

**Women in the Labour  
Market:  
a statistical analysis for  
Birmingham**

**June 2016**

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Economy Directorate**



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# Section 1: Introduction

## 1.0 Purpose of Report

Women's participation in the labour market is lower than that of men. This is true nationally, but the gender gap is wider in Birmingham.

This report has been written to increase understanding of women's participation in the labour market in Birmingham and how it differs between groups and across neighbourhoods.

A detailed knowledge of groups with a low labour market participation rate is essential for effective targeting both at a strategic level in the development of policy, and at an operational level in the design and implementation of mitigating actions to raise participation.

The report draws on a range of official datasets, including the 2011 Census and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey (APS).

## 1.1 Background

The ONS provides official statistics on economic activity, employment and unemployment by gender at a city level through the Annual Population Survey (APS). But there is almost no official data below city level, and even at a city level confidence intervals are wide when looking at subsets such as age bands and ethnicity. This limits the analysis that can be undertaken.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) out-of-work benefits data and Job Seekers Allowance data is available down to small geographies, but is limited to those eligible for benefits, and that excludes many working age women.

However, the Census provides a once in 10 years opportunity to look in detail at labour market participation by gender for small geographies and by other factors such as age and ethnicity. Crucially it also allows us to look at combinations of factors, and it is this that really offers the opportunity to improve understanding of which groups and communities have particularly low participation rates.

This report uses data from all three of these data sources to paint a picture of women's role in the labour market in the city and to identify the factors that are associated with low employment rates.

This is a descriptive and statistical report. It does not propose solutions to issues or explore specific labour market barriers. Instead it is intended that the report will inform policy development, mitigating activities and the targeting of initiatives.

## 1.2 Structure of the report

The report is divided into 5 sections.

**Section 1** (this section) provides an introduction to the report.

**Section 2** provides an overview of women's economic activity and employment in Birmingham, at a city level. It includes historical trends and context, along with a comparison with men in the city and women nationally.

**Section 3** makes use of official datasets and benefits data to explore how women's labour market participation varies within Birmingham by geography and other factors.

Sections 2 and 3 draw principally on the APS and will be updated annually.

**Section 4** makes use of data for from the 2011 census to analyse women's labour market participation within Birmingham in more detail - by geography, age, ethnicity, disability and a range of other factors. It identifies those groups and areas where employment and economic activity is particularly low. The value of this analysis is that, unlike other survey based datasets, the census data is an almost complete count of residents, meaning that data is robust even for small groups and communities.

**Section 5** pulls together the findings from the different sections and draws conclusions about the differences in labour market participation for women across areas and between groups of women in Birmingham.

The **Appendix** contains a number of economic activity and qualifications data tables, mainly from the Census, with data by wards and constituency

Although the report principally looks at Birmingham, it does also make some comparisons with the UK, the Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) (Section 2) and other Core Cities<sup>1</sup> (Appendix A).

All figures are for the working age population (16-64) unless otherwise specified, although in some cases proxies for the working age population have been created by removing the retired population from the 16-74 cohort.

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<sup>1</sup> Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield

# Section 2: Context and Trends

## 2.1 Introduction

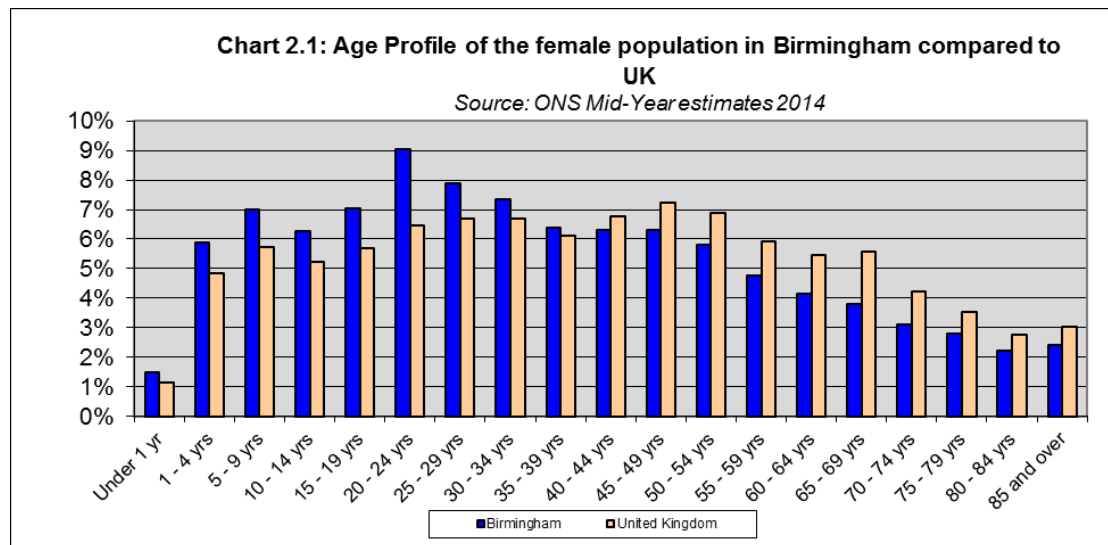
This section gives an overview of women's participation in the labour market. It begins with a short profile of the female population in the city, followed by historical labour market trends and future projections. The trends include comparisons with men in the city and women nationally and in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBLEP) area.

It is not possible to look at past trends or future projections from the Census, so, unless otherwise specified, this section draws on data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey (APS) which has data back to 2004. Due to differences in methodology and timing between the census and the APS, the actual figures quoted in this section may differ from those shown by the census, but the overall message remains the same.

This section will be updated annually to complement the Census data, which is fixed at 2011.

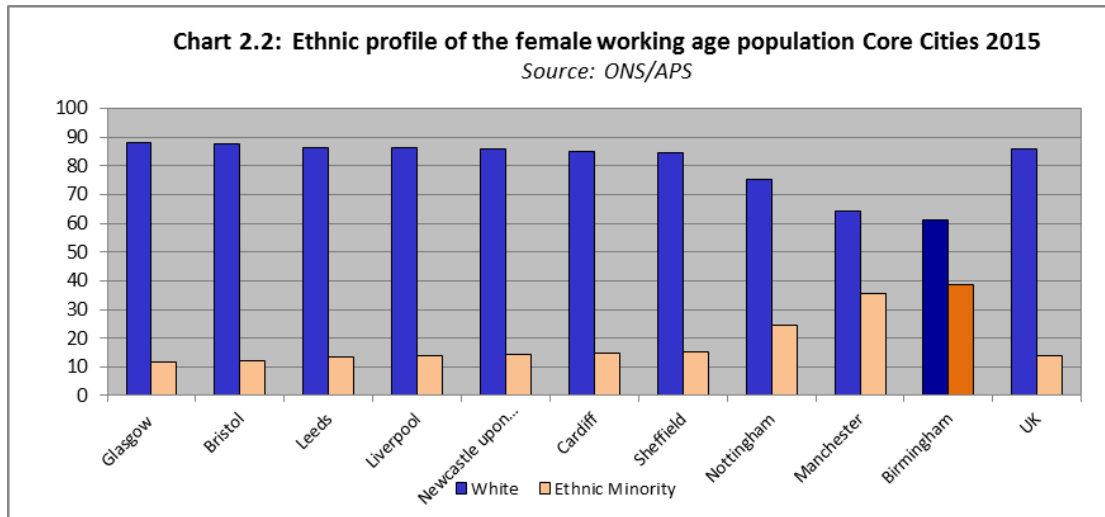
## 2.2 Profile of women in Birmingham

According to ONS population estimates, in 2014 there were 557,800 females resident in the city. Of these 64% (355,400), were of working age (16-64). Overall there were slightly fewer working age males (349,900), but they constituted the same proportion of the total male population (64%).

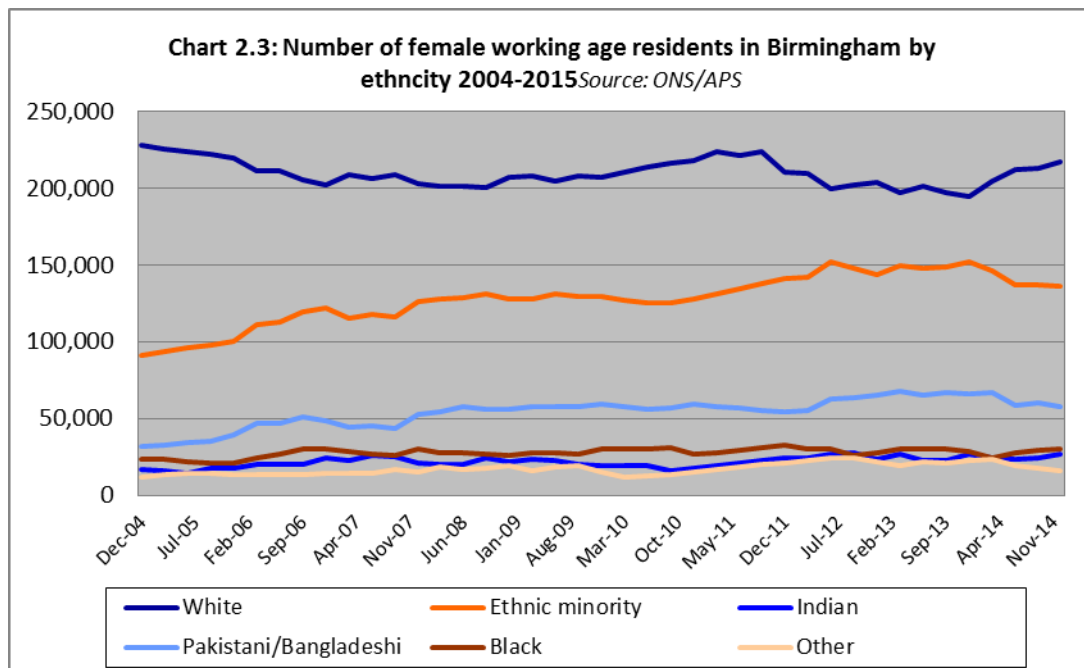


Birmingham's age profile is younger than that of the UK (Chart 2.1). The city has proportionally more women under 40, and proportionally fewer over 40, than the UK. Looking at the proportions who are under 16 and not yet in the workforce it can be seen that the working age population will continue to become younger in the short and medium term

The ethnic profile of the city also differs from that of the other core cities and the UK (Chart 2.2). This has implications for the city's overall employment rate, as rates vary widely between groups.

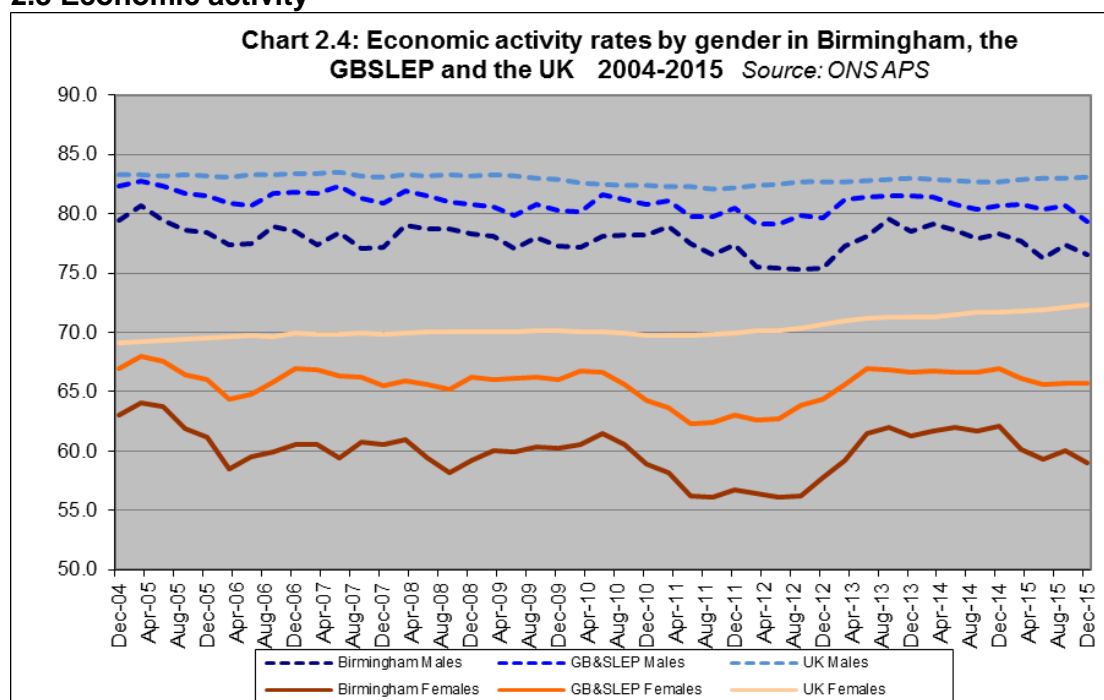


39% of working age women in Birmingham are from ethnic minorities, the highest of any core city, and well above the national proportion of 14%. The equivalent proportion in other core cities varies from 36% in Manchester to 12% in Bristol and Glasgow. 15% of working age women in Birmingham are of Pakistani/Bangladeshi heritage, a higher percentage than for any of the other core cities. (Appendix A Table A1).



Looking forward, a key factor will be the changing demography of the city. The number of white female working age residents is slightly lower than in 2004, but they now make up only 61% of the total female population compared to 71% in 2004 (Chart 2.3). The number of ethnic minorities, and in particular the Pakistani/Bangladeshi population, has risen overall. Looking at the make-up of the 0-15 population, these long-term trends are forecast to continue, and the impact of this on the local labour market is explored in more detail in later sections. The more recent reversals of this trend are likely to be a short term effect.

## 2.3 Economic activity<sup>2</sup>



Women's participation in the labour market, as measured by economic activity, has been historically lower than that of men. This is true at all geographies. (Chart 2.4).

There were 354,600 women of working age in the city in 2015. Of these 209,100 (59%) were economically active. This proportion is much lower than for men in the city (77%) and for females nationally (72%). Birmingham has the second lowest female economic activity rate of all the core cities after Liverpool (Appendix A Table A2).

The gender gap is wider in Birmingham (18 percentage points) than for the UK (11 percentage points). Nationally the gender gap has been slowly but steadily closing since 2004. But in Birmingham the gap widened during 2010 and 2011 after a period of relative stability. However, since 2011 the gap has been closing, and has now recovered to the 2004 position, although the recent downturn in the female economic activity rate is a concern.

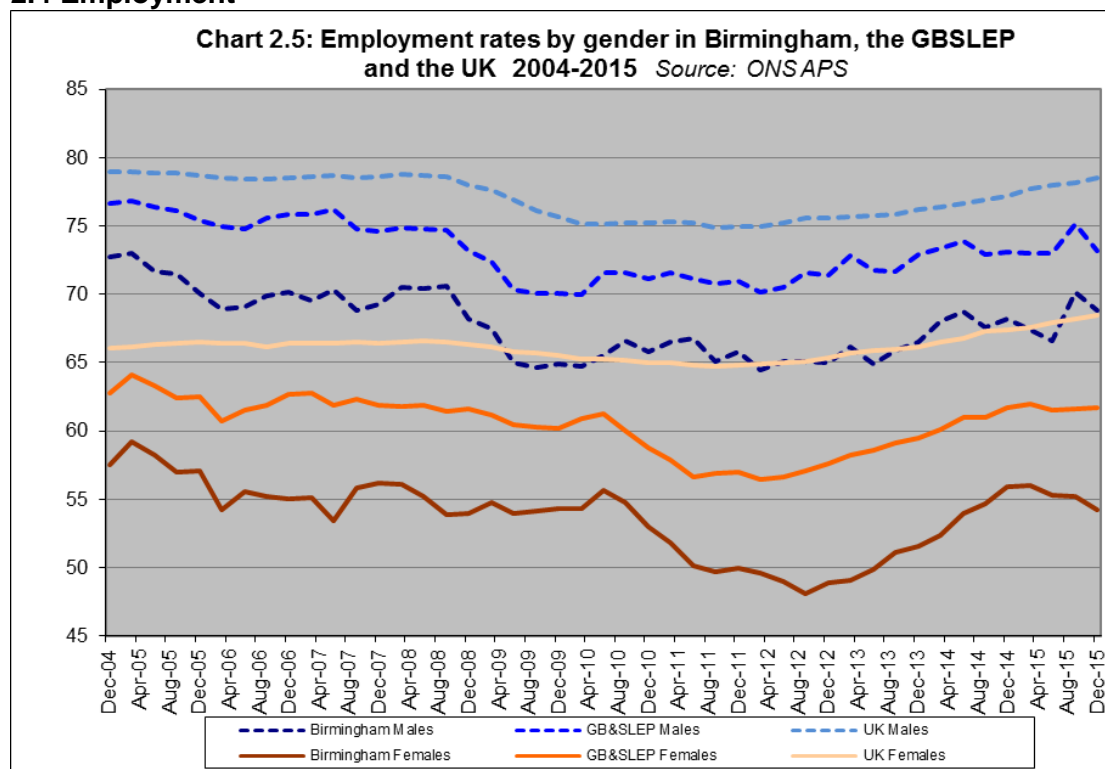
The proportion of women in the city who are economically inactive and want a job (20%) is slightly smaller than for men in the city (21%) and for UK women (23%).

This section shows that female economic activity in Birmingham is significantly lower than for men. There are a number of factors that contribute to this, including skill levels, child care and cultural issues; although it is outside the scope of this report to explore most of these. Women in Birmingham also participate less in the labour market than women nationally. The reasons for this are explored in more detail in later sections of this report, but factors include the ethnic and age profile of the working age population in the city, which differs from that of other core cities and the UK.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary for definitions of economically active, workless, unemployed etc.



## 2.4 Employment



Overall the pattern of employment by gender broadly follows that of economic activity (Chart 2.5), although there are some differences.

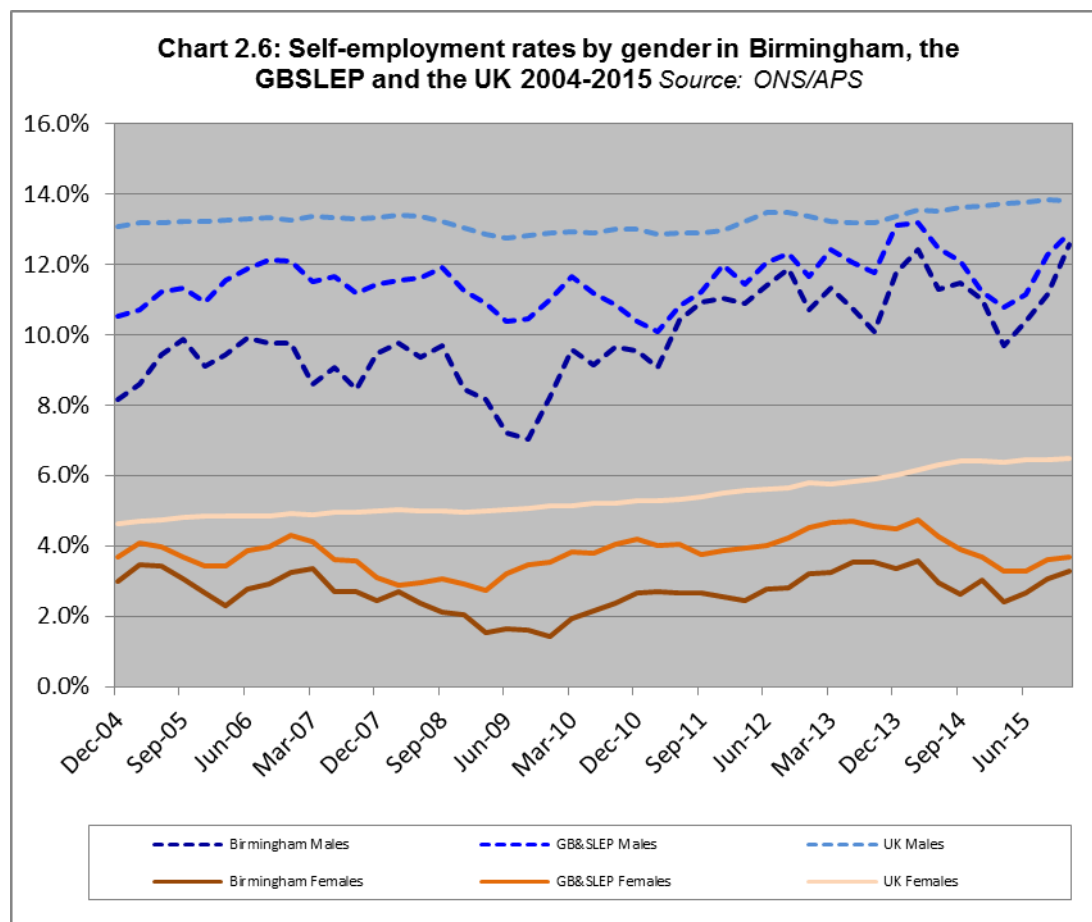
(54%) of female Birmingham residents are in employment (192,300). This compares to 69% for both men in the city and for females nationally. Birmingham has the lowest female employment rate of all the core cities (Appendix A Table A2).

The gender gap is wider in Birmingham (15 percentage points) than for the UK (10 percentage points). The UK has seen a 3 percentage point reduction in the gender gap since 2004, but the gap has closed by less than 1 percentage point in the city. The gap between UK women and Birmingham women's employment rates has widened over the same period.

In the earlier part of the recession (2008-2010) employment rates for women in the city held relatively steady while the rates for men fell. However, since 2010, rates for men have shown a steady improvement, while rates for women have been more volatile. The recent decrease through 2014 is a concern. Chart 2.3 suggests, that the 2010 and 2011 decrease was, at least in part because women came out of the labour market (i.e. became economically inactive). This pattern was not replicated nationally.

The pattern of full and part-time employment in the city is different for men and women, with 86% of men in employment working full-time, but only 62% of women employees. The proportion of all women in work who work full time is slightly higher in Birmingham than for the UK (59%). However, as the overall female employment rate is much lower in Birmingham compared to the UK, this means that the proportion of the total female working age population who work fulltime is lower in the city (34%) than in the UK (40%).

## 2.5 Self-Employment



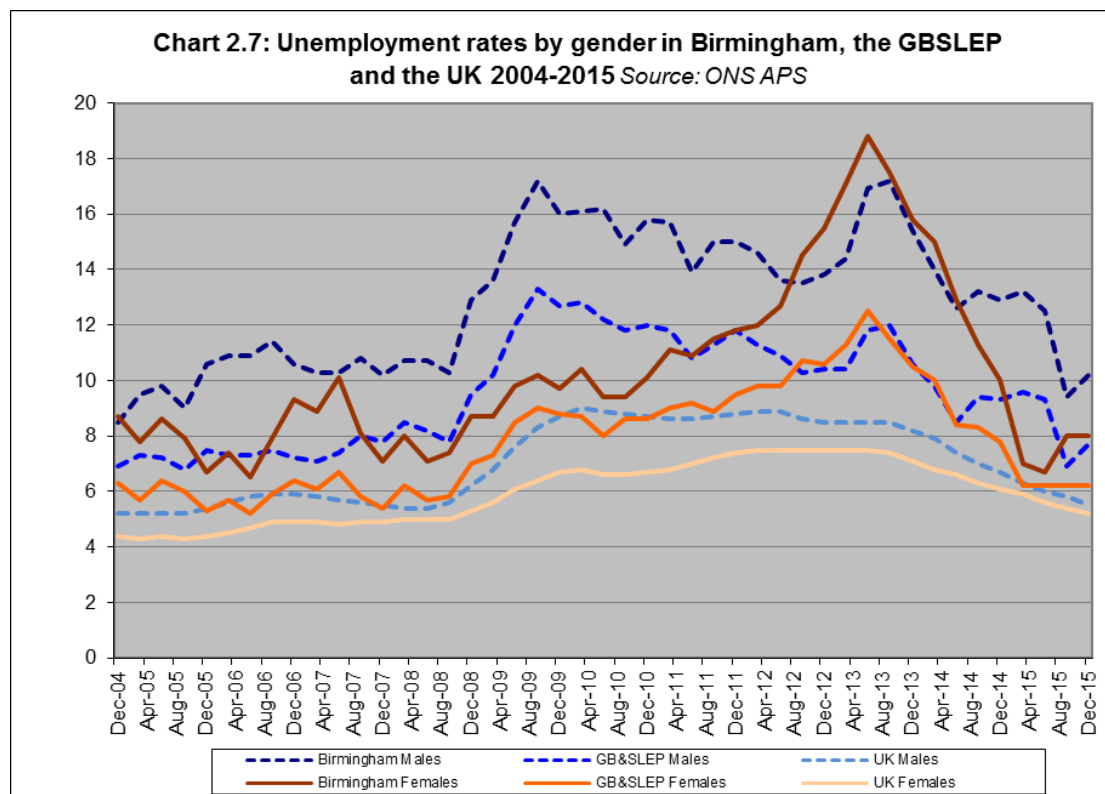
Self-employment rates for women in Birmingham are low compared to both men in the city and women nationally (Chart 2.6). Only 11,700 (3%) of working age women are self-employed in Birmingham, around half the national rate for women and around a quarter of the male self-employment rate for the city.

Although male self-employment in the city dipped sharply during 2009-10, it has since recovered to well above its pre-recession rate, reducing the gap with the national male rate. In contrast, the Birmingham female rate was declining before and during the early part of the recession and, has only recently recovered to the pre-recession level. The gap with both the national rate for women and males in the city has widened considerably since 2004. The steady increase in female self-employment seen nationally has not been reflected locally.

Some of the post-recession rise in self-employment may be a result of people who have been made redundant or cannot find employment using self-employment as an alternative, and may, at least in part be based on necessity rather than positive choice.

Birmingham's female self-employment rate is under the core city average (4%) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest of the 10 core cities after Cardiff (Appendix A Table A2).

## 2.6 Unemployment



The unemployment data presented here includes all unemployed women, irrespective of whether they are eligible for unemployment benefits. This is a broader measure than the data presented in Section 3, which instead examines only those who are in receipt of benefits.

16,800 Birmingham female residents are unemployed (Chart 2.7), equating to a rate of 8%, 2 percentage points below the rate for men in the city (10%) and well above the national rate for women (5%). Birmingham has the fourth highest female unemployment rate of all the core cities after Manchester, Glasgow and Sheffield. (Appendix A Table A2).

Chart 2.3 shows some interesting historical trends. As the recession started the unemployment rate for men in Birmingham rose more sharply than for women. However, during much of 2010 and 2011 the rate for men in the city was generally falling, while the rate for women was rising. The sharp spike in the unemployment rate in the city in 2013, is unexplained, and does not accord with anecdotal evidence or claimant count data. The gap between the unemployment rate for Birmingham women and UK women is now below pre-recession levels.

Although there is a relatively small gap between men and women in terms of rates, there is a large gap in terms of numbers (27,000 men and 16,800 women). This is because unemployment rates are calculated as a proportion of the economically active population, and female economic activity rates are much lower than for males.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Glossary

## 2.7 Skills

In 2015 60,500 (17%) of working age women in Birmingham had no qualifications, compared to 14% for men in the city. 32% of women were educated to NVQ4+ (degree level or above) – compared to 33% for males. Although the gender differences are not large, there is a much larger gap between the skills levels of women in the city and women in the UK as a whole where 39% have NVQ4+ and 9% have no qualifications.

Birmingham has the lowest proportion of women aged 16-64 with NVQ4+ qualifications of all the core cities, and the highest proportion with no qualifications (Appendix A, Table A1).

There is a relationship between employment and skills. 45% of economically active women in the city are qualified to NVQ4+ and only 8% have no qualification. By implication the qualification levels of the economically inactive are therefore significantly worse than the average for all women. Lower skills levels will account for some of the low employment rate in the city, as women from Birmingham are less able to compete in the labour market against higher skilled in-commuters.

Skill levels also impact on the type of employment open to women, and this influences their earning power. In 2015 median weekly gross wages for women in full-time employment resident in the city were £439, £80 lower than the comparable figure for men, and £30 lower than the UK average for women. (*ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*).

## 2.8 Future projections

Although economists are generally forecasting a continuing steady recovery for the UK economy, it is difficult to determine with any confidence the future pattern of employment in the city. However, forecasts conducted by Cambridge Econometrics show only a very modest increase in employment in the city over the next few years. When this is put in the context of a growing working age population, this does not necessarily suggest a trend of a rising resident employment rate. The model does however exclude the impact of any future job creation initiatives within the same time frame which may mitigate against the forecast trends.

Analysis of occupational trends (which are not available by gender) show the greatest employment increases are forecast to be predominantly in the higher skilled professions, although caring & personal services occupations, where women comprise the greater proportion of the workforce, also show growth. However, the greatest decreases are mainly in lower skilled professions including secretarial, admin and clerical, which have all traditionally employed large numbers of women (*Cambridge Econometrics LEFM*).

Ensuring that women in the city have the appropriate skills for the changing future jobs mix in the city will be key to increasing Birmingham women's competitiveness in the local labour market and raising employment rates for residents. In particular the city will need to address the very low economic activity and employment rates in some communities, particularly as these comprise an increasing proportion of the working age population.

# Section 3: Overview of factors impacting on women's labour market participation

This section uses the ONS Annual Population Survey and out-of-work benefits data from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) to give an overview of how labour market participation for women varies for different cohorts within the city and by geography. Although these datasets do not give such a detailed picture as the Census, they have the advantage of being updated more regularly. This section will be updated annually to complement the Census data, which is fixed at 2011.

## 3.1 Ethnicity and women's labour market participation

**Chart 3.1: Female Economic Inactivity and Employment by Ethnicity in Birmingham and the UK (2015)**

Ethnicity	Economic Activity Rate		Employment Rate	
	B'ham	UK	B'ham	UK
White females	67%	74%	64%	71%
Indian females	60%	67%	53%	62%
Pakistani/Bangladeshi females	30%	41%	24%	34%
Black females	64%	71%	51%	62%
'Other' females	50%	59%	45%	54%
<b>All females</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>66%</b>

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2015

There is considerable variation in labour market outcomes for women in Birmingham when analysed by ethnic group. White (67%), Black (64%) and Indian (60%) women all have a much higher economic activity rate Pakistani/Bangladeshi women (30%) and the 'Other' group (50%).

A similar picture emerges for employment rates. The Indian group has the highest rate (64%) and the Pakistani/Bangladeshi (24%) the lowest (Chart 3.1).

The large variations in rates between different groups, and the ethnic make-up of the female population in the city together have a significant influence on Birmingham's overall economic activity and employment rates, and how this compares to other geographies. For instance, 15% of working age women in the city are of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin compared to 3% nationally. As the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group has a significantly lower employment rate than the other groups, the larger population in the city will impact on the overall rate more than it does nationally. And as this group is predicted to comprise an increasing proportion of the workforce, this impact will increase unless the rate for this group improves. Data from the 2011 Census does appear to show that for younger people the gap in qualification rates between different ethnic groups is closing, so the impact of growing ethnic minority populations may be less than previously thought.

The low rates for white women in the city compared to white women in the UK also has a significant adverse influence on the city's relative performance as they are the largest ethnic group.

Although comprising a relatively small proportion of the population (3%) the rates for the 'other' group in Birmingham are significantly lower than for the UK. This difference in employment rate may reflect a different ethnic and cultural make-up of this group in the city compared to the UK, but it is not possible to verify this from the data available.

### 3.2 Age and women's labour market participation

**Table 3.2 Female Economic Activity and Employment by Age in Birmingham and the UK (2015)**

Age	Economic Activity Rate		Employment Rate	
	B'ham	UK	B'ham	UK
16-19	24%	46%	17%	37%
20-24	60%	72%	48%	65%
25-34	61%	78%	55%	74%
35-49	73%	81%	69%	78%
50-64	53%	66%	52%	64%
<b>16-64</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>69%</b>

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2015

Economic activity and employment rates are highest for those women in the middle of their working life (aged 35-49), and lowest for younger women (aged 18-24) (Chart 3.2). However, the low rates for younger women will be influenced to a large extent by the fact that many are in education.

The female economic activity and employment rates in the city are well below the national rates at all age ranges. The gap is smallest for the 35-49 cohort.

### 3.3 Disability and women's labour market participation

**Chart 3.3: Economic Activity and Employment for disabled and non-disabled women in Birmingham (2015)**

Disabled	Economic Activity Rate		Employment Rate	
	B'ham	UK	B'ham	UK
Disabled	40%	52%	36%	47%
Non-disabled	66%	78%	61%	75%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2015

Economic activity and employment rates for disabled women are significantly lower than for non-disabled women (Chart 3.3). Only 40% of disabled women are economically active compared to 66% of non-disabled women – a 26 percentage point difference. 36% of disabled women are employed compared to 61% of non-disabled women – a 25 percentage point difference. The gap between disabled and non-disabled women nationally is similar to that in the city.

However, the economic activity rate for both disabled and non-disabled women Birmingham is 12 percentage points below that of the UK.

30,800 disabled women are employed in the city. The gap in the employment rate between women in Birmingham and the UK is the slightly wider for non-disabled (14 percentage points) women than for disabled women (12 percentage points).

### 3.4 Geographic variations *Economic Activity and Employment*

**Chart 3.4 Female Economic Activity and Employment by Constituency in Birmingham (2015)**

Constituency	Economic Activity Rate	Employment Rate
Edgbaston	70%	64%
Erdington	67%	62%
Hall Green	50%	45%
Hodge Hill	44%	43%
Ladywood	54%	42%
Northfield	69%	68%
Perry Barr	56%	53%
Selly Oak	55%	53%
Sutton Coldfield	63%	60%
Yardley	58%	50%
<b>Birmingham</b>	59%	54%
UK	72%	69%

*Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2015*

There are wide variations in economic activity and employment across the city, driven largely by the geographical spread of the demographic factors described in earlier parts of this section. Hodge Hill (44%) and Hall Green (50%) constituencies have the lowest female economic activity rate and Northfield (68%) the highest.

Ladywood constituency has the lowest female employment rate (42%), and in two other constituencies female employment under half of all women work (Hodge Hill and Hall Green). Northfield the highest employment rate (68%).

#### **Claimant Count**

Not all women are eligible for unemployment benefits - many joint claims are in the man's name, and some women are ineligible because their partner works. So claimant count data presents only a partial picture of female unemployment. Comparison with the APS for the same period (Section 2) suggests that JSA claimants may only account for around two thirds of all unemployed women in the city. The APS also shows that total unemployment rates are similar for males and females. But as the claimant count is available below ward level, it allows a more detailed analysis of the geographical spread of unemployment than the APS can provide. It is also more up-to-date.

The claimant count is currently defined as Job Seekers Allowance claimants plus those claiming Universal Credit who are not in work.

In April 2016 the female claimant count stood at 10,270, equating to a rate of 4.9% (i.e. the percentage of economically active women), and a claimant proportion of 2.9% (the percentage of all working age women). The city rate is higher than that of the GBSLEP (3.1%) and Great Britain (1.8%). Women account for around one-third of the claimant count. Up-to-date claimant data can be found in our Unemployment Briefings ([www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy) ).



There is wide geographical variation. Ladywood constituency has the largest number of female claimants (1,885) and Sutton Coldfield the lowest (220).. Hodge Hill (10.3%) and Ladywood (8.9%) have the highest female claimant count rate. These two constituencies also have the highest claimant proportion

Sutton Coldfield and Selly Oak constituencies have the lowest rates and proportions.

<b>Chart 3.5 Female Claimant Count for Birmingham Constituencies April 2016</b>			
<b>Area</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Edgbaston	770	2.3%	2.8%
Erdington	1,200	3.7%	6.0%
Hall Green	1,005	2.7%	5.7%
Hodge Hill	1,440	3.8%	10.3%
Ladywood	1,885	4.2%	8.9%
Northfield	910	2.7%	2.6%
Perry Barr	1,180	3.3%	6.6%
Selly Oak	665	1.8%	3.2%
Sutton Coldfield	220	0.8%	1.3%
Yardley	1,000	2.9%	5.3%
Birmingham	10,270	2.9%	4.9%
GBSLEP	12,700	2.0%	3.1%
WMCA	24,335	1.9%	2.9%
Great Britain	264,775	1.3%	1.8%

Source: NOMIS/Claimant Count April 2016

A ward table is provided in Appendix B. It shows that the 7 wards with the highest numbers of claimants are in the inner city in areas with very diverse populations (Aston, Lozells & East Handsworth, Nechells, Soho, Washwood Heath, Sparkbrook, Bordesley Green). But the 4 wards ranked immediately below these are all outer city wards (Kingstanding, Shard End, South Yardley, Stockland Green), with predominantly white populations. Female unemployment is not therefore just an inner city issue, and affects women from many backgrounds.

Map 1 (page 14) shows the female claimant proportion by lower super output area (LSOA) and gives a more detailed view of the unemployment hotspots than the ward data presented in Appendix B.

The map clearly shows the majority of the areas with the highest claimant proportions are found in inner city wards. However, the map also reveals that neighbourhoods with high proportions are also found across the city including in wards where the overall rates are lower. Conversely, even in some wards where the overall rate is high there are pockets where the rate is relatively low.

Up-to-date claimant data can be found in our Unemployment Briefings [www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy)



# Map 1 Birmingham Female Claimant Count Proportions - April 2016

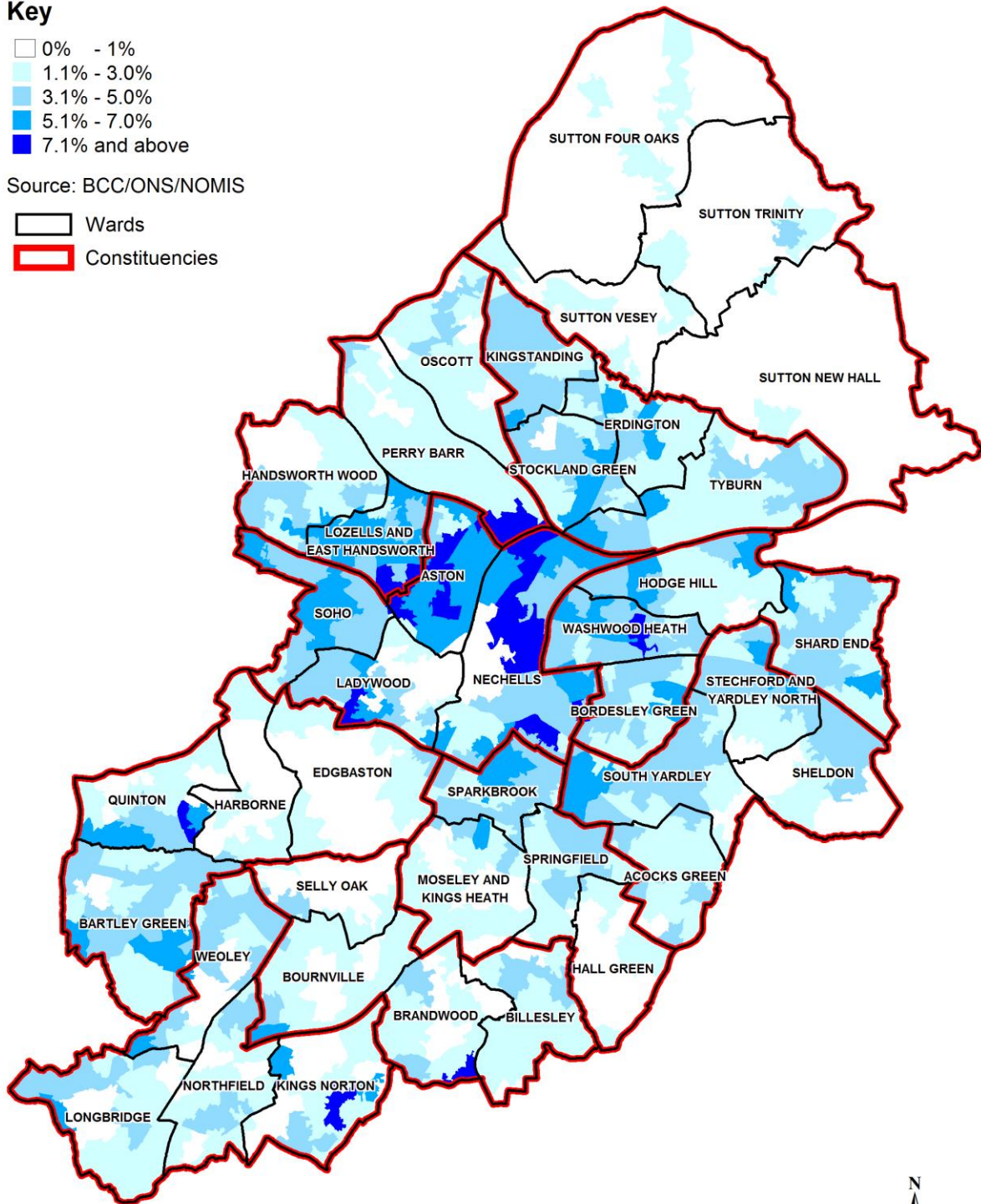
Percentage of the female working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit and not in work

## Key

- 0% - 1%
- 1.1% - 3.0%
- 3.1% - 5.0%
- 5.1% - 7.0%
- 7.1% and above

Source: BCC/ONS/NOMIS

- Wards
- Constituencies



Note: The claimant proportion has been calculated using 2014 mid-year population estimates

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Date:06/06/2016

Scale 1:110,000

### **Out of work benefit claimants (Worklessness)**

This section provides data on women claiming worklessness benefits. This benefit group includes the claimant count, so there will be some under-counting due to ineligibility.

It is not possible to provide ward or LSOA data, as DWP only release statistics for pre-2004 boundaries and 2001 LSOAs. Up-to-date denominators do not exist for these geographies so rates cannot be calculated.

48,620 women were claiming out-of-work benefits in the city in November 2015, equating to 13.7% of the female population. Women account for 49% of all out-of-work benefit claimants in the city.

**Chart 3.6: Female out-of-work benefit claimants Birmingham Constituencies November 2015**

Area	Claimant Count	Incapacity benefits	Lone Parents	Others on income related benefits	Total out-of-work benefits	Rate
Edgbaston	740	2,110	1,020	60	3,930	11.7%
Erdington	1,080	3,240	1,510	80	5,910	18.1%
Hall Green	1,025	2,610	890	70	4,595	12.5%
Hodge Hill	1,410	3,230	1,670	80	6,390	16.7%
Ladywood	1,825	3,050	1,710	140	6,725	14.9%
Northfield	790	2,840	1,790	70	5,490	16.6%
Perry Barr	1,080	2,370	1,080	70	4,600	13.0%
Selly Oak	685	2,290	1,060	50	4,085	11.1%
Sutton Coldfield	180	2,770	290	10	1,600	5.5%
Yardley	1,000	1,120	1,480	70	5,320	15.5%
Birmingham	9,810	25,610	12,500	700	48,620	13.7%
<i>Birmingham males</i>	<i>18,130</i>	<i>30,730</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>1,870</i>	<i>51,020</i>	<i>14.6%</i>
GBSLEP	11,990	40,070	17,780	970	70,810	11.3%
WMCA	22,640	80,230	35,100	1,800	139,770	9.7%
Great Britain	253,850	1,175,850	413,580	22,180	1,826,440	9.3%

As with the claimant count there is wide geographical variation across the city. Over 6,000 female residents of Hodge Hill and Ladywood constituencies claim these benefits compared to only 1,600 in Sutton Coldfield. Rates vary from 18.1% in Erdington to 5.5% in Sutton Coldfield. It is notable that the constituency with the highest rate is an outer city area, in contrast to the claimant count. Residents claiming out-of-work benefits are more evenly distributed across the city and are less concentrated in the inner city than the claimant count, although there are pockets of high and low worklessness in most areas

# Section 4: Analysis of 2011 Census labour market data

## Introduction

This section uses data from the 2011 census to analyse in detail women's participation in the labour market within Birmingham, along with some of the key factors that influence this, such as skills.

### **Technical Note**

*The tables from the 2011 Census that have been used in this section provide a very detailed analysis of the female labour force, and for small geographical units. However, due to disclosure issues, where economic activity tables are sub-divided (for example by gender or ethnicity), the economic activity divisions are presented in different ways, particularly, but not exclusively, with regard to students and age bands. This sometimes results in slightly different employment and economic activity rates being presented in different tables. However, the overall message is unaffected and rates within tables are always comparable.*

*Also, where data is only available for the 16-74 age group where possible a proxy rate for the working age population has been created by removing the retired population from both numerator and the denominator.*

## 4.1 Ethnicity and Economic Activity

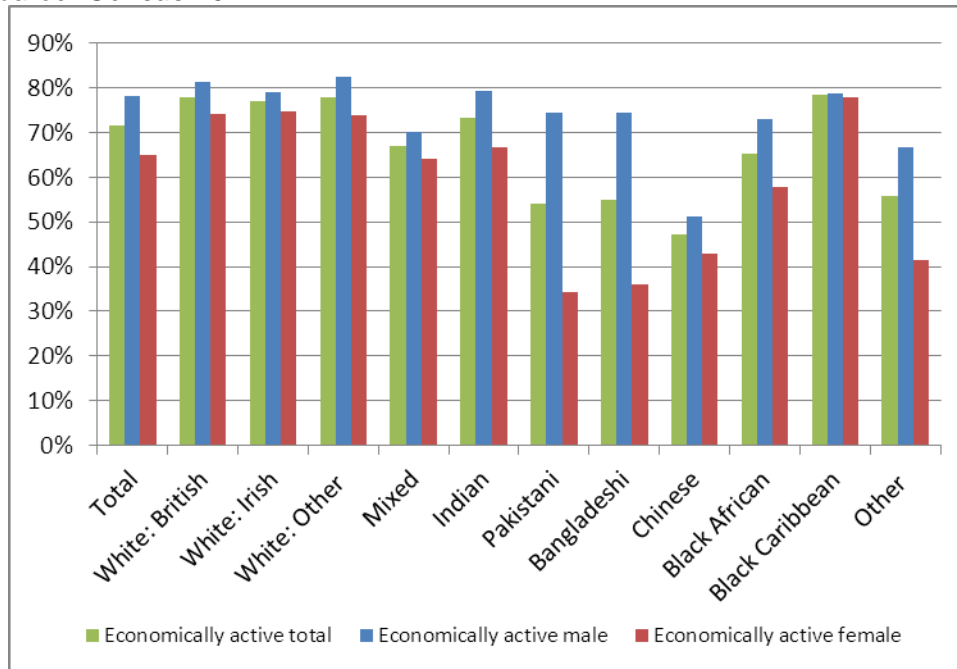
The APS data in Section 3 highlights large differences in economic activity between broad ethnic groups. The Census allows for a much more detailed analysis, both by ethnic group and by geography. However, census data on economic activity by gender and ethnicity is only available for the 16-74 population. As a proxy for the working age rates have been calculated as a percentage of the non-retired population for each group, and may not quite tally with rates given in other sections. However the overall message remains valid.

Chart 4.1 shows economic activity rates by gender for the major ethnic groups. For all ethnic groups, women have a lower economic activity rate than men. The female economic activity rate in the city was 65% compared to 72% for men. However the scale of the gender difference varies between groups, with the Black Caribbean group having a very small difference, and the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups having the greatest difference. The economic activity rate is only 34% for Pakistani women and 36% for Bangladeshi women. The Black Caribbean and White groups have the highest female rates (around 75%).

Population projections suggest the Pakistani group in particular is likely to constitute a larger proportion of the working age population in the short and medium term compared to now, so the low participation rates for this group is likely to have an increasing impact on the city's overall economic activity rate in future years unless participation can be increased for these groups.

**Chart 4.1 Economic Activity by gender for major ethnic groups in Birmingham**

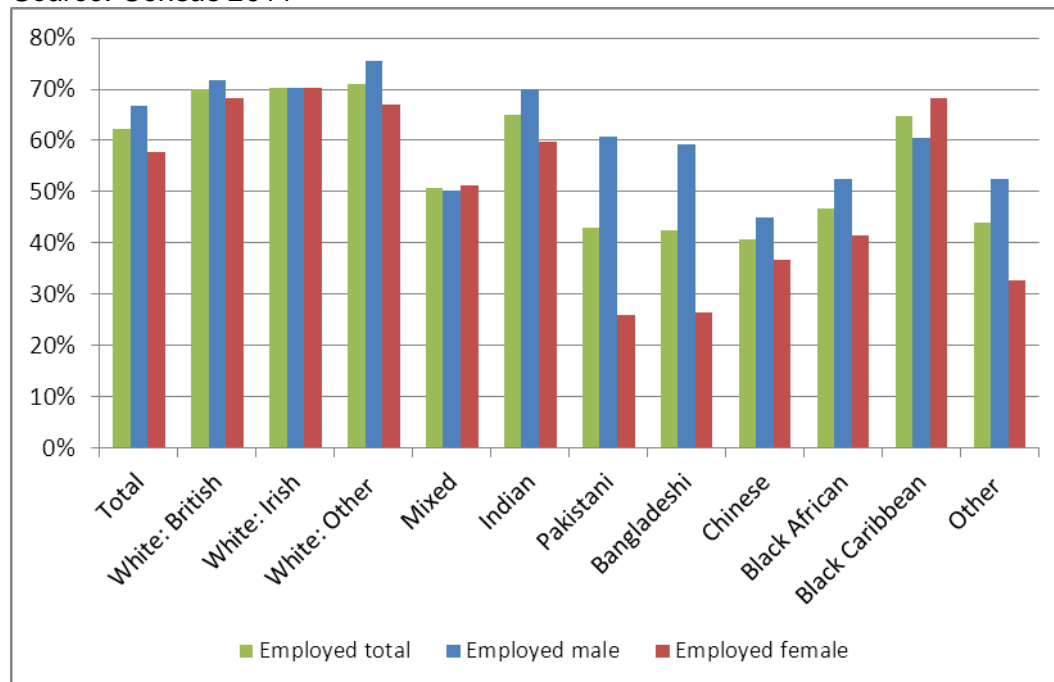
Source: Census 2011



A similar picture exists for employment (Chart 4.2). Overall the female employment rate was 58% compared to 67% for men. Female employment rates are lower than male rates for all groups except the Black Caribbean group where the female rate is 7 percentage points higher at 68% compared to 61%. The White groups have the highest female rates at around 70%, but at 26% the employment rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are very low. This difference between the ethnic groups is significantly larger for females than for males.

**Chart 4.2 Employment by gender for major ethnic groups in Birmingham**

Source: Census 2011



Unemployment proportions also vary by ethnicity. The Black Caribbean (16%) and Bangladeshi (10%) groups have the highest proportion of the female working age population unemployed. The lowest proportions are found in the Chinese (6%) and White groups (6% White Other, 7% White British).

A relatively large proportion of women in employment are employed part-time (around 40% of all women in employment). But for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups the proportion is higher, with around one half of those in employment being part-time workers. In contrast, for the White Other Group, only one quarter in employment are employed part-time.

Self-employment rates also vary, with the White Other (6%) and Indian (5%) groups having the highest rate and the Bangladeshi group the lowest (1%).

Tables giving data on economic activity by gender and ethnicity for the city as a whole are provided in Appendix Table C1.

#### 4.2 Health /Disability and Economic Activity

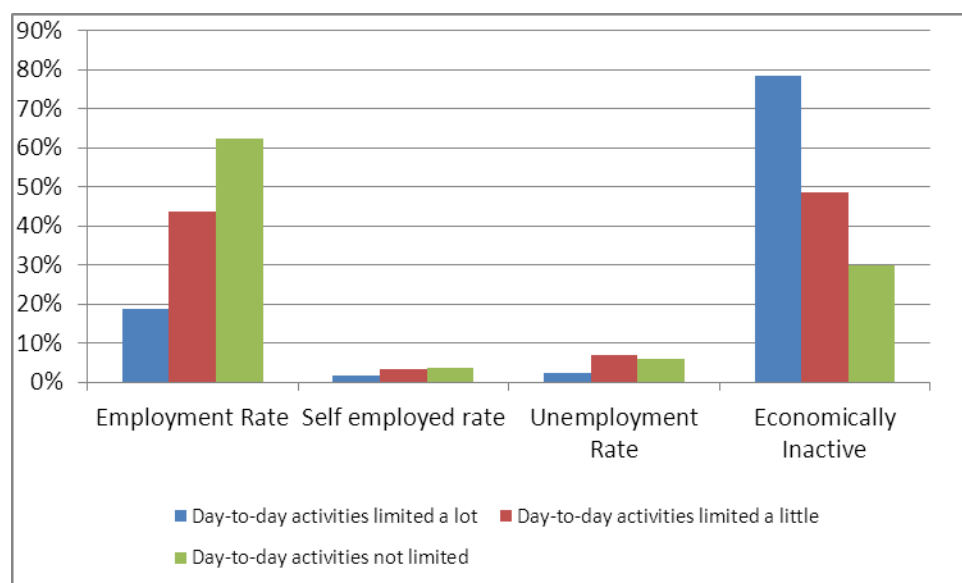
The census provides data on economic activity by long-term health problem or disability and shows the significant impact of disability on economic activity. 79% of women whose activities are limited a lot are economically inactive compared to 30% of women whose activities are not limited.

Unsurprisingly, disability also has a large impact on employment rates (Chart 4.3) with 62% of non-retired women aged 16-74 whose day to day activities are not limited being in employment, but only 19% of those whose activities are limited a lot.

Unemployment rates are lower for women whose activities are limited than those whose are not. This suggests that women whose activities are limited who do not work are in the main economically inactive and not seeking work.

**Chart 4.3 Economic activity by disability for women in Birmingham**

Source: Census 2011





Full data details are provided in Chart C 11 in the Appendix.

### 4.3 Geography and Economic Activity

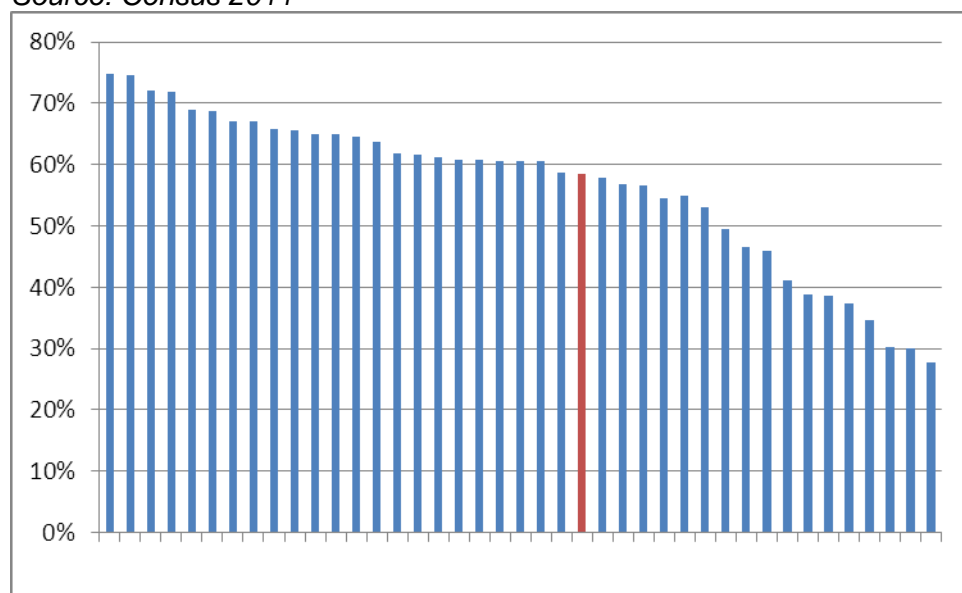
Sections 4.1 and 4.2 show how economic activity rates for women vary for different ethnic groups and for disabled and non-disabled women at a city level. But there are also large geographic disparities within the city, driven by a range of factors, including ethnicity.

10 wards in the city have an economic activity rate of 70% or above<sup>4</sup>. These are all outer city wards with predominantly white populations. But in 8 wards the rate is under 50%. These wards are all inner city wards with a more diverse population<sup>5</sup> (apart from Selly Oak wards whose rate is depressed by the very large number of students). Full details of numbers and rates by ward and constituency are given in the Appendix (Charts C2-C5).

Similar differences are apparent in ward and constituency employment and unemployment rates. Chart 4.5 provides a graphic view of the full extent of the disparity of employment rates across the city with the city rate highlighted in red. Again, the full dataset is presented in Charts C2-C5 in the Appendix,.

#### Chart 4.5 Female employment Rates by ward in Birmingham

Source: Census 2011



The ethnic mix of an area clearly has an influence on the overall rate, but other factors clearly play a part as well. It is not possible to obtain working age rates for economic activity by gender and ethnicity at a ward level. But an analysis of the 25-49 female population shows wide geographic variations in economic inactivity and employment rates between wards and constituencies for the different groups.

For instance, the highest economic inactivity rate for Pakistani women is in Washwood Heath ward (68%), and the lowest in Edgbaston ward (40%). Similarly

<sup>4</sup> The 4 Sutton wards, Oscott, Northfield, Bournville, Erdington, Sheldon, Harborne, Brandwood, Longbridge, Quinton

<sup>5</sup> Lozells & East Handsworth, Nechells, Selly Oak, Springfield, Aston Sparkbrook, Bordesley Green, Washwood Heath

the inactivity rate for Indian women is highest in Washwood Heath (44%), but only 11% in Erdington, Oscott and Quinton wards. The range of rates across the city are similar for both groups, but the absolute values are different.

Similarly, looking at employment rates, the rate for Indian women is 80% or over in 10 wards, but under 60% in 6 wards. The rate for Pakistani women is over 50% in 5 wards, but under 30% in 10.

There is a strong correlation between the two ethnic groups in terms of which wards have high and low employment rates.

It is not possible to ascertain with any certainty, cause and effect from this data, but it may indicate that when those women from ethnic groups with low employment rates find work they move to what are considered more affluent wards. Certainly housing costs may preclude those without work or with low incomes from moving to some parts of the city.

Charts C6-9 in the Appendix provide a full list of economic inactivity and employment rates for the major ethnic groups for women aged 24-49 by ward/constituency.

The rates also vary by ward for those with and without long term health problems that limit activity (Charts C10 & 11). But the geographical differences are less for those whose activities are limited a lot than those whose activities aren't limited. For example the economic inactivity rate of those whose activities are limited a lot ranges from 66% in Sutton New Hall to 87% in Washwood Heath, a difference of 21 percentage points. Whereas the rate for those whose activities are not limited ranges from 12% in Sutton New Hall to 58% in Washwood Heath, a difference of 46 percentage points. A similar picture exists for employment rates with the range of rates across the wards with a 53 percentage point difference between the highest and lowest wards rate for those whose activities are not limited, but only a 21 percentage point difference for those whose activities are limited.

#### **4.4 Qualifications**

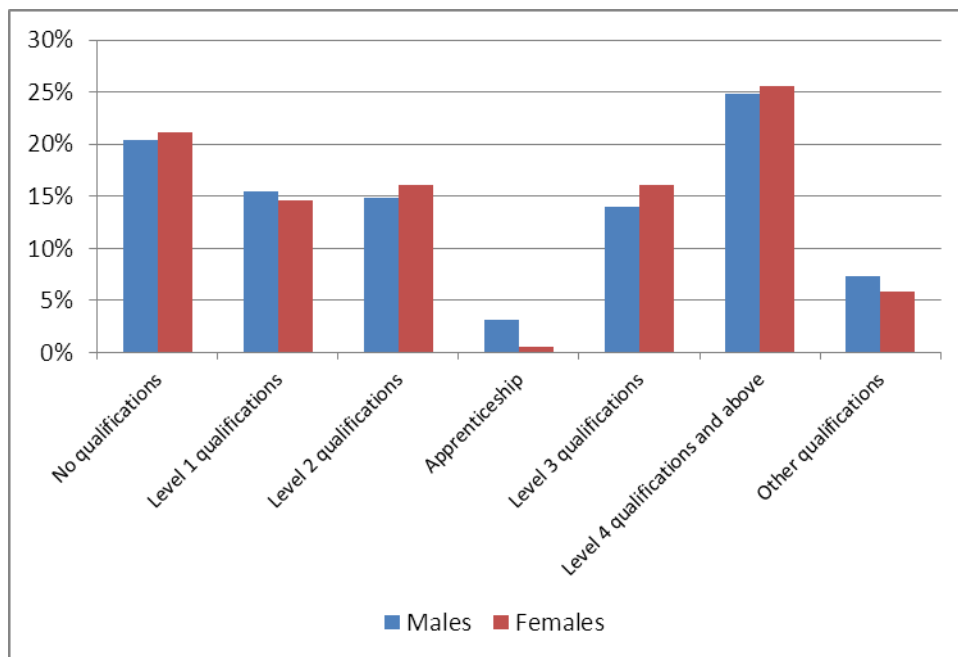
Skill levels in the city are generally low compared to other core cities (Section 2.7). However, within Birmingham, qualification levels are similar for men and women (Chart 4.6). 21% of women have no qualifications, 42% are qualified to Level 3 and above and 26% to level 4 and above.

However when qualifications are analysed by ward, gender differences do become more apparent. As a general rule in many inner city wards men are better qualified than women, with for example an 8 percentage point difference between the percentage of women and men who have no qualifications in Sparkbrook (27% of men and 36% of women). This contrasts with the majority of wards in the city where the proportion of men with no qualifications is 1 or 2 percentage points higher than for women.

Looking at Level 3 qualifications and above, a greater proportion of women are qualified to this level than men. In 17 wards this difference is 5 percentage points or more. However in 6, mainly inner city wards a slightly smaller proportion of women are qualified to this level than men are inner city wards.

### Chart 4.6 Highest level of qualification gained for men and women in Birmingham

Source: Census 2011



Full details of the proportion of women qualified to different levels by ward and constituency are provided in the Appendix Chart 12 & 13.

The maps on the following 2 pages map the proportion of women not in education or employment and the proportion without qualifications by MSOA. There is a close correlation between the areas where women are not in work or education with the areas where women have no qualifications, emphasising the close link between the two, and the importance of qualifications in the employability of women.

Areas with the highest proportions of women not in employment or education exist around the city centre, particularly to the north and east. But relatively high levels are also found in some outer city areas such as Kingstanding, Shard End and Tyburn wards.



## Proportion of the female working age (16-64) population not in employment or education

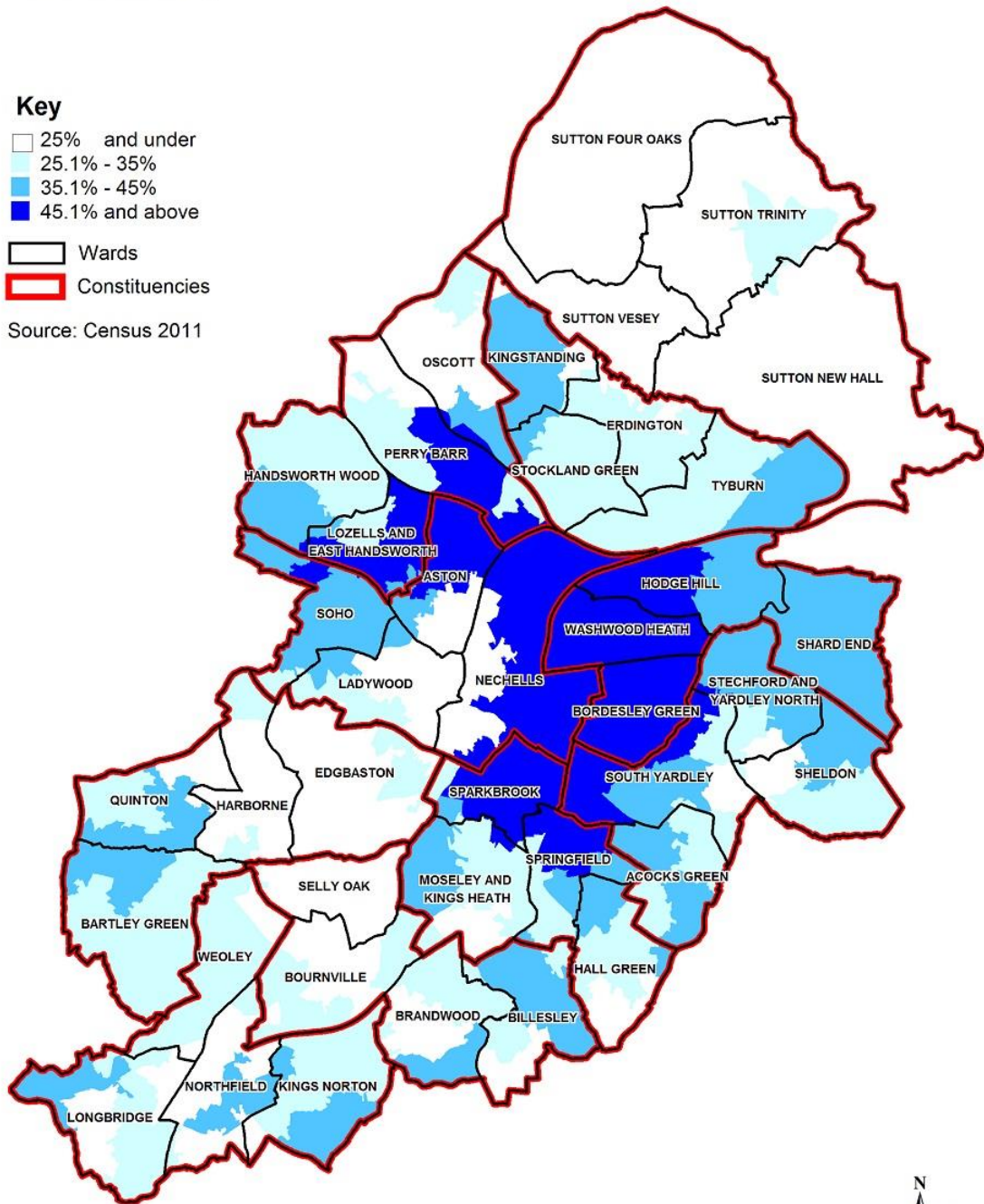
(includes those who are unemployed plus those who are economically active and are not students)

### Key

- 25% and under
- 25.1% - 35%
- 35.1% - 45%
- 45.1% and above

- Wards
- ▭ Constituencies

Source: Census 2011



Date: 03/02/2014  
Scale 1:110,000

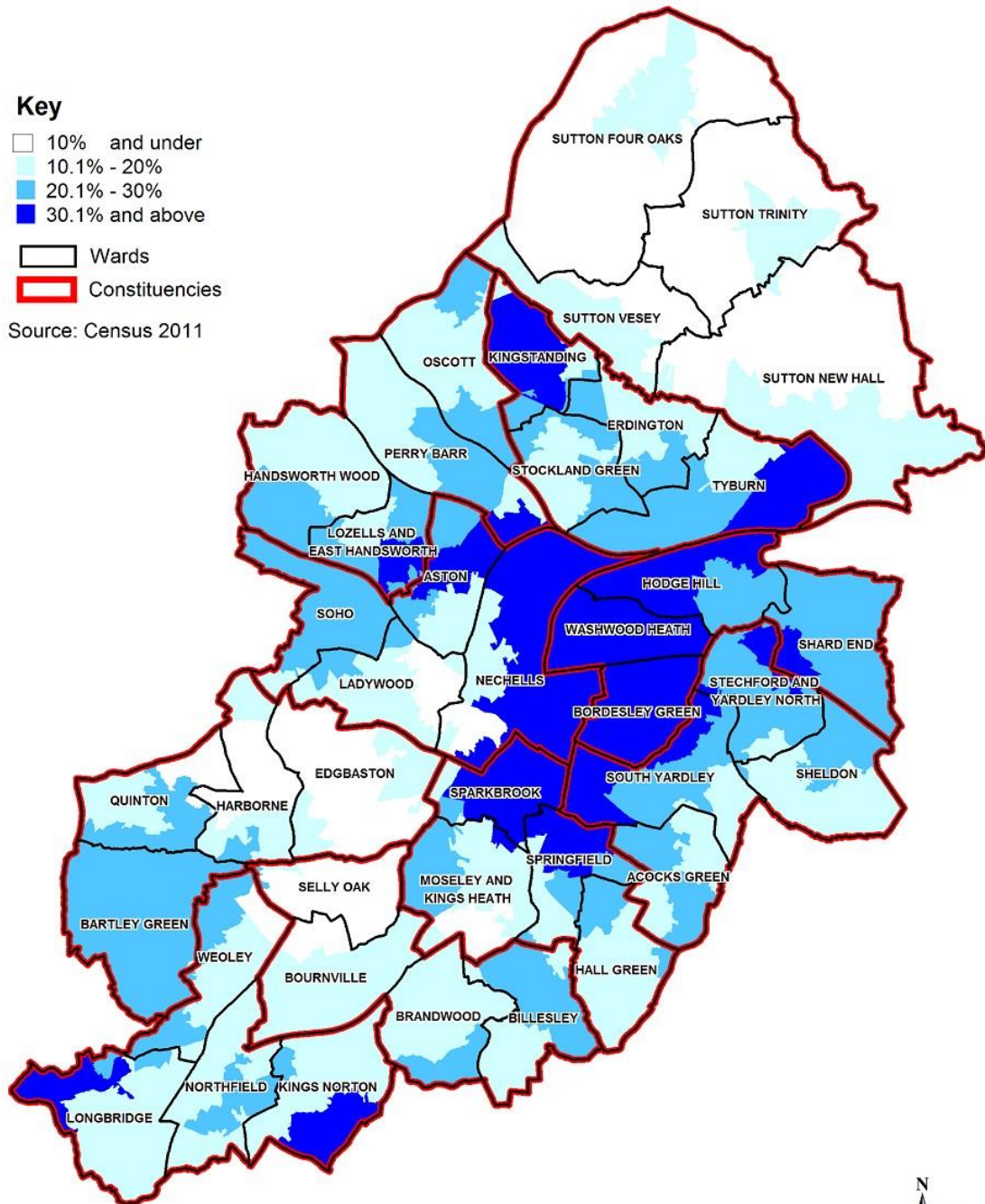
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## Proportion of the female working age (16-64) population without qualifications

### Key

- 10% and under
- 10.1% - 20%
- 20.1% - 30%
- 30.1% and above
- Wards
- Constituencies

Source: Census 2011



Date: 03/02/2014  
Scale 1:110,000

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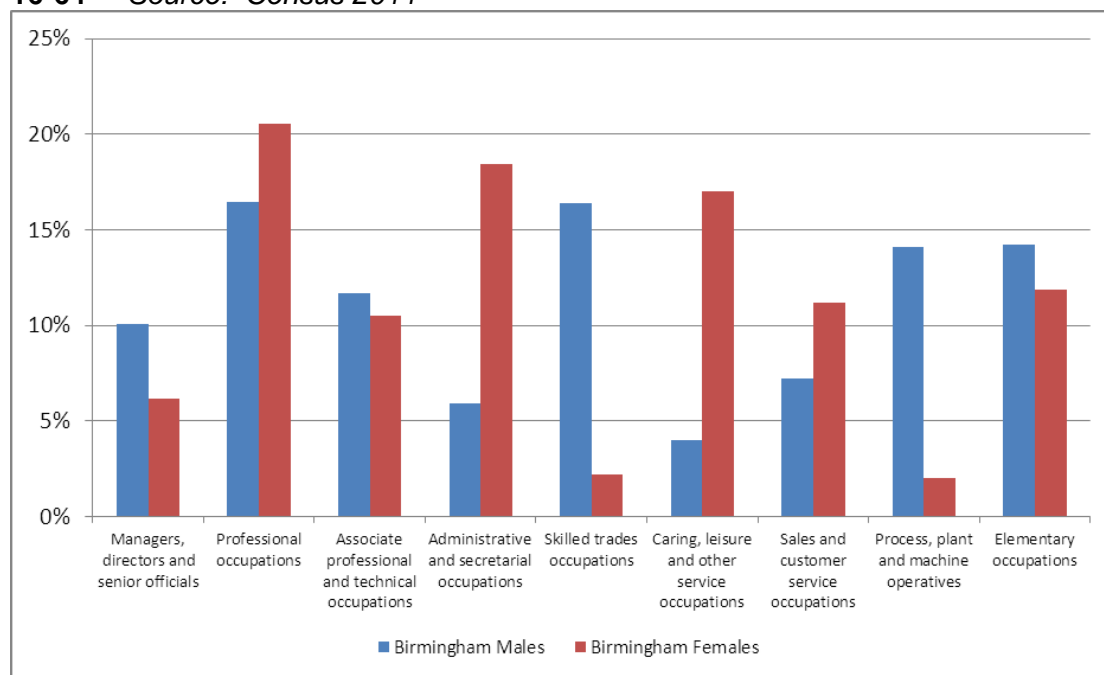
#### 4.5 Occupation

The pattern of employment by occupation is very different for men and women (Chart 4.7). The greatest gender differences are in administrative & secretarial and caring & leisure occupations, where women form a much larger part of the workforce and process plant & machine operative, where they form a much smaller proportion, But there are significant differences between the genders in all the high level occupational groups except associate professional.

Women are most commonly employed in the professional (21%), administrative (18%) and caring (17%) occupations. Only 2% are employed in skilled trades and a further 2% as process plant & machine operatives.

The difference in the profile of employment has implications for the future as the occupational mix is forecast to change. Fewer people are projected to be employed in secretarial & administrative occupations, but more in caring occupations (See Section 2.8).

**Chart 4.7 Occupational employment for men and women in Birmingham aged 16-64** Source: Census 2011



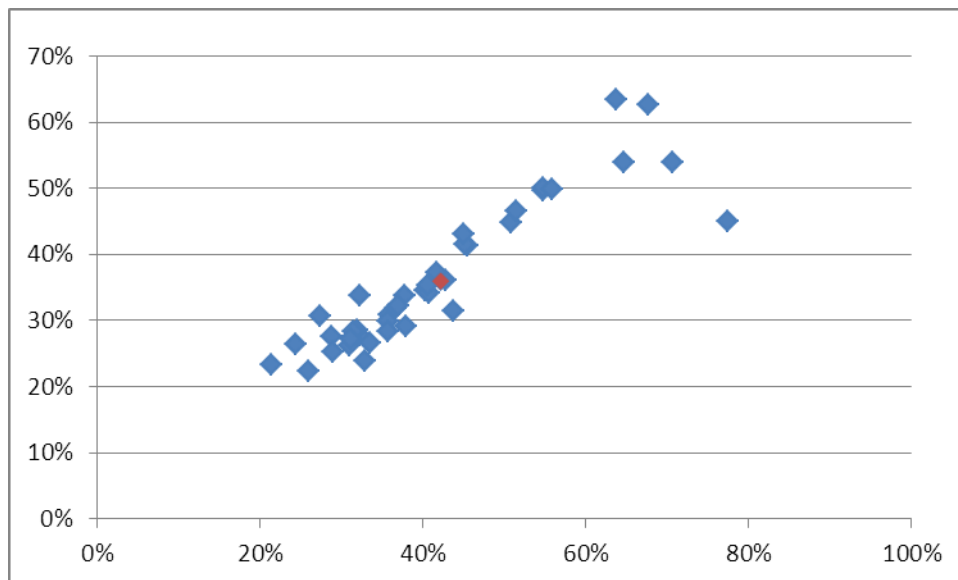
In general a higher proportion of women are employed in the elementary occupations in those wards with low skill levels and high unemployment, such as Sparkbrook and Washwood Heath. Conversely the lowest proportions can be found in wards with high skill levels such as the Sutton wards, Moseley & Kings Heath and Harborne.

A similar relationship exists between skill levels and the higher occupations wards with the highest proportion of women employed in professional occupations are Harborne (43%) and Moseley & Kings Heath (40%). The proportion is lowest in Shard End (10%) and Washwood Heath (11%).

Full datasets are provided in the Appendix Charts C15-C17.

The clear relationship between skills and occupation for women in Birmingham wards is shown graphically in Chart 4.8. The city average is shown in red. The outlying ward with a lower proportion employed in the higher occupations than would be expected for the qualification level is Selly Oak, where the figures are likely to be distorted by the large number of students, who are well qualified but may be employed in lower occupations while they study

**Chart 4.8: The relationship between % of women qualified to NVQ level 3+ (horizontal axis) and the proportion employed in higher occupations<sup>6</sup> (vertical axis) Source: Census 2011**



#### 4.6 Sector (Industry)

In many sectors there are similar numbers of men and women employed, but several sectors show large gender differences. For example, 13% of men are employed in manufacturing and 10% in construction, but only 4% and 2% respectively of women.

Conversely, 24% of women are employed in the human health & social work sector and 18% in education, but only 7% of men in each of these sectors. These sectors, along with retail (14%) are the sectors where most women are employed.

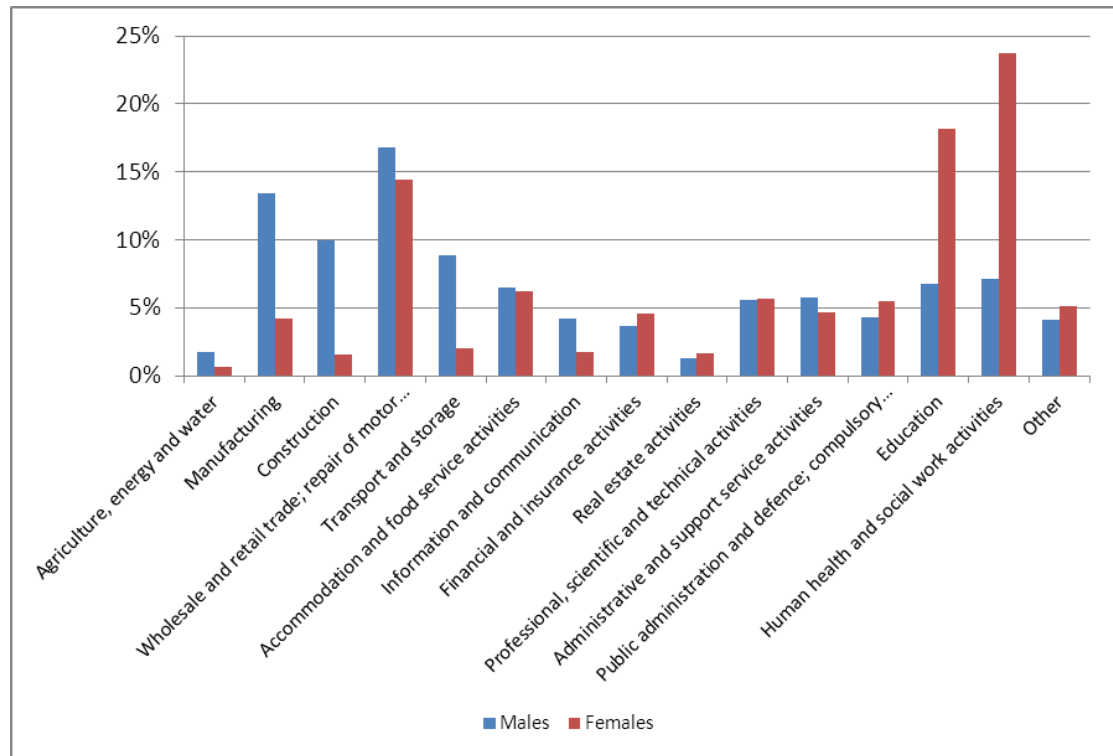
The overall pattern of employment by sector is broadly similar across the city, with the 3 sectors identified above constituting the sectors where woman are most commonly employed in all wards. But there are some differences. For example in Shard End and Tyburn wards only 12% and 13% respectively are employed in education, but these wards have an above average proportion employed in retail. In contrast, Moseley and Kings Heath ward has a low proportion employed in retail, but a higher than average proportion employed in education. These differences almost certainly reflect the different skill levels in these wards.

Detailed data tables are provided in the Appendix Charts C18-19.

<sup>6</sup> Managers, directors and senior officials    Professional occupations    Associate professional and technical occupations

**Chart 4.7 Employment by Sector for men and women in Birmingham aged 16-64**

Source: Census 2011





# Section 5: Findings and Conclusions

## **Introduction**

This section presents the key findings and conclusions from this report.

## **5.1 Key Findings at a City Level (APS 2014 data)**

### ***Demographic Profile***

- Birmingham's age profile is younger than that of the UK, and its ethnic profile differs from other core cities and the UK.
- This impacts on the female employment rate in the city, as some ethnic groups which are over-represented in the city compared to other areas (such as Pakistani and Bangladeshi) have very low employment rates.

### ***Economic Activity***

- Women's participation in the labour market, as measured by economic activity, has been historically lower than that of men. This is true nationally, for the GBSLEP and in Birmingham.
- The proportion of working age women in Birmingham who are economically active is 62%, compared to 78% for men in the city.
- Female rates in the city are well below the national rate (72%). Birmingham has the lowest female economic activity rate of all the core cities.
- The gender gap is wider in Birmingham (16 percentage points) than for the UK (11 percentage points), and while nationally the gap has closed slightly since 2004, in Birmingham it is the same as it was in 2004.

### ***Employment***

- The female employment rate in the city is 56%, compared to 68% for men.
- Female employment rates in the city are well below the national rate (67%). Birmingham has the lowest female employment rate of all the core cities.
- The gender gap is wider in Birmingham (12 percentage points) than for the UK (10 percentage points). Both Birmingham and the UK have seen a 3 percentage point reduction in the gender gap since 2004

### ***Self Employment***

- Self-employment rates for women in Birmingham are low compared to both men in the city and women nationally. Only 3% of working age women are self-employed in Birmingham, just half the national rate for women and around a quarter of the male self-employment rate for the city..

### ***Unemployment and Skills***

- The APS female unemployment rate in the city is 10%, below the rate for men in the city (13%)
- The female unemployment rate well above the national rate for women (6%). Birmingham has the second highest female unemployment rate of all the core cities
- In 2014 16% of working age women in Birmingham had no qualifications, the same proportion as for men in the city. 28% of women were educated to NVQ4+ (degree level or above) – again, the same proportion as for males.

- Birmingham has the second lowest proportion of women aged 16-64 with NVQ4+ qualifications of all the core cities, and the highest proportion, with no qualifications.

### ***Ethnicity***

- There is considerable variation in labour market outcomes for women in Birmingham when analysed by ethnic group. Indian (71%), Black (68%) and White (68%) women all have a much higher economic activity rate Pakistani/Bangladeshi women (35%) and the 'Other' group (51%).
- A similar picture emerges for employment rates. The Indian group has the highest rate (67%) and the Pakistani/Bangladeshi (27%) the lowest.

### ***Age***

- Economic activity and employment rates are highest for those women in the middle of their working life (aged 35-49), and lowest for younger women (aged 18-24). However, the low rates for younger women will be influenced to an extent by the fact that many are in education.
- The female economic activity and employment rates in the city are well below the national rates at all age ranges.

### ***Disability***

- Economic activity and employment rates for disabled women are significantly lower than for non-disabled women. Only 44% of disabled women in the city are economically active compared to 68% of non-disabled women. 37% of disabled women are employed compared to 63% of non-disabled women.
- The gap in the economic activity rate between women in Birmingham and the UK is not that different for disabled (7 percentage points) and non-disabled women (9 percentage points).
- The gap in the employment rate between women in Birmingham and the UK is the slightly wider (9 percentage points for disabled women, and 11 percentage points for non-disabled women).

### ***Geographical differences***

- There are wide variations in economic activity and employment across the city, driven largely by the geographical spread of the demographic factors described in earlier parts of this section. Ladywood (46%) and Hodge Hill (49%) constituencies have the lowest female economic activity rate (45%) and Sutton Coldfield (72%) the highest.
- The overall employment rate for women in the city is only 56%, meaning that only just over half of all working age women have a job. Ladywood constituency has the lowest female employment rate (38%) and Sutton Coldfield the highest (68%).
- The areas in the city with the highest rates of female Job Seekers Allowance claimants were all inner city wards with a high ethnic minority population. Rates in these wards are over 10%, compared to 5% for women in the city as a whole.
- The highest worklessness rates are found both in inner city wards (e.g. Sparkbrook and Washwood Heath wards (28%) and also in some outer city wards (e.g Kingstanding (30%) and Shard End (28%)).

## 5.2 Key Findings from Census 2011 data

### ***Ethnicity and Economic Activity***

- For all ethnic groups, women have a lower economic activity rate than men. However the scale of the gender difference varies between groups, with the Black Caribbean group having a very small gender difference, and the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups having the greatest difference. The economic activity rate is only 34% for Pakistani women and 36% for Bangladeshi women. The Black Caribbean and White groups have the highest female rates (around 75%).
- The city's female employment rate is 58% compared to 67% for men. Female employment rates are lower than male rates for all groups except the Black Caribbean group where the female rate is 7 percentage points higher at 68% compared to 61%. The White groups have the highest female rates at around 70%, but at 26% the employment rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are very low. This difference between the ethnic groups is significantly larger for females than for males.
- Unemployment proportions also vary by ethnicity. The Black Caribbean (16%) and Bangladeshi (10%) groups have the highest proportion of the female working age population unemployed. The lowest proportions are found in the Chinese (6%) and White groups (6% White Other, 7% White British).
- Overall, of all working age women, a relatively large proportion of women are employed part-time (around 40% of all in employment). But for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups the proportion is higher, with around one half of those in employment are part-time workers. In contrast for the White Other Group, only one quarter are employed part-time.
- Self-employment rates also vary, with the White Other (6%) and Indian (5%) groups having the highest rate and the Bangladeshi group the lowest (1%).

### ***Health, Disability and Economic Activity***

- Disability has a large impact on employment rates (Chart 4.3) with 62% of non-retired women aged 16-74 whose day to day activities are not limited being in employment, but only 19% of those whose activities are limited a lot.
- Unemployment rates are lower for women whose activities are limited than those whose are not. This suggests that women whose activities are limited who do not work are in the main economically inactive and not seeking work.

### ***Geography and Economic Activity***

- 10 wards in the city have an economic activity rate of 70% or above<sup>7</sup>. These are all outer city wards. But in 8 wards the rate is under 50%. These wards are all inner city wards with relatively diverse populations<sup>8</sup> (apart from Selly Oak wards whose rate is depressed by the very large number of students).
- The ethnic mix of an area clearly has an influence on the overall rate, but other factors clearly play a part as well. But an analysis of the 25-49 female population shows wide geographic variations in economic inactivity and employment rates between wards and constituencies for the different groups.
- The highest economic inactivity rate for Pakistani women is in Washwood Heath ward (68%), and the lowest in Edgbaston ward (40%). Similarly the

<sup>7</sup> The 4 Sutton wards, Oscott, Northfield, Bournville, Erdington, Sheldon, Harborne, Brandwood, Longbridge, Quinton

<sup>8</sup> Lozells & East Handsworth, Nechells, Selly Oak, Springfield, Aston Sparkbrook, Bordesley Green, Washwood Heath



inactivity rate for Indian women is highest in Washwood Heath (44%), but only 11% in Erdington, Oscott and Quinton wards. The range of rates are similar for both groups, but the absolute values are different.

- The rates also vary by ward for those with and without long term health problems that limit activity (Charts C10 & 11). But the geographical differences are less for those whose activities are limited a lot than those whose activities aren't limited.

### **Qualifications**

- At a city level, qualification levels are similar for men and women (Chart 4.6). 21% of women have no qualifications, 42% are qualified to Level 3 and above and 26% to level 4 and above.
- However when qualifications are analysed by ward, gender differences do become more apparent. As a general rule in many inner city wards men are better qualified than women, with for example an 8 percentage point difference between the percentage of women and men who have no qualifications in Sparkbrook (27% of men and 36% of women). This contrasts with the majority of wards in the city where the proportion of men with no qualifications is 1 or 2 percentage points higher than for women.

### **Occupation**

- The pattern of employment by occupation is very different for men and women (Chart 4.7). The greatest gender differences are in administrative & secretarial and caring & leisure occupations, where women form a much larger part of the workforce and process plant & machine operative, where they form a much smaller proportion, But there are significant differences between the genders in all the high level occupational groups except associate professional.
- Women are most commonly employed in the professional (21%), administrative (18%) and caring (17%) occupations. Only 2% are employed in skilled trades and a further 2% as process plant & machine operatives.
- The difference in the profile of employment has implications for the future as the occupational mix is forecast to change. Fewer people are projected to be employed in secretarial & administrative occupations, but more in caring occupations (See Section 2.8).

### **Industry**

- In many sectors there are similar numbers of men and women employed, but several sectors show large gender differences. For example, 13% of men are employed in manufacturing and 10% in construction, but only 4% and 2% respectively of women.
- Conversely, 24% of women are employed in the human health & social work sector and 18% in education, but only 7% of men in each of these sectors. These sectors, along with retail (14%) are the sectors where most women are employed.

### 5.3 Conclusions

Although nationally labour market participation rates for women are lower than for men, in Birmingham this difference is more pronounced. As Birmingham's overall economic activity and employment rates are lower than the UK rates, female labour market participation in the city is particularly low.

The low economic activity rate is of great concern. Only 62% of women are economically active compared to 72% nationally, and well below the rates for many other core cities. The city faces a difficult challenge to encourage and equip these women to participate in the labour market.

Another concern is the female employment rate, which fell much more sharply than the national rate during the recession and has only recently shown signs of recovery, This contrasts with the national trend, which is broadly level. Female unemployment is high and rising, and the rate is now similar to that for men in the city. As the city has a large number of in-commuters this may indicate that women in the city are unable to compete in today's testing labour market conditions.

Contributory factors to the low economic activity and employment rates include the city's age and ethnic profile. Young people and in, particular, some ethnic groups, which comprise a large proportion of the Birmingham's population compared to other core cities and the UK, have low labour market participation rates, for example, women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage. But economic activity and employment rates for white women in the city, who are the largest group, are also significantly below the national rate, and this is also a key factor.

The ethnic make-up of the city is changing, with the proportion of ethnic minorities in the workforce forecast to rise. As many of these groups currently have low economic activity and employment rates this could place a downward pressure on overall future rates for the city unless rates for these groups improve. However, attainment levels at school have risen significantly in recent years and the city average is close to the national average at age 16. For many ethnic minority girls, including those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage, attainment is now at or above the city average. Hopefully this will be taken forward to higher level skills. But it will be many years before improved skill levels in these younger women impacts significantly on the total female workforce.

Labour market participation rates vary considerably across the city, largely driven by factors, such as skill levels, age profile and ethnic make-up. There is a clear relationship between the level of qualification and employment – not just whether a woman is in employment, but the type of employment and occupational level.

The overall pattern of female employment in terms of industry and occupation is very different to that of men. But within the female workforce the type of employment also differs by geography. In general, those wards with the highest employment rates have a greater proportion of their female residents employed in the higher skilled occupations compared to those wards with lower rates.

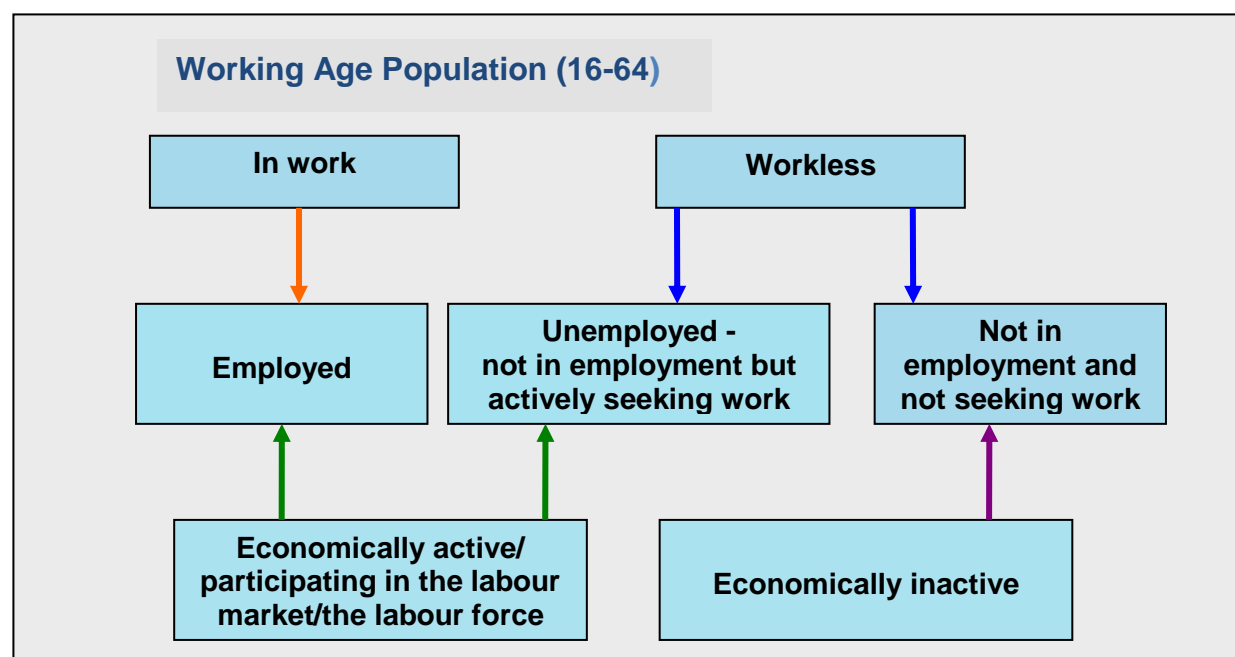
The city has aspirations to tackle economic inequality and build an inclusive economy, and this is likely to become more challenging in future years, particularly given the slow pace of economic recovery. Increasing women's participation in the labour market will be critical to achieving the city's aims. But the level and pattern of participation for women is very different to men. By increasing understanding of the inter-relating factors specifically relating to female economic activity and employment at a detailed level this publication aims to make that process more effective.

# Glossary and Data Appendix

## Glossary

This section provides definitions of the various terms used to describe different groups within the working age population. The relationship between the different groups is also shown diagrammatically.

Definition of Terms	
<b><i>In work or employed:</i></b>	Has a paid job
<b><i>Workless:</i></b>	Does not have a paid job. The economically inactive, together with the unemployed, constitute the 'workless'.
<b><i>Unemployed:</i></b>	Does not have a job, but is actively seeking work
<b><i>Economically active or participating in the labour market:</i></b>	Either has a job or is actively seeking work i.e. the sum of the employed and the unemployed, which together constitute the labour force
<b><i>Economically inactive:</i></b>	Does not have a paid job and is not actively seeking work.



### Calculating rates:

**Worklessness rates** are calculated as a percentage of the total working age population, to determine the overall proportion of those aged 16-64 who do not work.

**Unemployment Rates** are calculated as a percentage of the economically active population to provide a figure for the proportion of the labour force who are seeking work. This is considered more useful in understanding the dynamics of the labour market than calculating the percentage of the total working age population who are unemployed, which is known as the **unemployment proportion**.

## APPENDIX A – Ethnic, labour market and qualifications comparisons to wider geographies

**Chart A1: Ethnic profile of working age (16-64) women - Birmingham compared to other areas 2015**

Area	White	Ethnic minority	Pakistani / Bangladeshi	Indian	Black or Black British	Other ethnic group	Mixed ethnic group
Birmingham	61%	39%	15%	7%	9%	5%	3%
Nottingham	75%	25%	6%	3%	10%	5%	U
Newcastle upon Tyne	86%	14%	3%	U	U	7%	U
Liverpool	86%	14%	U	3%	3%	5%	U
Manchester	64%	36%	12%	2%	10%	8%	4%
Glasgow	88%	12%	U	U	3%	U	U
Bristol	88%	12%	1%	2%	5%	2%	U
Leeds	86%	14%	3%	U	4%	3%	1%
Sheffield	85%	15%	4%	1%	3%	5%	3%
Cardiff	85%	15%	3%	2%	3%	6%	2%
Core Cities average	79%	21%	6%	3%	5%	5%	2%
GBSLEP	75%	25%	9%	5%	5%	4%	2%
West Midlands Combined Authority	78%	22%	6%	6%	5%	3%	2%
United Kingdom	86%	14%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2015

U = data unreliable due to small sample size

**Table A2: English Core City labour market and qualifications comparisons for women aged 16-64 (2014)**  
**Sorted best performing to worst performing**

Economic activity rate		Employment rate		Unemployment rate		% self employed		% with NVQ4+		% with no qualifications		Weekly pay -gross full-time £	
Bristol	75.0	Bristol,	72.9	Bristol,	2.8	Bristol,	<b>7.0</b>	Glasgow	49.0	Bristol,	5.2	Glasgow	477.6
Leeds	74.6	Leeds	71.4	Leeds	4.3	Newcastle	5.2	Bristol	47.4	Cardiff	8.2	Bristol	475.0
Sheffield	71.0	Cardiff	65.8	Liverpool	6.1	Leeds	5.2	Cardiff	46.3	Leeds	8.6	Sheffield	454.7
Cardiff	70.3	Sheffield	65.0	Cardiff	6.5	Manchester	4.9	Manchester	39.5	Sheffield	9.0	Liverpool	448.8
Glasgow	69.5	Glasgow	63.7	Newcastle	7.3	Nottingham	4.3	Sheffield	38.1	Newcastle	12.1	Leeds	445.2
Newcastle	67.8	Newcastle	62.8	Nottingham	7.7	Sheffield	4.3	Newcastle	36.2	Manchester	13.1	Newcastle	440.8
Nottingham	64.9	Nottingham	59.9	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>8.0</b>	Glasgow	3.7	Leeds	36.0	Nottingham	13.3	Cardiff	440.0
Manchester	62.3	Manchester	57.2	Manchester	8.3	Liverpool	3.4	Liverpool	33.9	Liverpool	13.3	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>439.1</b>
<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>59.0</b>	Liverpool	55.2	Glasgow	8.4	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>3.3</b>	Nottingham	32.3	Glasgow	13.6	Manchester	432.8
Liverpool	58.9	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>54.2</b>	Sheffield	8.4	Cardiff	3.3	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>17.2</b>	Nottingham	395.6
Core City Av	66.8	Core City Av	62.3	Core City Av	6.8	Core City Av	4.3	Core City Av	38.5	Core City Av	11.9	Core City Av	-
GBSLEP	65.7	GBSLEP	61.7	GBSLEP	6.2	GBSLEP	3.6	GBSLEP	32.9	GBSLEP	14.3	GBSLEP	-
WMCA	66.7	WMCA	62.5	WMCA	6.2	WMCA	4.1	WMCA	31.0	WMCA	15.2	WMCA	-
UK	72.3	UK	68.5	UK	5.2	UK	6.4	UK	38.5	UK	8.9	UK	471.2

Sources: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan –Dec 2015  
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015

## APPENDIX B – Claimant Count

Table B1: Female Claimant Count by Ward April 2016		
Ward	Number	Claimant Proportion
Acocks Green	235	2.6%
Aston	590	5.6%
Bartley Green	285	3.4%
Billesley	190	2.2%
Bordesley Green	345	3.3%
Bournville	160	1.8%
Brandwood	200	2.4%
Edgbaston	145	1.5%
Erdington	255	3.4%
Hall Green	110	1.3%
Handsworth Wood	265	2.8%
Harborne	120	1.5%
Hodge Hill	295	3.4%
Kings Norton	225	2.9%
Kingstanding	335	4.0%
Ladywood	310	2.5%
Longbridge	230	2.7%
Lozells & East Handsworth	575	5.8%
Moseley & Kings Heath	190	2.3%
Nechells	520	4.3%
Northfield	185	2.2%
Oscott	155	1.9%
Perry Barr	185	2.3%
Quinton	220	2.9%
Selly Oak	115	1.0%
Shard End	335	3.7%
Sheldon	155	2.2%
Soho	465	4.6%
South Yardley	330	3.3%
Sparkbrook	400	4.0%
Springfield	305	3.0%
Stechford & Yardley North	275	3.4%
Stockland Green	320	3.8%
Sutton Four Oaks	45	0.6%
Sutton New Hall	40	0.5%
Sutton Trinity	75	1.0%
Sutton Vesey	60	0.8%
Tyburn	295	3.6%
Washwood Heath	465	4.6%
Weoley	265	3.2%
Birmingham	10,270	2.9%

Source: ONS/NOMIS/BCC

Ward claimant count proportions are calculated using 2014 ONS mid-year population estimates

Up-to-date claimant data can be found in our Unemployment Briefings

[www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy)

**Table C1: Economic Activity rates by Ethnicity and Gender C (Census 2011)**

Economic Activity Status	Total	White: British	White: Irish	White Other	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other
Economically active Total	72%	78%	77%	78%	67%	73%	54%	55%	47%	65%	78%	56%
Economically active Male	78%	81%	79%	82%	70%	79%	74%	74%	51%	73%	79%	67%
Economically active Female	65%	74%	75%	74%	64%	67%	34%	36%	43%	58%	78%	41%
Employed Total	62%	70%	70%	71%	51%	65%	43%	43%	41%	47%	65%	44%
Employed Male	67%	72%	70%	75%	50%	70%	61%	59%	45%	52%	61%	52%
Employed Female	58%	68%	70%	67%	51%	60%	26%	26%	37%	41%	68%	33%
Self-employed Total	8%	8%	10%	9%	5%	10%	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%	7%
Self-employed - male	12%	11%	16%	11%	7%	14%	18%	13%	8%	7%	8%	10%
Self-employed - female	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	5%	2%	1%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Employed full-time Total	37%	44%	43%	46%	29%	38%	18%	15%	23%	23%	39%	23%
Employed full-time - male	43%	51%	47%	53%	31%	43%	26%	18%	26%	28%	40%	27%
Employed full-time - female	31%	37%	38%	40%	26%	33%	10%	11%	19%	19%	39%	16%
Employed part-time Total	14%	15%	16%	12%	12%	13%	13%	18%	8%	12%	17%	11%
Employed part-time - male	9%	7%	6%	7%	8%	9%	14%	25%	7%	10%	10%	12%
Employed part-time - female	20%	23%	26%	16%	17%	18%	11%	11%	9%	13%	22%	11%
Unemployed proportion Total	9%	8%	7%	7%	16%	8%	11%	12%	6%	18%	14%	12%
Unemployed proportion Male	12%	10%	9%	7%	20%	9%	14%	15%	6%	21%	18%	14%
Unemployed proportion Female	7%	6%	5%	7%	13%	7%	8%	10%	6%	16%	10%	9%
Unemployed rate Total	13%	10%	10%	9%	16%	9%	24%	27%	24%	21%	20%	17%
Unemployed rate Male	15%	12%	12%	11%	17%	8%	28%	32%	29%	23%	24%	16%
Unemployed rate Female	11%	8%	8%	6%	14%	9%	20%	22%	18%	18%	17%	18%

**Table C 2 Economic Activity by ward for Birmingham females aged 16-64 - numbers (Census 2011)**

Area	Economically Active										Economically Inactive					
	All	Total	In employment: Total	In employment: Employee: Total	*In employment: Employee: Part-time	*In employment: Employee: Full-time	In employment: Self-employed: Total	*In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	*In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	*Unemployed	Total	Retired	*Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Acoccks Green	9,130	5,889	5,279	4,994	2,071	2,923	285	128	157	610	3,241	368	612	1,285	575	401
Aston	10,265	4,634	3,563	3,348	1,845	1,503	215	112	103	1,071	5,631	262	1,885	2,020	581	883
Bartley Green	8,478	5,793	5,159	4,942	2,064	2,878	217	106	111	634	2,685	509	536	820	548	272
Billesley	8,579	5,889	5,311	5,021	2,074	2,947	290	155	135	578	2,690	458	554	867	508	303
Bordesley Green	9,996	3,914	3,003	2,796	1,451	1,345	207	130	77	911	6,082	319	1,299	2,881	628	955
Bournville	8,687	6,436	5,985	5,601	2,089	3,512	384	186	198	451	2,251	509	549	606	370	217
Brandwood	8,339	5,951	5,413	5,086	2,017	3,069	327	152	175	538	2,388	465	511	727	456	229
Edgbaston	9,207	5,205	4,548	4,088	1,616	2,472	460	201	259	657	4,002	294	2,783	467	240	218
Erdington	7,400	5,327	4,860	4,590	1,667	2,923	270	118	152	467	2,073	362	444	629	416	222
Hall Green	8,370	5,596	5,114	4,766	1,927	2,839	348	170	178	482	2,774	453	631	1,050	336	304
Handsworth Wood	9,457	6,301	5,530	5,130	1,970	3,160	400	168	232	771	3,156	339	991	949	456	421
Harborne	7,938	5,687	5,319	4,829	1,477	3,352	490	226	264	368	2,251	332	962	509	245	203
Hodge Hill	8,412	4,609	3,912	3,705	1,749	1,956	207	114	93	697	3,803	310	730	1,734	488	541
Kings Norton	7,927	5,355	4,800	4,544	1,836	2,708	256	106	150	555	2,572	520	501	810	505	236
Kingstanding	8,203	5,195	4,472	4,279	1,894	2,385	193	104	89	723	3,008	397	568	1,007	698	338



Ladywood	11,134	7,726	6,761	6,332	1,817	4,515	429	172	257	965	3,408	161	2,021	567	340	319
Longbridge	8,533	6,034	5,507	5,263	2,071	3,192	244	128	116	527	2,499	475	489	767	539	229
Lozells & E Handsworth	9,428	4,630	3,654	3,434	1,651	1,783	220	117	103	976	4,798	267	1,147	1,949	597	838
Moseley & Kings Heath	8,577	6,017	5,574	4,940	1,471	3,469	634	317	317	443	2,560	367	714	827	385	267
Nechells	11,178	5,409	4,168	3,952	1,977	1,975	216	112	104	1,241	5,769	248	2,391	1,764	643	723
Northfield	8,332	6,080	5,591	5,333	2,156	3,177	258	118	140	489	2,252	520	455	672	391	214
Oscott	7,928	5,919	5,448	5,186	2,042	3,144	262	104	158	471	2,009	441	425	659	324	160
Perry Barr	7,899	5,378	4,792	4,561	1,858	2,703	231	107	124	586	2,521	362	893	745	281	240
Quinton	7,910	5,583	5,042	4,705	1,761	2,944	337	152	185	541	2,327	430	534	734	374	255
Selly Oak	10,885	5,046	4,467	4,212	2,294	1,918	255	135	120	579	5,839	211	4,930	399	152	147
Shard End	8,718	5,665	4,956	4,738	2,057	2,681	218	106	112	709	3,053	481	494	1,100	624	354
Sheldon	6,795	4,876	4,476	4,245	1,770	2,475	231	123	108	400	1,919	433	317	619	355	195
Soho	9,634	5,430	4,420	4,165	1,854	2,311	255	145	110	1,010	4,204	279	1,093	1,558	571	703
South Yardley	9,705	5,884	5,157	4,871	1,982	2,889	286	162	124	727	3,821	371	736	1,615	557	542
Sparkbrook	9,777	3,866	2,960	2,754	1,379	1,375	206	114	92	906	5,911	296	1,361	2,583	711	960
Springfield	9,564	4,385	3,685	3,381	1,514	1,867	304	181	123	700	5,179	328	1,053	2,376	583	839
Stechford & Yardley N	8,057	5,147	4,559	4,336	1,880	2,456	223	108	115	588	2,910	373	564	1,143	485	345
Stockland Green	8,207	5,683	5,057	4,813	1,739	3,074	244	117	127	626	2,524	343	582	784	493	322
Sutton Four Oaks	7,201	5,386	5,171	4,616	1,956	2,660	555	290	265	215	1,815	611	381	502	204	117
Sutton New Hall	7,211	5,605	5,377	4,946	1,921	3,025	431	220	211	228	1,606	599	323	388	193	103
Sutton Trinity	7,995	6,058	5,758	5,311	2,129	3,182	447	228	219	300	1,937	541	412	592	246	146
Sutton Vesey	7,377	5,756	5,524	5,063	2,010	3,053	461	243	218	232	1,621	539	393	382	200	107
Tyburn	8,222	5,494	4,830	4,632	1,978	2,654	198	101	97	664	2,728	387	532	891	648	270
Washwood Heath	9,604	3,598	2,655	2,442	1,271	1,171	213	136	77	943	6,006	232	1,166	2,873	585	1,150
Weoley	8,381	5,706	5,073	4,822	1,991	2,831	251	131	120	633	2,675	383	591	881	534	286
Birmingham	348,640	218,142	192,930	180,772	74,276	106,496	12,158	6,043	6,115	25,212	130,498	15,575	37,553	43,731	18,065	15,574

*\*Including full-time students*

**Table C 3 Economic Activity by constituency for Birmingham females aged 16-64 - numbers  
(Census 2011)**

Area	Economically Active										Economically Inactive					
	All	Total	In employment: Total	In employment: Employee: Total	*In employment: Employee: Part-time	*In employment: Employee: Full-time	In employment: Self-employed: Total	*In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	*In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	*Unemployed	Total	Retired	*Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Edgbaston	33,533	22,268	20,068	18,564	6,918	11,646	1,504	685	819	2,200	11,265	1,565	4,815	2,530	1,407	948
Erdington	32,032	21,699	19,219	18,314	7,278	11,036	905	440	465	2,480	10,333	1,489	2,126	3,311	2,255	1,152
Hall Green	36,288	19,864	17,333	15,841	6,291	9,550	1,492	782	710	2,531	16,424	1,444	3,759	6,836	2,015	2,370
Hodge Hill	36,730	17,786	14,526	13,681	6,528	7,153	845	486	359	3,260	18,944	1,342	3,689	8,588	2,325	3,000
Ladywood	42,211	23,199	18,912	17,797	7,493	10,304	1,115	541	574	4,287	19,012	950	7,390	5,909	2,135	2,628
Northfield	33,173	23,175	20,971	19,962	8,054	11,908	1,009	483	526	2,204	9,998	1,898	2,036	3,130	1,969	965
Perry Barr	34,712	22,228	19,424	18,311	7,521	10,790	1,113	496	617	2,804	12,484	1,409	3,456	4,302	1,658	1,659
Selly Oak	36,490	23,322	21,176	19,920	8,474	11,446	1,256	628	628	2,146	13,168	1,643	6,544	2,599	1,486	896
Sutton	29,784	22,805	21,830	19,936	8,016	11,920	1,894	981	913	975	6,979	2,290	1,509	1,864	843	473
Yardley	33,687	21,796	19,471	18,446	7,703	10,743	1,025	521	504	2,325	11,891	1,545	2,229	4,662	1,972	1,483
Birmingham	348,640	218,142	192,930	180,772	74,276	106,496	12,158	6,043	6,115	25,212	130,498	15,575	37,553	43,731	18,065	15,574
GBSLEP	625,668	424,754	387,554	359,985	154,293	205,692	27,569	14,003	13,566	37,200	200,914	35,966	49,857	65,522	28,807	20,762

*\*Including full-time students*

**Table C 4 Economic Activity by ward for Birmingham females aged 16-64 - rates (Census 2011)**

Area	Economically Active									Economically Inactive					
	Total	In employment: Total	In employment: Employee: Total	*In employment: Employee: Part-time	*In employment: Employee: Full-time	In employment: Self-employed: Total	*In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	*In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	*Unemployed	Total	Retired	*Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Acocks Green	65%	58%	55%	23%	32%	3%	1%	2%	7%	35%	4%	7%	14%	6%	4%
Aston	45%	35%	33%	18%	15%	2%	1%	1%	10%	55%	3%	18%	20%	6%	9%
Bartley Green	68%	61%	58%	24%	34%	3%	1%	1%	7%	32%	6%	6%	10%	6%	3%
Billesley	69%	62%	59%	24%	34%	3%	2%	2%	7%	31%	5%	6%	10%	6%	4%
Bordesley Green	39%	30%	28%	15%	13%	2%	1%	1%	9%	61%	3%	13%	29%	6%	10%
Bournville	74%	69%	64%	24%	40%	4%	2%	2%	5%	26%	6%	6%	7%	4%	2%
Brandwood	71%	65%	61%	24%	37%	4%	2%	2%	6%	29%	6%	6%	9%	5%	3%
Edgbaston	57%	49%	44%	18%	27%	5%	2%	3%	7%	43%	3%	30%	5%	3%	2%
Erdington	72%	66%	62%	23%	40%	4%	2%	2%	6%	28%	5%	6%	9%	6%	3%
Hall Green	67%	61%	57%	23%	34%	4%	2%	2%	6%	33%	5%	8%	13%	4%	4%
Handsworth Wood	67%	58%	54%	21%	33%	4%	2%	2%	8%	33%	4%	10%	10%	5%	4%
Harborne	72%	67%	61%	19%	42%	6%	3%	3%	5%	28%	4%	12%	6%	3%	3%
Hodge Hill	55%	47%	44%	21%	23%	2%	1%	1%	8%	45%	4%	9%	21%	6%	6%
Kings Norton	68%	61%	57%	23%	34%	3%	1%	2%	7%	32%	7%	6%	10%	6%	3%
Kingstanding	63%	55%	52%	23%	29%	2%	1%	1%	9%	37%	5%	7%	12%	9%	4%
Ladywood	69%	61%	57%	16%	41%	4%	2%	2%	9%	31%	1%	18%	5%	3%	3%
Longbridge	71%	65%	62%	24%	37%	3%	2%	1%	6%	29%	6%	6%	9%	6%	3%
Lozells & E Handsworth	49%	39%	36%	18%	19%	2%	1%	1%	10%	51%	3%	12%	21%	6%	9%
Moseley & Kings Heath	70%	65%	58%	17%	40%	7%	4%	4%	5%	30%	4%	8%	10%	4%	3%
Nechells	48%	37%	35%	18%	18%	2%	1%	1%	11%	52%	2%	21%	16%	6%	6%
Northfield	73%	67%	64%	26%	38%	3%	1%	2%	6%	27%	6%	5%	8%	5%	3%

Oscott	75%	69%	65%	26%	40%	3%	1%	2%	6%	25%	6%	5%	8%	4%	2%
Perry Barr	68%	61%	58%	24%	34%	3%	1%	2%	7%	32%	5%	11%	9%	4%	3%
Quinton	71%	64%	59%	22%	37%	4%	2%	2%	7%	29%	5%	7%	9%	5%	3%
Selly Oak	46%	41%	39%	21%	18%	2%	1%	1%	5%	54%	2%	45%	4%	1%	1%
Shard End	65%	57%	54%	24%	31%	3%	1%	1%	8%	35%	6%	6%	13%	7%	4%
Sheldon	72%	66%	62%	26%	36%	3%	2%	2%	6%	28%	6%	5%	9%	5%	3%
Soho	56%	46%	43%	19%	24%	3%	2%	1%	10%	44%	3%	11%	16%	6%	7%
South Yardley	61%	53%	50%	20%	30%	3%	2%	1%	7%	39%	4%	8%	17%	6%	6%
Sparkbrook	40%	30%	28%	14%	14%	2%	1%	1%	9%	60%	3%	14%	26%	7%	10%
Springfield	46%	39%	35%	16%	20%	3%	2%	1%	7%	54%	3%	11%	25%	6%	9%
Stechford & Yardley N	64%	57%	54%	23%	30%	3%	1%	1%	7%	36%	5%	7%	14%	6%	4%
Stockland Green	69%	62%	59%	21%	37%	3%	1%	2%	8%	31%	4%	7%	10%	6%	4%
Sutton Four Oaks	75%	72%	64%	27%	37%	8%	4%	4%	3%	25%	8%	5%	7%	3%	2%
Sutton New Hall	78%	75%	69%	27%	42%	6%	3%	3%	3%	22%	8%	4%	5%	3%	1%
Sutton Trinity	76%	72%	66%	27%	40%	6%	3%	3%	4%	24%	7%	5%	7%	3%	2%
Sutton Vesey	78%	75%	69%	27%	41%	6%	3%	3%	3%	22%	7%	5%	5%	3%	1%
Tyburn	67%	59%	56%	24%	32%	2%	1%	1%	8%	33%	5%	6%	11%	8%	3%
Washwood Heath	37%	28%	25%	13%	12%	2%	1%	1%	10%	63%	2%	12%	30%	6%	12%
Weoley	68%	61%	58%	24%	34%	3%	2%	1%	8%	32%	5%	7%	11%	6%	3%
Birmingham	63%	55%	52%	21%	31%	3%	2%	2%	7%	37%	4%	11%	13%	5%	4%

*\*Including full-time students*

**Table C 5 Economic Activity by constituency for Birmingham females aged 16-64 - rates (Census 2011)**

Area	Economically Active									Economically Inactive					
	Total	In employment : Total	In employment : Employee: Total	*In employment: Employee: Part-time	*In employment: Employee: Full-time	In employment: Self-employed: Total	*In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	*In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	*Unemployed	Total	Retired	*Student	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Edgbaston	66%	60%	55%	21%	35%	4%	2%	2%	7%	34%	5%	14%	8%	4%	3%
Erdington	68%	60%	57%	23%	34%	3%	1%	1%	8%	32%	5%	7%	10%	7%	4%
Hall Green	55%	48%	44%	17%	26%	4%	2%	2%	7%	45%	4%	10%	19%	6%	7%
Hodge Hill	48%	40%	37%	18%	19%	2%	1%	1%	9%	52%	4%	10%	23%	6%	8%
Ladywood	55%	45%	42%	18%	24%	3%	1%	1%	10%	45%	2%	18%	14%	5%	6%
Northfield	70%	63%	60%	24%	36%	3%	1%	2%	7%	30%	6%	6%	9%	6%	3%
Perry Barr	64%	56%	53%	22%	31%	3%	1%	2%	8%	36%	4%	10%	12%	5%	5%
Selly Oak	64%	58%	55%	23%	31%	3%	2%	2%	6%	36%	5%	18%	7%	4%	2%
Sutton Coldfield	77%	73%	67%	27%	40%	6%	3%	3%	3%	23%	8%	5%	6%	3%	2%
Yardley	65%	58%	55%	23%	32%	3%	2%	1%	7%	35%	5%	7%	14%	6%	4%
Birmingham	63%	55%	52%	21%	31%	3%	2%	2%	7%	37%	4%	11%	13%	5%	4%
GBSLEP	68%	62%	58%	25%	33%	4%	2%	2%	6%	32%	6%	8%	10%	5%	3%

\*Including full-time students

**Table C 6 Economic Inactivity rates by major ethnic group and ward for Birmingham females aged 25-49 (Census 2011)**

Area	Total	White: British	White: Irish	White: Other	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other
Acocks	30%	24%	22%	19%	33%	23%	60%	50%	32%	17%	18%	52%
Aston	49%	38%	43%	34%	29%	39%	67%	70%	54%	46%	21%	61%
Bartley	25%	25%	19%	19%	35%	16%	47%	29%	33%	18%	15%	29%
Billesley	24%	21%	25%	21%	20%	23%	50%	57%	19%	33%	15%	60%
Bordesley	57%	36%	26%	39%	39%	32%	66%	69%	56%	47%	20%	68%
Bournville	18%	15%	20%	18%	15%	12%	46%	44%	30%	29%	22%	48%
Brandwood	21%	18%	16%	20%	27%	20%	43%	53%	27%	33%	14%	38%
Edgbaston	22%	16%	19%	16%	27%	19%	40%	43%	36%	25%	19%	44%
Erdington	21%	20%	9%	12%	28%	11%	48%	58%	52%	35%	12%	56%
Hall Green	27%	16%	12%	19%	27%	20%	51%	58%	27%	39%	10%	41%
Handsworth	25%	21%	14%	20%	21%	18%	53%	66%	39%	32%	17%	30%
Harborne	19%	14%	15%	18%	20%	17%	48%	45%	28%	23%	16%	34%
Hodge Hill	43%	27%	25%	30%	28%	31%	64%	61%	21%	34%	15%	59%
Kings Norton	24%	23%	17%	18%	31%	25%	42%	60%	42%	33%	21%	48%
Kingstanding	29%	30%	21%	17%	27%	20%	64%	54%	34%	30%	16%	31%
Ladywood	20%	11%	16%	13%	25%	18%	49%	35%	38%	33%	16%	54%
Longbridge	22%	21%	20%	22%	25%	16%	67%	50%	38%	15%	17%	39%
Lozells and	46%	34%	39%	30%	40%	30%	65%	70%	50%	40%	21%	62%
Moseley and	21%	11%	15%	12%	19%	21%	58%	50%	31%	30%	18%	60%
Nechells	45%	28%	40%	29%	31%	38%	65%	63%	47%	50%	24%	68%
Northfield	19%	17%	12%	15%	25%	15%	53%	57%	41%	31%	15%	35%
Oscott	18%	18%	20%	19%	17%	11%	43%	62%	33%	21%	11%	0%
Perry Barr	23%	15%	15%	20%	23%	18%	61%	57%	39%	27%	10%	27%

Quinton	22%	21%	19%	20%	29%	11%	42%	57%	31%	28%	19%	29%
Selly Oak	27%	18%	21%	30%	18%	26%	47%	48%	52%	25%	22%	62%
Shard End	28%	27%	33%	16%	28%	32%	58%	56%	42%	28%	17%	59%
Sheldon	21%	19%	15%	14%	31%	23%	42%	51%	0%	34%	16%	46%
Soho	38%	32%	34%	23%	36%	29%	65%	61%	54%	38%	21%	54%
South	35%	22%	19%	19%	35%	20%	60%	66%	44%	41%	18%	66%
Sparkbrook	56%	27%	25%	35%	35%	37%	67%	70%	35%	50%	19%	75%
Springfield	51%	23%	25%	27%	30%	36%	66%	60%	46%	47%	21%	59%
Stechford	31%	26%	26%	25%	31%	24%	57%	54%	33%	27%	7%	53%
Stockland	24%	21%	20%	15%	22%	17%	56%	49%	30%	26%	10%	47%
Sutton Four	14%	14%	11%	25%	28%	13%	27%	31%	32%	5%	13%	24%
Sutton New	12%	10%	11%	8%	12%	13%	45%	50%	33%	26%	11%	26%
Sutton Trinity	15%	14%	16%	15%	19%	16%	33%	25%	34%	32%	20%	37%
Sutton Vesey	12%	11%	8%	12%	6%	12%	42%	60%	33%	19%	8%	20%
Tyburn	26%	25%	11%	18%	26%	15%	52%	61%	19%	19%	18%	55%
Washwood	61%	35%	29%	41%	43%	44%	68%	68%	57%	40%	28%	70%
Weoley	25%	24%	30%	17%	25%	27%	58%	39%	24%	25%	20%	36%
Birmingham	30%	20%	19%	20%	28%	22%	62%	64%	37%	36%	17%	54%



**Table C 7 Economic Inactivity rates by major ethnic group and constituency for Birmingham females aged 25-49 (Census 2011)**

Area	Total	White: British	White: Irish	White: Other	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other
Edgbaston	22%	20%	17%	18%	28%	16%	44%	46%	33%	24%	18%	35%
Erdington	25%	25%	15%	15%	26%	16%	54%	54%	30%	28%	14%	47%
Hall Green	40%	16%	16%	20%	28%	27%	63%	65%	34%	45%	18%	67%
Hodge Hill	48%	28%	29%	32%	34%	35%	66%	67%	41%	40%	20%	66%
Ladywood	38%	20%	28%	20%	31%	29%	65%	66%	44%	43%	21%	60%
Northfield	22%	21%	19%	18%	26%	23%	55%	49%	32%	27%	19%	39%
Perry Barr	29%	18%	20%	22%	27%	20%	61%	66%	42%	35%	16%	37%
Selly Oak	22%	18%	21%	23%	20%	22%	47%	49%	40%	30%	17%	53%
Sutton	14%	12%	11%	15%	16%	13%	38%	43%	33%	20%	12%	26%
Yardley	30%	22%	21%	20%	33%	22%	58%	59%	29%	31%	14%	58%
Birmingham	30%	20%	19%	20%	28%	22%	62%	64%	37%	36%	17%	54%

**Table C 8 Employment rates by major ethnic group and ward for Birmingham females aged 25-49  
(Census 2011)**

Area	Total	White: British	White: Irish	White: Other	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Banglad- eshi	Chinese	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other
Acocks Green	64%	72%	74%	77%	61%	72%	33%	41%	61%	64%	79%	41%
Aston	40%	50%	48%	60%	54%	55%	26%	22%	33%	35%	68%	22%
Bartley Green	68%	69%	76%	75%	56%	80%	35%	57%	68%	70%	72%	63%
Billesley	70%	74%	66%	67%	66%	71%	41%	43%	69%	45%	82%	30%
Bordesley Green	34%	56%	57%	56%	48%	56%	27%	24%	39%	32%	74%	23%
Bournville	78%	81%	77%	78%	76%	82%	50%	50%	62%	58%	72%	39%
Brandwood	73%	77%	74%	74%	61%	73%	48%	41%	71%	53%	75%	55%
Edgbaston	72%	81%	79%	78%	63%	77%	51%	54%	55%	64%	70%	48%
Erdington	73%	75%	82%	83%	66%	85%	49%	30%	48%	50%	78%	37%
Hall Green	68%	80%	88%	76%	59%	74%	42%	36%	73%	50%	79%	52%
Handsworth Wood	67%	71%	82%	74%	70%	75%	40%	28%	55%	51%	75%	64%
Harborne	77%	83%	83%	76%	74%	80%	44%	55%	64%	67%	75%	58%
Hodge Hill	49%	66%	72%	61%	57%	63%	30%	34%	66%	50%	75%	37%
Kings Norton	69%	71%	71%	78%	56%	68%	47%	40%	58%	57%	67%	44%
Kingstanding	62%	62%	67%	79%	58%	75%	30%	32%	60%	57%	74%	46%
Ladywood	72%	86%	76%	80%	65%	73%	41%	57%	56%	48%	69%	38%
Longbridge	72%	73%	79%	70%	63%	82%	27%	0%	62%	73%	74%	50%
Lozells and East Handsworth	45%	55%	56%	67%	47%	60%	28%	22%	40%	43%	67%	33%
Moseley and Kings Heath	74%	85%	82%	84%	70%	72%	36%	44%	65%	43%	73%	34%
Nechells	44%	65%	46%	65%	56%	55%	26%	30%	47%	30%	64%	21%
Northfield	76%	78%	84%	77%	68%	84%	35%	43%	52%	60%	71%	58%
Oscott	77%	77%	73%	75%	76%	84%	49%	31%	59%	71%	86%	77%
Perry Barr	70%	80%	76%	73%	63%	77%	32%	35%	58%	61%	84%	63%

Quinton	71%	73%	75%	69%	61%	84%	49%	39%	69%	61%	73%	62%
Selly Oak	67%	78%	78%	64%	70%	66%	45%	52%	45%	54%	67%	35%
Shard End	64%	66%	62%	72%	57%	62%	31%	44%	50%	63%	75%	34%
Sheldon	74%	77%	78%	79%	62%	69%	45%	44%	94%	52%	80%	54%
Soho	52%	60%	63%	67%	50%	61%	26%	29%	38%	45%	68%	36%
South Yardley	59%	73%	74%	76%	55%	71%	33%	28%	56%	41%	75%	30%
Sparkbrook	35%	66%	71%	53%	53%	55%	25%	23%	46%	30%	71%	17%
Springfield	42%	71%	67%	68%	63%	60%	28%	35%	43%	41%	71%	32%
Stechford and Yardley North	62%	68%	68%	64%	57%	68%	37%	39%	61%	62%	86%	43%
Stockland Green	70%	74%	77%	80%	70%	72%	38%	43%	61%	63%	82%	47%
Sutton Four Oaks	83%	85%	81%	73%	67%	85%	59%	62%	68%	86%	84%	73%
Sutton New Hall	86%	87%	89%	87%	82%	83%	51%	50%	61%	74%	88%	65%
Sutton Trinity	81%	83%	84%	81%	74%	82%	61%	63%	63%	68%	74%	58%
Sutton Vesey	85%	86%	89%	83%	89%	84%	49%	40%	67%	69%	91%	75%
Tyburn	66%	68%	75%	79%	60%	78%	39%	29%	73%	60%	73%	41%
Washwood Heath	30%	54%	57%	56%	38%	50%	24%	25%	24%	38%	65%	19%
Weoley	68%	69%	65%	72%	58%	70%	33%	44%	67%	62%	69%	51%
Birmingham	63%	75%	75%	74%	61%	71%	30%	29%	56%	48%	73%	37%

**Table C 9 Employment rates by major ethnic group and constituency for Birmingham females aged 25-49  
(Census 2011)**

Area	Total	White: British	White: Irish	White: Other	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Banglade shi	Chinese	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other
Edgbaston	72%	75%	78%	75%	63%	80%	46%	51%	61%	66%	72%	56%
Erdington	68%	69%	76%	81%	64%	77%	39%	35%	63%	58%	78%	43%
Hall Green	54%	80%	81%	73%	62%	67%	30%	29%	57%	37%	72%	26%
Hodge Hill	43%	64%	63%	61%	51%	57%	27%	26%	46%	42%	73%	25%
Ladywood	52%	74%	63%	73%	56%	62%	27%	26%	49%	38%	68%	29%
Northfield	71%	73%	75%	74%	61%	74%	36%	41%	62%	62%	70%	51%
Perry Barr	64%	76%	73%	72%	63%	72%	32%	26%	51%	50%	76%	56%
Selly Oak	72%	78%	73%	71%	68%	72%	45%	48%	55%	53%	75%	39%
Sutton	84%	85%	87%	81%	78%	84%	54%	52%	64%	75%	85%	69%
Yardley	64%	73%	73%	75%	59%	71%	35%	34%	66%	54%	80%	38%
Birmingham	72%	75%	78%	75%	63%	80%	46%	51%	61%	66%	72%	56%

**Table C 10 Economic Inactivity and Employment rates by health and ward for non retired women aged 16-74 in Birmingham (Census 2011)**

Area	Economic Inactivity rate			Employment Rate		
	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
Acocks Green	79%	48%	27%	19%	44%	65%
Aston	82%	65%	50%	14%	26%	39%
Bartley Green	77%	42%	21%	21%	49%	70%
Billesley	75%	42%	22%	21%	51%	71%
Bordesley Green	85%	74%	55%	11%	19%	35%
Bournville	74%	34%	17%	24%	58%	77%
Brandwood	74%	38%	19%	24%	54%	74%
Edgbaston	75%	44%	40%	22%	49%	52%
Erdington	73%	42%	19%	25%	51%	74%
Hall Green	78%	43%	25%	20%	51%	69%
Handsworth Wood	79%	42%	27%	18%	50%	65%
Harborne	75%	38%	22%	24%	56%	73%
Hodge Hill	79%	53%	39%	18%	39%	52%
Kings Norton	77%	44%	22%	21%	47%	71%
Kingstanding	80%	49%	26%	18%	38%	64%
Ladywood	70%	44%	27%	24%	46%	64%
Longbridge	79%	43%	19%	19%	51%	74%

Lozells and East	83%	65%	45%	14%	27%	44%
Moseley and Kings	81%	40%	22%	16%	53%	72%
Nechells	83%	61%	47%	12%	30%	41%
Northfield	71%	37%	18%	26%	56%	76%
Oscott	73%	29%	17%	24%	64%	76%
Perry Barr	70%	37%	26%	27%	56%	66%
Quinton	76%	41%	21%	22%	52%	72%
Selly Oak	75%	47%	52%	22%	47%	42%
Shard End	78%	46%	25%	19%	46%	66%
Sheldon	77%	38%	18%	21%	54%	76%
Soho	78%	56%	38%	18%	35%	51%
South Yardley	79%	49%	32%	17%	43%	60%
Sparkbrook	87%	72%	55%	11%	21%	35%
Springfield	85%	65%	48%	13%	28%	44%
Stechford and Yardley	79%	47%	28%	19%	46%	64%
Stockland Green	76%	42%	23%	21%	48%	69%
Sutton Four Oaks	70%	31%	15%	27%	65%	81%
Sutton New Hall	66%	25%	12%	31%	71%	84%
Sutton Trinity	68%	36%	15%	30%	60%	81%
Sutton Vesey	72%	28%	13%	26%	68%	84%
Tyburn	80%	44%	23%	17%	48%	68%
Washwood Heath	87%	75%	58%	11%	17%	31%
Weoley	78%	45%	23%	20%	46%	69%
Birmingham	79%	49%	30%	19%	44%	62%

**Table C 11: Economic Inactivity and Employment rates by health and constituency for non retired women aged 16-74 in Birmingham (Census 2011)**

Area	Economic Inactivity rate			Employment Rate		
	Day-to-day	Day-to-day	Day-to-day activities	Day-to-day activities	Day-to-day activities	Day-to-day activities
Edgbaston	76%	41%	27%	22%	51%	66%
Erdington	78%	44%	23%	20%	46%	69%
Hall Green	84%	58%	38%	14%	35%	54%
Hodge Hill	83%	64%	45%	15%	28%	45%
Ladywood	80%	58%	40%	16%	33%	49%
Northfield	77%	42%	20%	21%	50%	73%
Perry Barr	78%	46%	29%	19%	46%	62%
Selly Oak	75%	40%	30%	23%	53%	64%
Sutton Coldfield	69%	30%	14%	29%	66%	82%
Yardley	79%	46%	27%	19%	46%	66%
Birmingham	79%	49%	30%	19%	44%	62%



**Table C 12: Highest level of qualification gained for women aged 16-64 in Birmingham wards (Census 2011)**

Area	No qualifications	Level 1 qualifications	Level 2 qualifications	Apprenticeship	Level 3 qualifications	Level 4 qualifications and above	Other qualifications
Acocks Green	23%	16%	18%	1%	15%	21%	6%
Aston	31%	14%	14%	0%	18%	14%	8%
Bartley Green	23%	17%	19%	1%	16%	20%	4%
Billesley	21%	17%	20%	1%	15%	22%	4%
Bordesley Green	36%	16%	14%	0%	11%	13%	10%
Bournville	13%	12%	16%	1%	14%	41%	3%
Brandwood	18%	14%	18%	1%	14%	31%	4%
Edgbaston	7%	6%	10%	0%	35%	36%	5%
Erdington	19%	16%	18%	1%	15%	27%	5%
Hall Green	16%	15%	18%	1%	14%	31%	5%
Handsworth Wood	19%	13%	15%	0%	15%	28%	10%
Harborne	9%	8%	10%	0%	12%	56%	5%
Hodge Hill	29%	18%	17%	1%	14%	15%	7%
Kings Norton	22%	16%	20%	1%	16%	22%	3%
Kingstanding	31%	17%	18%	1%	14%	15%	5%
Ladywood	9%	8%	10%	0%	17%	48%	8%
Longbridge	22%	18%	20%	1%	16%	21%	3%
Lozells and East	31%	14%	14%	0%	14%	17%	10%
Moseley and Kings	12%	9%	11%	0%	12%	52%	4%
Nechells	25%	14%	13%	0%	19%	19%	9%
Northfield	17%	18%	21%	1%	16%	24%	3%
Oscott	19%	20%	21%	1%	16%	20%	4%
Perry Barr	16%	15%	18%	1%	20%	24%	6%
Quinton	18%	16%	16%	0%	13%	31%	5%

Selly Oak	5%	5%	8%	0%	48%	29%	4%
Shard End	30%	20%	20%	1%	14%	12%	4%
Sheldon	22%	20%	21%	1%	14%	18%	4%
Soho	27%	14%	15%	0%	14%	20%	10%
South Yardley	26%	17%	17%	1%	13%	19%	7%
Sparkbrook	36%	15%	13%	0%	12%	16%	9%
Springfield	30%	15%	13%	0%	13%	20%	9%
Stechford and	26%	18%	19%	1%	13%	18%	5%
Stockland Green	20%	15%	17%	1%	15%	26%	7%
Sutton Four Oaks	9%	13%	20%	1%	14%	40%	3%
Sutton New Hall	11%	16%	19%	1%	15%	36%	3%
Sutton Trinity	11%	15%	19%	1%	14%	37%	2%
Sutton Vesey	9%	14%	19%	1%	15%	41%	3%
Tyburn	27%	18%	19%	1%	14%	17%	4%
Washwood Heath	40%	15%	14%	0%	10%	11%	9%
Weoley	21%	16%	18%	1%	14%	26%	4%
Birmingham	21%	15%	16%	1%	16%	26%	6%

**Table C 13: Highest level of qualification gained for women aged 16-64 in Birmingham constituencies (Census 2011)**

Area	No qualifications	Level 1 qualifications	Level 2 qualifications	Apprenticeship	Level 3 qualifications	Level 4 qualifications and above	Other qualifications
Edgbaston	14%	12%	14%	0%	20%	35%	5%
Erdington	24%	16%	18%	1%	15%	21%	5%
Hall Green	24%	14%	14%	0%	13%	29%	7%
Hodge Hill	34%	17%	16%	1%	12%	13%	8%
Ladywood	23%	12%	13%	0%	17%	26%	9%
Northfield	21%	17%	20%	1%	16%	23%	3%
Perry Barr	22%	15%	16%	1%	16%	22%	8%
Selly Oak	14%	12%	15%	1%	24%	31%	4%
Sutton Coldfield	10%	14%	19%	1%	15%	39%	3%
Yardley	24%	18%	18%	1%	14%	19%	6%
Birmingham	21%	15%	16%	1%	16%	26%	6%

**Table C14: Occupation by Ward for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 - numbers (Census 2011)**

Area	All categories: Occupation	1. Managers, directors and senior officials	2. Professional occupations	3. Associate professional and technical occupations	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5. Skilled trades occupations	6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7. Sales and customer service occupations	8. Process plant and machine operatives	9. Elementary occupations
Acocks Green	5,279	295	813	521	912	139	1,072	640	131	756
Aston	3,563	136	445	267	529	91	780	562	102	651
Bartley Green	5,159	260	845	435	1,040	126	1,036	628	102	687
Billesley	5,311	337	829	521	1,051	158	1,072	610	107	626
Bordesley Green	3,003	120	466	206	482	81	648	432	77	491
Bournville	5,985	381	1,933	659	1,006	124	868	465	100	449
Brandwood	5,413	349	1,270	620	971	117	987	521	68	510
Edgbaston	4,548	365	1,498	593	595	63	437	432	59	506
Erdington	4,860	311	917	521	945	117	811	580	113	545
Hall Green	5,114	361	1,185	582	1,019	88	772	569	88	450
Handsworth Wood	5,530	301	1,099	597	972	116	855	562	248	780
Harborne	5,319	363	2,298	669	654	70	546	317	54	348
Hodge Hill	3,912	229	551	297	784	91	790	541	90	539
Kings Norton	4,800	282	865	478	1,009	102	949	477	93	545
Kingstanding	4,472	225	543	365	772	131	968	627	118	723
Ladywood	6,761	476	2,125	1,038	853	157	604	656	63	789
Longbridge	5,507	328	885	558	1,156	147	1,134	557	96	646
Lozells & East	3,654	159	520	277	568	91	809	447	147	636
Moseley & Kings	5,574	461	2,221	853	709	95	542	345	45	303
Nechells	4,168	185	565	462	580	114	736	625	88	813
Northfield	5,591	335	1,056	544	1,240	123	1,052	607	112	522
Oscott	5,448	317	694	535	1,227	132	1,034	708	142	659
Perry Barr	4,792	262	796	451	1,093	95	770	653	125	547
Quinton	5,042	330	1,311	533	900	118	821	483	77	469
Selly Oak	4,467	228	1,160	621	584	63	519	576	33	683

Shard End	4,956	253	478	378	1,003	141	1,015	709	143	836
Sheldon	4,476	267	569	408	1,122	115	799	587	77	532
Soho	4,420	200	628	351	718	129	925	525	175	769
South Yardley	5,157	280	755	434	1,015	119	1,009	712	112	721
Sparkbrook	2,960	115	510	285	427	88	642	373	83	437
Springfield	3,685	195	678	368	630	82	705	482	87	458
Stechford & Yardley	4,559	248	639	404	951	116	931	569	95	606
Stockland Green	5,057	292	899	536	950	120	882	580	145	653
Sutton Four Oaks	5,171	556	1,357	679	1,133	80	619	387	37	323
Sutton New Hall	5,377	480	1,244	688	1,316	67	678	491	51	362
Sutton Trinity	5,758	451	1,484	742	1,250	93	739	530	52	417
Sutton Vesey	5,524	491	1,525	742	1,211	82	690	438	48	297
Tyburn	4,830	277	612	427	896	116	921	709	139	733
Washwood Heath	2,655	113	304	203	427	75	601	396	82	454
Weoley	5,073	260	1,100	433	839	128	1,103	511	74	625
Birmingham	192,930	11,874	39,672	20,281	35,539	4,300	32,871	21,619	3,878	22,896

**Table C15: Occupation by Constituency for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 – numbers (Census 2011)**

Area	All categories: Occupation	1. Managers, directors and senior officials	2. Professional occupations	3. Associate professional and technical occupations	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5. Skilled trades occupations	6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	8. Process plant and machine operatives	9. Elementary occupations
Edgbaston	20,068	1,318	5,952	2,230	3,189	377	2,840	1,860	292	2,010
Erdington	19,219	1,105	2,971	1,849	3,563	484	3,582	2,496	515	2,654
Hall Green	17,333	1,132	4,594	2,088	2,785	353	2,661	1,769	303	1,648
Hodge Hill	14,526	715	1,799	1,084	2,696	388	3,054	2,078	392	2,320
Ladywood	18,912	997	3,763	2,118	2,680	491	3,045	2,368	428	3,022
Northfield	20,971	1,205	3,906	2,013	4,244	500	4,238	2,152	375	2,338
Perry Barr	19,424	1,039	3,109	1,860	3,860	434	3,468	2,370	662	2,622
Selly Oak	21,176	1,295	5,192	2,421	3,612	462	3,446	2,172	308	2,268
Sutton Coldfield	21,830	1,978	5,610	2,851	4,910	322	2,726	1,846	188	1,399
Yardley	19,471	1,090	2,776	1,767	4,000	489	3,811	2,508	415	2,615
Birmingham	192,930	11,874	39,672	20,281	35,539	4,300	32,871	21,619	3,878	22,896

Source: Census 2011

**Table C16: Occupation by Ward for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 - rates (Census 2011)**

Area	All categories: Occupation	1. Managers, directors and senior officials	2. Professional occupations	3. Associate professional and technical occupations	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5. Skilled trades occupations	6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7. Sales and customer service occupations	8. Process plant and machine operatives	9. Elementary occupations
Acocks Green	6%	15%	10%	17%	3%	20%	12%	2%	14%	31%
Aston	4%	12%	7%	15%	3%	22%	16%	3%	18%	24%
Bartley Green	5%	16%	8%	20%	2%	20%	12%	2%	13%	30%
Billesley	6%	16%	10%	20%	3%	20%	11%	2%	12%	32%
Bordesley Green	4%	16%	7%	16%	3%	22%	14%	3%	16%	26%
Bournville	6%	32%	11%	17%	2%	15%	8%	2%	8%	50%
Brandwood	6%	23%	11%	18%	2%	18%	10%	1%	9%	41%
Edgbaston	8%	33%	13%	13%	1%	10%	9%	1%	11%	54%
Erdington	6%	19%	11%	19%	2%	17%	12%	2%	11%	36%
Hall Green	7%	23%	11%	20%	2%	15%	11%	2%	9%	42%
Handsworth Wood	5%	20%	11%	18%	2%	15%	10%	4%	14%	36%
Harborne	7%	43%	13%	12%	1%	10%	6%	1%	7%	63%
Hodge Hill	6%	14%	8%	20%	2%	20%	14%	2%	14%	28%
Kings Norton	6%	18%	10%	21%	2%	20%	10%	2%	11%	34%
Kingstanding	5%	12%	8%	17%	3%	22%	14%	3%	16%	25%
Ladywood	7%	31%	15%	13%	2%	9%	10%	1%	12%	54%
Longbridge	6%	16%	10%	21%	3%	21%	10%	2%	12%	32%
Lozells & East	4%	14%	8%	16%	2%	22%	12%	4%	17%	26%
Moseley & Kings	8%	40%	15%	13%	2%	10%	6%	1%	5%	63%
Nechells	4%	14%	11%	14%	3%	18%	15%	2%	20%	29%
Northfield	6%	19%	10%	22%	2%	19%	11%	2%	9%	35%
Oscott	6%	13%	10%	23%	2%	19%	13%	3%	12%	28%
Perry Barr	5%	17%	9%	23%	2%	16%	14%	3%	11%	31%
Quinton	7%	26%	11%	18%	2%	16%	10%	2%	9%	43%
Selly Oak	5%	26%	14%	13%	1%	12%	13%	1%	15%	45%



Shard End	5%	10%	8%	20%	3%	20%	14%	3%	17%	22%
Sheldon	6%	13%	9%	25%	3%	18%	13%	2%	12%	28%
Soho	5%	14%	8%	16%	3%	21%	12%	4%	17%	27%
South Yardley	5%	15%	8%	20%	2%	20%	14%	2%	14%	28%
Sparkbrook	4%	17%	10%	14%	3%	22%	13%	3%	15%	31%
Springfield	5%	18%	10%	17%	2%	19%	13%	2%	12%	34%
Stechford & Yardley	5%	14%	9%	21%	3%	20%	12%	2%	13%	28%
Stockland Green	6%	18%	11%	19%	2%	17%	11%	3%	13%	34%
Sutton Four Oaks	11%	26%	13%	22%	2%	12%	7%	1%	6%	50%
Sutton New Hall	9%	23%	13%	24%	1%	13%	9%	1%	7%	45%
Sutton Trinity	8%	26%	13%	22%	2%	13%	9%	1%	7%	46%
Sutton Vesey	9%	28%	13%	22%	1%	12%	8%	1%	5%	50%
Tyburn	6%	13%	9%	19%	2%	19%	15%	3%	15%	27%
Washwood Heath	4%	11%	8%	16%	3%	23%	15%	3%	17%	23%
Weoley	5%	22%	9%	17%	3%	22%	10%	1%	12%	35%
Birmingham	6%	21%	11%	18%	2%	17%	11%	2%	12%	37%

**Table C17: Occupation by Constituency for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 – rates (Census 2011)**

Area	All categories: Occupation	1. Managers, directors and senior officials	2. Professional occupations	3. Associate professional and technical occupations	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5. Skilled trades occupations	6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	8. Process plant and machine operatives	9. Elementary occupations
Edgbaston	7%	30%	11%	16%	2%	14%	9%	1%	10%	47%
Erdington	6%	15%	10%	19%	3%	19%	13%	3%	14%	31%
Hall Green	7%	27%	12%	16%	2%	15%	10%	2%	10%	45%
Hodge Hill	5%	12%	7%	19%	3%	21%	14%	3%	16%	25%
Ladywood	5%	20%	11%	14%	3%	16%	13%	2%	16%	36%
Northfield	6%	19%	10%	20%	2%	20%	10%	2%	11%	34%
Perry Barr	5%	16%	10%	20%	2%	18%	12%	3%	13%	31%
Selly Oak	6%	25%	11%	17%	2%	16%	10%	1%	11%	42%
Sutton Coldfield	9%	26%	13%	22%	1%	12%	8%	1%	6%	48%
Yardley	6%	14%	9%	21%	3%	20%	13%	2%	13%	29%
Birmingham	6%	21%	11%	18%	2%	17%	11%	2%	12%	37%

Source: Census 2011

**Table C18: Industry by Ward for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 - rates (Census 2011)**

Area	Agriculture, energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other
Acocks	1%	4%	2%	16%	2%	8%	2%	5%	1%	5%	5%	5%	16%	23%	6%
Aston	0%	4%	1%	18%	2%	8%	1%	4%	2%	4%	6%	5%	18%	24%	4%
Bartley	0%	4%	2%	14%	2%	7%	1%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	16%	28%	5%
Billesley	1%	4%	2%	15%	2%	6%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%	5%	18%	24%	6%
Bordesley	0%	3%	1%	17%	2%	5%	1%	4%	1%	4%	6%	5%	22%	25%	3%
Bournville	0%	3%	1%	10%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%	26%	27%	6%
Brandwood	1%	3%	2%	12%	1%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%	3%	6%	22%	26%	5%
Edgbaston	1%	3%	1%	13%	1%	9%	2%	4%	2%	9%	3%	5%	16%	25%	6%
Erdington	1%	5%	2%	16%	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	6%	5%	7%	17%	22%	5%
Hall Green	1%	4%	2%	16%	2%	4%	2%	6%	2%	6%	4%	6%	21%	19%	5%
Handsworth	1%	7%	1%	15%	2%	5%	1%	5%	2%	5%	6%	8%	16%	22%	5%
Harborne	0%	3%	1%	8%	1%	5%	2%	4%	2%	9%	3%	5%	22%	29%	5%
Hodge Hill	0%	5%	2%	17%	3%	5%	1%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	19%	23%	5%
Kings Norton	1%	5%	2%	13%	2%	5%	1%	5%	2%	5%	5%	5%	17%	28%	5%
Kingstanding	1%	5%	2%	18%	3%	7%	2%	3%	1%	4%	6%	5%	15%	23%	5%
Ladywood	1%	3%	1%	12%	1%	11%	3%	6%	2%	14%	5%	4%	14%	18%	5%
Longbridge	0%	4%	1%	14%	2%	7%	2%	4%	1%	5%	4%	5%	17%	28%	5%
Lozells & E	0%	6%	1%	14%	2%	7%	1%	4%	2%	4%	7%	6%	18%	24%	4%
Moseley &	1%	2%	1%	10%	1%	4%	3%	3%	2%	8%	3%	7%	26%	23%	7%
Nechells	1%	4%	1%	18%	2%	11%	1%	4%	1%	5%	7%	4%	16%	21%	5%
Northfield	0%	4%	2%	13%	2%	6%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%	6%	18%	28%	5%
Oscott	1%	5%	2%	17%	3%	6%	2%	6%	2%	5%	5%	6%	15%	21%	6%

Perry Barr	1%	5%	1%	17%	2%	6%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%	8%	16%	21%	5%
Quinton	1%	3%	2%	12%	2%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%	4%	5%	20%	28%	5%
Selly Oak	0%	2%	1%	14%	1%	11%	2%	2%	1%	7%	4%	4%	21%	22%	8%
Shard End	1%	5%	2%	19%	3%	8%	1%	5%	2%	3%	6%	4%	12%	24%	6%
Sheldon	2%	4%	2%	17%	3%	7%	2%	5%	2%	5%	6%	6%	15%	20%	5%
Soho	1%	6%	1%	14%	2%	7%	1%	4%	2%	4%	7%	5%	14%	27%	4%
South	1%	5%	2%	17%	3%	7%	2%	5%	2%	4%	6%	5%	16%	23%	5%
Sparkbrook	1%	4%	1%	14%	2%	6%	2%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%	22%	24%	5%
Springfield	0%	4%	1%	17%	2%	5%	2%	5%	2%	5%	5%	5%	22%	21%	5%
Stechford	1%	4%	2%	15%	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	4%	6%	6%	15%	25%	5%
Stockland	1%	5%	2%	15%	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	5%	5%	6%	16%	23%	5%
Sutton Four	1%	4%	2%	13%	2%	4%	2%	5%	2%	9%	4%	6%	20%	20%	5%
Sutton New	1%	5%	3%	14%	2%	4%	2%	6%	2%	7%	4%	6%	20%	19%	5%
Sutton	1%	4%	2%	13%	2%	5%	2%	5%	2%	8%	4%	6%	20%	22%	5%
Sutton	1%	4%	2%	12%	2%	4%	2%	5%	2%	8%	4%	6%	22%	20%	6%
Tyburn	1%	6%	2%	20%	3%	7%	2%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	13%	23%	5%
Washwood	1%	4%	1%	17%	3%	6%	1%	4%	2%	5%	6%	4%	22%	23%	4%
Weoley	0%	3%	1%	13%	2%	6%	1%	3%	2%	4%	4%	5%	19%	32%	5%
Birmingham	1%	4%	2%	14%	2%	6%	2%	5%	2%	6%	5%	5%	18%	24%	5%

**Table C19: Industry by Constituency for women in Birmingham aged 16-64 - rates (Census 2011)**

Area	Agriculture, energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other
Edgbaston	1%	3%	1%	12%	2%	7%	2%	4%	2%	7%	4%	5%	18%	28%	5%
Erdington	1%	5%	2%	17%	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	5%	5%	5%	15%	23%	5%
Hall Green	1%	4%	1%	14%	1%	4%	2%	5%	2%	6%	4%	6%	23%	22%	5%
Hodge Hill	1%	4%	1%	17%	3%	6%	1%	4%	2%	4%	6%	5%	18%	24%	5%
Ladywood	1%	4%	1%	15%	2%	9%	2%	5%	2%	7%	6%	5%	15%	22%	5%
Northfield	0%	4%	2%	13%	2%	6%	1%	4%	2%	5%	4%	5%	18%	29%	5%
Perry Barr	1%	6%	1%	16%	2%	6%	1%	5%	2%	5%	5%	7%	16%	22%	5%
Selly Oak	1%	3%	1%	12%	1%	6%	2%	4%	2%	6%	4%	5%	22%	25%	6%
Sutton	1%	4%	2%	13%	2%	4%	2%	5%	2%	8%	4%	6%	21%	20%	5%
Yardley	1%	4%	2%	16%	3%	7%	2%	5%	2%	5%	6%	5%	16%	23%	5%
Birmingham	1%	4%	2%	14%	2%	6%	2%	5%	2%	6%	5%	5%	18%	24%	5%