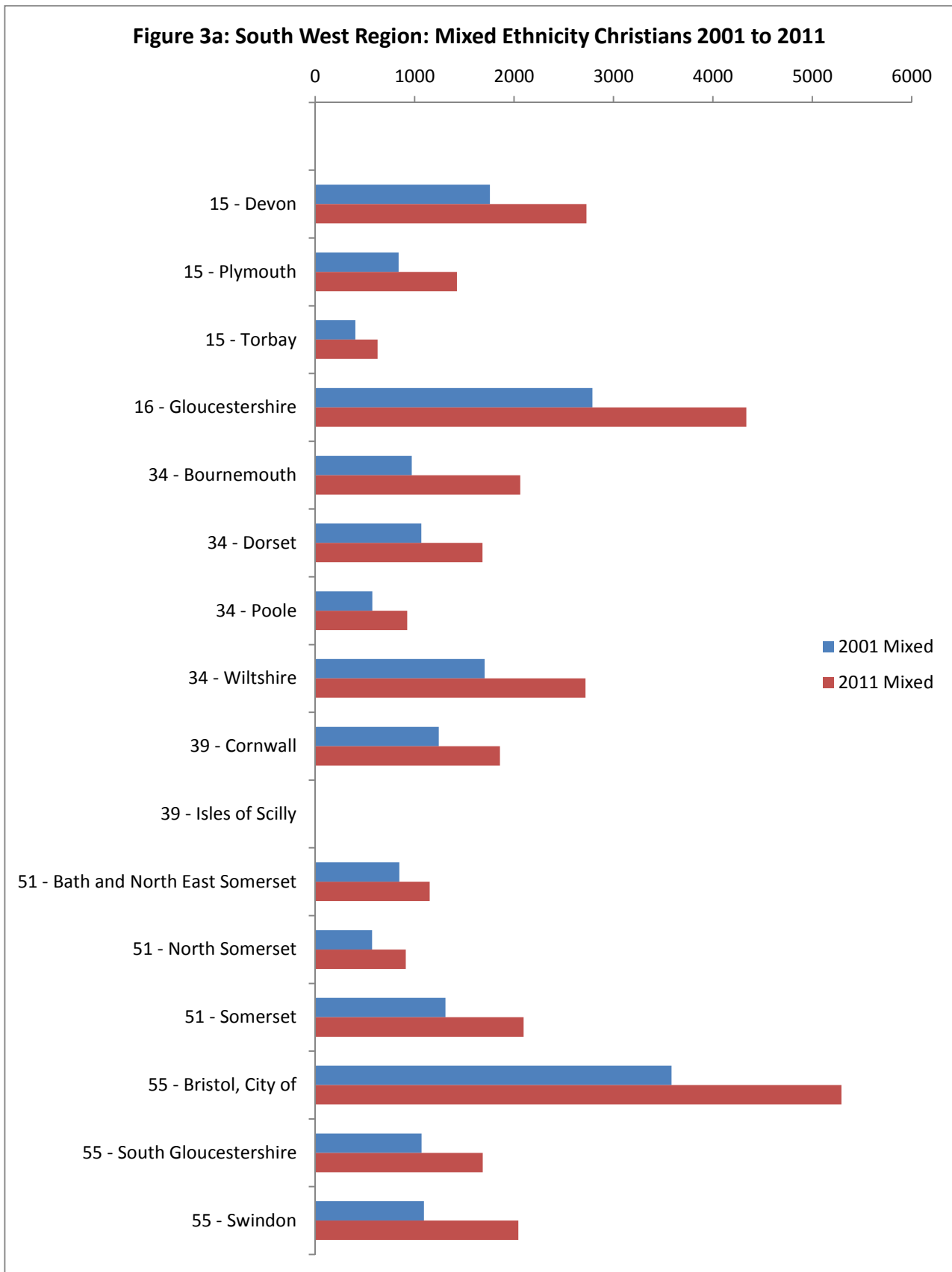


Figure 3b shows the numerical change in the number of Mixed Ethnicity Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

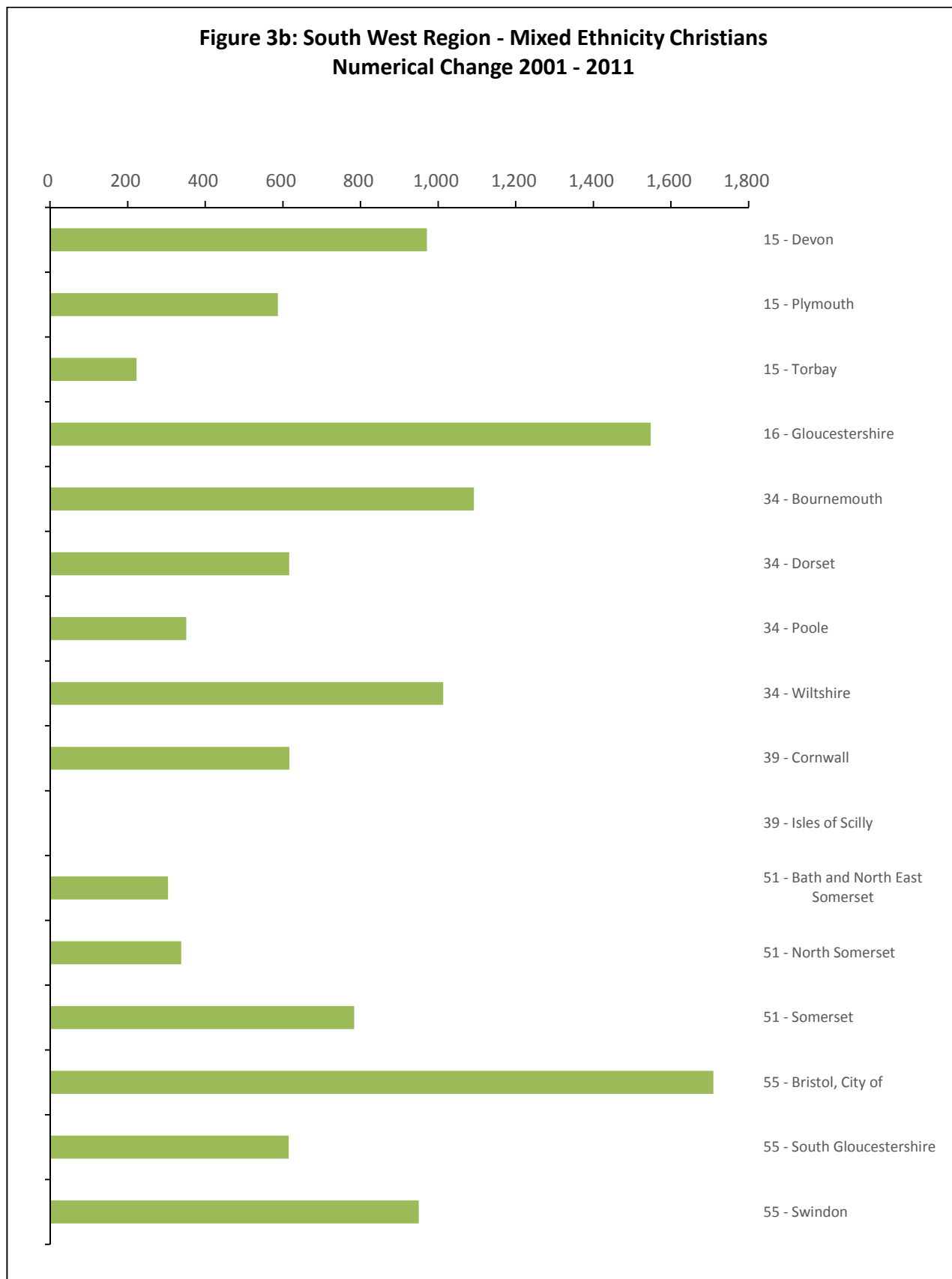


Figure 3c shows the percentage change in the number of Mixed Ethnicity Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

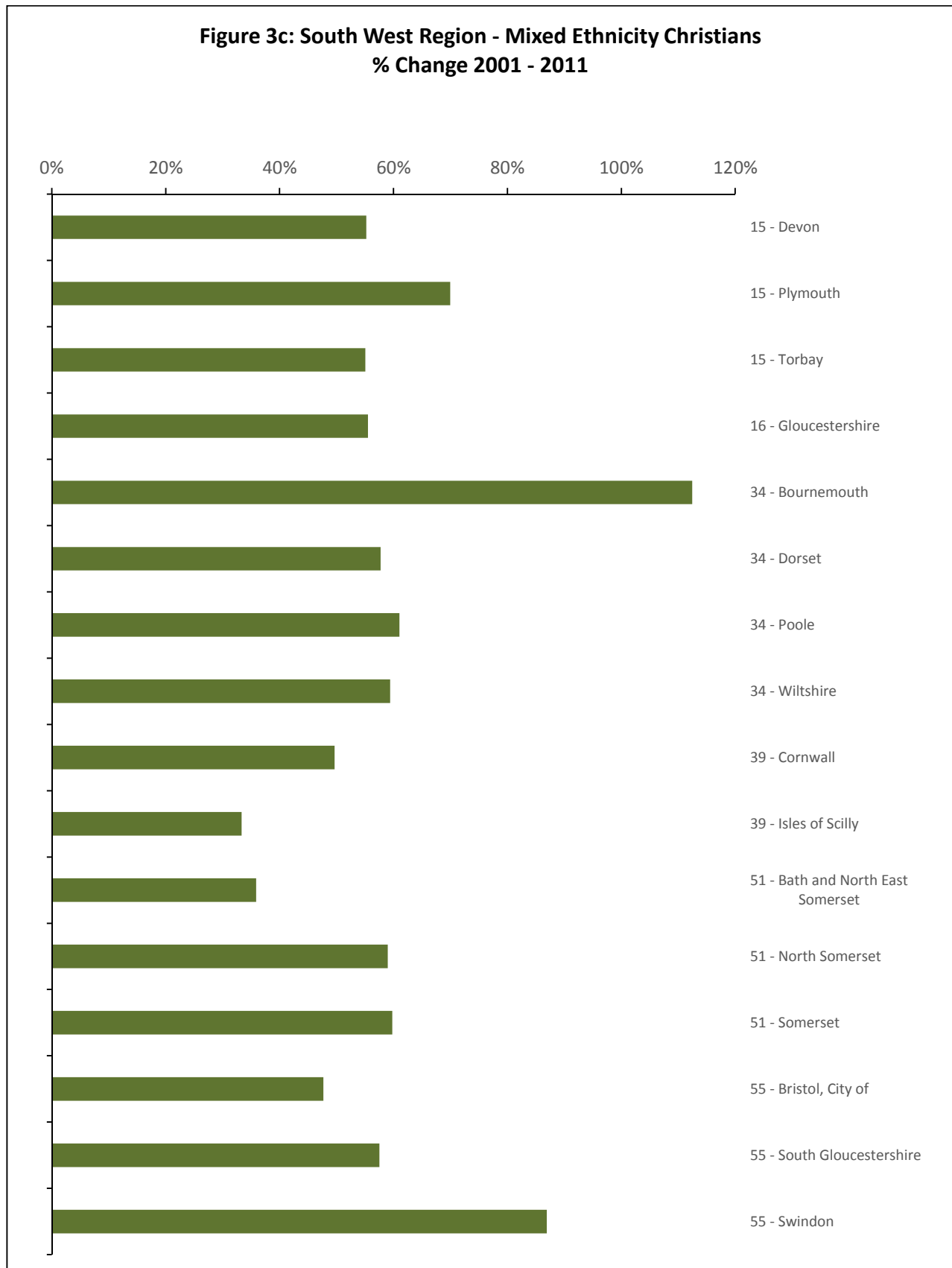


Table 4 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of Asian Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 4: Number of Asian Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	278	2587	2309	831%
	15 - Plymouth	123	911	788	641%
	15 - Torbay	60	571	511	852%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	387	2830	2443	631%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	149	1825	1676	1125%
	34 - Dorset	151	1103	952	630%
	34 - Poole	87	1094	1007	1157%
	34 - Wiltshire	208	1681	1473	708%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	224	1048	824	368%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	0	1	1	--
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	99	1119	1020	1030%
	51 - North Somerset	96	809	713	743%
	51 - Somerset	241	1938	1697	704%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	687	4256	3569	520%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	181	1311	1130	624%
	55 - Swindon	325	4763	4438	1366%

Figure 4a shows the number of Asian Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

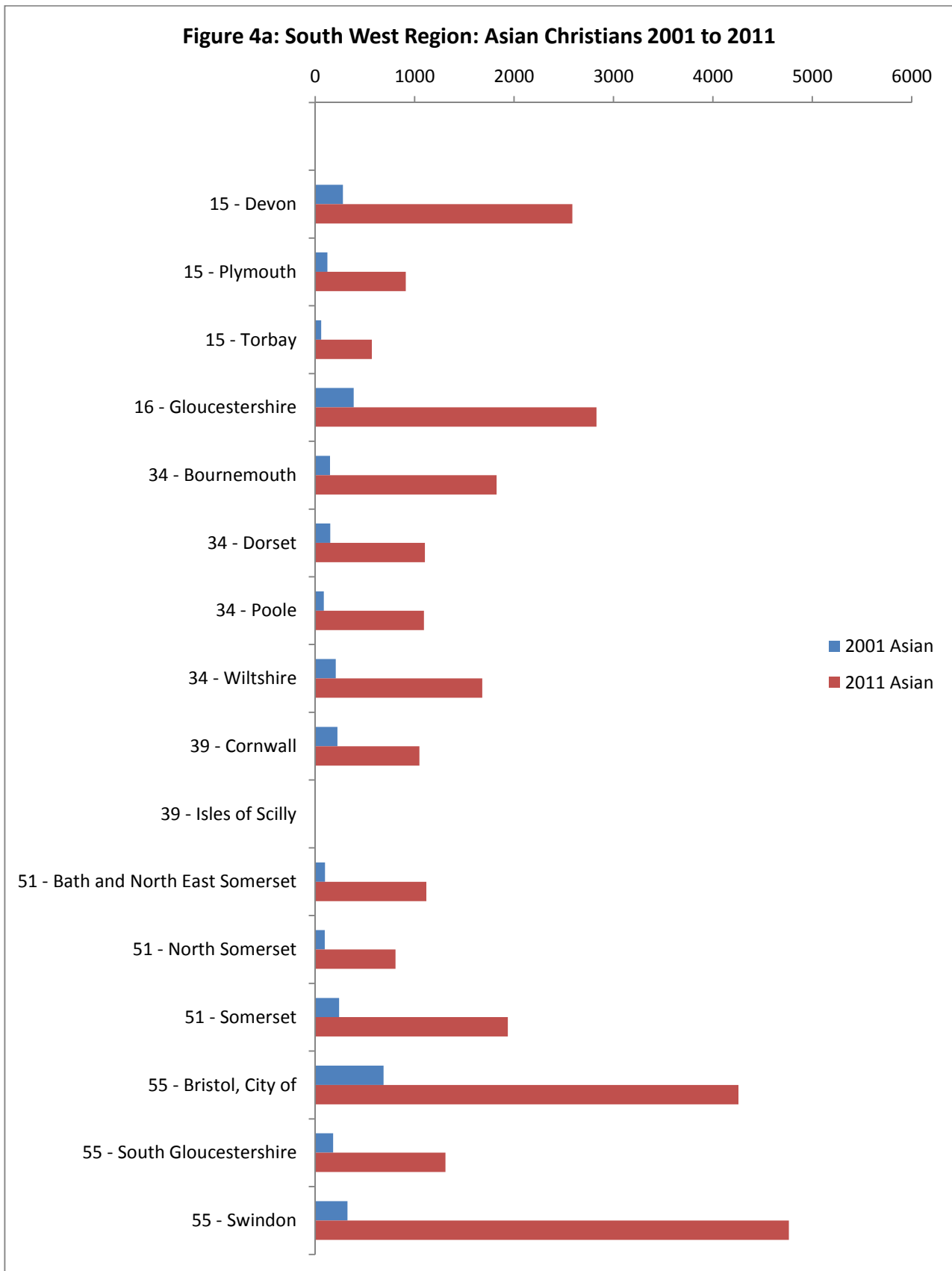


Figure 4b shows the numerical change in the number of Asian Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

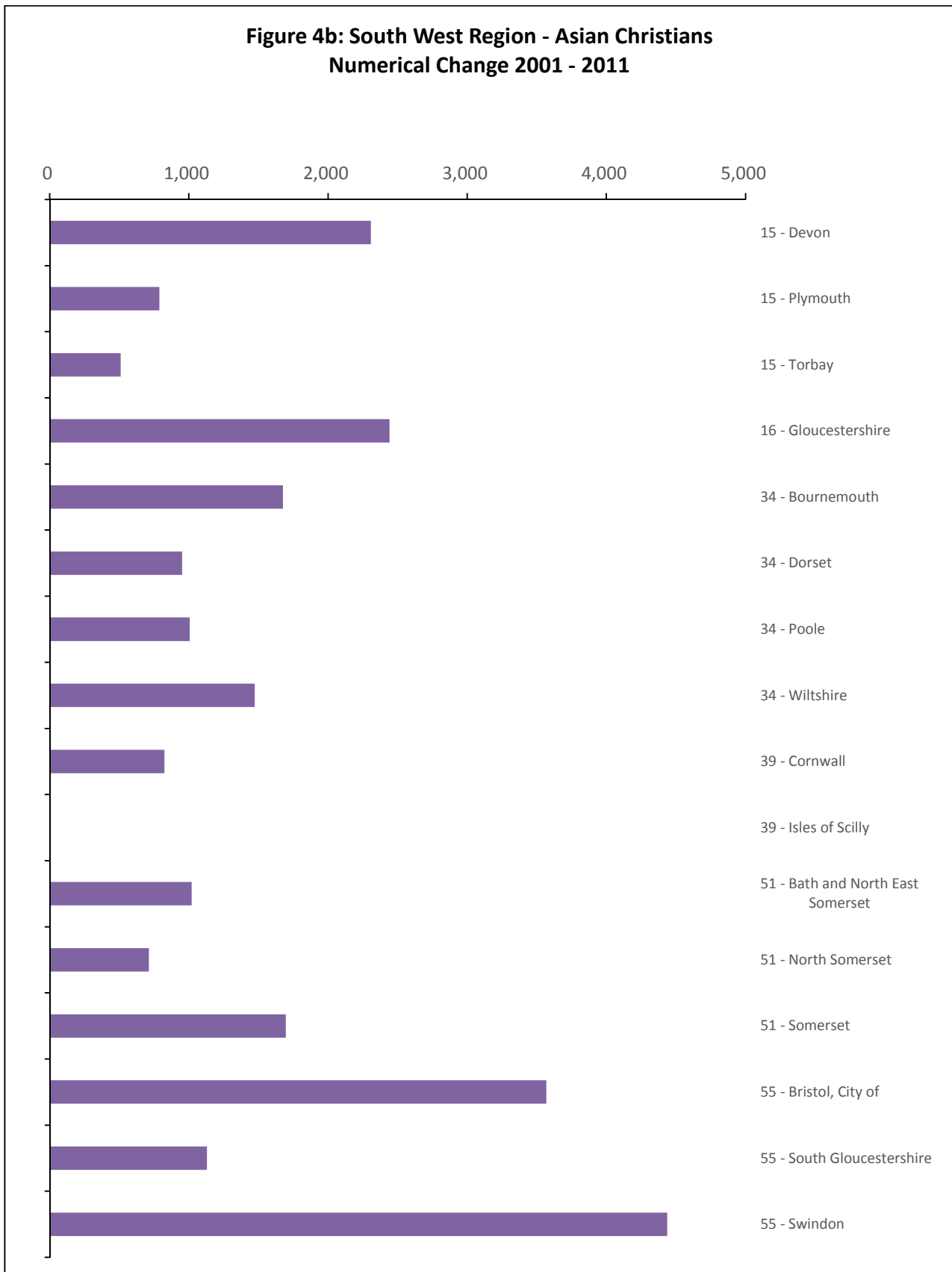


Figure 4c shows the percentage change in the number of Asian Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

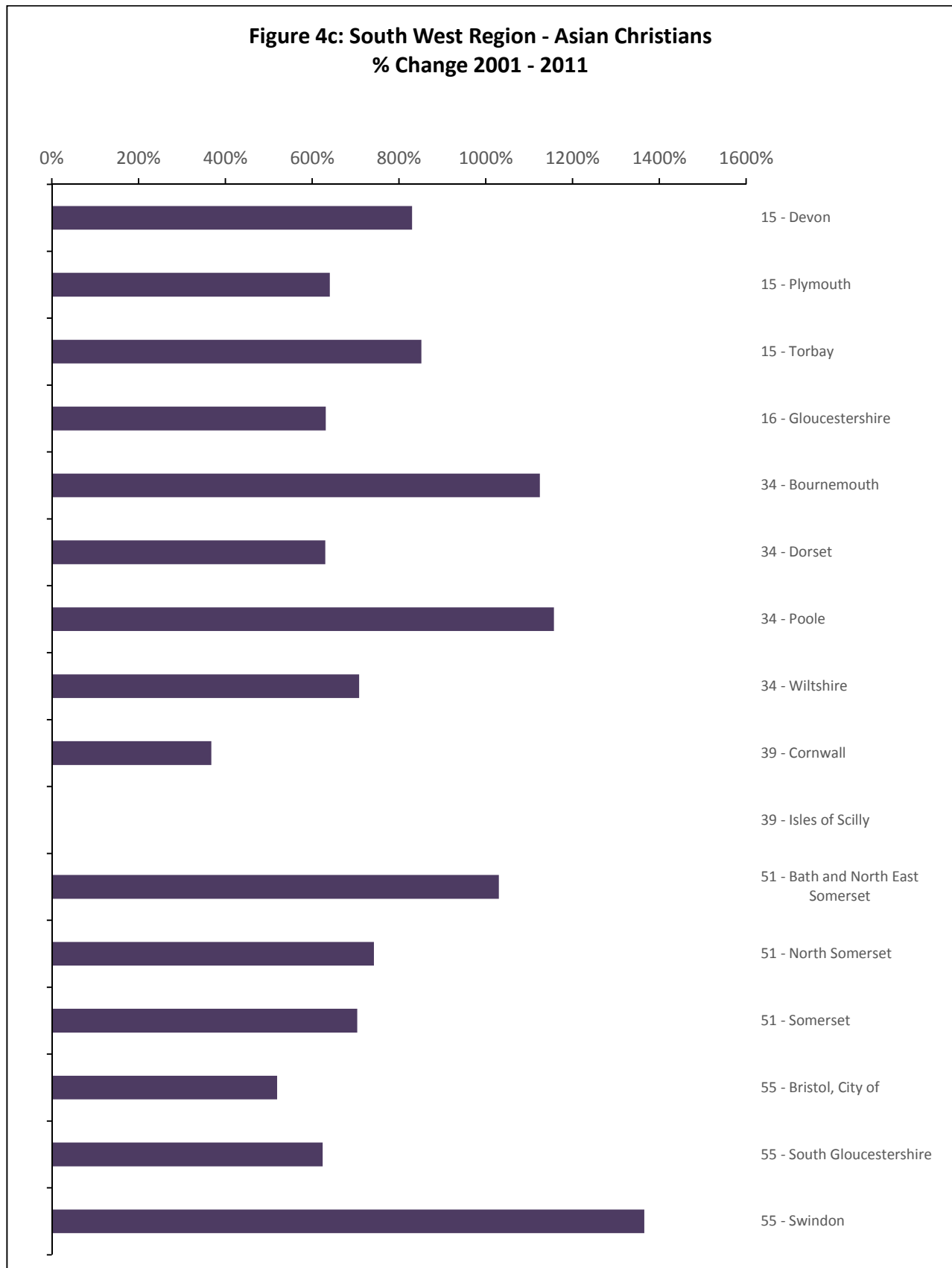


Table 5 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of Black Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 5: Number of Black Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	549	998	449	82%
	15 - Plymouth	304	1232	928	305%
	15 - Torbay	96	173	77	80%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	2328	3860	1532	66%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	458	1271	813	178%
	34 - Dorset	332	669	337	102%
	34 - Poole	178	395	217	122%
	34 - Wiltshire	816	2573	1757	215%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	458	544	86	19%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	0	2	2	
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	567	995	428	75%
	51 - North Somerset	152	479	327	215%
	51 - Somerset	509	776	267	52%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	5213	10848	5635	108%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	680	1679	999	147%
	55 - Swindon	843	2251	1408	167%

Figure 5a shows the number of Black Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

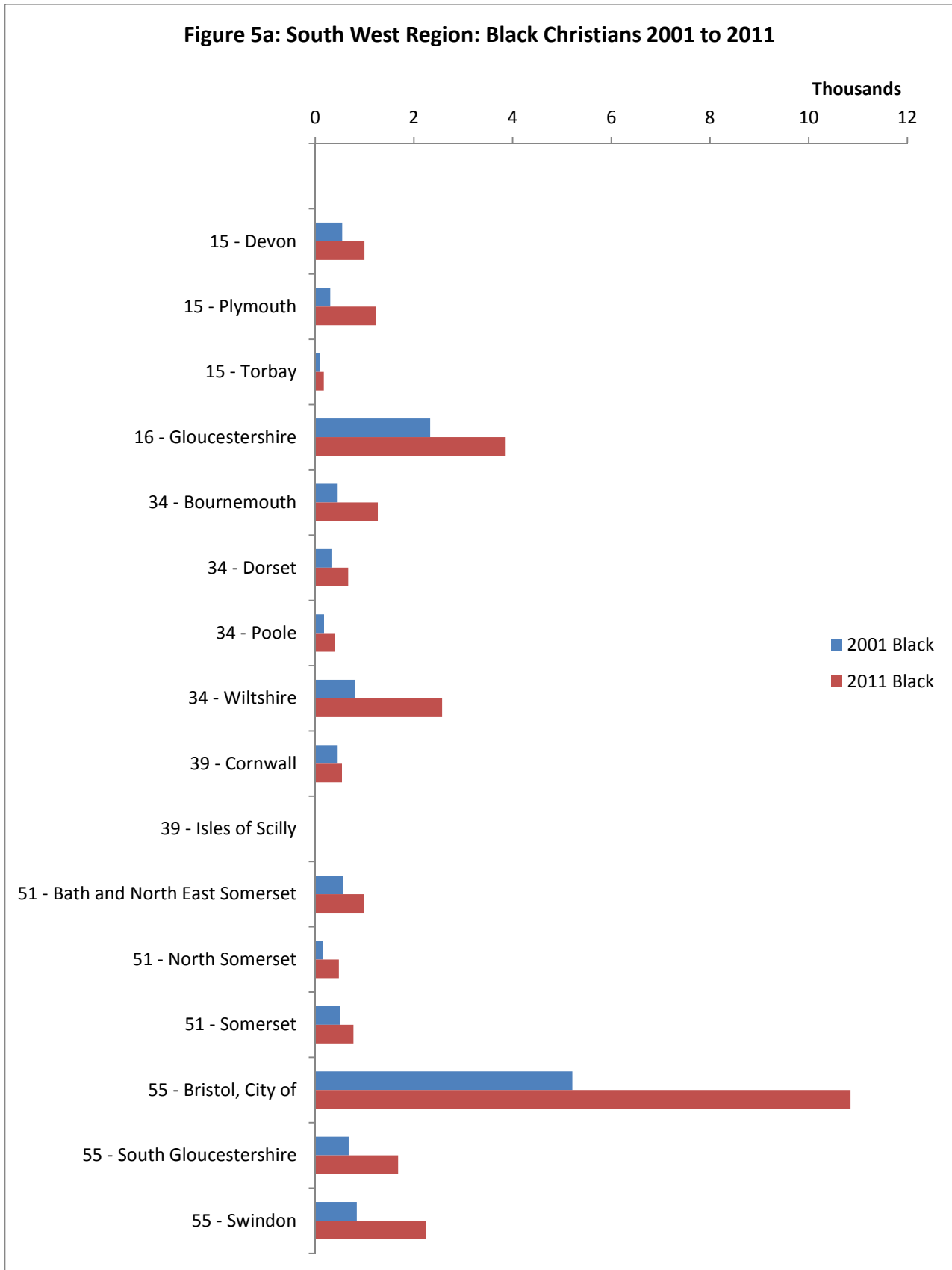


Figure 5b shows the numerical change in the number of Black Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

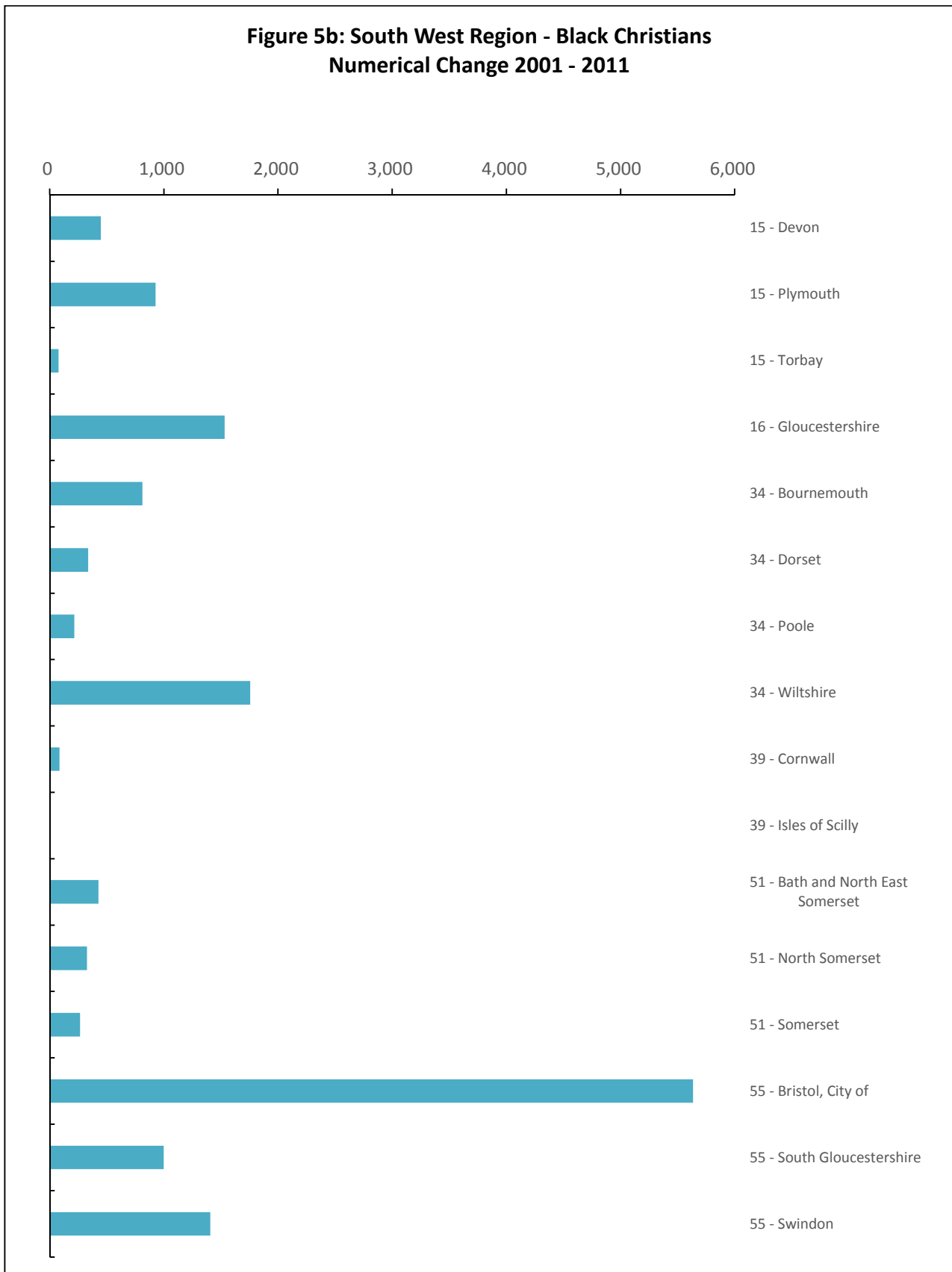


Figure 5c shows the percentage change in the number of Black Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

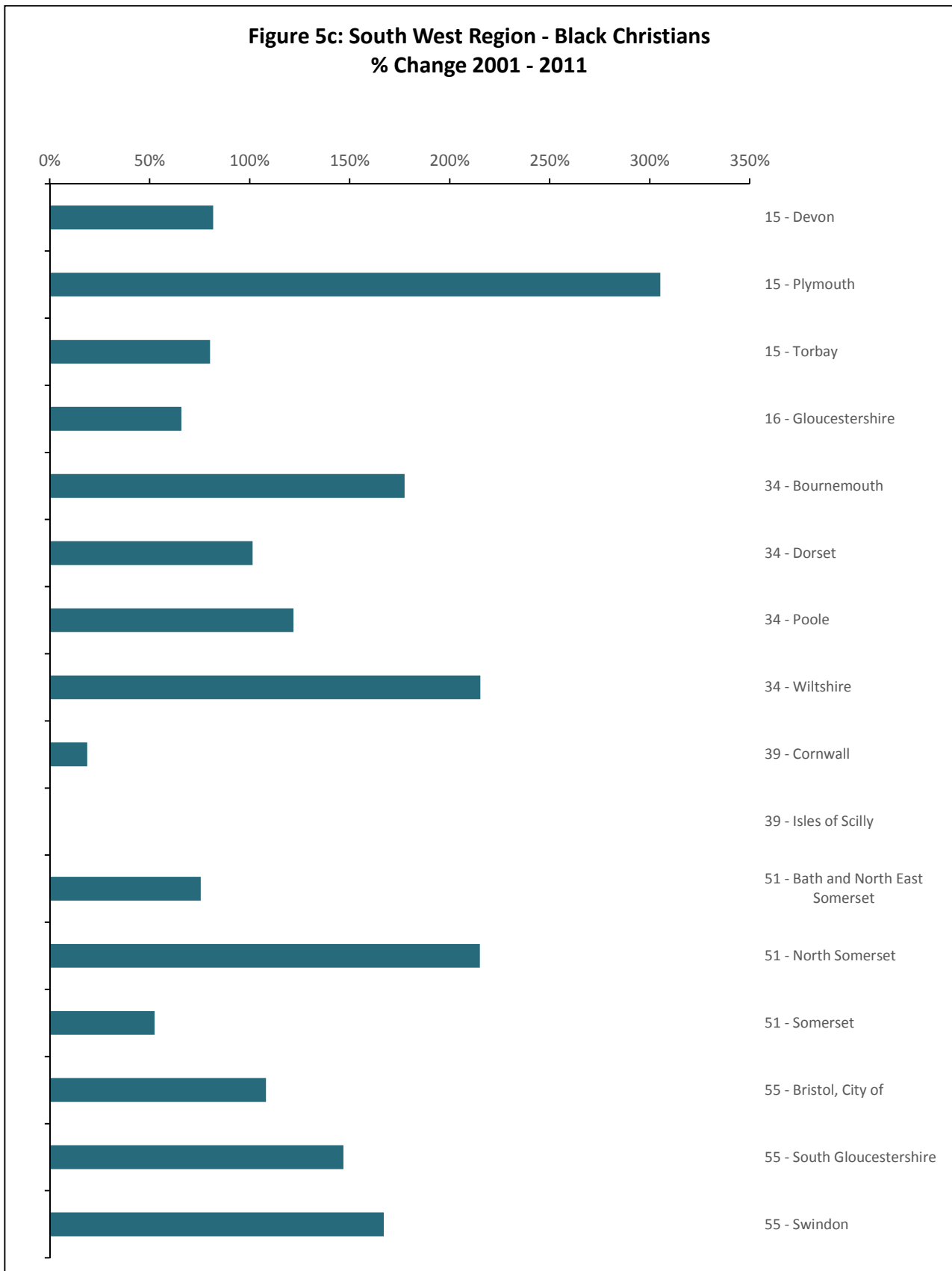


Table 6 shows for each local authority in the South West region, the number of Other Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011, the numerical difference between the two years and the percentage change from 2001 to 2011.

Table 6: Number of Other Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011, absolute change and percentage change between 2001 and 2011					
Diocese	Local Authority	2001	2011	Numerical change	Percentage Change
Exeter	15 - Devon	636	342	-294	-46%
	15 - Plymouth	368	210	-158	-43%
	15 - Torbay	113	59	-54	-48%
Gloucester	16 - Gloucestershire	791	388	-403	-51%
Salisbury	34 - Bournemouth	490	422	-68	-14%
	34 - Dorset	434	146	-288	-66%
	34 - Poole	187	126	-61	-33%
	34 - Wiltshire	544	401	-143	-26%
Truro	39 - Cornwall	340	316	-24	-7%
	39 - Isles of Scilly	0	1	1	
Bath and Wells	51 - Bath and North East Somerset	301	167	-134	-45%
	51 - North Somerset	193	122	-71	-37%
	51 - Somerset	463	210	-253	-55%
Bristol	55 - Bristol, City of	947	749	-198	-21%
	55 - South Gloucestershire	290	178	-112	-39%
	55 - Swindon	298	242	-56	-19%

Figure 6a shows the number of Other Ethnicity Christians in 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

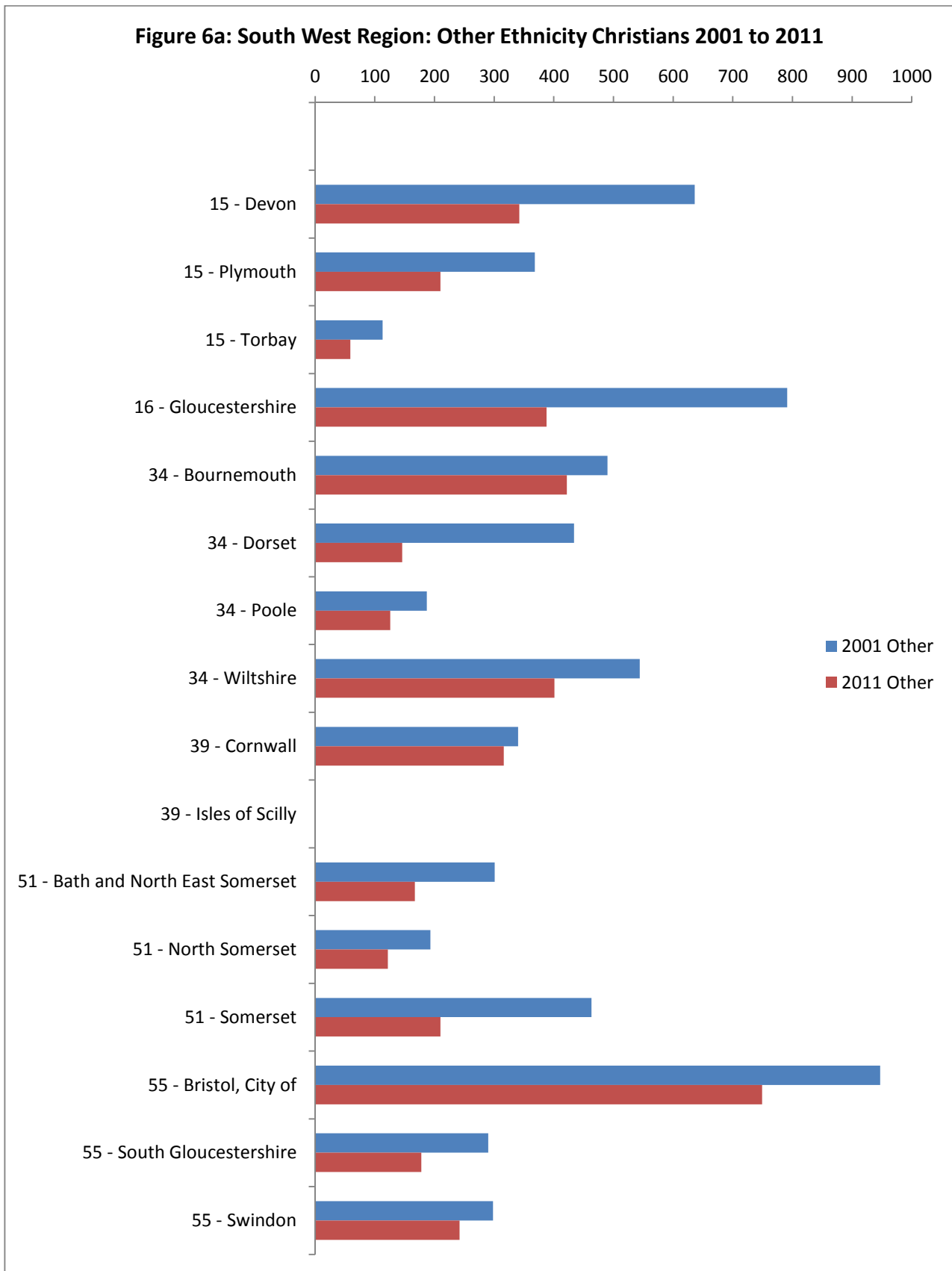


Figure 6b shows the numerical change in the number of Other Ethnicity Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.

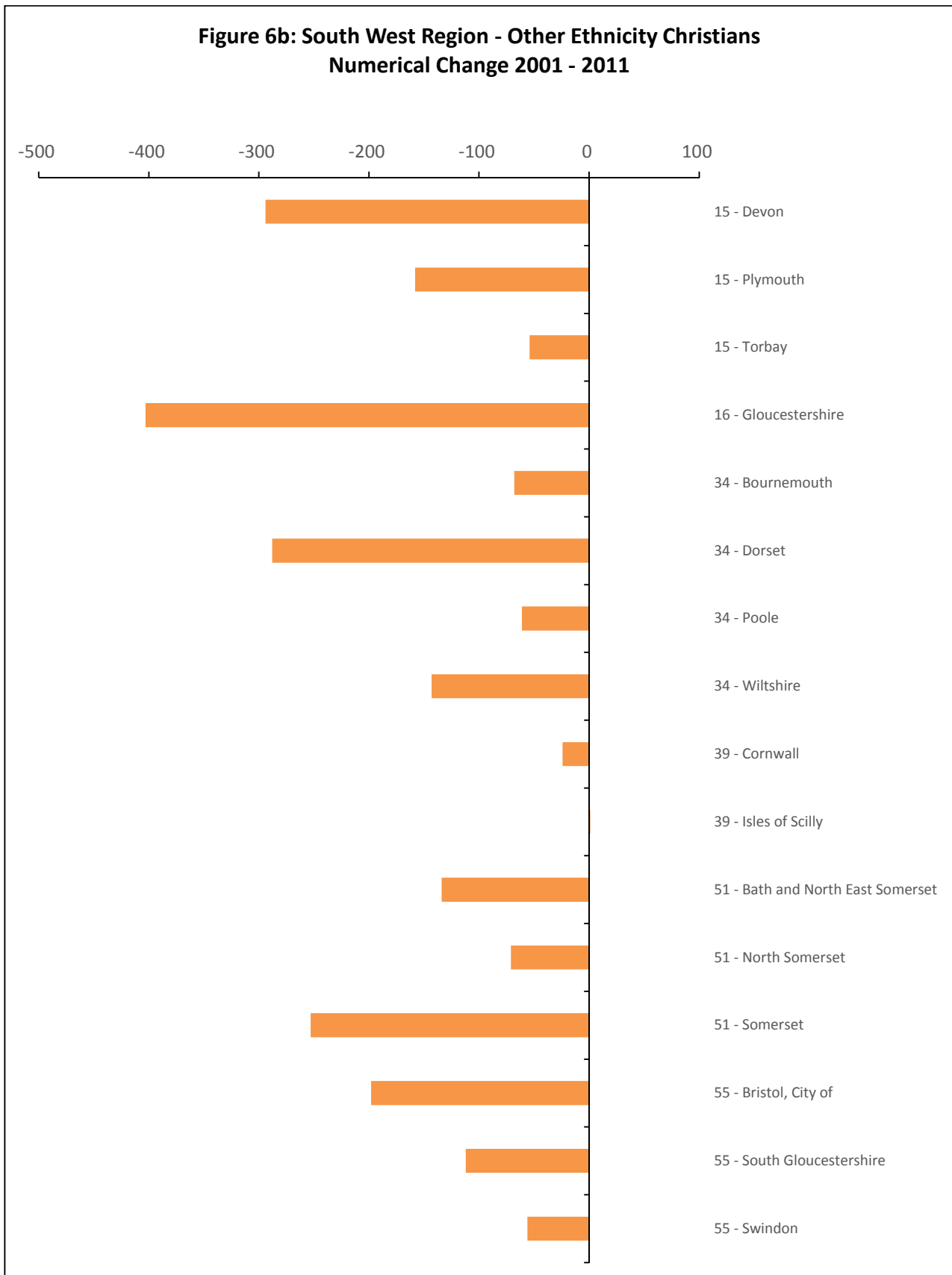
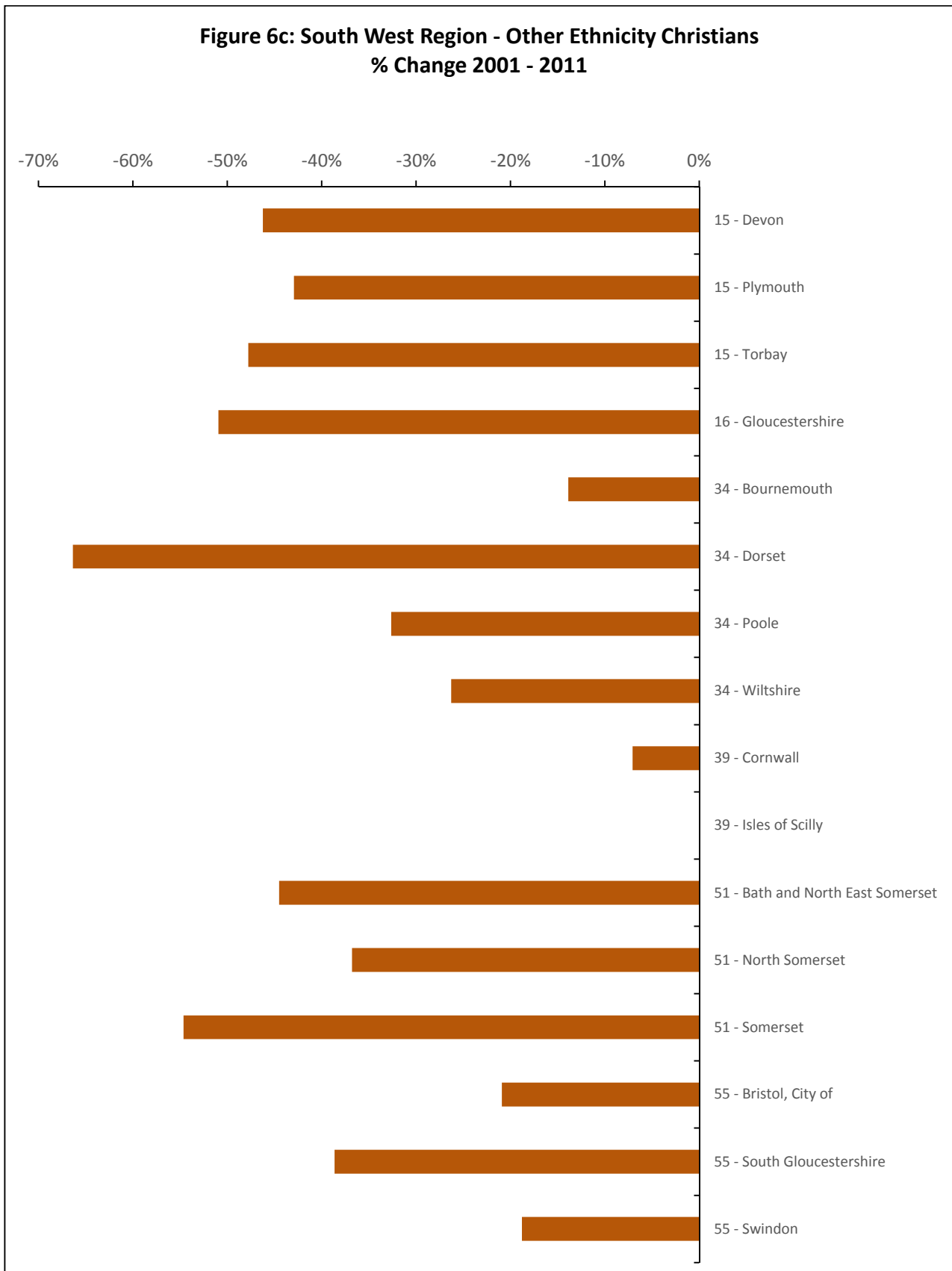


Figure 6c shows the percentage change in the number of Other Ethnicity Christians between 2001 and 2011 by local authority in the South West.



Annex 1: Muslim Ethnicity - Comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census Data

Whole of England

Figure 1 shows the number of Muslims in England in each of the ethnic categories in 2001 compared to 2011.

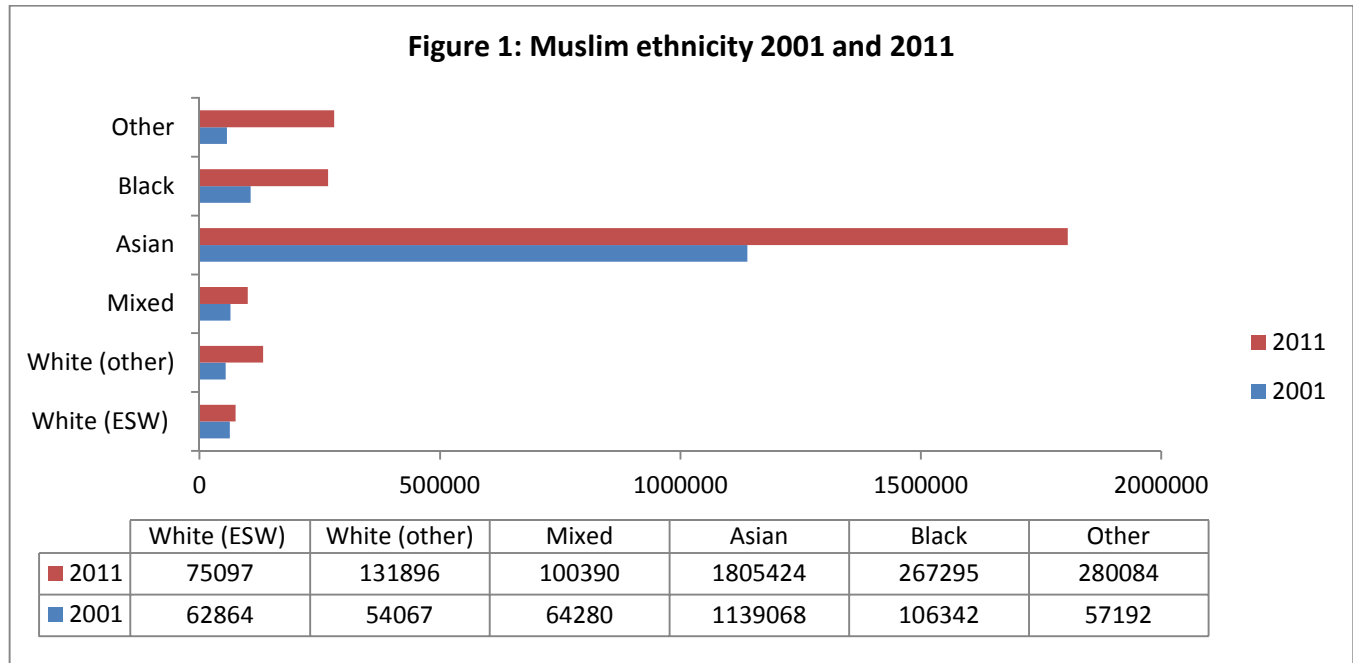


Figure 2 shows the numerical increase of Muslims in England in each of the ethnic categories from 2001 to 2011.

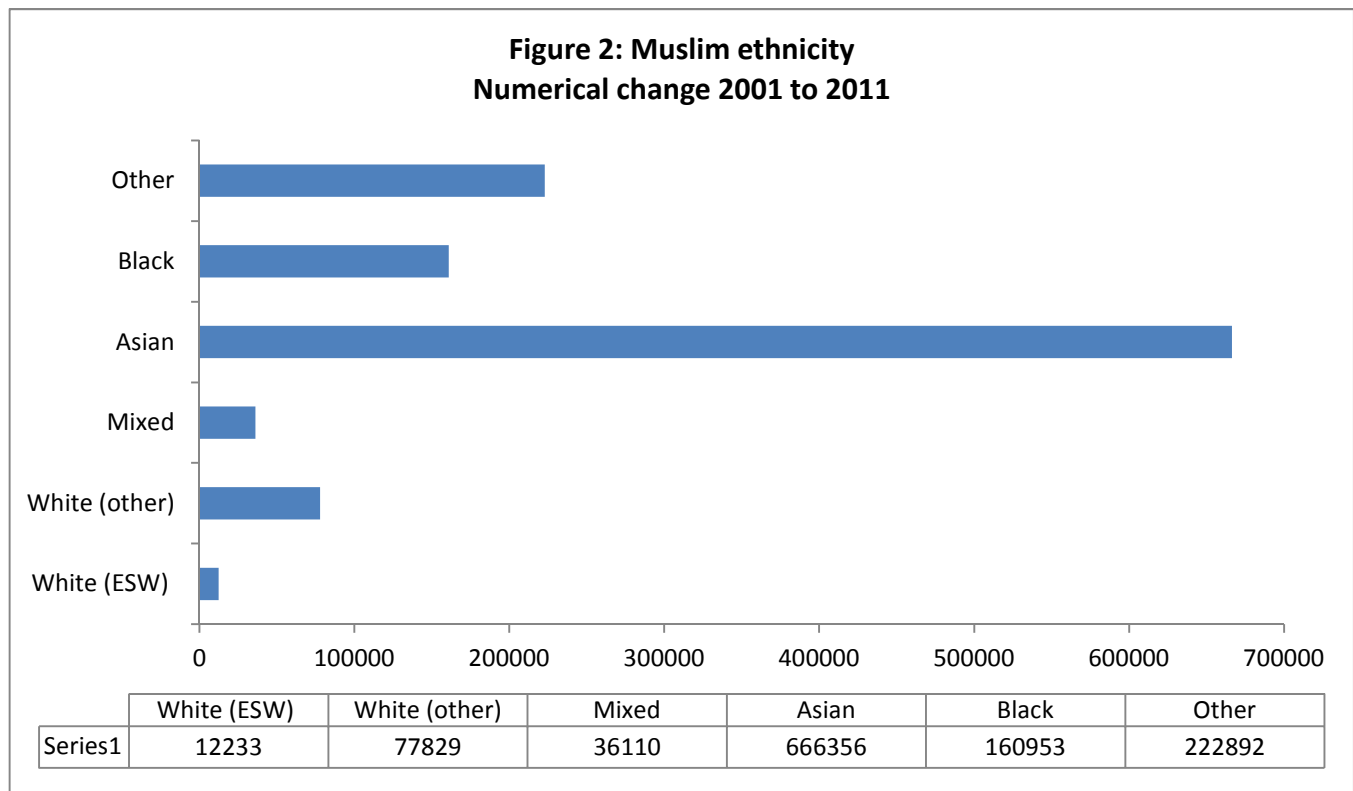


Figure 3 shows the percentage increase of Muslims in England in each of the ethnic categories from 2001 to 2011.

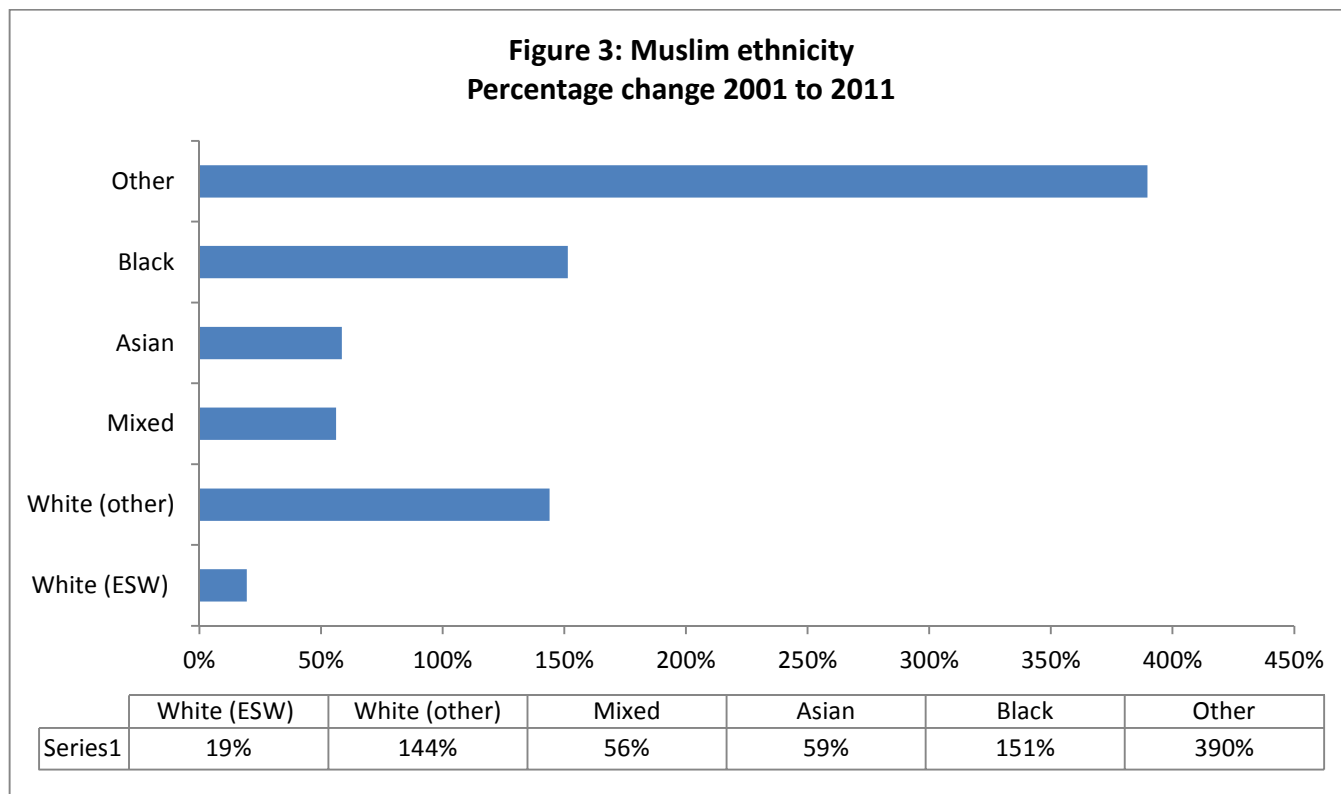


Figure 4 shows the percentage of the total population who are Muslim by ethnicity for 2001 and 2011.

