

# Ethnic Groups in the Labour Market: a statistical analysis for Birmingham

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Principle Author: Lesley Bradnam  
Economic Research and Policy  
Birmingham City Council  
Ground Floor, Baskerville House  
Centenary Square, Broad Street  
Birmingham B1 2ND

Phone: 0121 464 2114  
Email: [BirminghamEconomy@birmingham.gov.uk](mailto:BirminghamEconomy@birmingham.gov.uk)  
[www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy)  
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# 1.0 Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose

Different ethnic groups have different labour market participation rates and for many groups economic activity and employment rates are below that for the white British group. This is true nationally as well as locally, but it has particular significance for Birmingham, as a much higher proportion of its working age population are from ethnic minorities than other core cities or the country as a whole.

This report has been written to increase understanding of the labour market status for different ethnic groups in Birmingham, and some of the factors that may affect participation. A good knowledge of differences between groups is essential for effective targeting both at a strategic level in the development of employment and economic 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).

## 1.2 Methodology and Context

The ONS provides official statistics on economic activity, employment and unemployment by ethnic group 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 very wide, and this limits the analysis that can be undertaken.

Job Seekers Allowance data is available by ethnicity down to small geographies, but is limited to those eligible for benefits.

However, the Census provides a once in 10 years opportunity to look in detail at labour market participation by ethnic group for small geographies and by other factors such as age and gender. 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, but principally the 2011 Census, to paint a picture of the labour market participation rates for different ethnic groups in the city and to identify some of 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.

### 1.3 Structure

The report is divided into 5 sections.

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

**Section 2** provides context and an overview of the different ethnic groups in the city. It includes a profile of the working age populations by ethnicity, along with comparisons with other core cities. It also looks at geographic variation within the city and finally, briefly explores historical trends.

**Section 3** provides an analysis of some of the key factors that influence labour market participation. It concentrates mainly on skills, but also explores other factors such as proficiency in English.

**Section 4** makes use of data from the 2011 census to analyse market participation by ethnic group within Birmingham in more detail - by, age, gender 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 ethnic groups in Birmingham.

The **Appendix** contains a number of data tables to supplement the charts and tables in the main body of the report.

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

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## 2.0 Demographics and Context

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### 2.1 Setting the scene - brief summary of immigration from overseas to Birmingham

There are records of the presence of black and Asian people in Birmingham from the eighteenth century. Evidence is patchy and does not provide a complete picture, but parish registers record the birth and death of black and Asian people. There are also records of people from Africa, North America and Asia working in business and as entertainers from the 1800s. There are records of a small Irish community from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but it was the Irish famine of the mid-1800s that boosted the population, and it grew again in the 1950s with people seeking work in a city with a thriving manufacturing base. There was not a Chinese presence until the beginning of the twentieth century, but in an echo of today's trade links, Birmingham goods were being sold in China at the end of the eighteenth century. There were also a number of other relatively small communities in the city, including Italian and Jewish.

However, it was the middle of the twentieth century that saw the start of the large-scale migration of people, initially from the Caribbean, and later also the Indian sub-continent, to the UK, many of whom settled in the city, and had the most significant influence on its current ethnic make-up. Today the city still attracts people from these areas, but also migrants from a very wide range of countries mainly in Africa (principally Somalia), Asia, and eastern Europe. Some are economic migrants; others have come as refugees or to study. Together with the indigenous population they have created the diverse population we see today.

### 2.2 Overall make-up of the working age population in Birmingham

The ethnic make-up of the working age population of the city is very different to England as a whole. Apart from White British and Other White, Birmingham has a higher proportion of all groups than England. The difference is most apparent for the White British group which comprises 54.1% of the Birmingham working age population, but 78.5% of the population in England, and the Pakistani group, which comprises 12.5% of the Birmingham working age population, but only 2.0% of the population in England. The 3 largest minority groups in Birmingham are Pakistani (12.5%), Indian (6.9%) and Black Caribbean (4.6%). In contrast the 3 largest minority groups in England are Other White (5.6%), Indian (3.0%) and Pakistani (2.0%).

Although all groups identified in the Census are shown in Chart 2.1, in order to make the analysis more practicable, subsequent charts in this section only show those groups whose working age population within the city exceeds 10,000.

The communities identified in the census do not reflect the full range of communities within the city. Earlier twentieth century mass-migrations were relatively homogenous, with large numbers of people from a few countries moving to mainly urban areas, and this is reflected in the large numbers of people in the city from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and the

**Chart 2.1 The ethnic composition of the working age population in Birmingham compared to the UK, sorted by number of Birmingham residents 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Ethnic Group	B'ham No	B'ham %	England %	Difference
<b>All</b>	<b>690,150</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	-	-
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	373,231	54.1%	78.5%	-24.4%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	86,260	12.5%	2.0%	10.5%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	47,484	6.9%	3.0%	3.9%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	31,541	4.6%	1.2%	3.4%
White: Other White	22,546	3.3%	5.6%	-2.3%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	20,538	3.0%	1.7%	1.2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	18,959	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	18,932	2.7%	0.8%	2.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	12,636	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%
White: Irish	11,643	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	10,997	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	10,423	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	7,527	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Other ethnic group: Arab	6,128	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	5,424	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	3,923	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	1,681	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	277	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%

Caribbean and the establishment of coherent communities. However, more recent migration has been much more diverse, with people arriving in the city from a much larger number of countries and with very differing ethnicities, labour market status, immigration status, and often with little prior connection to the city. Many of these groups are very small, with no coherent identity. The word 'super-diversity' has been coined to describe this phenomenon.

A result of this has been a substantial rise in the range of ethnicities and languages spoken in the city. When the large numbers of second and third generation of residents from the Caribbean and the Indian sub-continent are also factored in, the result is a 'blurring' of identities and a huge increase in the different ways people define themselves in terms of identity and origin.

According to the 2011 Census over 80 different languages are spoken by Birmingham residents by people who identify themselves as being from well over 200 different ethnic groups (note ethnicity is not the same as nationality).

Super-diversity brings both challenges and opportunities to the city. However, the very small size of many groups means that it is not possible to undertake any labour market analysis from the census. Another issue to be noted is that 'Other' groups (e.g. Black Other, Asian Other) are likely to be composed of many small groupings with very different characteristics, and the average for the group may not reflect the diversity of the component parts.

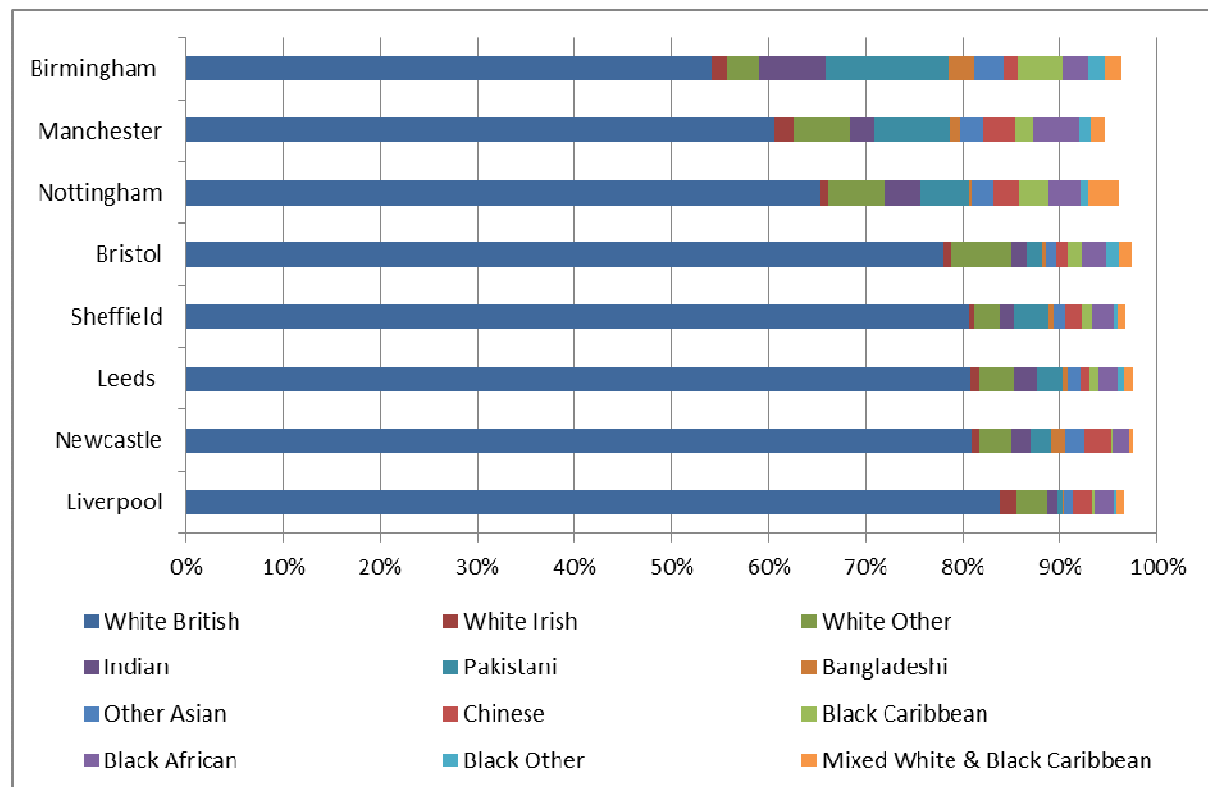
### 2.3 Core City Comparison

Section 2.2 shows how the city has a higher proportion of its working age population from ethnic minorities compared to England as whole. But Birmingham also has the highest proportion of ethnic minority groups within the working age population of all the core cities (Chart 2.2).

At 12% the city has the highest proportion of Pakistani residents after Manchester (8%). The proportion of Indian and Bangladeshi is also significantly above the core city average. Only 2 groups - White Other and Chinese are under-represented compared to the core city average.

**Chart 2.2 Ethnic make-up of the working age population – major groups - Core Cities 2011**

Source: Census 2011



A data table is provided in the Appendix Table 2A.

### 2.4 Age

There is considerable variation in the age profile of different ethnic groups in the city. The White Irish group has the oldest profile. Anecdotally this is largely driven by second and third generation Irish choosing to identify themselves as White British. The Chinese group has a very high proportion of 20-24 year olds. This is due to the large student population within this relatively small ethnic group. (It is not possible to identify the student population when analysing data by age and ethnicity). The mixed White/Black Caribbean group, is another very young group, and, when comparing the under 30 working age population, all the Asian groups have a younger profile than the city average. However, in contrast the Black Caribbean population has an older profile (Chart 2.3).

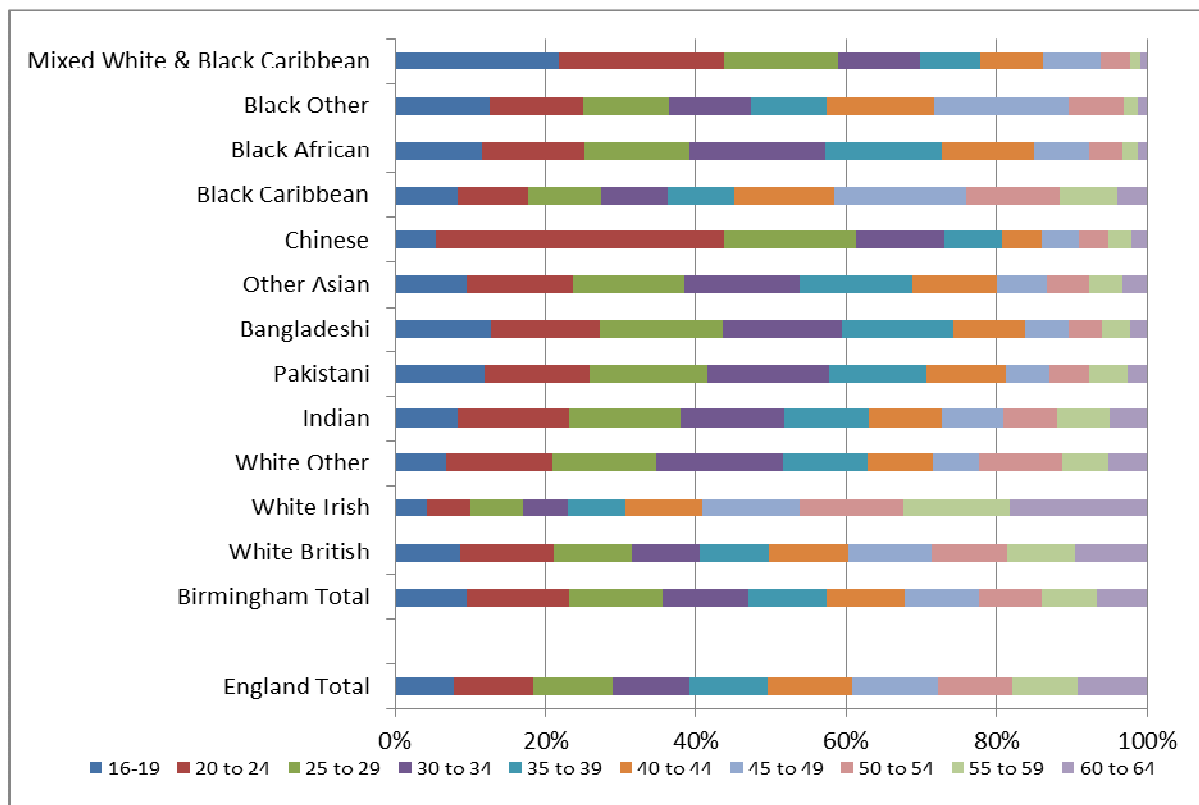


Overall, the city's age profile is younger than nationally, with 36% aged 16-29 compared to 29% for England.

Another way of looking at the same data is to look at the make-up of each age band by ethnicity, and this is shown in Chart 2.4. The chart clearly shows that from age 35 upwards the White British group forms an increasing proportion of the overall population, reflecting the younger age profile of the other groups. However, the ethnic minority groups form a greater proportion in the younger age bands. If this trend continues, the balance between white and non-white groups will continue to change. The older profile of the White Irish and

**Chart 2.3 Age profile of major ethnic groups in Birmingham (working age population)**

Source: Census 2011



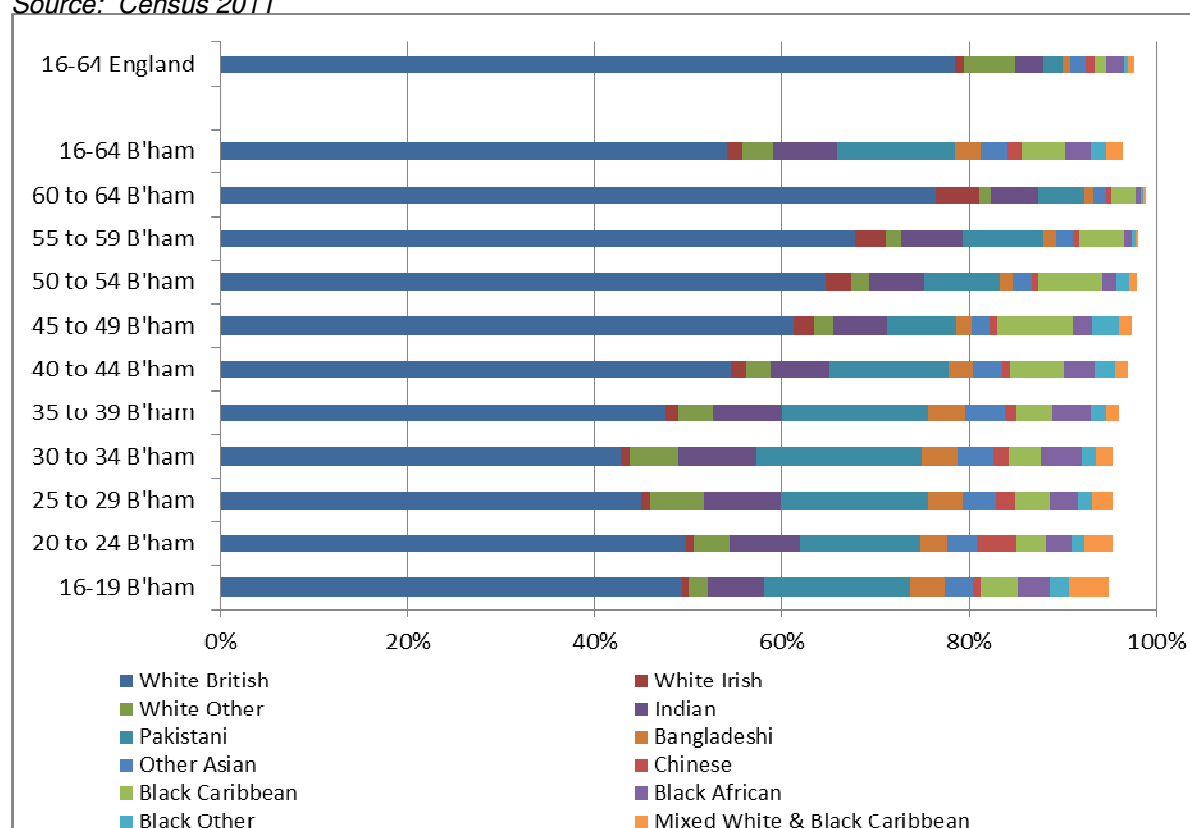
Black Caribbean populations can be seen, along with the younger profiles of the Asian and Mixed White/Black Caribbean groups. The White Other group peaks at 20-24 and 25-29, reflecting the migration of younger mobile eastern Europeans to Birmingham.

The contrast between the city and England is also apparent.

A full data table is provided in the Appendix Table 2Biii.

**Chart 2.4 Ethnic profile (major groups) by age band in Birmingham (working age population)**

Source: Census 2011



## 2.5 Variation within the city

The overall figures for Birmingham mask significant differences across the city. The wards with the highest proportion of white working age residents are to the north and southwest of the city and the lowest proportions in the inner city. Twelve wards have a proportion of White British working age residents equal to or higher than the England average (78%). In contrast, in 13 wards, less than 50% are White British, and in 8 wards the proportion is under 20% - Lozells & East Handsworth (8%), Washwood Heath (11%), Sparkbrook (12%), Aston (12%), Bordesley Green (12%), Handsworth Wood (15%), Soho (16%) and Springfield (18%).

The Pakistani working age population is mainly concentrated to the north-west, east and south-east of the city centre, spreading out to the city boundaries. Over 20% of working age residents are Pakistani in six wards, and the proportion is over 50% in two - Bordesley Green (53%) and Washwood Heath (57%). But the proportion is less than 5% in 21 wards.

The Indian group is particularly concentrated in wards to the west and south of the city centre and comprises 38% of the working age population in Handsworth Wood and 18% in Soho. The group comprises less than 10% of the working age population in 32 wards. The Black Caribbean working age population is mainly found to the west and north of the city centre where it comprises between 10% and 15% of the population in 4 wards. But it comprises less than 5% of the working age population in 32 wards.

The maps on the following page show the distribution of the 4 largest ethnic groups by ward. Detailed ward data is provided in the Appendix Table 2C.

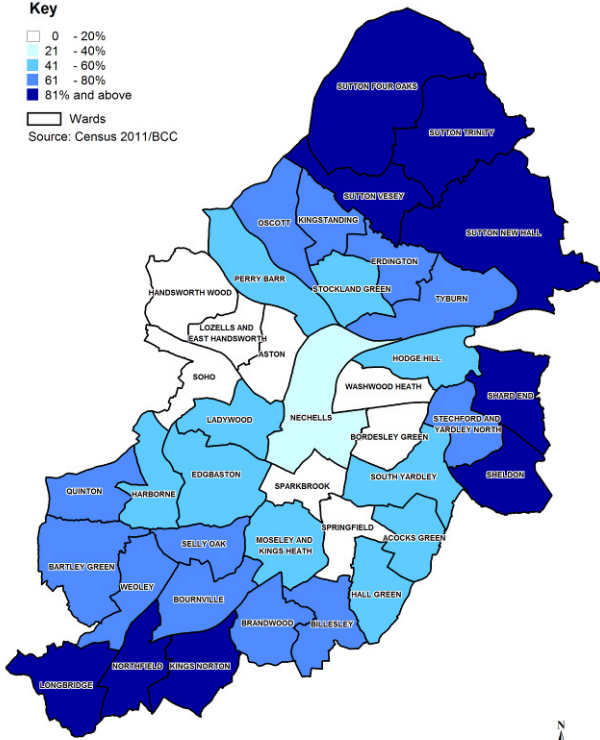
### Proportion of the working age population (16-64) who are White British 2011

**Key**

- 0 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81% and above

Wards

Source: Census 2011/BCC



Date: 28/08/2014  
Scale 1:110,000

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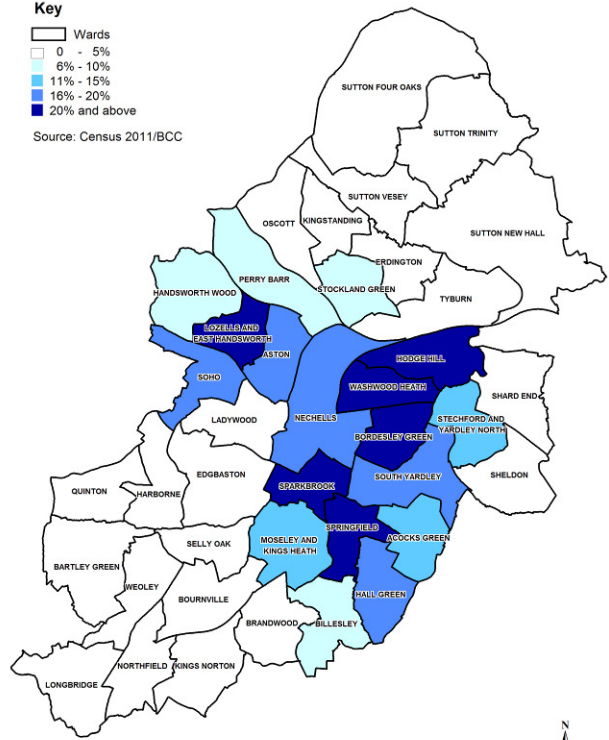
### Proportion of the working age population (16-64) who are Pakistani 2011

**Key**

- 0 - 5%
- 6% - 10%
- 11% - 15%
- 16% - 20%
- 20% and above

Wards

Source: Census 2011/BCC



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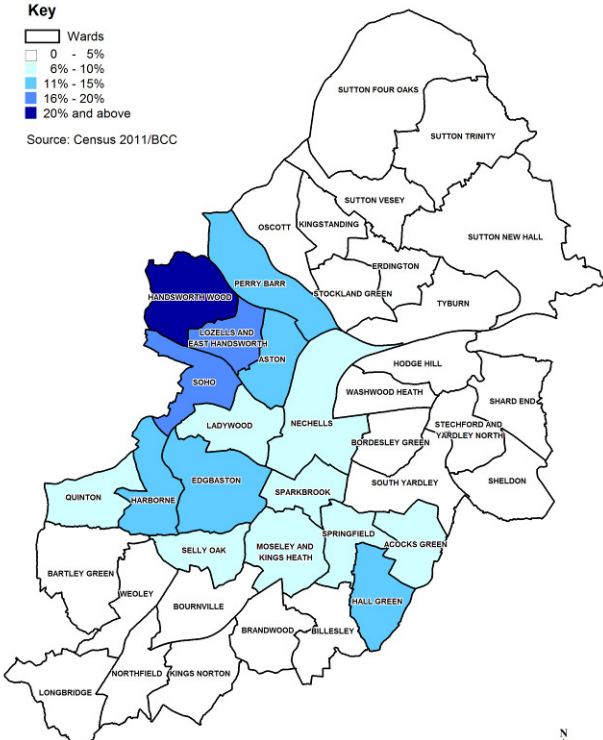
### Proportion of the working age population (16-64) who are Indian 2011

**Key**

- 0 - 5%
- 6% - 10%
- 11% - 15%
- 16% - 20%
- 20% and above

Wards

Source: Census 2011/BCC



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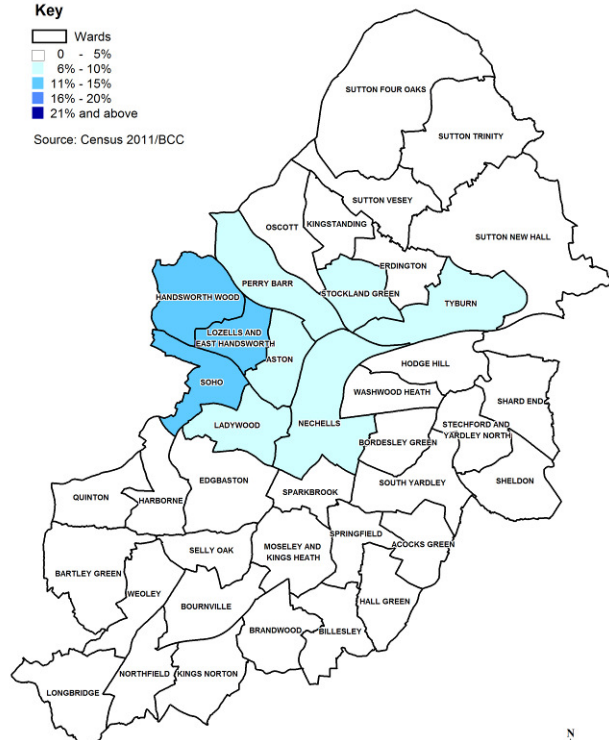
### Proportion of the working age population (16-64) who are Black Caribbean 2011

**Key**

- 0 - 5%
- 6% - 10%
- 11% - 15%
- 16% - 20%
- 21% and above

Wards

Source: Census 2011/BCC



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## **2.6 Change over time**

The ethnic composition of the city is constantly changing. Factors such as varying levels of migration within and to/from the UK over time, as well as differing birth rates for different groups result in the growth of some groups and the decline of others.

Data from the 2001 and 2011 Census shows that over that period the total working age population grew by 83,966. However, 2 groups, the White British (-27,902) and White Irish (-7,508) saw a drop in numbers. The size of all other groups increased. The largest increases were in the Pakistani (+26,380), Black African (+14,711) and Other Asian (+14,264). (Chart 2.5).

In 2011 the White British group comprised 54% of the working age population compared to 66% in 2001, while the Pakistani group comprised 10% in 2001 and 13% in 2011.

The percentage point change compares the proportion of the total population each group comprised in 2001 compared to the proportion in 2011. So, for example, the Bangladeshi group comprised 1.9% of the total population in 2001 and 2.7% in 2011, so the increase was 0.8 percentage points (2.7 minus 1.9). This measures change in the size of the group relative to the total population of Birmingham.

However, the percentage change looks at each group individually and measures how much it has grown relative to its size in 2001. Over the period 2001-2011, the Bangladeshi group grew from 11,600 to 18,932, an increase of 39%. So, although this is a significant change in terms of the group itself, because it is a small group, the percentage point change (see paragraph above) is relatively small.

As the ethnic make-up of the overall population changes over time, this may impact on the overall labour market participation rates for the city. This is explored further in Section 4.

**Chart 2.5 The ethnic composition of the working age population in Birmingham 2001 and 2011**  
*Source: Census 2011*

Ethnic Group	Number			Proportion of total working age population			Percentage change <sup>1</sup>
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Percentage point change <sup>2</sup>	
All Groups	606,184	690,150	83,966	100%	100%	-	12%
British	401,133	373,231	- 27,902	66.2%	54.1%	-12.1	-7%
Irish	19,151	11,643	- 7,508	3.2%	1.7%	-1.5	-64%
Other	10,880	22,823	11,943	1.8%	3.3%	1.5	52%
White & Black Caribbean	6,173	12,636	6,463	1.0%	1.8%	0.8	51%
White & Black African	802	1,681	879	0.1%	0.2%	0.1	52%
White & Asian	2,875	5,424	2,549	0.5%	0.8%	0.3	47%
Other	2,054	3,923	1,869	0.3%	0.6%	0.2	48%
Indian	38,132	47,484	9,352	6.3%	6.9%	0.6	20%
Pakistani	59,880	86,260	26,380	9.9%	12.5%	2.6	31%
Bangladeshi	11,600	18,932	7,332	1.9%	2.7%	0.8	39%
Other Asian	6,274	20,538	14,264	1.0%	3.0%	1.9	69%
Black Caribbean	31,310	31,541	231	5.2%	4.6%	-0.6	1%
Black African	4,248	18,959	14,711	0.7%	2.7%	2.0	78%
Other Black	3,525	10,997	7,472	0.6%	1.6%	1.0	68%
Chinese	3,918	10,423	6,505	0.6%	1.5%	0.9	62%
Other	4,229	13,655	9,426	0.7%	2.0%	1.3	69%

<sup>1</sup> For each group, the increase between 2001 and 2011 divided by the population in 2001 and expressed as a percentage.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between the proportion of working age residents who were from this group in 2001 and the proportion in 2011. Calculated by subtracting the proportion in 2001 from the proportion in 2011.

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## 3.0 Skills and other factors impacting on labour market participation

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### 3.1 Introduction

This section looks at some of the key factors that impact on labour market participation and how they vary by ethnicity.

Qualifications are one of the biggest influences on employability, and this section is predominantly focussed on skills. But other issues, including proficiency in English and health are also examined. There are geographic differences in skill levels within the city, and these are also discussed in relation to ethnicity.

#### Technical and Data Issues

Even with the Census there are limitations in the availability of data by ethnic group. For some skills based datasets only the 16+ or 16-74 population is available, and it is not possible to provide rates for the 16-64 working age population. Other datasets use groupings of ethnic groups. In some cases, the groups that are combined have broadly similar characteristics (such as Black African and Black Caribbean), so although detailed conclusions are limited, the data is still reasonably useful. However, this is not the case with the Asian group, where the Indian group has very different labour market and qualification characteristics to the Pakistani/Bangladeshi populations, resulting in the combined data reflecting neither group. Finally, some characteristics, such as qualifications by gender and proficiency in English, are not released with an ethnic breakdown. For these characteristics other datasets are used to indicate possible ethnic variations.

With the exception of school attainment, this section relates to adult, and where possible, working age, skills and qualifications.

### 3.2 School attainment (GCSE)

This report is principally concerned with adult attainment in the context of the current labour market, but a short section on attainment at school is included as this will impact on the skills of the labour market in the future. There are differences in attainment by ethnic group at all Key Stages, but this section focusses on Key Stage 4 (GCSE level). Unless otherwise stated, all figures refer to 5 + GCSEs Grade A\*-C including English and Maths in 2013.

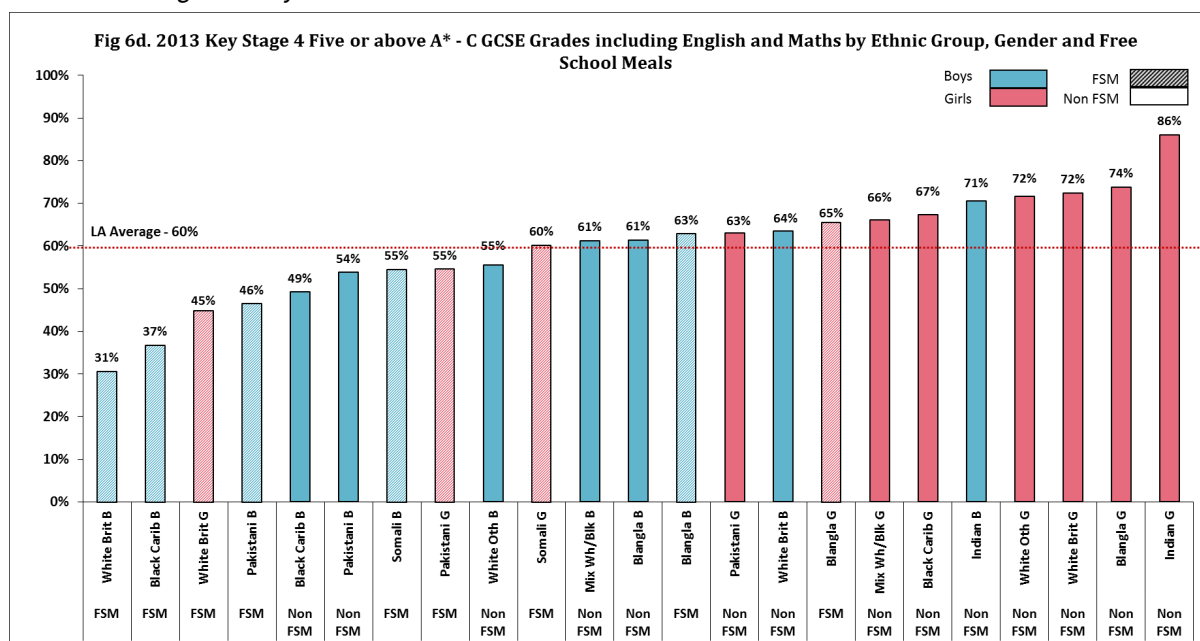
Overall the city's performance (60%) is only slightly below the national average (61%), and it outperforms other core cities and statistical neighbours. Black Caribbean (53%) and Pakistani pupils (55%) have the lowest rates and Indian pupils the highest (76%). The Bangladeshi group also outperforms the city average (66%).

However, attainment is also influenced by a number of other factors, such as gender and eligibility for free school meals (FSM), and the picture is more complex when these are also factored in (Chart 3.1).

Girls out-perform boys for all groups, but FSM eligibility also has a huge impact on attainment, with White Boys FSM having the lowest achievement (31%) and Indian Girls not eligible for free school meals the highest (86%). Apart from FSM White British and FSM Pakistani girls, all other groups below the city average are boys. The majority of the groups below the city average are FSM, the exceptions being non-FSM Black Caribbean, Pakistani and White Other boys.

**Chart 3.1: 5+ GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths by ethnicity, gender and free-school meals eligibility Birmingham schools 2013**

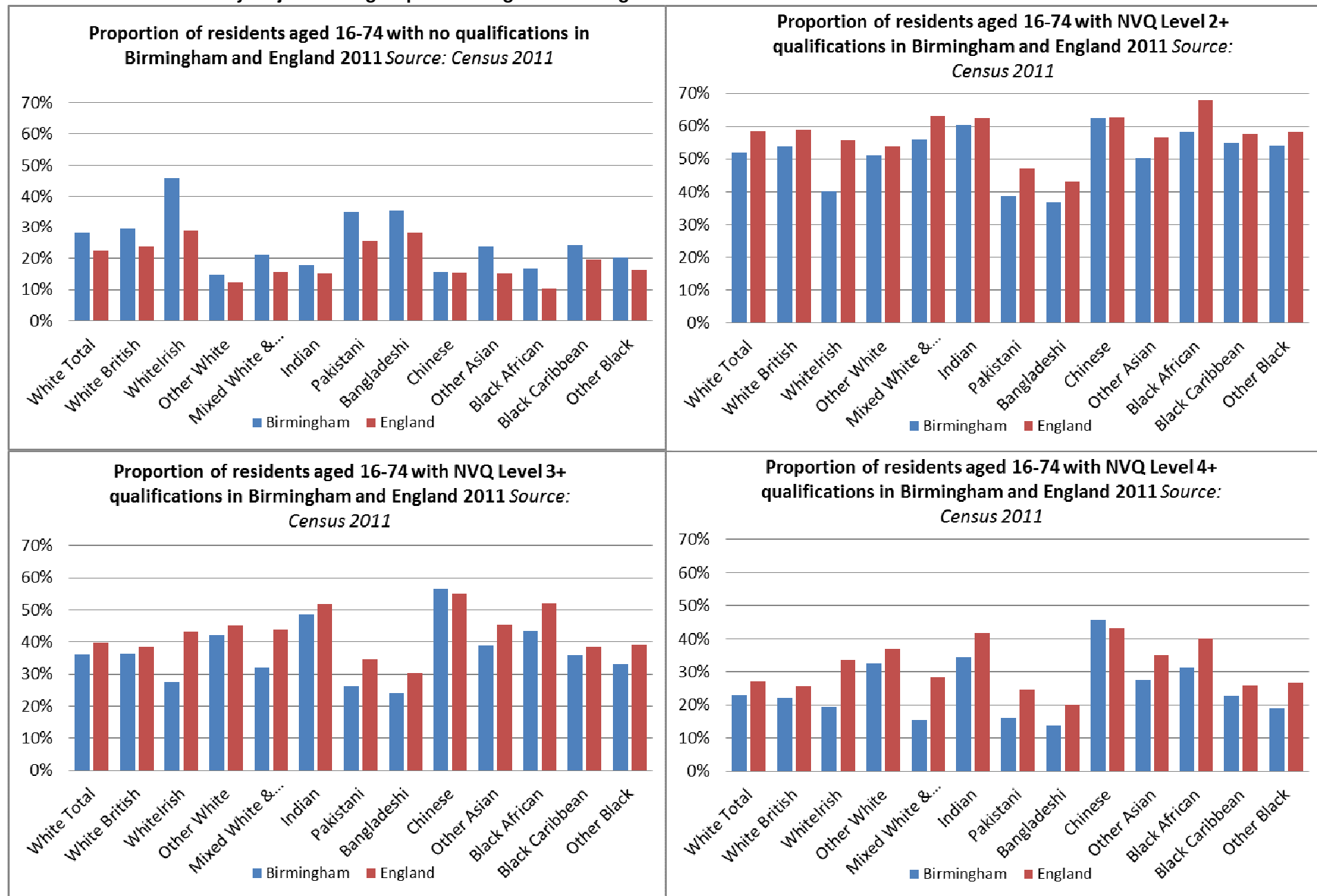
Source: Birmingham City Council



### 3.3 Adult Qualifications in Birmingham compared to England

As referenced in the Technical Issues box in Section 3.1, the Census data on attainment by ethnicity is limited. Chart 3.2 shows qualification by major ethnic group for the 16-74 population in Birmingham compared to England. The city under-performs national attainment at all qualification levels for all groups, except for the Chinese group. However statistics for this group in the city are heavily influenced by the very high proportion of students. The White Irish group in the city has a very old age profile and this probably accounts for the very low levels of attainment for this group compared to the national picture.

**Chart 3.2: Qualifications by major ethnic group in Birmingham and England 2011** *Source: Census 2011*





**Chart 3.3: Qualifications by broad ethnic group and age band in Birmingham 2011** *Source: Census 2011*



The White Irish (46%), Pakistani (35%) and Bangladeshi (35%) groups have the highest proportions with no qualifications and the White Other (15%), Black African (17%) and Indian (18%) the lowest. A similar picture exists for England, but proportions are lower (Pakistani 26%).

In Birmingham the White Irish (40%), Pakistani (39%) and Bangladeshi (37%) groups have the lowest proportion educated to NVQ Level 2, and the Chinese (63%), Indian (60%) and Black African (58%) the highest. Nationally the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the lowest rates and the Black African the highest.

Higher qualifications follow a broadly similar pattern, with the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups consistently having some of the lowest proportions. There are some minor variations. For example, in contrast to lower levels, the mixed Black Caribbean/White group has a relatively low proportion qualified to the higher levels.

Analysis at a ward level shows that the wards with the highest levels of qualifications are in general those wards with relatively low proportions of non-white residents. However, those wards with low levels of qualifications include both wards with high proportions of BME communities, but also some, such as Shard End and Kingstanding which are predominantly white. This proxy data does not allow detailed conclusions to be drawn but suggests that the white population's attainment is related to deprivation. This is also the case for school attainment where the difference between FSM and non-FSM pupils is greater for the white population than for other ethnic groups.

See Appendix Table 3A for data for all ethnic groups

### **3.4 Qualifications by age**

It is possible to disaggregate qualifications by broad ethnic group and age band. The amalgamation of the ethnic groups limits interpretation, but the age bands provides a useful insight into how qualification levels have changed over time (Chart 3.3). Note that the White Other group is predominantly composed of people who have moved to the UK from EU countries specifically to work or seek work, and the qualifications for this group reflect that. Also the Asian group is not homogeneous, as it includes the Indian group who are well qualified and the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups who are in general less well qualified than the city average.

The chart shows that the proportion of young people with no qualifications is significantly lower than for older people. Also, for young people the variation between groups is relatively small, while for older people the difference is much larger. The Asian and White British groups show the greatest increase in residents with no qualifications with age. 51% of Asians aged 50-64 have no qualifications compared to a city average of 35%, but in contrast 10% of Asians aged 16-24 have no qualifications compared to 11% for the city as a whole. The gap with England is also smaller for young people. 11% of those aged 16-24 in Birmingham have no qualification compared to 10% for England. But 22% of those aged 35-49 in the city have no qualification compared to 12% for England.

Analysis at NVQ2+, NVQ3+ and NVQ4+ also show a general decrease in skill levels with age, although the 16-24 age band has lower proportions qualified to NVQ3+ and 4+ as many of this groups are still in obtaining qualification. This is encouraging as it means that young people coming into the workforce should be better prepared to take advantage of the greater proportion of higher occupation jobs that are forecast for the city in the future. And over time qualification levels in the city will rise.

But there still are significant differences between the groups, even for the relatively young 25-34 age band, 73% of White British residents aged 25-24 are educated to NVQ2+ compared to only 56% of Asian and 62% of Black residents. At NVQ3+ for the same age band, 55% of White British are educated to this level compared to 46% of Asians and 44% of Black residents. This means that even for these relatively young residents, with many years left in the labour market, some groups are disadvantaged in the labour market.

Both the Asian and White Other groups have a relatively high proportion of residents with 'Other' qualifications. These tend to be vocational or foreign qualifications that cannot be categorised into NVQ levels, and may not be recognised in the UK.

### **3.5 Qualifications by gender**

There are no datasets that provide statistics on qualifications by ethnic group and gender. Given wide disparities in economic activity and employment rates between genders for some groups, this is a disappointing omission.

However analysis between qualification levels by gender at a ward level provides some pointers to differences between ethnic groups in the context of the demography of the wards.

Overall slightly more women (21%) than men (20%) have no qualifications. But in some wards the proportion of women with no qualifications is higher, and, in 5 wards the difference is 6 or more percentage points, with fewer men having qualifications (Sparkbrook (8pp), Springfield (7pp), Washwood Heath (7pp), Bordesley Green (7pp), and Aston (6pp). These are all wards with a high non-White British population, suggesting that for some non-white groups there may be gender differences in qualification levels.

A similar situation exists at NVQ3+, with these same 5 wards, along with Sutton Four Oaks being the only wards where more men than women are qualified to this level

### **3.6 Proficiency in English**

There is no data giving proficiency in English for by ethnicity, but not surprisingly there is a strong correlation between the proportion of the population in a ward who are not White British and the proportion who do not speak English well or very well. In 4 wards in the city 15% or more of the working age population do not speak English or do not speak it well - Bordesley Green (15%), Lozells & East Handsworth (15%), Sparkbrook (16%) and Washwood Heath (17%).

There is also a strong correlation between the proportion that are not in work and the proportion who do not speak English. Lack of spoken English is a significant barrier to employment, and those who do not speak it are disadvantaged in the labour market.

See Appendix Table 3B for details.

Even if residents with poor English are in employment they tend to be in lower skilled occupations. For example of all those in employment who cannot speak English well 34% are in elementary occupations, compared to 16% of those whose main language is English. Only 8% who cannot speak English well are in managerial or professional occupations compared to 21% of those in employment whose main language is English.

### 3.7 Health

There is a strong correlation between health and employment, so it is important to understand if health status varies by ethnicity. Chart 3.4 shows that for most groups there is very little difference in health status. A much higher proportion of the White Irish group has day to day activities limited a lot by health, but this is almost certainly a function of the older profile of this group (over half of the working age population are 45 or over). The white other group has the lowest proportion with activities limited a lot by health, but this is probably explained by the high proportion of residents in this group from EU countries who come to the UK specifically to work, and are therefore unlikely to suffer significant health issues. It is not possible to disaggregate the Asian or Black groups, to determine if there are differences between the Black African and Black Caribbean groups or Pakistani and Indian groups.

<b>Chart 3.4: Long term health problems by ethnic group (16-64) 2011</b> <i>Source: Census 2011</i>			
<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>	<b>Day-to-day activities limited a little</b>	<b>Day-to-day activities not limited</b>
All	7%	8%	85%
White: Total	7%	8%	84%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	7%	9%	84%
White: Irish	12%	10%	78%
White: Other White	3%	4%	93%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	6%	7%	87%
Asian/Asian British	6%	8%	86%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	6%	7%	87%
Other ethnic group	6%	7%	87%

### 3.8 Culture

Cultural factors also play a part in low economic activity rates for some groups, where high proportions of working age women are not engaged in the labour market. Over 60% of Pakistani and Bangladeshi women aged 16-49 are economically inactive compared to 36% for the city as whole. The differential is largely driven by the high proportions in these groups of women who are looking after home and family (34% compared to 14% for the city as a whole). The proportion is also high for the White Irish group (20%).

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## 4.0 Ethnic groups in the labour market

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### 4.1 Introduction

This section includes an analysis of the characteristics both of working age residents by labour market status and ethnicity. It includes an analysis of the characteristics of the economically active and inactive populations along with a more detailed exploration of the employed and unemployed residents<sup>3</sup>. The section draws on data, predominantly from the 2011 Census.

#### ***Important Technical Note on use of Census data***

Tables from the 2011 Census have been used extensively in this section, as they provide a very detailed analysis of the labour force, and for small geographical units. However, due to disclosure issues, where data is divided, by factors such as gender or ethnicity, the economic activity divisions are presented in different ways, particularly, but not exclusively, with regard to students.

Much of the Census data in this section is derived from a dataset of residents aged 16-74, but for the purposes of this analysis the retired population have been removed to calculate rates to create a proxy for the working age population, and these may differ slightly from rates quoted elsewhere.

This results in slightly different employment and economic activity rates for the city being presented in different tables. And overall rates may vary from those quoted elsewhere. However, the overall message remains constant, and rates within tables are always comparable.

### 4.2 Overview of labour market participation - non-retired working age population

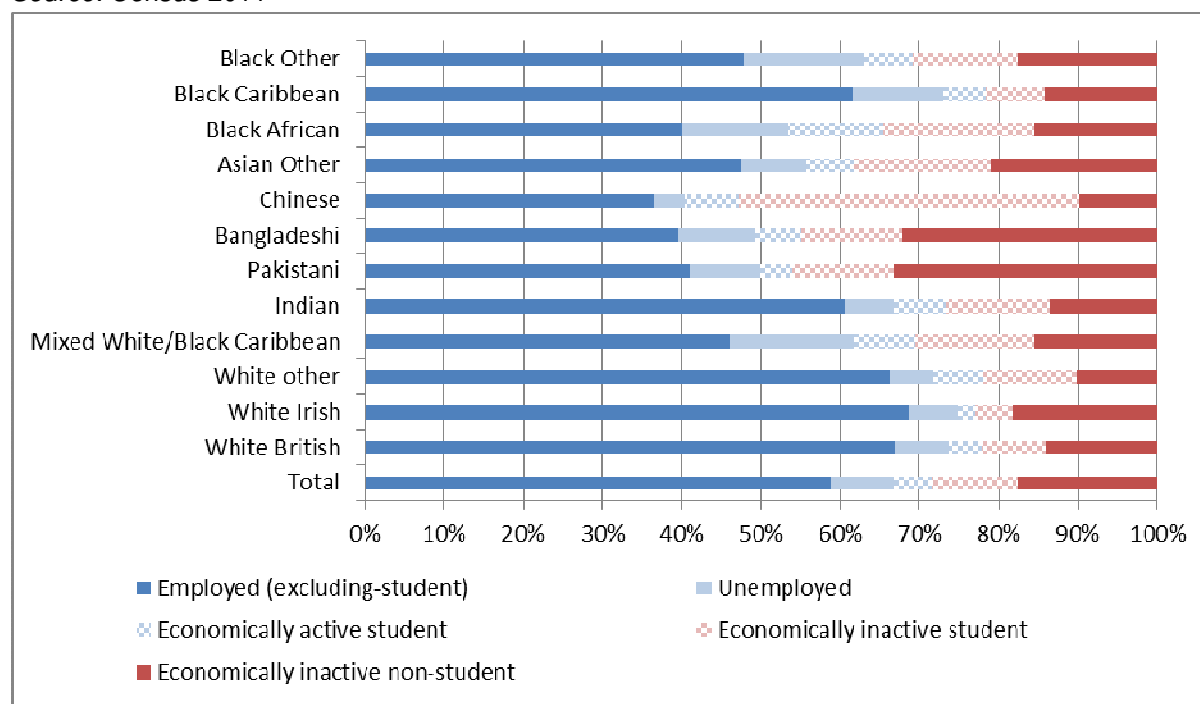
Chart 4.1 provides an overview of the non-retired population aged 16-74 for the larger ethnic group in the city. The Black Caribbean (78%), White British (78%) White Irish (78%) and White Other (77%) groups have the highest proportion of economically active in the non-retired population. These are the groups with the oldest age profiles. The lowest proportion is for the Chinese group (47%), although this group has a very high proportion of economically inactive students. The Black African (65%), Asian Other (62%) Pakistani (54%) and Bangladeshi (53%) groups also have a low proportion that are economically active. The overall rate is 72%. The Pakistani (33%) and Bangladeshi (32%) groups have the highest proportion who are economically inactive and not students.

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<sup>3</sup> See Glossary for definitions.

**Chart 4.1 Breakdown of the working age population – major ethnic groups 2011**

Source: Census 2011



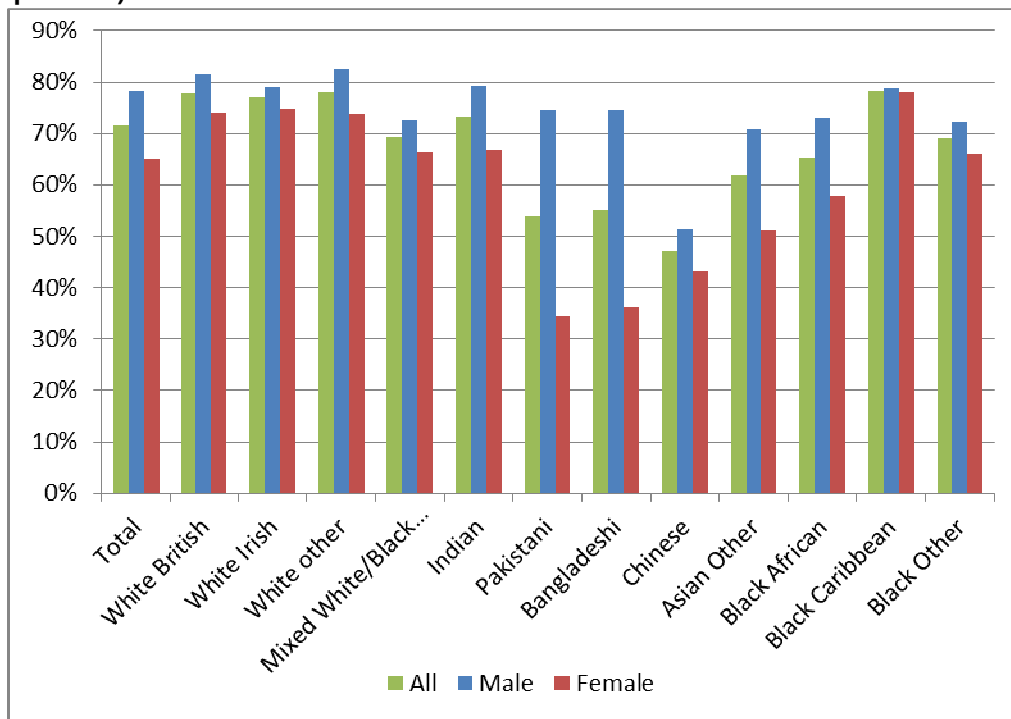
The chart also shows that while students comprise 16% of the total working age population, they constitute a significantly larger proportion of some groups such as Chinese (50%), Black African (31%) group. The White Irish group has the lowest proportion (7%). Some students are economically active and combine studying with work or seeking work (5% of total working age population), but over double are not economically active (11% of working age population). Students, and particularly economically active students, therefore constitute a significant part of the working age population, and interpretation of the data has to be carried out in that context.

### 4.3 Economic activity

The economically active population includes both those who are in work (employed) and those who are not in work but are actively seeking work (unemployed). Later sections provide a more detailed breakdown of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, but this section provides an overview of the economically active population by ethnicity as an introduction to those sections, and highlights the gender differences, which are significant for some groups.

Section 4.2 highlighted the groups with the highest and lowest overall economic activity rates. Chart 4.2 provides a gender breakdown. Male economic activity is higher than that of females for all groups, but the difference is more pronounced in some groups. For example, 74% of Pakistani males are economically active but only 34% of females. There is a similar pattern for those of Bangladeshi heritage. However for the Black Caribbean group the proportions are almost identical for both genders (79% male, 78% female).

**Chart 4.2 Economic activity by ethnicity and gender Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*



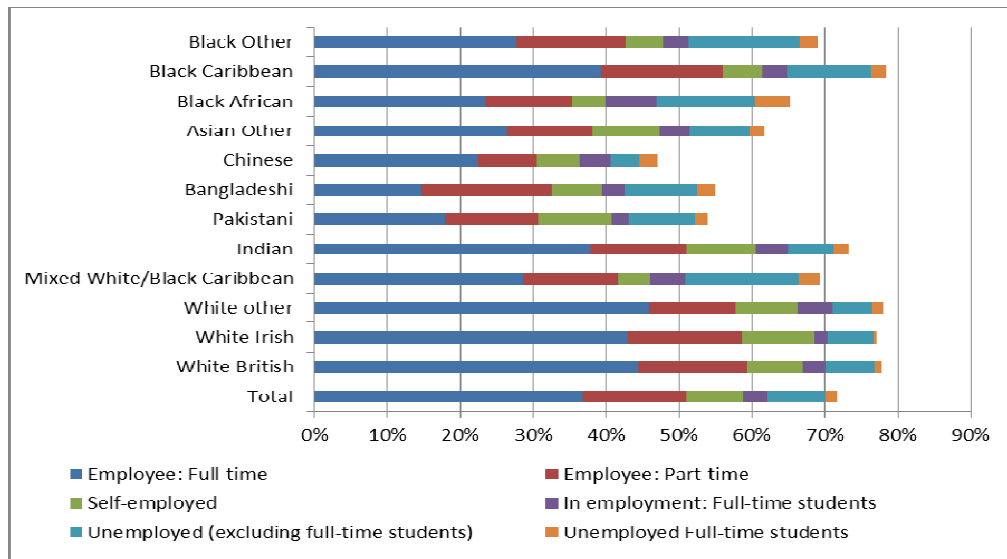
Details of the data behind these charts, including for the smaller ethnic groups, can be found in the Appendix Table 4Ai, 4Aii and 4Aiii.

The make-up of the economically active residents also varies between groups (Chart 4.3). For instance, for the Bangladeshi group, excluding students, more residents work part-time (18%) than full-time (15%). In contrast 46% of the White Other group works full-time and only 12% part-time. In general the proportion that is unemployed is highest for the black groups and lowest for the white groups.

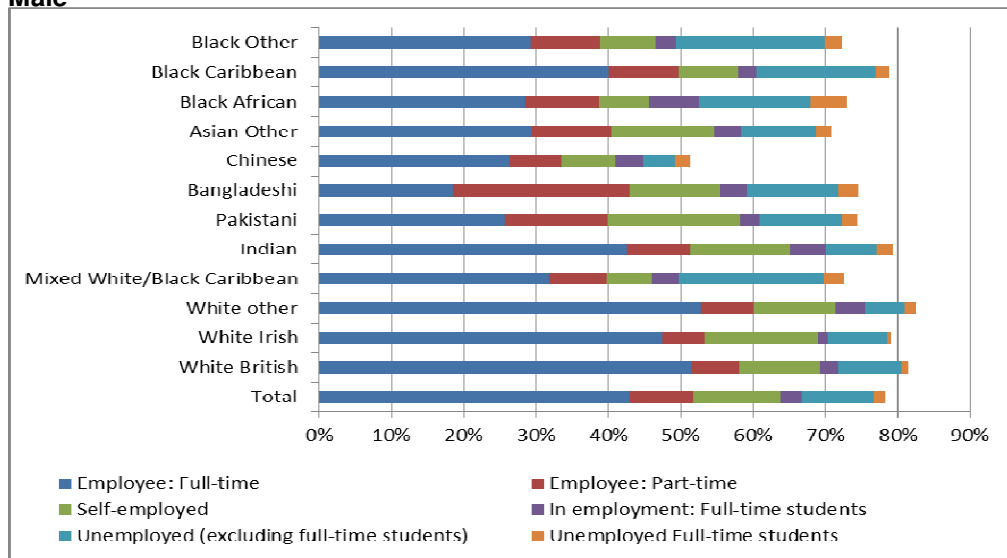
When the same statistics are disaggregated by gender (Charts 4.3), other differences appear. For most groups a higher proportion of women who are employees work part-time than men who are employees. Unemployment rates are higher for men than for women for all groups apart from White Other, where the rates are similar. Self-employment rates are also higher for men than women in all groups, and the difference is greatest for the White Irish, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups.

**Chart 4.3 Breakdown of the economically active non-retired population aged 16-74 – major ethnic groups 2011** *Source: Census 2011*

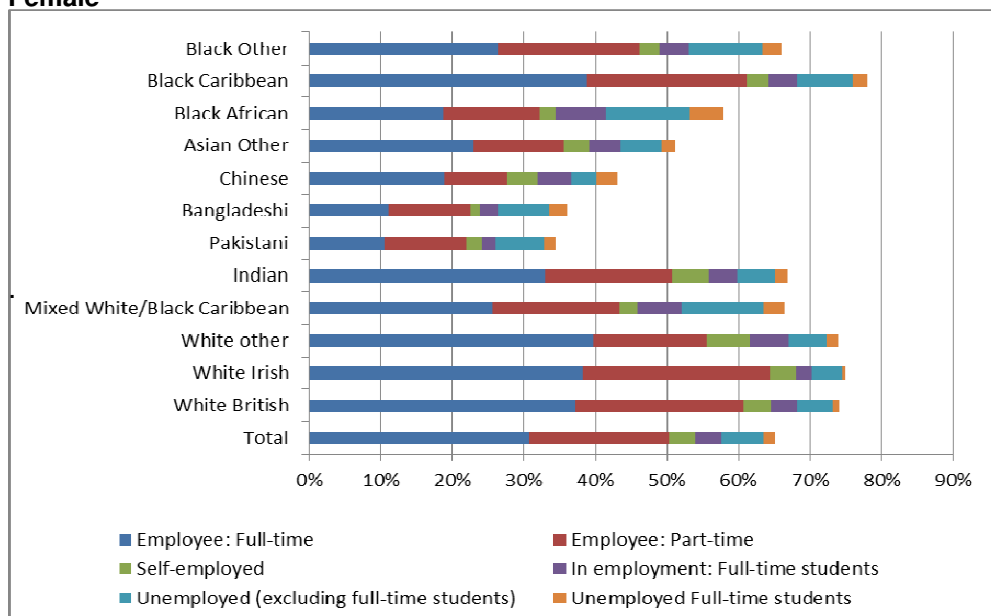
**Total**



**Male**



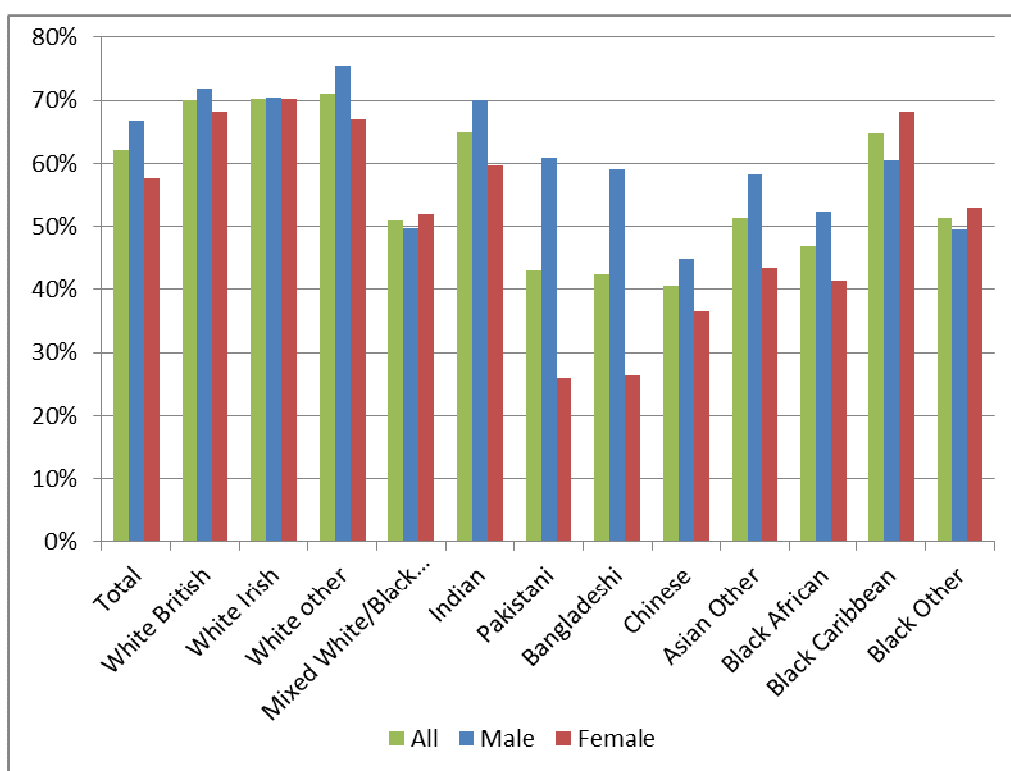
**Female**





## 4.4 Employment

**Chart 4.4 Employment by ethnicity and gender Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*



Employment rates broadly follow the same pattern as economic activity rates. The White Other (71%), White British (70%) and White Irish (70%) have the highest rates, and the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the lowest rates (the Chinese group is heavily influenced by the high proportion of students). The overall rate is 62%.

Employment rates are higher for males than females for most groups, but the reverse is true for the Black Caribbean, Black Other and Mixed White/Black Caribbean groups. Gender differences are greatest for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups, where the male rates are around 60% and the female rates only around 25% (Chart 4.4).

### ***Full-time/ part-time***

Overall, 42% of non-retired residents aged 16-74 work full-time and 17% part-time (this includes both employees and the self-employed). Equivalent figures for males are 51% full-time and 12% part-time. However for women the figure is very different with 31% of women working full-time and 20% part-time. Note this analysis excludes students, as no full-time/part-time breakdown is available for them, so totals may vary from those quoted elsewhere.

There are some significant differences between the different ethnic groups. In general, there is much less difference in part-time employment rates between the groups than for full-time working, with all but 2 groups having between 15% and 18% of the population employed part-time. Exceptions are the Chinese group (10%), which is heavily dominated by

students and the Bangladeshi group (22%), which is the only group with more part-time than full-time workers.

Only 18% of Bangladeshi residents work full-time. Other groups with a low rate include Pakistani (23%), Black African (26%), Black Other (31%) and Mixed White/Black Caribbean (31%). However, for some groups the rate is much higher. The White other (51%), White Irish (51%) and White British (50%) have the highest rates. The Indian (45%) and Black Caribbean (43%) also have full-time employment high rates (Chart 4.5).

Chart 4.5 also clearly shows the gender differences. For the white and black groups in particular, a much higher proportion of females work part-time than males, although fulltime rates are always greater than part-time rates. Relatively few males in these groups work part-time. However for the Pakistani, and particularly the Bangladeshi groups, part-time working constitutes a large proportion of all employment even for males.

Further statistics can be found in the Appendix Table 4B.

#### **4.5 Self-employment**

Self-employment only constitutes 13% of total employment (excluding students). For men the proportion is 19%, but for women it is only 7%. For many people it is an attractive option as it can offer more flexibility and control than being an employee. However, in times of high unemployment self-employment tends to increase, as those who cannot find employment as an employee may turn to self-employment not out of choice, but necessity.

Self-employment rates are highest for the Pakistani (10%), White Irish (10%) and Indian (10%), and lowest for the mixed White/Black Caribbean (4%), the Black groups (5%) groups. The overall rate is 8%.

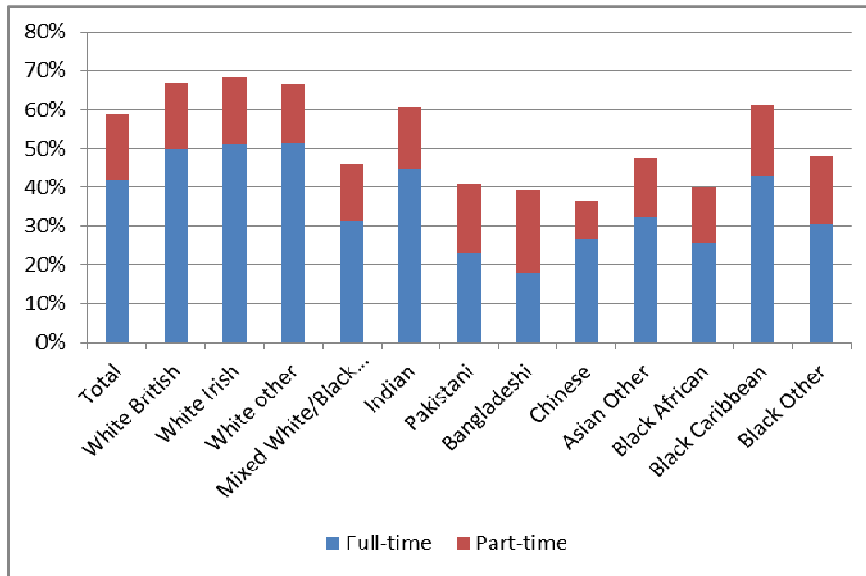
A slightly higher proportion of self-employed residents work part-time compared to those who are employees. And, as with overall employment, the Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups have the highest proportion in part-time self-employment.

Self-employment rates are much higher for men (12%) than women (4%), and this is true for all ethnic groups. But there are gender differences between the groups. For men the Pakistani (18%), and White Irish (16%) groups have the highest self-employment rates, whereas for women it is the White Other (6%) and Indian (5%) groups.

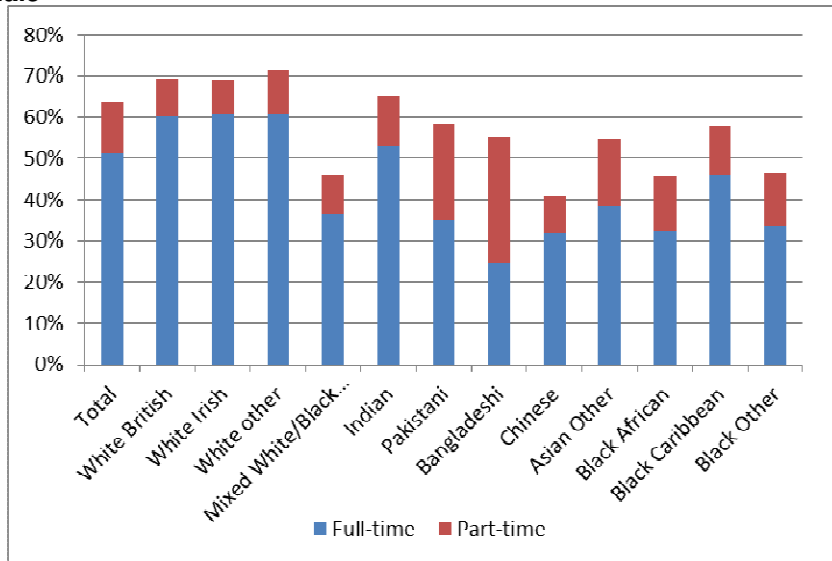
Further statistics can be found in the Appendix Table 4B.

**Chart 4.5 Full-time/part-time employment breakdown by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*

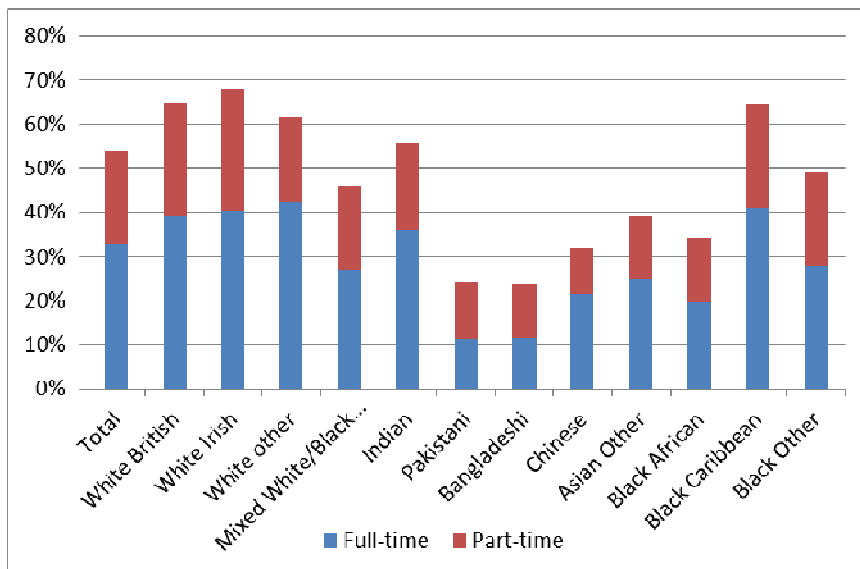
**All**



**Male**



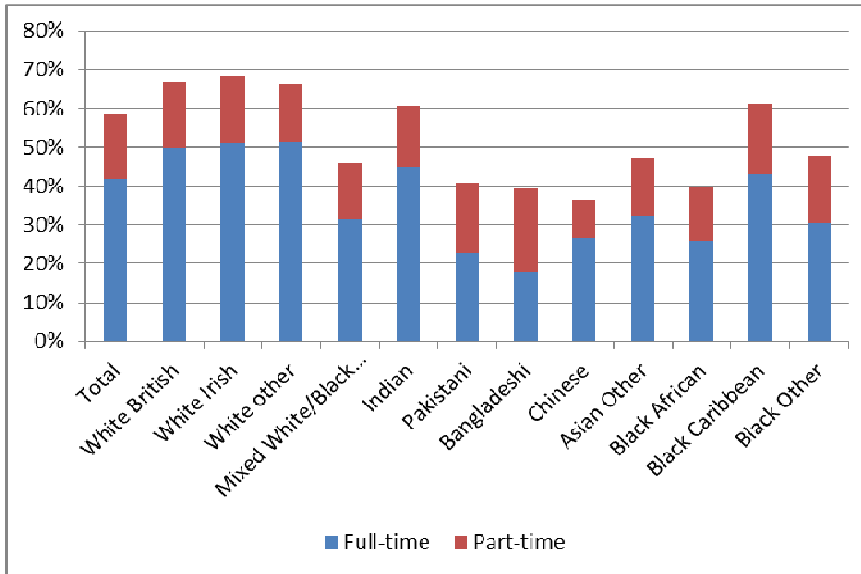
**Female**



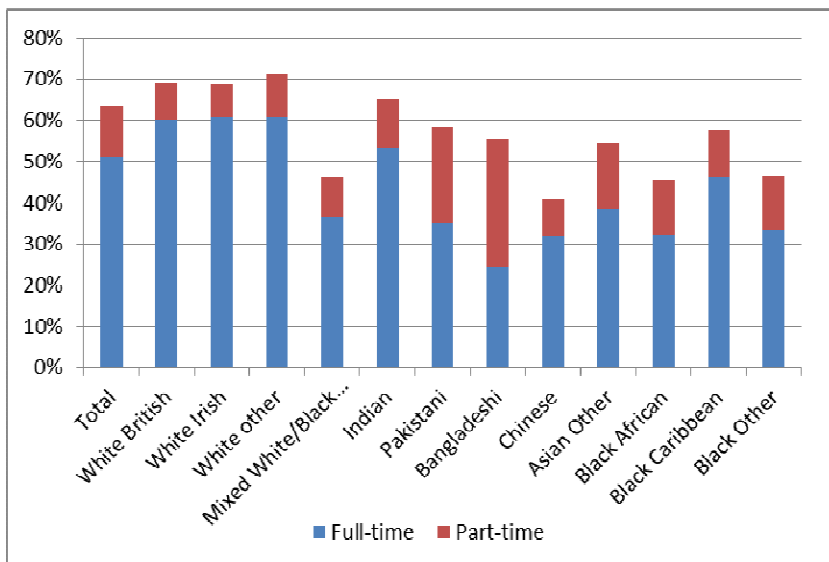
**Chart 4.6 Self-employment by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)**

Source: Census 2011

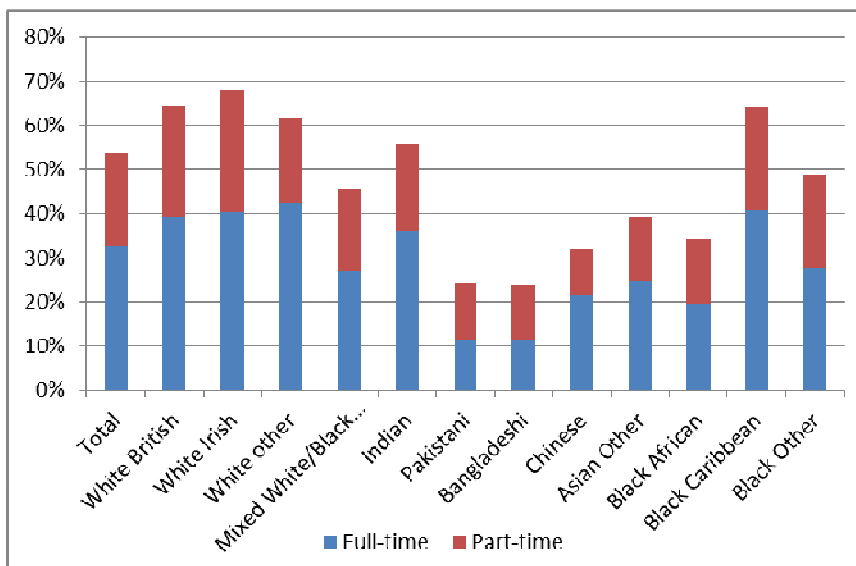
**All**



**Male**



**Female**



#### **4.6 Employment by Occupations**

Skill levels are a significant influence on the occupational employment of residents, and those higher level qualifications are more likely to be employed in the higher occupations.

Overall 38% of employed residents are employed in higher occupations<sup>4</sup>. However, 51% of Chinese and 45% of Indians in employment are employed in those occupations, but, in contrast, the figures for some groups are much lower - for example Bangladeshi (25%) and Pakistani (29%).

Interestingly, there is not a great deal of difference in the proportion employed in the higher occupations between the genders within each group, even for those groups with very low female employment rates.

Looking at the lower occupations<sup>5</sup> 57% of Pakistani and 55% of Black African residents in employment are employed in these occupations. However for some other groups the figures are much lower, for example Indian (37%), White British (37%) and Chinese (26%).

Some groups are highly represented in particular occupations. For example 21% of employed Black African residents work in the caring professions compared to 10% overall; 18% of Pakistanis are employed in process plant and machine occupations compared to 8% overall.

Further statistics can be found in the Appendix Table 4C.

#### **4.7 Employment by Industry**

There are differences between groups in terms of employment by industry. The overall picture is quite complex, but Table 4D in the Appendix gives data on employment by industry for all the larger ethnic groups by gender. However some examples are highlighted here.

15% of White British and White Other males in employment work in manufacturing, but only 8% of Black Africans and 5% of Bangladeshis. The overall figure is 14%.

25% of White Irish males in employment work in construction compared to 4% of Pakistanis and Black Africans and 2% of Bangladeshis. The overall figure is 10%.

26% of Pakistani women who are employed work in education, but only 11% of Black African women. The overall figure is 18%.

45% of Black African women in employment are employed in human health and social work activities compared to 14% of White Other women.

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<sup>4</sup> Managers, directors and senior officials: Professional occupations: Associate professional and technical occupations

<sup>5</sup> Caring, leisure and other service occupations; Sales and customer service occupations; Process, plant and machine occupations; elementary occupations

## 4.8 Unemployment

### **Technical Notes on the measurement of unemployment**

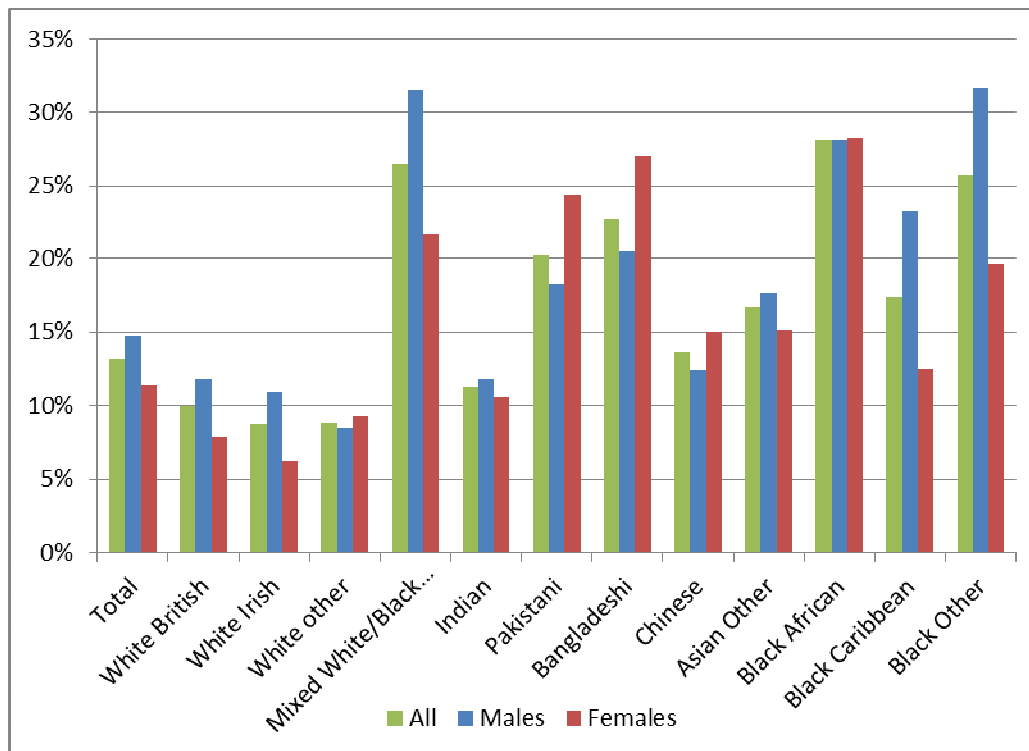
Unemployment is broadly defined as not being in work, but actively seeking work.

Claimant count data (Job Seekers Allowance) provides the most up-to-date information on unemployment by ethnicity, but not all those who are unemployed are eligible for benefits, so the picture is only partial. The Census provides statistics on all those who were unemployed in 2011 irrespective of whether they were claiming benefits, but unemployment rates in the city have fallen since then. This section provides data from both sources.

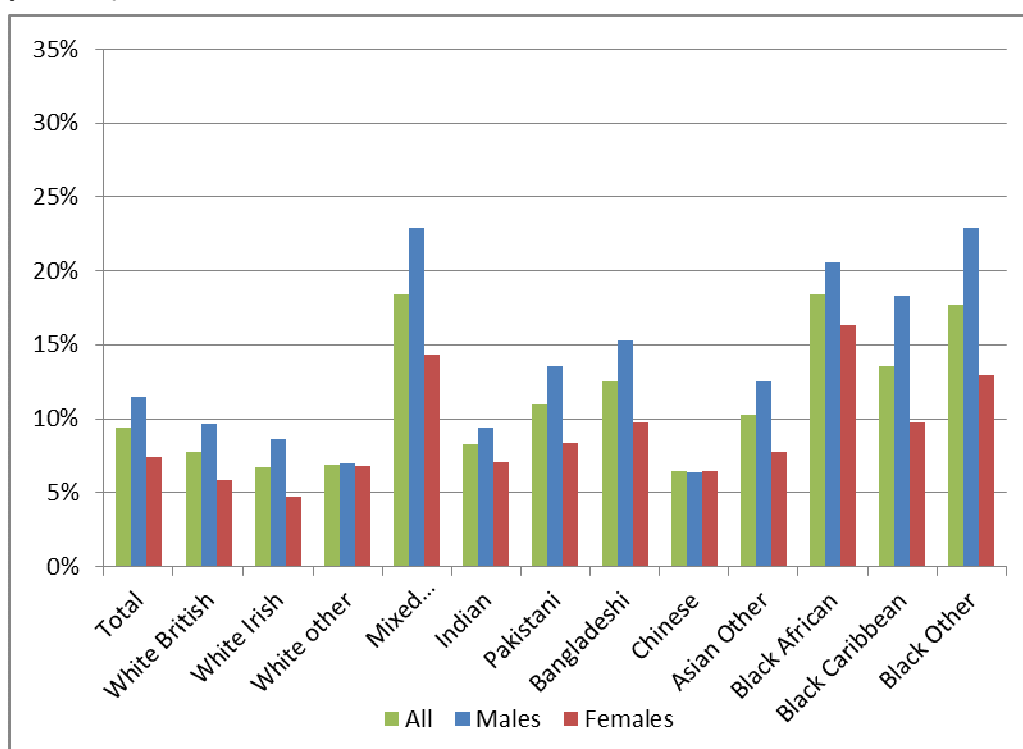
It should be noted that the unemployment rate is calculated as the percentage of the economically active population (the sum of those who are employed and those who are unemployed). This gives a measure of the percentage of the labour forces that are unemployed and is the usual measure of unemployment. The unemployment proportion is the percentage of the total population working age that is unemployed. See the Glossary for definitions of terms.

**Chart 4.7 Unemployment rate by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)**

Source: Census 2011



**Chart 4.8 Unemployment proportion by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*



The overall unemployment rate was 13% in 2011, but was higher for males (15%) than females (11%). Overall the rate was highest for the Black African (28%), mixed White/Black Caribbean (27%) and Black Other groups (26%) and lowest for the White groups (9-10%). For males the mixed White/Black Caribbean and Black Other groups have the highest rates (32%) and the White Irish (11%) and White Other (8%) the lowest. For females the highest rates are for the Black African (28%), Bangladeshi (27%) and Pakistani (24%) groups. The rate is higher for males for most groups, but for the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and White Other groups the female rate is higher.

Chart 4.8 shows the economic proportion by gender and ethnicity. The overall unemployment proportion was 9% in 2011, but was higher for males (12%) than females (7%). The male proportion is higher than the female proportion for all groups apart from Chinese. The mixed White/Black Caribbean, Black African and Black Other groups had the highest proportion overall and also the highest proportion for both men and women.

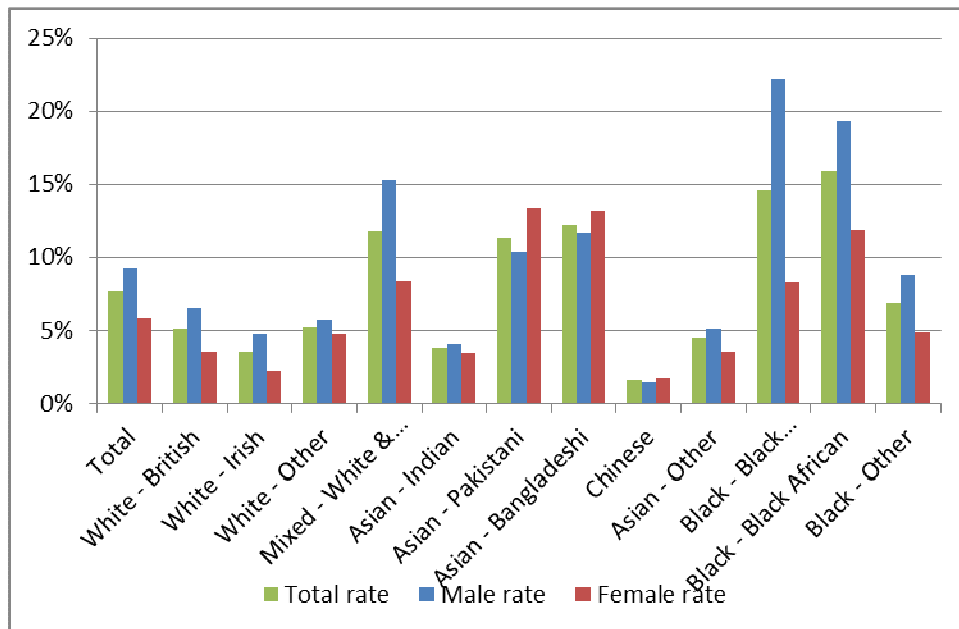
Table 4E in the Appendix provides the data behind the charts.

Claimant count data from Quarter 2 (April-June) 2014 provides a more up-to-date, but less complete picture<sup>6</sup>. Comparisons of the numbers claiming JSA in April 2011 with those counted as unemployed in the Census suggests that the claimant count includes around three-quarters of those who are unemployed. But the figure is much higher (c85%) for men

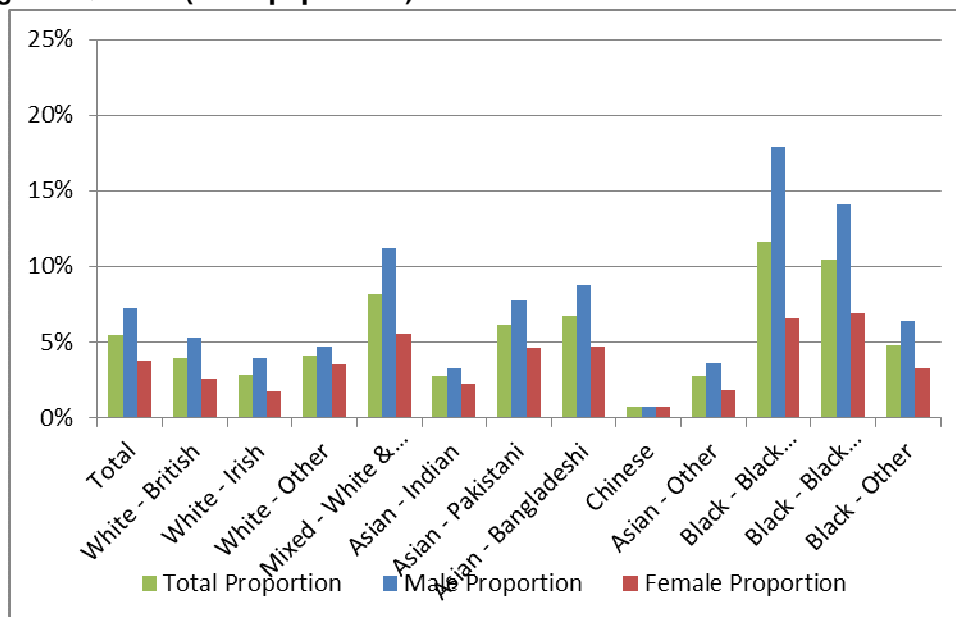
<sup>6</sup> The most up-to-date claimant count data by ethnicity can be downloaded from [www.birmingham.gov.uk/labourmarket](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/labourmarket)

than for women (c55%). Also only around 90% of those who claim have provided their ethnicity.

**Chart 4.9 Claimant count unemployment (Job Seekers Allowance) rate by ethnicity Birmingham Q2 2014 (16-64 population)** *Source: ONS/NOMIS/BCC*



**Chart 4.10 Claimant count) unemployment (Job Seekers Allowance) proportion by ethnicity Birmingham Q2 2014 (16-64 population)** *Source: ONS/NOMIS/BCC*



The claimant count data paints a broadly similar picture to the census unemployment, but the percentages are lower. This is due to a number of factors including a timing difference (unemployment has been falling since 2012), and eligibility for benefits. Benefit eligibility affects women more than men, so the gender differences are grater for JSA claimants than for census unemployment.



**Chart 4.11 Claimant count unemployment proportion for major ethnic groups in Birmingham 2007-2014** *Source: ONS/NOMIS/BCC*

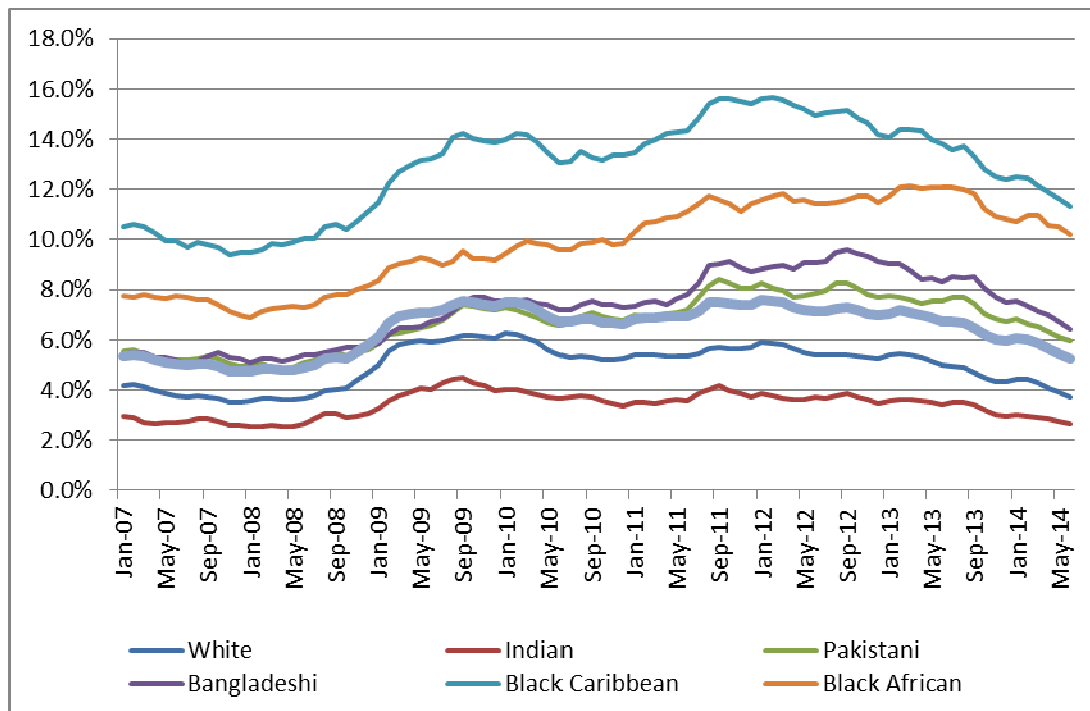


Chart 4.11 shows how the claimant count proportion has changed since 2007 for 6 ethnic groups in the city. As of June 2014 the proportion has returned to pre-recession levels for the White and Indian groups, but for the other groups the proportion remains higher. The claimant proportion rose more for the Black Caribbean, Black African, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups during the recession, and carried on rising longer than for the White and Indian groups. The recession has therefore disproportionately affected these groups and continues to do so. Encouragingly, the proportions are now falling sharply for all groups but a wide disparity remains.

#### 4.9 Economic inactivity

Economic activity varies widely between the different groups, so it follows that economic inactivity also varies. This is particularly apparent when the data is disaggregated by gender.

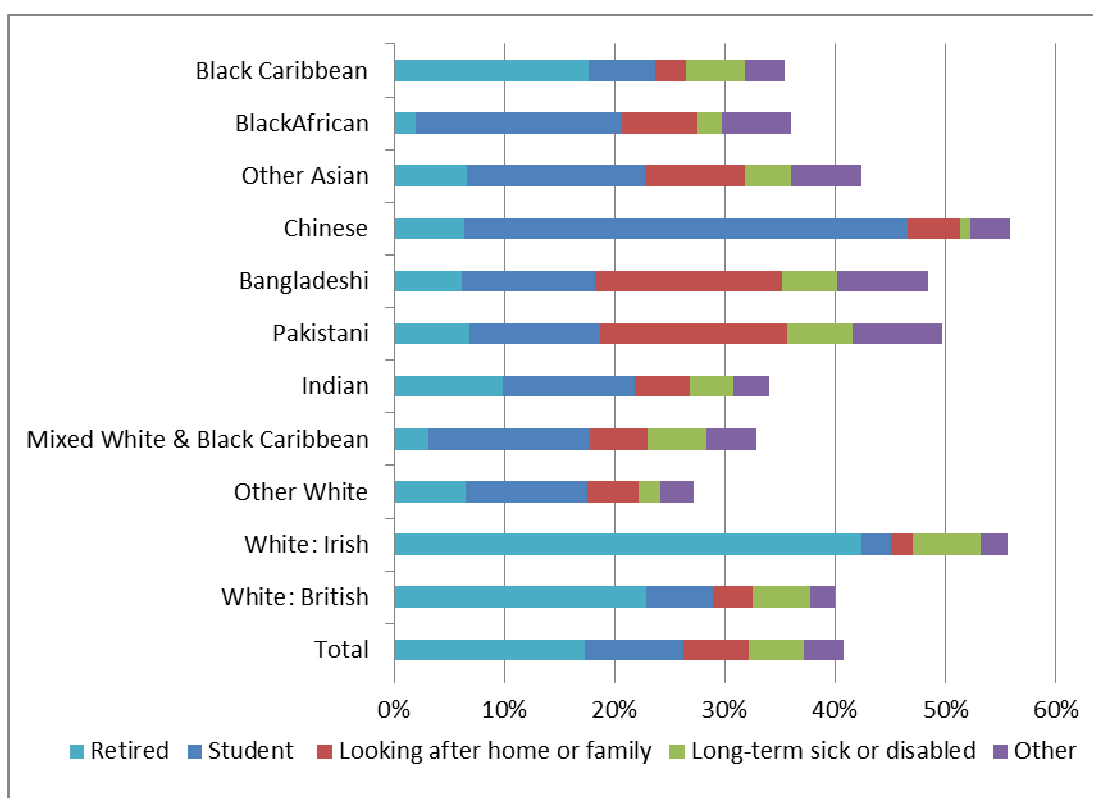
As explained above, data on economic activity by ethnic group is only available for the 16-74 population, so estimates of the working age population were obtained by removing the retired population from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating rates.

However, the retired do form a significant proportion of the total economically active population, and it is helpful to an understanding of these communities to see how this differs across the groups (Chart 4.12). Note, however, that the proportions shown in Chart 4.12 are therefore not comparable with those in other charts in this section.

The White Irish community has the highest proportion that is retired. This is not unexpected as this group has one of the oldest age profiles. The White British and Black Caribbean groups also have a relatively high percentage of their populations who are retired. Of the major groups the Black African has the lowest proportion. Proportions are also relatively low for the Asian groups and Other White.

**Chart 4.12 Economic inactivity by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 population including retired)**

Source: Census 2011



In order to explore the other reasons for economic inactivity the rates have been re-calculated with the retired population removed, to create a proxy for the working age population and to make it comparable with the rates used in the economic activity and employment sections above (Chart 4.13).

The Chinese (53%), Pakistani (46%) and Bangladeshi (45%) groups have the highest proportions of economically inactive, although the Chinese group is heavily influenced by students who comprise nearly half of the economically inactive. The White British, Other White and Black Caribbean groups have the lowest proportion (all at 22%).

Overall, students account for around 11% of the non-retired 16-74 population, but for the Chinese group the figure is 43%. At 5% the White Irish group has the lowest proportion. The proportion is also relatively low for the Black Caribbean (7%), White British (8%).

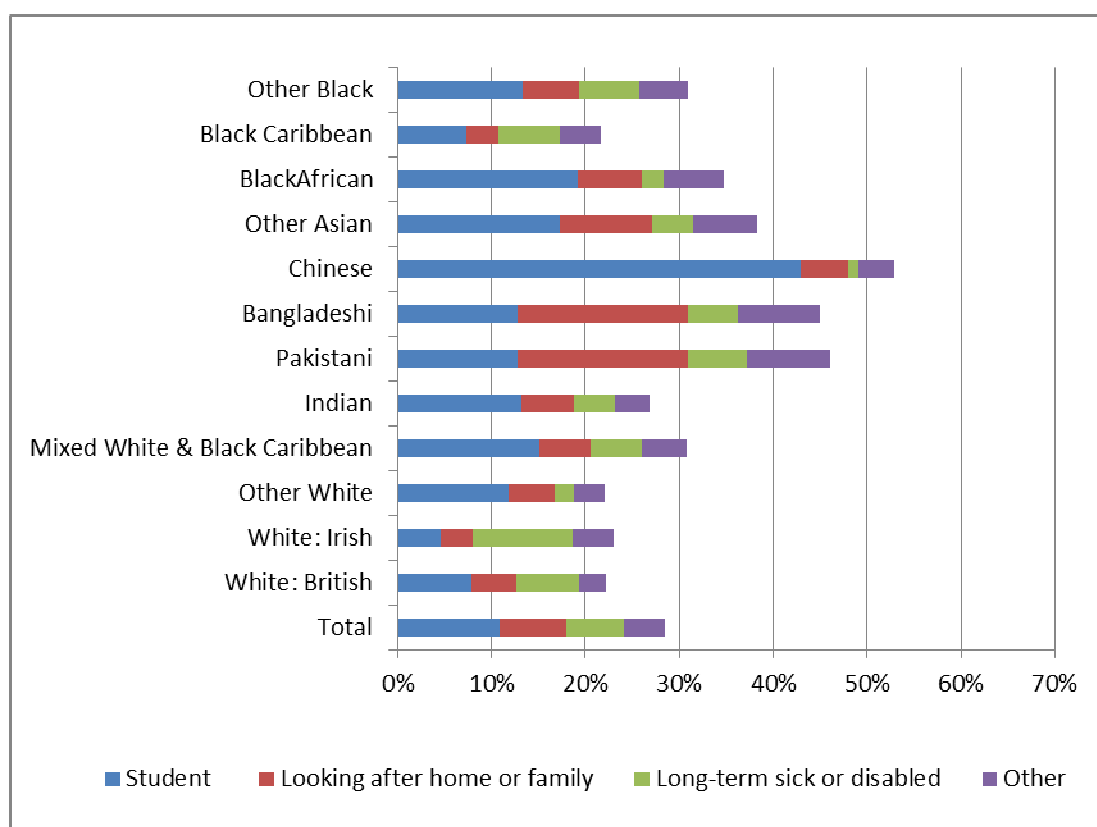
The Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the highest proportions looking after home and family (18%). There is relatively little difference in the proportions for the other groups – all between 3% and 7%. The city average is 7%.

11% of the White Irish group are long-term sick or disabled. This high proportion is almost certainly linked to its older age profile. Proportions are lowest for the Chinese (1%), Other White (2%) and Black African (2%) groups. The city average is 6%.

The Other category includes people who choose not to work or cannot for other reasons (4% overall). The Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the highest proportions in this category (9%), compared to only 3% for White British and White Other.

**Chart 4.13 Economic inactivity by ethnicity Birmingham 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)**

Source: Census 2011

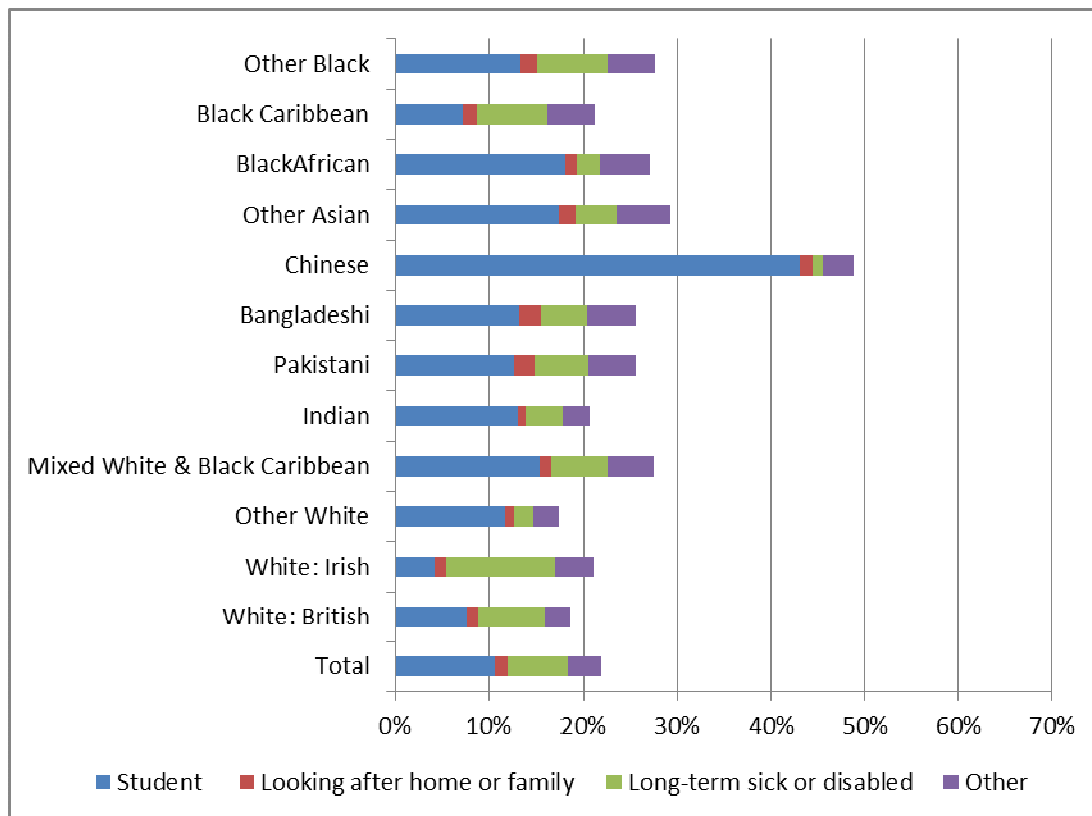


When this data is dis-aggregated by gender very different patterns emerge. For males (Chart 4.14), while the other categories remain broadly similar to the overall picture, the proportion looking after home and family is only 1% (compared to 7% for both genders combined). The proportion is only 1% or 2% for all groups.

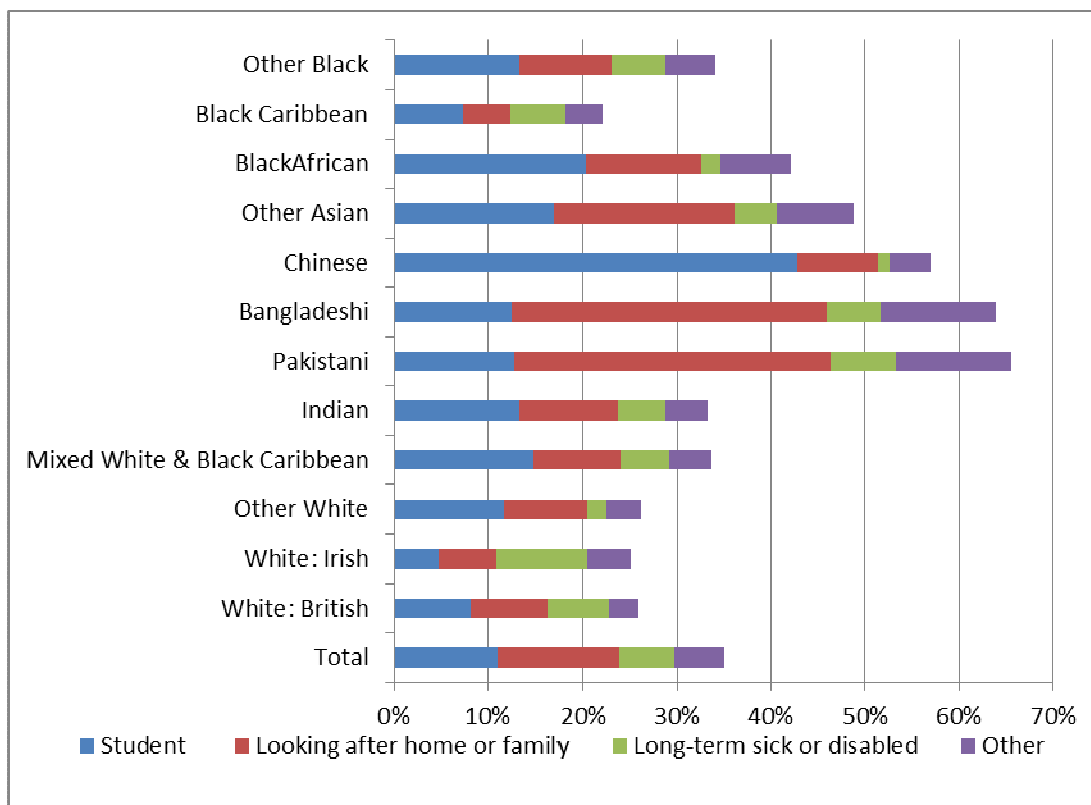
For women (Chart 4.15), a much greater proportion of the non-retired 16-74 population are looking after home or family. While the proportion for women overall is 13%, for the Pakistani (34%) and Bangladeshi (33%) groups the proportion is much higher. The proportion is lowest for the Black Caribbean group (5%). The proportion that is inactive for 'other' reasons are also high for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, along with the Black African and Other Asian groups.

Detailed data for all ethnic groups can be found in the Appendix Tables 4Ai, 4Aii and 4Aiii.

**Chart 4.14 Economic inactivity by ethnicity Birmingham males 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*



**Chart 4.15 Economic inactivity by ethnicity Birmingham females 2011 (16-74 non-retired population)** *Source: Census 2011*



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# 5.0 Key Findings and Conclusion

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## Key Findings - Demography and Context

### ***National Comparison***

The ethnic make-up of the working age population of the city is very different to England as a whole. Apart from White British and Other White, Birmingham has a higher proportion of all groups than England. The difference is most apparent for the White British group which comprises 54.1% of the Birmingham working age population, but 78.5% of the population in England, and the Pakistani group, which comprises 12.5% of the Birmingham working age population, but only 2.0% of the population in England. The 3 largest minority groups in Birmingham are Pakistani (12.5%), Indian (6.9%) and Black Caribbean (4.6%). In contrast the 3 largest minority groups in England are Other White (5.6%), Indian (3.0%) and Pakistani (2.0%).

### ***Historical perspective***

Although people have arrived in the city from overseas for centuries, it was the middle of the twentieth century that saw the start of the large-scale migration of people, initially from the Caribbean, and later also the Indian sub-continent, to the UK. Many of these people settled in the city, and had the most significant influence on its current ethnic make-up. Today the city still attracts people from these areas, but also migrants from a very wide range of countries mainly in Africa (principally Somalia), Asia, and eastern Europe. Some are economic migrants; others have come as refugees or to study. Together with the indigenous population they have created the very diverse population we see today.

### ***Core City Comparison***

Birmingham also has the highest proportion of ethnic minority groups within the working age population of all the core cities (Chart 2.2). At 12% the city has the highest proportion of Pakistani residents after Manchester (8%). The proportion of Indian and Bangladeshi is also significantly above the core city average. Only 2 groups - White Other and Chinese are under-represented compared to the core city average.

### ***Age***

There is considerable variation in the age profile of different ethnic groups in the city. From the age of 35 upwards the White British group forms an increasing proportion of the overall population, reflecting the young age profile of many of the other groups.

### ***Differences within the city***

The overall figures for Birmingham mask significant differences in the ethnic composition of across the city. 12 wards have a proportion of White British working age residents equal to or higher than the England average (78%). And of these some, such as Sutton Trinity (87%) and Longbridge (87%) have a very high proportion of white residents. In contrast, in 13 wards fewer than 50% of residents are White British, and in 8 wards the proportion is under 20%

### ***Changes over time***

The ethnic composition of the city is constantly changing. Factors such as varying levels of migration within and to/from the UK over time, as well as differing birth rates for different groups result in the growth of some groups and the decline of others.

Data from the 2001 and 2011 Census shows that over that period the total working age population grew by 83,966. However, 2 groups, the White British (-27,902) and White Irish (-7,508) saw a drop in numbers. The size of all other groups increased. The largest increases were in the Pakistani (+26,380), Black African (+14,711) and Other Asian (+14,264). (Chart 2.5).

## **Key Findings - Skills and other factors impacting on labour market participation**

### ***School attainment***

Overall, at Key Stage 4, the city's performance for 5 or more GCSE A8-C (60%) is only slightly below the national average (61%), and it outperforms other core cities and statistical neighbours. Black Caribbean (53%) and Pakistani pupils (55%) have the lowest rates and Indian pupils the highest (76%). The Bangladeshi group also outperforms the city average (66%). However, attainment is also influenced by a number of other factors, such as gender and eligibility for free school meals (FSM), and the picture is more complex when these are also factored in (Chart 3.1).

### ***Adult attainment***

For adults, the city under-performs national attainment at all qualification levels for all groups, except for the Chinese group. However statistics for this group in the city are heavily influenced by the very high proportion of students.

The White Irish (46%), Pakistani (35%) and Bangladeshi (35%) groups have the highest proportions with no qualifications and the White Other (15%), Black African (17%) and Indian (18%) the lowest. Higher qualifications follow a broadly similar pattern, with the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups consistently having some of the lowest proportions.

### ***Skills at a ward level***

Analysis at a ward level shows that the wards with the highest levels of qualifications are in general those wards with relatively low proportions of non-white residents. However, those wards with low levels of qualifications include both wards with high proportions of BME communities, but also some, such as Shard End and Kingstanding which are predominantly white, but have high levels of deprivation.

### ***Skills and Age***

The proportion of young people with no qualifications is significantly lower than for older people. Also, for young people the variation between groups is relatively small, while for older people the difference is much larger.

This is encouraging as it means that young people coming into the workforce should be better prepared to take advantage of the greater proportion of higher occupation jobs that are forecast for the city in the future. And over time qualification levels in the city will rise. However, although there is an improving picture, there are still some significant differences between the groups, even for the relatively young 25-34 age band. For instance, 73% of White British residents aged 25-24 are educated to NVQ2+ compared to only 56% of Asian and 62% of Black residents.

### ***Skills and Gender***

Although census data does not provide an analysis of qualifications by ethnic group and gender, there is contextual evidence that skills levels may be lower for women in those groups with particularly low female participation rates.

### ***Spoken English***

Lack of spoken English is a significant barrier to employment, and those who do not speak it are disadvantaged in the labour market. There is no data giving proficiency in English for by ethnicity, but for Birmingham wards there is also a strong correlation between the proportion that are not in work and the proportion who do not speak English.

### ***Health***

There is a strong correlation between health and employment, so it is important to understand if health status varies by ethnicity. However, evidence suggests there is very little difference in health status between ethnic groups when age differences are factored in.

## **Key Findings - The Labour Market**

The economically active population includes both those who are in work (employed) and those who are not in work but are actively seeking work (unemployed). (See Glossary for definitions).

### ***Economic Activity***

The overall economic activity rate is 72%. The White Irish, Black Caribbean, White British and groups have the highest proportion of economically active in the non-retired population (78%). These are the groups with the oldest age profile. The lowest proportion is for the Chinese group (47%), although this group has a very high proportion of economically inactive students. The Pakistani (54%) and Bangladeshi (55%) have the lowest proportion that is economically active. The Pakistani and Bangladeshi group have the highest proportion who are economically inactive and not students.

Male economic activity is higher than that of females for all groups, but is more pronounced in some, particularly Asian groups. For example, 74% of Pakistani males are economically active but only 34% of females. There is a similar pattern for those of Bangladeshi heritage. However for the Black Caribbean group the proportions are almost identical for both genders (79% males, 78% females).

### ***Employment***

Employment rates broadly follow the same pattern as economic activity rates. The White Other (71%), White British (70%) and White Irish (70%) have the highest rates, and the

Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the lowest rates (the Chinese group is heavily influenced by the high proportion of students). The overall rate is 62%.

Employment rates are higher for males than females for most groups, but the reverse is true for the Black Caribbean, Black Other and Mixed White/Black Caribbean groups. Gender differences are greatest for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups, where the male rates are around 60% and the female rates only around 25% (Chart 4.4).

### ***Full-time/Part-time employment***

Overall, 42% of non-retired residents aged 16-74 work full-time and 17% part-time (this includes both employees and the self-employed). However, only 18% of Bangladeshi residents work full-time. Other groups with a low full-time rate include Pakistani (23%), Black African (26%), Black Other (31%) and Mixed White/Black Caribbean (31%). The White Other (51%), White Irish (51%) and White British (50%) have the highest full-time employment rates. The Indian (45%) and Black Caribbean (43%) also have full-time employment high rates (Chart 4.5).

For the white and black groups in particular, a much higher proportion of females work part-time than males, although full-time rates are always greater than part-time rates. Relatively few males in these groups work part-time. However for the Pakistani, and particularly the Bangladeshi groups, part-time working constitutes a large proportion of all employment even for males.

### ***Self-employment***

Self-employment rates are highest for the Pakistani (10%), White Irish (10%) and Indian (10%) and lowest for the mixed White/Black Caribbean (4%) and the Black groups (5%) (Chart 4.6). The overall rate is 8%.

Self-employment rates are much higher for men (12%) than women (4%), and this is true for all ethnic groups. But there are gender differences between the groups. For men the Pakistani (18%) and White Irish (16%) groups have the highest self-employment rates, whereas for women it is the White Other (6%) and Indian (5%) groups.

### ***Employment by Occupation and Industry***

Skill levels are a significant influence on the occupational employment of residents, and those higher level qualifications are more likely to be employed in the higher occupations.

Overall 38% of employed residents are employed in higher occupations<sup>7</sup>. However, 51% of Chinese and 45% of employed Indians are employed in those occupations, but, in contrast, the figures for some groups are much lower - for example Bangladeshi (25%) and Pakistani (29%).

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<sup>7</sup> Managers, directors and senior officials: Professional occupations: Associate professional and technical occupations



Interestingly, there is not a great deal of difference in the proportion employed in the higher occupations between the genders within each group, even for those groups with very low female employment rates.

There are differences between groups in terms of employment by industry. The overall picture is quite complex.

### ***Unemployment***

The overall unemployment rate was 13% in 2011, but was higher for males (15%) than females (11%). Overall the rate was highest for the Black African (28%), mixed White/Black Caribbean (27%) and Black Other groups (26%) and lowest for the White groups (9-10%). For males the mixed White/Black Caribbean and Black Other groups have the highest rates (32%) and the White Irish (11%) and White Other (8%) the lowest. For females the highest rates are for the Black African (28%), Bangladeshi (27%) and Pakistani (24%) groups. The rate is higher for males for most groups, but for the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and White Other groups the female rate is higher.

Claimant count data allows a comparison over time. Looking at the period from 2007 to 2014 for 6 ethnic groups in the city, as of June 2014 the proportion has returned to pre-recession levels for the White and Indian groups, but for the other groups the proportion remains higher. The claimant proportion rose more for the Black Caribbean, Black African, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups during the recent recession, and carried on rising longer than for the White and Indian groups. The recession has therefore disproportionately affected these groups and continues to do so. Encouragingly, the proportions are now falling sharply for all groups but a wide disparity remains.

### ***Economic Inactivity***

The Chinese (53%), Pakistani (46%) and Bangladeshi (45%) groups have the highest proportions of economically inactive, although the Chinese group is heavily influenced by students who comprise nearly half of the economically inactive. The White British, White Irish and Black Caribbean groups have the lowest proportion (all at 22%).

Overall, students account for around 11% of the non-retired 16-74 population, but for the Chinese group the figure is 43%. At 5% the White Irish group has the lowest proportion.

The Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have the highest proportions looking after home and family (18%). There is relatively little difference in the proportions for the other groups – all between 3% and 7%. The city average is 7%.

11% of the White Irish group are long-term sick or disabled, almost certainly linked to its older age profile. Proportions are lowest for the Chinese (1%), Other White (2%) and Black African (2%) groups. The city average is 6%.

For women (Chart 4.15), a much greater proportion of the non-retired 16-74 population are looking after home or family. While the proportion for women overall is 13%, for the Pakistani (34%) and Bangladeshi (33%) groups the proportion is much higher. The proportion is lowest for the Black Caribbean group (5%). The proportion that is inactive for

'other' reasons are also high for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, along with the Black African and Other Asian groups.

## Conclusions

Birmingham's working age population is significantly more ethnically diverse than the country as a whole, and it is also the most diverse of all the English core cities. The city is home to large, established communities from the Asian sub-continent and the Caribbean. However, more recent migration has been much more varied, with people arriving in the city from a much larger number of countries and with very differing ethnicities, labour market status, immigration status, and often with little prior connection to the city. Many of these groups are very small, with no coherent identity. Together with the indigenous population they have created the highly diverse population we see today and the term super-diverse has been used to describe this phenomenon. This gives the city considerable economic challenges, but also some unique opportunities.

A key issue for the city is the low skill base. This impacts on the ability of its residents to compete in the local labour market, and leads to high levels of unemployment and in-commuting. There is a very clear link between skill levels and employment rates, and those groups with the lowest skill levels tend to have the lowest labour market participation rates. The city under-performs England at all adult qualification levels for all ethnic groups (including White British), except for the Chinese group. However statistics for the Chinese group in the city are heavily influenced by the very high proportion of students. The Pakistani, Bangladeshi and White Irish groups have particularly low qualification levels. Together these three groups comprise nearly one-fifth of the working age population.

For some groups there are also significant gender differences. The Pakistani and Bangladeshi female employment rate are very low (around 34%) compared to the city average for women of 58%, and 68% for White British. In contrast at 61% the male Pakistani rate is much closer the city male average (67%). Gender differences are therefore key to understanding some of the issues that will need to be addressed to increase participation rates. Cultural issues certainly affect employment rates for these groups, but there is also some circumstantial evidence suggesting skill levels may be lower for women in some groups.

An analysis of the claimant count by ethnicity since 2007 provides evidence that the larger non-white groups (apart from Indian) have been disproportionately affected by the recent recession and are not experiencing such a strong labour market recovery as the White and Indian groups. This effect is likely to have been driven, at least in part, by the lower skill levels for these groups reducing their ability to compete in a weak labour market.

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 there has been concern that this could place a downward pressure on overall future rates for the city. 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. It should also

be noted that poverty (as measured by free school meals) is also a factor in attainment for all groups.

Analysis of adult qualifications by age and ethnicity, and shows that attainment levels for younger working age residents are also improving and the differences between the ethnic groups is closing. This is very encouraging, although clearly there is more work to be done and there are still differences between groups. But, it will be many years before the improved skill levels of the younger residents impacts significantly on the overall skill levels in the city. This is of particular significance as the occupational mix of jobs in the city is forecast to trend towards the higher skilled occupations in future years.

The uneven distribution of populations across the city means that low labour market participation rates are concentrated in some parts of the city, and there is a broad correlation between wards with the lowest participation rates and the proportion of the population who are non-white.

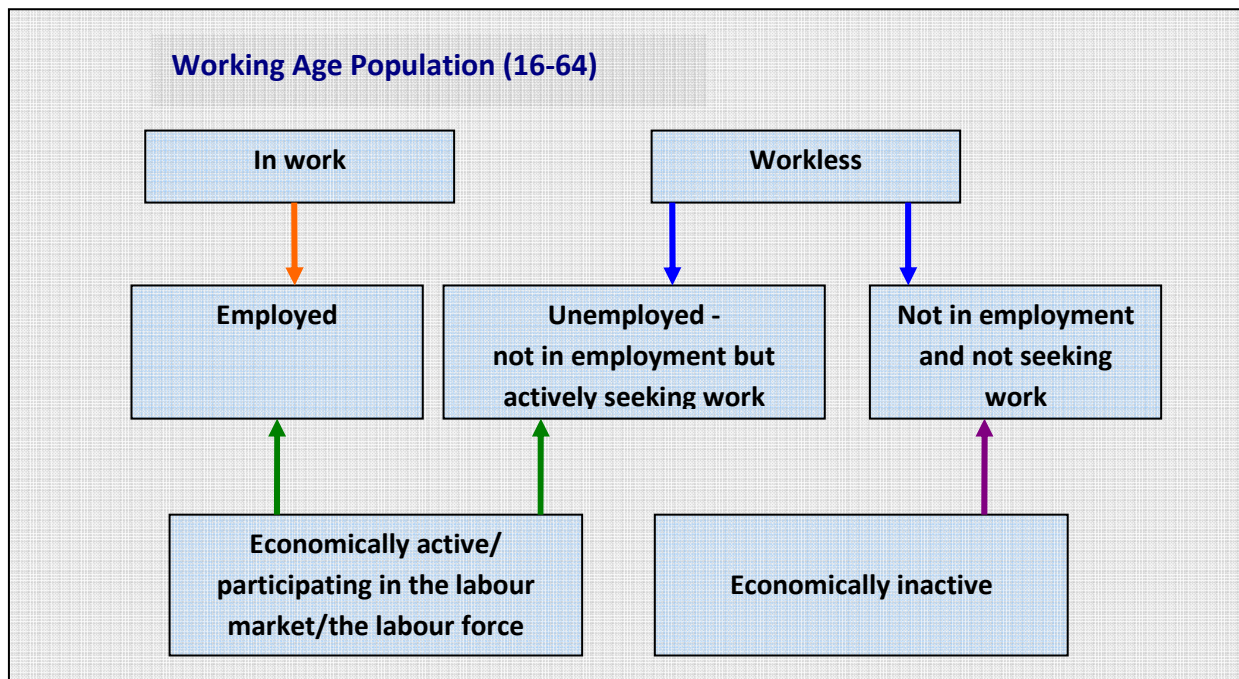
The city has aspirations to tackle economic inequality and build an inclusive economy, and this may become more challenging in future years, particularly given the relatively slow pace of economic recovery, as measured by reduction in unemployment, for some groups. Increasing participation in the labour market for all groups, but particularly those with low rates, will be critical to achieving the city's aims. Although the challenges are considerable, a high ethnic minority population also brings significant economic opportunities, including trade links with other countries, the development of ethnic products and a young and better skilled workforce, and these factors are already integrated into economic policy development and delivery for the city and the wider GBSLEP area. By increasing understanding of the inter-relating factors specifically relating to economic activity and employment by ethnicity at a detailed level this publication aims to make these processes more effective.

# Glossary of Terms

## 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**.

# Data Appendix

**Table 2A Ethnic make-up of the working age population – core cities 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Ethnic group Number	Birmingham	Bristol	Leeds	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle	Nottingham	Sheffield
All categories: Ethnic group	690,150	293,781	504,394	322,849	358,165	193,484	214,552	366,316
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	373,231	228,893	407,401	270,668	216,853	156,489	139,986	295,146
White: Irish	11,643	2,715	4,490	5,277	7,451	1,433	1,799	1,952
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	277	220	425	141	336	126	224	227
White: Other White	22,546	18,049	17,439	10,096	20,386	6,443	12,515	9,943
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	12,636	3,874	4,893	2,312	5,001	553	6,865	2,750
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	1,681	820	1,349	1,954	2,531	480	1,052	636
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	5,424	2,063	2,715	1,475	2,813	965	2,118	1,787
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	3,923	1,813	2,023	1,796	2,860	594	1,589	1,540
Asian/Asian British: Indian	47,484	4,871	12,281	3,719	8,894	3,907	8,001	4,911
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	86,260	4,175	13,819	1,482	28,022	4,098	10,604	13,255
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	18,932	1,303	2,404	702	4,099	2,867	703	2,044
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	10,423	3,362	4,831	6,514	11,409	5,279	5,561	6,607
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	20,538	3,261	6,612	2,638	8,631	3,798	4,814	4,208
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	18,959	7,254	10,189	5,957	16,886	3,354	7,202	7,885
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	31,541	4,499	4,653	1,005	6,508	187	6,437	3,733
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	10,997	3,815	2,847	1,345	4,780	146	1,692	1,737
Other ethnic group: Arab	6,128	970	2,724	3,740	6,255	1,598	1,686	4,993
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	7,527	1,824	3,299	2,028	4,450	1,167	1,704	2,962

Ethnic group Percentage	Birmingham	Bristol	Leeds	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle	Nottingham	Sheffield
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	54%	78%	81%	84%	61%	81%	65%	81%
White: Irish	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
White: Other White	3%	6%	3%	3%	6%	3%	6%	3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	7%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	12%	1%	3%	0%	8%	2%	5%	4%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	5%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%	1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Other ethnic group: Arab	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

**Table 2Bi Working age population in Birmingham by age band and ethnicity (numbers) 2011***Source: Census 2011*

Ethnic group	16-19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	16-64
All	65,516	93,914	85,601	79,169	71,405	72,084	68,109	57,698	50,219	46,435	690,150
White: Total	34,094	51,154	44,255	38,819	37,568	42,354	44,639	40,042	36,534	38,238	407,697
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	32,294	46,758	38,467	33,876	34,005	39,326	41,674	37,277	34,060	35,494	373,231
White: Irish	492	669	812	701	885	1,197	1,517	1,593	1,652	2,125	11,643
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	19	39	38	47	31	24	17	31	17	14	277
White: Other White	1,289	3,688	4,938	4,195	2,647	1,807	1,431	1,141	805	605	22,546
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	4,692	5,055	3,604	2,684	2,056	1,961	1,775	979	556	302	23,664
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	2,749	2,779	1,915	1,379	1,021	1,045	974	484	189	101	12,636
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	238	297	235	220	221	170	108	101	75	16	1,681
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	990	1,165	803	603	476	461	412	227	180	107	5,424
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	715	814	651	482	338	285	281	167	112	78	3,923
Asian/Asian British: Total	19,123	28,729	28,509	27,875	23,138	18,435	11,894	10,419	9,564	5,951	183,637
Asian/Asian British: Indian	3,955	7,068	6,976	6,594	5,286	4,613	3,897	3,384	3,336	2,375	47,484
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	10,218	12,027	13,551	13,946	11,162	9,160	4,990	4,642	4,293	2,271	86,260
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	2,413	2,759	3,084	2,993	2,793	1,822	1,111	827	717	413	18,932
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	566	3,986	1,844	1,222	794	552	521	408	319	211	10,423
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,971	2,889	3,054	3,120	3,103	2,288	1,375	1,158	899	681	20,538
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	6,230	6,863	6,985	7,424	6,846	8,100	8,858	5,586	2,995	1,610	61,497
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	2,207	2,554	2,649	3,425	2,948	2,324	1,399	831	396	226	18,959
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	2,636	2,944	3,090	2,787	2,798	4,194	5,497	3,957	2,388	1,250	31,541
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	1,387	1,365	1,246	1,212	1,100	1,582	1,962	798	211	134	10,997
Other ethnic group: Total	1,377	2,113	2,248	2,367	1,797	1,234	943	672	570	334	13,655
Other ethnic group: Arab	703	1,038	1,116	1,075	745	497	396	263	206	89	6,128
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	674	1,075	1,132	1,292	1,052	737	547	409	364	245	7,527

**Table 2Bii Age profile of different ethnic groups in Birmingham (working age population) 2011***Source: Census 2011*

Ethnic Group %	16-19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	16-64
All Birmingham	9%	14%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	8%	7%	7%	100%
White: Total	8%	13%	11%	10%	9%	10%	11%	10%	9%	9%	100%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	9%	13%	10%	9%	9%	11%	11%	10%	9%	10%	100%
White: Irish	4%	6%	7%	6%	8%	10%	13%	14%	14%	18%	100%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	7%	14%	14%	17%	11%	9%	6%	11%	6%	5%	100%
White: Other White	6%	16%	22%	19%	12%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	20%	21%	15%	11%	9%	8%	8%	4%	2%	1%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	22%	22%	15%	11%	8%	8%	8%	4%	1%	1%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	14%	18%	14%	13%	13%	10%	6%	6%	4%	1%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	18%	21%	15%	11%	9%	8%	8%	4%	3%	2%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	18%	21%	17%	12%	9%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Total	10%	16%	16%	15%	13%	10%	6%	6%	5%	3%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	8%	15%	15%	14%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%	5%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	12%	14%	16%	16%	13%	11%	6%	5%	5%	3%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	13%	15%	16%	16%	15%	10%	6%	4%	4%	2%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	5%	38%	18%	12%	8%	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%	100%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	10%	14%	15%	15%	15%	11%	7%	6%	4%	3%	100%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	10%	11%	11%	12%	11%	13%	14%	9%	5%	3%	100%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	12%	13%	14%	18%	16%	12%	7%	4%	2%	1%	100%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	8%	9%	10%	9%	9%	13%	17%	13%	8%	4%	100%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	14%	18%	7%	2%	1%	100%
Other ethnic group: Total	10%	15%	16%	17%	13%	9%	7%	5%	4%	2%	100%
Other ethnic group: Arab	11%	17%	18%	18%	12%	8%	6%	4%	3%	1%	100%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	9%	14%	15%	17%	14%	10%	7%	5%	5%	3%	100%
England (All)	8%	10%	11%	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	100%



**Table 2Biii Ethnic profile of different age bands in Birmingham (working age population) 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Ethnic group	Birmingham											England
	16-19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	16-64	16-64
All categories: Ethnic group	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White: Total	52%	54%	52%	49%	53%	59%	66%	69%	73%	82%	59%	85%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	49%	50%	45%	43%	48%	55%	61%	65%	68%	76%	54%	78%
White: Irish	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%	1%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
White: Other White	2%	4%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Asian/Asian British: Total	29%	31%	33%	35%	32%	26%	17%	18%	19%	13%	27%	8%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	3%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	16%	13%	16%	18%	16%	13%	7%	8%	9%	5%	12%	2%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	10%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	13%	10%	6%	3%	9%	4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	8%	7%	5%	3%	5%	1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Other ethnic group: Total	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Other ethnic group: Arab	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

**Table 2Ci Ethnic profile of wards in Birmingham (working age population) 2011 - numbers**

Source: Census 2011

Ward	All	White Total	White British	White Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Total	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Mixed White & Black African	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	Other Mixed	Asian Total	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black British Total	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other Total	Arab	Any other ethnic group
Acocks Green	17,913	11,660	10,238	523	-	899	631	356	33	161	81	4,473	1,279	2,243	381	121	449	946	218	546	182	203	95	108
Aston	20,647	3,173	2,481	127	5	560	735	376	77	182	100	11,353	2,960	4,029	3,166	395	803	4,937	1,945	2,118	874	449	156	293
Bartley Green	15,914	13,068	12,577	210	7	274	622	400	36	105	81	852	252	151	23	117	309	1,220	427	608	185	152	59	93
Billesley	16,674	13,067	12,324	410	5	328	555	290	29	149	87	2,212	743	1,014	97	77	281	691	172	411	108	149	72	77
Bordesley Green	19,599	2,905	2,395	161	5	344	508	211	26	176	95	13,842	614	10,310	1,694	63	1,161	1,729	741	501	487	615	356	259
Bournville	16,878	14,270	13,369	380	5	516	507	275	35	112	85	1,269	383	329	166	148	243	713	250	351	112	119	52	67
Brandwood	16,194	12,557	11,806	412	7	332	607	358	43	122	84	1,826	635	709	55	155	272	1,013	271	593	149	191	65	126
Edgbaston	18,602	10,995	9,544	244	8	1,199	803	304	69	255	175	4,674	2,235	733	145	781	780	1,562	656	639	267	568	222	346
Erdington	14,631	11,504	10,337	517	3	647	561	322	31	119	89	1,197	398	445	111	95	148	1,280	298	785	197	89	27	62
Hall Green	16,527	9,133	8,090	705	5	333	350	165	21	107	57	6,348	2,336	2,965	318	103	626	407	105	237	65	289	103	186
Handsworth Wood	18,656	4,139	2,749	131	7	1,252	615	355	38	115	107	9,989	6,698	1,444	540	164	1,143	3,080	552	2,043	485	833	60	773
Harborne	15,947	10,451	9,197	326	6	922	551	199	47	176	129	3,552	1,763	617	76	535	561	970	400	415	155	423	153	270
Hodge Hill	16,503	7,579	7,134	171	6	268	555	328	30	112	85	6,679	345	5,265	399	93	577	1,506	563	643	300	184	94	90
Kings Norton	15,108	13,035	12,519	261	6	249	594	371	40	98	85	544	173	117	41	67	146	810	244	443	123	125	47	78
Kingstanding	15,599	12,499	11,834	266	11	388	572	376	25	87	84	1,005	364	256	120	93	172	1,418	359	839	220	105	22	83
Ladywood	25,199	13,224	10,559	367	14	2,284	1,303	581	141	323	258	6,110	2,132	712	164	2,013	1,089	3,583	1,265	1,659	659	979	435	544
Longbridge	16,483	14,774	14,317	278	7	172	563	344	34	102	83	389	118	91	7	71	102	691	181	359	151	66	12	54
Lozells and East	19,545	2,321	1,511	115	12	683	682	340	81	127	134	11,797	3,285	4,731	2,515	236	1,030	4,248	1,299	2,274	675	497	101	396
Moseley and	17,967	11,472	10,170	511	12	779	728	339	46	201	142	4,334	1,144	2,458	169	169	394	1,030	231	590	209	403	230	173
Nechells	22,552	7,061	5,748	289	14	1,010	1,216	611	119	277	209	8,398	1,284	3,700	1,392	1,182	840	4,840	2,083	1,719	1,038	1,037	578	459
Northfield	16,343	14,545	14,047	283	4	211	488	293	26	85	84	549	184	78	15	128	144	649	223	315	111	112	42	70
Oscott	15,384	12,613	12,075	230	4	304	368	224	21	81	42	1,219	733	187	99	77	123	1,122	122	832	168	62	7	55
Perry Barr	15,184	8,139	7,396	240	1	502	491	269	30	102	90	4,210	1,780	1,258	580	239	353	2,165	413	1,436	316	179	31	148
Quinton	15,090	10,537	9,812	295	7	423	617	346	43	122	106	2,368	1,323	313	80	190	462	1,240	409	666	165	328	99	229
Selly Oak	21,177	15,183	13,860	345	14	964	758	244	81	248	185	3,991	1,353	631	195	1,110	702	884	494	272	118	361	149	212
Shard End	16,469	13,802	13,365	206	2	229	724	533	39	85	67	901	133	443	64	32	229	942	205	551	186	100	27	73
Sheldon	13,436	11,439	10,930	278	3	228	310	167	23	72	48	1,161	296	472	184	48	161	444	109	265	70	82	28	54
Soho	19,704	4,573	3,194	186	27	1,166	956	552	68	161	175	8,887	3,625	3,167	672	303	1,120	4,564	1,055	2,687	822	724	135	589
South Yardley	19,184	10,570	9,579	368	-	623	613	341	37	150	85	6,500	937	3,790	1,212	58	503	1,109	326	572	211	392	253	139
Sparkbrook	19,774	2,909	2,302	166	22	419	669	308	36	215	110	12,205	1,114	8,360	1,582	212	937	2,047	721	829	497	1,944	1,625	319
Springfield	19,371	4,273	3,474	308	13	478	511	193	39	186	93	13,132	2,025	9,040	837	129	1,101	882	317	404	161	573	285	288
Stechford and	15,788	10,922	10,280	334	2	306	500	309	24	107	60	3,137	403	2,132	161	53	388	1,114	298	644	172	115	37	78
Stockland Green	16,400	10,118	8,699	358	4	1,057	779	499	39	135	106	2,855	754	1,374	175	257	295	2,469	496	1,544	429	179	50	129
Sutton Four Oaks	14,096	12,474	12,024	168	4	278	200	89	11	64	36	1,109	748	130	30	67	134	215	58	131	26	98	19	79
Sutton New Hall	14,224	12,650	12,097	287	1	265	226	118	25	53	30	956	551	159	18	113	115	306	48	216	42	86	27	59
Sutton Trinity	15,659	14,094	13,560	225	3	306	263	143	12	65	43	904	516	180	19	98	91	344	69	211	64	54	14	40
Sutton Vesey	14,698	12,633	12,011	323	9	290	273	137	24	78	34	1,256	726	226	53	96	155	459	56	342	61	77	26	51
Tyburn	15,639	11,898	11,144	297	7	450	651	451	29	89	82	1,515	295	747	77	179	217	1,442	278	928	236	133	42	91
Washwood Heath	19,326	2,545	2,194	98	3	250	423	174	34	121	94	14,490	445	11,047	1,248	77	1,673	1,551	699	513	339	317	162	155
Weoley	16,066	12,893	12,289	244	2	358	586	345	39	99	103	1,449	402	207	52	279	509	875	303	410	162	263	131	132
Birmingham	690,150	407,697	373,231	11,643	277	22,546	23,664	12,636	1,681	5,424	3,923	183,637	47,484	86,260	18,932	10,423	20,538	61,497	18,959	31,541	10,997	13,655	6,128	7,527

**Table 2Cii Ethnic profile of wards in Birmingham (working age population) 2011 - percent**

Source: Census 2011

Ward	All	White Total	White British	White Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Total	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Mixed White & Black African	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	Other Mixed	Asian Total	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black British Total	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other Total	Arab)	Any other ethnic group
Acocks Green	100%	65%	57%	3%	0%	5%	4%	2%	0%	1%	0%	25%	7%	13%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aston	100%	15%	12%	1%	0%	3%	4%	2%	0%	1%	0%	55%	14%	20%	15%	2%	4%	24%	9%	10%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Bartley Green	100%	82%	79%	1%	0%	2%	4%	3%	0%	1%	1%	5%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	8%	3%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Billesley	100%	78%	74%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	13%	4%	6%	1%	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Bordesley Green	100%	15%	12%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	71%	3%	53%	9%	0%	6%	9%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Bournville	100%	85%	79%	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	8%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Brandwood	100%	78%	73%	3%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	11%	4%	4%	0%	1%	2%	6%	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Edgbaston	100%	59%	51%	1%	0%	6%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	25%	12%	4%	1%	4%	4%	8%	4%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%
Erdington	100%	79%	71%	4%	0%	4%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	8%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	9%	2%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Hall Green	100%	55%	49%	4%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	38%	14%	18%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Handsworth Wood	100%	22%	15%	1%	0%	7%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	54%	36%	8%	3%	1%	6%	17%	3%	11%	3%	4%	0%	4%
Harborne	100%	66%	58%	2%	0%	6%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	22%	11%	4%	0%	3%	4%	6%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%
Hodge Hill	100%	46%	43%	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	40%	2%	32%	2%	1%	3%	9%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Kings Norton	100%	86%	83%	2%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Kingstanding	100%	80%	76%	2%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	9%	2%	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Ladywood	100%	52%	42%	1%	0%	9%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	24%	8%	3%	1%	8%	4%	14%	5%	7%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Longbridge	100%	90%	87%	2%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Lozells and East	100%	12%	8%	1%	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	60%	17%	24%	13%	1%	5%	22%	7%	12%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Moseley and	100%	64%	57%	3%	0%	4%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	24%	6%	14%	1%	1%	2%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Nechells	100%	31%	25%	1%	0%	4%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	37%	6%	16%	6%	5%	4%	21%	9%	8%	5%	5%	3%	2%
Northfield	100%	89%	86%	2%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Oscott	100%	82%	78%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	8%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Perry Barr	100%	54%	49%	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	28%	12%	8%	4%	2%	2%	14%	3%	9%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Quinton	100%	70%	65%	2%	0%	3%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	16%	9%	2%	1%	1%	3%	8%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Selly Oak	100%	72%	65%	2%	0%	5%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	19%	6%	3%	1%	5%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Shard End	100%	84%	81%	1%	0%	1%	4%	3%	0%	1%	0%	5%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	6%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Sheldon	100%	85%	81%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	9%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Soho	100%	23%	16%	1%	0%	6%	5%	3%	0%	1%	1%	45%	18%	16%	3%	2%	6%	23%	5%	14%	4%	4%	1%	3%
South Yardley	100%	55%	50%	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%	34%	5%	20%	6%	0%	3%	6%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Sparkbrook	100%	15%	12%	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	62%	6%	42%	8%	1%	5%	10%	4%	4%	3%	10%	8%	2%
Springfield	100%	22%	18%	2%	0%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	68%	10%	47%	4%	1%	6%	5%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Stechford and	100%	69%	65%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%	20%	3%	14%	1%	0%	2%	7%	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Stockland Green	100%	62%	53%	2%	0%	6%	5%	3%	0%	1%	1%	17%	5%	8%	1%	2%	2%	15%	3%	9%	3%	1%	0%	1%
Sutton Four Oaks	100%	88%	85%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%	5%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Sutton New Hall	100%	89%	85%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Sutton Trinity	100%	90%	87%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sutton Vesey	100%	86%	82%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	9%	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Tyburn	100%	76%	71%	2%	0%	3%	4%	3%	0%	1%	1%	10%	2%	5%	0%	1%	1%	9%	2%	6%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Washwood Heath	100%	13%	11%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	75%	2%	57%	6%	0%	9%	8%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Weoley	100%	80%	76%	2%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	9%	3%	1%	0%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Birmingham	100%	59%	54%	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	27%	7%	12%	3%	2%	3%	9%	3%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%

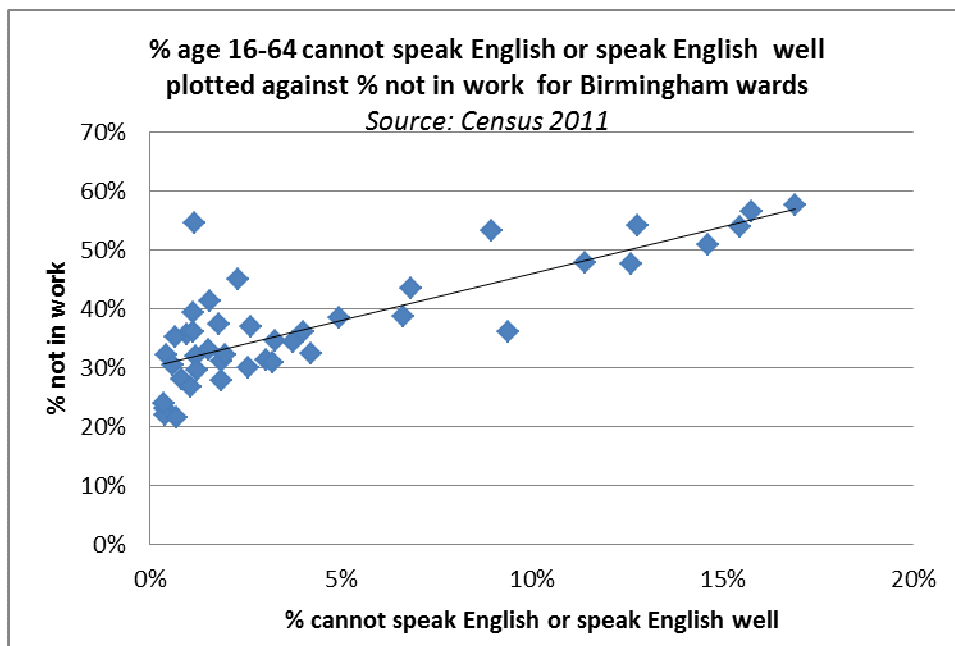
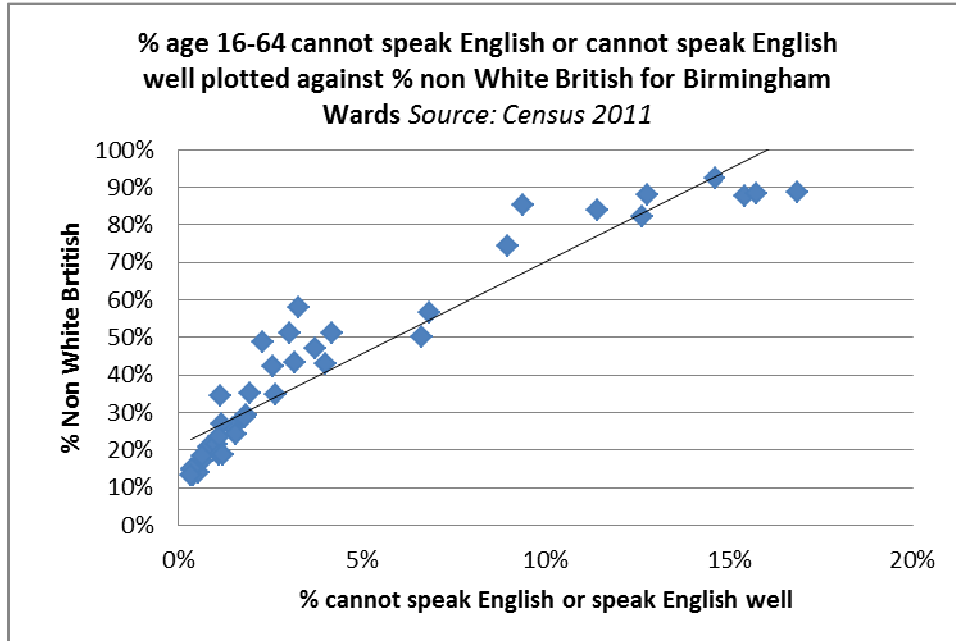
**Table 3Ai Qualifications by major ethnic group in Birmingham and England 2011 (age 16-74) Numbers** *Source: Census 2011*

Ethnic Group	All	No qualifications	Level 1 only	Level 2 only	Apprenticeship	Level 3 only	Level 4 qualifications & above	Other qualifications	Level 2 & above	Level 3 & above
All	828,363	233,835	110,158	113,967	17,654	107,913	190,335	54,501	429,869	298,248
White: Total	520,986	154,196	66,783	73,707	14,744	70,646	117,793	23,117	276,890	188,439
White: British	475,733	140,903	63,386	69,656	13,996	66,640	105,795	15,357	256,087	172,435
White: Irish	20,834	9,537	1,682	2,062	531	1,662	4,087	1,273	8,342	5,749
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	302	143	25	37	4	26	44	23	111	70
Other White	24,117	3,613	1,690	1,952	213	2,318	7,867	6,464	12,350	10,185
Mixed Total	24,454	4,914	4,277	4,795	397	4,255	4,756	1,060	14,203	9,011
Mixed White & Black Caribbean	13,087	2,767	2,575	2,918	238	2,141	2,033	415	7,330	4,174
Mixed White & Black African	1,727	255	271	298	27	301	443	132	1,069	744
Mixed White & Asian	5,558	1,112	914	854	68	1,066	1,280	264	3,268	2,346
Other Mixed	4,082	780	517	725	64	747	1,000	249	2,536	1,747
Asian Total	198,613	56,142	26,985	22,486	1,387	22,347	46,865	22,401	93,085	69,212
Asian Indian	52,491	9,412	5,813	5,730	451	7,340	18,108	5,637	31,629	25,448
Asian Pakistani	93,021	32,676	14,497	11,297	610	9,326	14,908	9,707	36,141	24,234
Asian Bangladeshi	20,154	7,125	3,224	2,461	131	2,023	2,789	2,401	7,404	4,812
Asian Chinese	11,007	1,715	754	631	22	1,208	5,017	1,660	6,878	6,225
Other Asian	21,940	5,214	2,697	2,367	173	2,450	6,043	2,996	11,033	8,493
Black Total	69,686	14,965	10,386	11,576	1,041	9,150	16,995	5,573	38,762	26,145
Black African	19,374	3,272	2,630	2,738	121	2,366	6,035	2,212	11,260	8,401
Black Caribbean	38,888	9,371	5,587	6,603	746	5,168	8,803	2,610	21,320	13,971
Other Black	11,424	2,322	2,169	2,235	174	1,616	2,157	751	6,182	3,773
Other Total	14,624	3,618	1,727	1,403	85	1,515	3,926	2,350	6,929	5,441
Other Arab	6,521	1,694	844	620	24	662	1,695	982	3,001	2,357
Any other ethnic group	8,103	1,924	883	783	61	853	2,231	1,368	3,928	3,084

**Table 3Aii Qualifications by major ethnic group in Birmingham and England 2011 (age 16-74) Percentages** *Source: Census 2011*

Ethnic Group	All	No qualifications	Level 1 only	Level 2 only	Apprenticeship	Level 3 only	Level 4 qualifications & above	Other qualifications	Level 2 & above	Level 3 & above
All	100%	28%	13%	14%	2%	13%	23%	7%	52%	36%
White: Total	100%	30%	13%	14%	3%	14%	23%	4%	53%	36%
White: British	100%	30%	13%	15%	3%	14%	22%	3%	54%	36%
White: Irish	100%	46%	8%	10%	3%	8%	20%	6%	40%	28%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	100%	47%	8%	12%	1%	9%	15%	8%	37%	23%
Other White	100%	15%	7%	8%	1%	10%	33%	27%	51%	42%
Mixed Total	100%	20%	17%	20%	2%	17%	19%	4%	58%	37%
Mixed White & Black Caribbean	100%	21%	20%	22%	2%	16%	16%	3%	56%	32%
Mixed White & Black African	100%	15%	16%	17%	2%	17%	26%	8%	62%	43%
Mixed White & Asian	100%	20%	16%	15%	1%	19%	23%	5%	59%	42%
Other Mixed	100%	19%	13%	18%	2%	18%	24%	6%	62%	43%
Asian Total	100%	28%	14%	11%	1%	11%	24%	11%	47%	35%
Asian Indian	100%	18%	11%	11%	1%	14%	34%	11%	60%	48%
Asian Pakistani	100%	35%	16%	12%	1%	10%	16%	10%	39%	26%
Asian Bangladeshi	100%	35%	16%	12%	1%	10%	14%	12%	37%	24%
Asian Chinese	100%	16%	7%	6%	0%	11%	46%	15%	62%	57%
Other Asian	100%	24%	12%	11%	1%	11%	28%	14%	50%	39%
Black Total	100%	21%	15%	17%	1%	13%	24%	8%	56%	38%
Black African	100%	17%	14%	14%	1%	12%	31%	11%	58%	43%
Black Caribbean	100%	24%	14%	17%	2%	13%	23%	7%	55%	36%
Other Black	100%	20%	19%	20%	2%	14%	19%	7%	54%	33%
Other Total	100%	25%	12%	10%	1%	10%	27%	16%	47%	37%
Other Arab	100%	26%	13%	10%	0%	10%	26%	15%	46%	36%
Any other ethnic group	100%	24%	11%	10%	1%	11%	28%	17%	48%	38%

**Table 3B Proficiency in English**



**Table 4Ai: Economic activity by ethnicity in Birmingham all aged 16-74 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Economic activity	All	White Total	White British	White Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Total	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Mixed White & Black African	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	Other Mixed	Asian Total	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black British Total	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other Total	Arab)	Any other ethnic group
All	828,363	520,986	475,733	20,834	302	24,117	24,454	13,087	1,727	5,558	4,082	198,613	52,491	93,021	20,154	11,007	21,940	69,686	19,374	38,888	11,424	14,624	6,521	8,103
Economically active: Total	490,370	312,481	285,513	9,236	156	17,576	15,860	8,787	1,116	3,441	2,516	109,291	34,628	46,764	10,399	4,852	12,648	45,103	12,393	25,096	7,614	7,635	2,937	4,698
Economically active: In employment: Total	425,748	281,623	257,043	8,429	131	16,020	12,027	6,456	849	2,717	2,005	90,792	30,720	37,303	8,040	4,191	10,538	35,300	8,899	20,744	5,657	6,006	2,221	3,785
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	349,417	237,922	217,793	7,025	89	13,015	9,673	5,283	661	2,159	1,570	67,853	24,130	26,598	6,159	3,141	7,825	29,341	6,720	17,919	4,702	4,628	1,771	2,857
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	97,023	59,422	54,866	1,869	27	2,660	2,918	1,662	190	619	447	23,927	6,213	11,101	3,376	819	2,418	9,211	2,263	5,310	1,638	1,545	643	902
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	252,394	178,500	162,927	5,156	62	10,355	6,755	3,621	471	1,540	1,123	43,926	17,917	15,497	2,783	2,322	5,407	20,130	4,457	12,609	3,064	3,083	1,128	1,955
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	53,291	30,951	27,803	1,192	33	1,923	1,116	549	85	279	203	17,091	4,505	8,784	1,298	612	1,892	3,166	859	1,741	566	967	312	655
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	18,431	9,084	8,085	245	24	730	413	189	43	88	93	7,332	1,251	4,468	703	194	716	1,216	427	528	261	386	137	249
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	34,860	21,867	19,718	947	9	1,193	703	360	42	191	110	9,759	3,254	4,316	595	418	1,176	1,950	432	1,213	305	581	175	406
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	23,040	12,750	11,447	212	9	1,082	1,238	624	103	279	232	5,848	2,085	1,921	583	438	821	2,793	1,320	1,084	389	411	138	273
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	64,622	30,858	28,470	807	25	1,556	3,833	2,331	267	724	511	18,499	3,908	9,461	2,359	661	2,110	9,803	3,494	4,352	1,957	1,629	716	913
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	54,200	26,939	24,950	758	23	1,208	3,189	1,967	206	614	402	14,757	2,936	7,855	1,871	404	1,691	7,971	2,564	3,726	1,681	1,344	579	765
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	10,422	3,919	3,520	49	2	348	644	364	61	110	109	3,742	972	1,606	488	257	419	1,832	930	626	276	285	137	148
Economically inactive: Total	337,993	208,505	190,220	11,598	146	6,541	8,594	4,300	611	2,117	1,566	89,322	17,863	46,257	9,755	6,155	9,292	24,583	6,981	13,792	3,810	6,989	3,584	3,405
Economically inactive: Retired	143,300	118,998	108,556	8,839	26	1,577	782	403	47	166	166	14,941	5,197	6,359	1,243	700	1,442	7,617	377	6,846	394	962	356	606
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	74,273	32,233	29,013	545	27	2,648	4,112	1,916	306	1,113	777	27,687	6,243	11,047	2,425	4,427	3,545	7,467	3,637	2,358	1,472	2,774	1,470	1,304
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	49,001	18,781	17,226	420	24	1,111	1,267	688	69	276	234	24,365	2,631	15,787	3,427	522	1,998	3,039	1,310	1,073	656	1,549	956	593
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	41,450	26,594	24,800	1,275	36	483	1,341	703	94	339	205	9,537	2,074	5,460	993	109	901	3,254	438	2,103	713	724	343	381
Economically inactive: Other	29,969	11,899	10,625	519	33	722	1,092	590	95	223	184	12,792	1,718	7,604	1,667	397	1,406	3,206	1,219	1,412	575	980	459	521
Total excluding retired	685,063	401,988	367,177	11,995	276	22,540	23,672	12,684	1,680	5,392	3,916	183,672	47,294	86,662	18,911	10,307	20,498	62,069	18,997	32,042	11,030	13,662	6,165	7,497
<b>Percentages (of non-retired population)</b>																								
Total (excluding retired)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Economically active: Total	72%	78%	78%	77%	57%	78%	67%	69%	66%	64%	64%	60%	73%	54%	55%	47%	62%	73%	65%	78%	69%	56%	48%	63%
Economically active: In employment: Total	62%	70%	70%	70%	47%	71%	51%	51%	51%	50%	51%	49%	65%	43%	43%	41%	51%	57%	47%	65%	51%	44%	36%	50%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	51%	59%	59%	59%	32%	58%	41%	42%	39%	40%	40%	37%	51%	31%	33%	30%	38%	47%	35%	56%	43%	34%	29%	38%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	14%	15%	15%	16%	10%	12%	12%	13%	11%	11%	11%	13%	13%	13%	18%	8%	12%	15%	12%	17%	15%	11%	10%	12%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	37%	44%	44%	43%	22%	46%	29%	29%	28%	29%	29%	24%	38%	18%	15%	23%	26%	32%	23%	39%	28%	23%	18%	26%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	8%	8%	8%	10%	12%	9%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	9%	10%	10%	7%	6%	9%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	5%	9%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	3%	2%	2%	2%	9%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	5%	5%	5%	8%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	7%	5%	3%	4%	6%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	9%	8%	8%	7%	9%	7%	16%	18%	16%	13%	13%	10%	8%	11%	12%	6%	10%	16%	18%	14%	18%	12%	12%	12%
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	8%	7%	7%	6%	8%	5%	13%	16%	12%	11%	10%	8%	6%	9%	10%	4%	8%	13%	13%	12%	15%	10%	9%	10%
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Economically inactive: Total excluding retired	28%	22%	22%	23%	43%	22%	33%	31%	34%	36%	36%	40%	27%	46%	45%	53%	38%	27%	35%	22%	31%	44%	52%	37%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	11%	8%	8%	5%	10%	12%	17%	15%	18%	21%	20%	15%	13%	13%	13%	43%	17%	12%	19%	7%	13%	20%	24%	17%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	7%	5%	5%	4%	9%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	13%	6%	18%	18%	5%	10%	5%	7%	3%	6%	11%	16%	8%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	6%	7%	7%	11%	13%	2%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%	1%	4%	5%	2%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Economically inactive: Other	4%	3%	3%	4%	12%	3%	5%	5%	6%	4%	5%	7%	4%	9%	9%	4%	7%	5%	6%	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%

**Table 4Aii: Economic activity by ethnicity in Birmingham males aged 16-74 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Economic Activity	All	White Total	White British	White Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Total	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Mixed White & Black African	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	Other Mixed	Asian Total	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black British Total	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other Total	Arab)	Any other ethnic group
All	401,992	250,663	229,036	10,070	152	11,405	11,911	6,176	900	2,921	1,914	98,741	26,338	45,555	9,842	5,373	11,633	32,352	9,479	17,418	5,455	8,325	3,661	4,664
Economically active: Total	267,132	163,894	149,997	4,916	86	8,895	8,080	4,336	587	1,948	1,209	68,018	19,141	31,549	6,943	2,597	7,788	21,925	6,782	11,313	3,830	5,215	2,142	3,073
Economically active: In employment: Total	227,811	144,850	132,258	4,379	71	8,142	5,802	2,968	417	1,493	924	56,881	16,876	25,802	5,517	2,274	6,412	16,177	4,872	8,688	2,617	4,101	1,683	2,418
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	176,591	116,795	106,942	3,316	51	6,486	4,536	2,378	302	1,143	713	39,425	12,376	16,903	4,004	1,695	4,447	12,784	3,602	7,124	2,058	3,051	1,321	1,730
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	29,995	13,347	12,173	367	10	797	913	476	57	225	155	11,991	2,109	6,019	2,285	360	1,218	2,841	956	1,379	506	903	431	472
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	146,596	103,448	94,769	2,949	41	5,689	3,623	1,902	245	918	558	27,434	10,267	10,884	1,719	1,335	3,229	9,943	2,646	5,745	1,552	2,148	890	1,258
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	40,884	22,856	20,651	977	15	1,213	779	375	57	217	130	14,214	3,333	7,779	1,167	384	1,551	2,227	641	1,179	407	808	272	536
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	12,281	5,009	4,516	144	9	340	239	98	29	60	52	5,945	800	3,893	605	98	549	781	298	305	178	307	112	195
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	28,603	17,847	16,135	833	6	873	540	277	28	157	78	8,269	2,533	3,886	562	286	1,002	1,446	343	874	229	501	160	341
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	10,336	5,199	4,665	86	5	443	487	215	58	133	81	3,242	1,167	1,120	346	195	414	1,166	629	385	152	242	90	152
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	39,321	19,044	17,739	537	15	753	2,278	1,368	170	455	285	11,137	2,265	5,747	1,426	323	1,376	5,748	1,910	2,625	1,213	1,114	459	655
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	34,070	17,193	16,076	510	13	594	1,973	1,196	145	402	230	9,069	1,701	4,843	1,174	216	1,135	4,885	1,434	2,365	1,086	950	381	569
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	5,251	1,851	1,663	27	2	159	305	172	25	53	55	2,068	564	904	252	107	241	863	476	260	127	164	78	86
Economically inactive: Total	134,860	86,769	79,039	5,154	66	2,510	3,831	1,840	313	973	705	30,723	7,197	14,006	2,899	2,776	3,845	10,427	2,697	6,105	1,625	3,110	1,519	1,591
Economically inactive: Retired	60,369	49,228	44,755	3,845	12	616	382	202	22	68	90	6,843	2,225	3,164	516	305	633	3,406	186	3,060	160	510	229	281
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	36,551	15,647	14,092	267	21	1,267	2,047	919	178	566	384	13,892	3,164	5,392	1,230	2,182	1,924	3,423	1,670	1,047	706	1,542	831	711
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	4,728	2,405	2,233	73	2	97	156	80	9	41	26	1,576	199	899	223	72	183	423	122	203	98	168	83	85
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	21,233	14,087	13,117	724	17	229	700	347	55	189	109	4,287	923	2,391	443	51	479	1,712	232	1,089	391	447	215	232
Economically inactive: Other	11,979	5,402	4,842	245	14	301	546	292	49	109	96	4,125	686	2,160	487	166	626	1,463	487	706	270	443	161	282
Total excluding retired	341,623	201,435	184,281	6,225	140	10,789	11,529	5,974	878	2,853	1,824	91,898	24,113	42,391	9,326	5,068	11,000	28,946	9,293	14,358	5,295	7,815	3,432	4,383
<b>Percentages (of non-retired population)</b>																								
Total (excluding retired)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Economically active: Total	78%	81%	81%	79%	61%	82%	70%	73%	67%	68%	66%	74%	79%	74%	74%	51%	71%	76%	73%	79%	72%	67%	62%	70%
Economically active: In employment: Total	67%	72%	72%	70%	51%	75%	50%	50%	47%	52%	51%	62%	70%	61%	59%	45%	58%	56%	52%	61%	49%	52%	49%	55%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	52%	58%	58%	53%	36%	60%	39%	40%	34%	40%	39%	43%	51%	40%	43%	33%	40%	44%	39%	50%	39%	39%	38%	39%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	9%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	6%	8%	8%	13%	9%	14%	25%	7%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	12%	13%	11%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	43%	51%	51%	47%	29%	53%	31%	32%	28%	32%	31%	30%	43%	26%	18%	26%	29%	34%	28%	40%	29%	27%	26%	29%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	12%	11%	11%	16%	11%	11%	7%	6%	6%	8%	7%	15%	14%	18%	13%	8%	14%	8%	7%	8%	8%	10%	8%	12%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	6%	3%	9%	6%	2%	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	8%	9%	9%	13%	4%	8%	5%	5%	3%	6%	4%	9%	11%	9%	6%	6%	9%	5%	4%	6%	4%	6%	5%	8%
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	12%	9%	10%	9%	11%	7%	20%	23%	19%	16%	16%	12%	9%	14%	15%	6%	13%	20%	21%	18%	23%	14%	13%	15%
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	10%	9%	9%	8%	9%	6%	17%	20%	17%	14%	13%	10%	7%	11%	13%	4%	10%	17%	15%	16%	21%	12%	11%	13%
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Economically inactive: Total excluding retired	22%	19%	19%	21%	39%	18%	30%	27%	33%	32%	34%	26%	21%	26%	26%	49%	29%	24%	27%	21%	28%	33%	38%	30%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	11%	8%	8%	4%	15%	12%	18%	15%	20%	20%	21%	15%	13%	13%	13%	43%	17%	12%	18%	7%	13%	20%	24%	16%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	6%	7%	7%	12%	12%	2%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%	1%	4%	6%	2%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%
Economically inactive: Other	4%	3%	3%	4%	10%	3%	5%	5%	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%	5%	5%	3%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%



**Table 4Aiii: Economic activity by ethnicity in Birmingham females aged 16-74 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Economic activity	All	White Total	White British	White Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Total	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Mixed White & Black African	Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	Other Mixed	Asian Total	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black British Total	Black African	Black Caribbean	Other Black	Other Total	Arab)	Any other ethnic group
All	426,371	270,323	246,697	10,764	150	12,712	12,543	6,911	827	2,637	2,168	99,872	26,153	47,466	10,312	5,634	10,307	37,334	9,895	21,470	5,969	6,299	2,860	3,439
Economically active: Total	223,238	148,587	135,516	4,320	70	8,681	7,780	4,451	529	1,493	1,307	41,273	15,487	15,215	3,456	2,255	4,860	23,178	5,611	13,783	3,784	2,420	795	1,625
Economically active: In employment: Total	197,937	136,773	124,785	4,050	60	7,878	6,225	3,488	432	1,224	1,081	33,911	13,844	11,501	2,523	1,917	4,126	19,123	4,027	12,056	3,040	1,905	538	1,367
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	172,826	121,127	110,851	3,709	38	6,529	5,137	2,905	359	1,016	857	28,428	11,754	9,695	2,155	1,446	3,378	16,557	3,118	10,795	2,644	1,577	450	1,127
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	67,028	46,075	42,693	1,502	17	1,863	2,005	1,186	133	394	292	11,936	4,104	5,082	1,091	459	1,200	6,370	1,307	3,931	1,132	642	212	430
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	105,798	75,052	68,158	2,207	21	4,666	3,132	1,719	226	622	565	16,492	7,650	4,613	1,064	987	2,178	10,187	1,811	6,864	1,512	935	238	697
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	12,407	8,095	7,152	215	18	710	337	174	28	62	73	2,877	1,172	1,005	131	228	341	939	218	562	159	159	40	119
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	6,150	4,075	3,569	101	15	390	174	91	14	28	41	1,387	451	575	98	96	167	435	129	223	83	79	25	54
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	6,257	4,020	3,583	114	3	320	163	83	14	34	32	1,490	721	430	33	132	174	504	89	339	76	80	15	65
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	12,704	7,551	6,782	126	4	639	751	409	45	146	151	2,606	918	801	237	243	407	1,627	691	699	237	169	48	121
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	25,301	11,814	10,731	270	10	803	1,555	963	97	269	226	7,362	1,643	3,714	933	338	734	4,055	1,584	1,727	744	515	257	258
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	20,130	9,746	8,874	248	10	614	1,216	771	61	212	172	5,688	1,235	3,012	697	188	556	3,086	1,130	1,361	595	394	198	196
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	5,171	2,068	1,857	22	0	189	339	192	36	57	54	1,674	408	702	236	150	178	969	454	366	149	121	59	62
Economically inactive: Total	203,133	121,736	111,181	6,444	80	4,031	4,763	2,460	298	1,144	861	58,599	10,666	32,251	6,856	3,379	5,447	14,156	4,284	7,687	2,185	3,879	2,065	1,814
Economically inactive: Retired	82,931	69,770	63,801	4,994	14	961	400	201	25	98	76	8,098	2,972	3,195	727	395	809	4,211	191	3,786	234	452	127	325
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	37,722	16,586	14,921	278	6	1,381	2,065	997	128	547	393	13,795	3,079	5,655	1,195	2,245	1,621	4,044	1,967	1,311	766	1,232	639	593
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	44,273	16,376	14,993	347	22	1,014	1,111	608	60	235	208	22,789	2,432	14,888	3,204	450	1,815	2,616	1,188	870	558	1,381	873	508
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	20,217	12,507	11,683	551	19	254	641	356	39	150	96	5,250	1,151	3,069	550	58	422	1,542	206	1,014	322	277	128	149
Economically inactive: Other	17,990	6,497	5,783	274	19	421	546	298	46	114	88	8,667	1,032	5,444	1,180	231	780	1,743	732	706	305	537	298	239
Total excluding retired	343,440	200,553	182,896	5,770	136	11,751	12,143	6,710	802	2,539	2,092	91,774	23,181	44,271	9,585	5,239	9,498	33,123	9,704	17,684	5,735	5,847	2,733	3,114
<b>Percentages (of non-retired population)</b>																								
Total (excluding retired)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Economically active: Total	65%	74%	74%	75%	51%	74%	64%	66%	66%	59%	62%	45%	67%	34%	36%	43%	51%	70%	58%	78%	66%	41%	29%	52%
Economically active: In employment: Total	58%	68%	68%	70%	44%	67%	51%	52%	54%	48%	52%	37%	60%	26%	26%	37%	43%	58%	41%	68%	53%	33%	20%	44%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Total	50%	60%	61%	64%	28%	56%	42%	43%	45%	40%	41%	31%	51%	22%	22%	28%	36%	50%	32%	61%	46%	27%	16%	36%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Part-time	20%	23%	23%	26%	13%	16%	17%	18%	17%	16%	14%	13%	18%	11%	11%	9%	13%	19%	13%	22%	20%	11%	8%	14%
Economically active: In employment: Employee: Full-time	31%	37%	37%	38%	15%	40%	26%	26%	28%	24%	27%	18%	33%	10%	11%	19%	23%	31%	19%	39%	26%	16%	9%	22%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Total	4%	4%	4%	4%	13%	6%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%	1%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Part-time	2%	2%	2%	2%	11%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed: Full-time	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Economically active: In employment: Full-time students	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	5%	7%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%
Economically active: Unemployed: Total	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	7%	13%	14%	12%	11%	11%	8%	7%	8%	10%	6%	8%	12%	16%	10%	13%	9%	9%	8%
Economically active: Unemployed: Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	6%	5%	5%	4%	7%	5%	10%	11%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	7%	7%	4%	6%	9%	12%	8%	10%	7%	7%	6%
Economically active: Unemployed: Full-time students	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Economically inactive: Total excluding retired	35%	26%	26%	25%	49%	26%	36%	34%	34%	41%	38%	55%	33%	66%	64%	57%	49%	30%	42%	22%	34%	59%	71%	48%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	11%	8%	8%	5%	4%	12%	17%	15%	16%	22%	19%	15%	13%	13%	12%	43%	17%	12%	20%	7%	13%	21%	23%	19%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	13%	8%	8%	6%	16%	9%	9%	9%	7%	9%	10%	25%	10%	34%	33%	9%	19%	8%	12%	5%	10%	24%	32%	16%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	6%	6%	6%	10%	14%	2%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	7%	6%	1%	4%	5%	2%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Economically inactive: Other	5%	3%	3%	5%	14%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	9%	4%	12%	12%	4%	8%	5%	8%	4%	5%	9%	11%	8%

**Table 4B: Full-time/Part-time and Self-employment non-retired Birmingham residents aged 16-74 (excluding students) 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Employment Status	Total	White British	White Irish	White other	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Asian Other	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black Other
Employee: Part-time	14%	15%	16%	12%	13%	13%	13%	18%	8%	12%	12%	17%	15%
Employee: Full-time	37%	44%	43%	46%	29%	38%	18%	15%	23%	26%	23%	39%	28%
Self-employed: Part-time	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Self-employed: Full-time	5%	5%	8%	5%	3%	7%	5%	3%	4%	6%	2%	4%	3%
Total Full-time	42%	50%	51%	51%	31%	45%	23%	18%	27%	32%	26%	43%	31%
Total part-time	17%	17%	18%	15%	15%	16%	18%	22%	10%	15%	14%	18%	17%
Total employed	59%	67%	69%	66%	46%	61%	41%	39%	36%	47%	40%	61%	48%
<b>Male</b>													
Employee: Part-time	9%	7%	6%	7%	8%	9%	14%	25%	7%	11%	10%	10%	10%
Employee: Full-time	43%	51%	47%	53%	32%	43%	26%	18%	26%	29%	28%	40%	29%
Self-employed: Part-time	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	9%	6%	2%	5%	3%	2%	3%
Self-employed: Full-time	8%	9%	13%	8%	5%	11%	9%	6%	6%	9%	4%	6%	4%
Total Full-time	51%	60%	61%	61%	36%	53%	35%	24%	32%	38%	32%	46%	34%
Total part-time	12%	9%	8%	11%	10%	12%	23%	31%	9%	16%	13%	12%	13%
Total employed	64%	69%	69%	71%	46%	65%	58%	55%	41%	55%	46%	58%	47%
<b>Female</b>													
Employee: Part-time	20%	23%	26%	16%	18%	18%	11%	11%	9%	13%	13%	22%	20%
Employee: Full-time	31%	37%	38%	40%	26%	33%	10%	11%	19%	23%	19%	39%	26%
Self-employed: Part-time	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Self-employed: Full-time	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Total Full-time	33%	39%	40%	42%	27%	36%	11%	11%	21%	25%	20%	41%	28%
Total part-time	21%	25%	28%	19%	19%	20%	13%	12%	11%	14%	15%	23%	21%
Total employed	54%	65%	68%	62%	46%	56%	24%	24%	32%	39%	34%	64%	49%

**Table 4C: Employment by Occupation for larger ethnic groups in Birmingham 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Occupation	Total	White British	White Irish	White Other	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black Other
<b>All</b>													
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	8%	9%	8%	6%	6%	10%	8%	7%	12%	8%	4%	5%	5%
2. Professional occupations	18%	18%	23%	19%	12%	25%	14%	11%	28%	22%	23%	18%	15%
3. Associate professional & technical	11%	12%	10%	9%	13%	11%	7%	7%	11%	9%	7%	12%	11%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	12%	13%	11%	8%	11%	12%	9%	10%	8%	8%	6%	13%	11%
5. Skilled trades occupations	10%	11%	12%	10%	9%	6%	7%	18%	15%	8%	5%	9%	8%
6. Caring, leisure & other service occupations	10%	10%	10%	8%	14%	7%	8%	7%	5%	11%	21%	16%	16%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	9%	8%	6%	5%	13%	11%	14%	12%	9%	10%	7%	8%	10%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	8%	7%	8%	12%	6%	7%	18%	9%	2%	10%	6%	6%	7%
9. Elementary occupations	13%	12%	12%	25%	15%	11%	14%	19%	11%	13%	21%	13%	17%
Higher	38%	39%	42%	33%	31%	45%	29%	25%	51%	40%	34%	34%	31%
Lower	41%	37%	35%	49%	49%	37%	55%	47%	26%	44%	55%	44%	50%
<b>Male</b>													
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	10%	11%	10%	7%	7%	12%	10%	9%	13%	11%	5%	6%	6%
2. Professional occupations	16%	17%	19%	17%	10%	25%	11%	9%	29%	18%	20%	12%	12%
3. Associate professional and technical	12%	13%	11%	8%	15%	11%	7%	6%	10%	9%	9%	13%	13%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	6%	6%	6%	4%	7%	8%	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
5. Skilled trades occupations	16%	19%	21%	16%	16%	10%	10%	25%	23%	11%	7%	17%	14%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	13%	7%	8%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7%	6%	4%	4%	10%	10%	13%	9%	6%	10%	6%	8%	8%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	14%	13%	13%	18%	12%	10%	25%	12%	3%	15%	11%	13%	13%
9. Elementary occupations	14%	12%	13%	24%	17%	12%	16%	22%	10%	15%	25%	18%	20%

Higher	38%	41%	40%	32%	32%	48%	28%	23%	51%	37%	34%	30%	30%
Lower	40%	34%	34%	49%	45%	35%	57%	46%	22%	46%	55%	46%	50%
<b>Female</b>													
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	6%	7%	7%	5%	5%	7%	5%	4%	10%	5%	3%	5%	5%
2. Professional occupations	21%	20%	28%	21%	13%	25%	19%	15%	27%	30%	27%	22%	17%
3. Associate professional & technical	11%	11%	9%	9%	11%	10%	8%	9%	12%	8%	6%	11%	10%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	18%	20%	17%	12%	15%	17%	17%	20%	13%	13%	8%	18%	15%
5. Skilled trades occupations	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	2%	3%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	17%	17%	16%	12%	22%	13%	20%	17%	6%	19%	30%	22%	24%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	11%	11%	8%	7%	16%	12%	15%	19%	13%	11%	7%	9%	12%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
9. Elementary occupations	12%	11%	11%	26%	13%	10%	11%	12%	12%	11%	17%	10%	14%
Higher	37%	37%	44%	35%	29%	43%	32%	29%	50%	43%	35%	37%	31%
Lower	42%	40%	37%	50%	52%	39%	49%	50%	32%	42%	55%	42%	50%

**Table 4D: Employment by Industry for larger ethnic groups in Birmingham 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Industry	Total	White British	White Irish	White Other	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black Other
<b>All</b>													
Agriculture, energy and water	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Manufacturing	9%	10%	8%	12%	7%	9%	9%	4%	4%	8%	5%	7%	6%
Construction	6%	7%	14%	5%	6%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	16%	15%	10%	13%	17%	20%	22%	15%	14%	19%	11%	11%	13%
Transport and storage	6%	5%	4%	8%	4%	5%	13%	7%	2%	8%	6%	5%	5%
Accommodation and food service activities	6%	5%	4%	13%	8%	5%	6%	30%	26%	8%	7%	6%	6%
Information and communication	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Financial and insurance activities	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Real estate activities	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	10%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Administrative and support service activities	5%	5%	4%	8%	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	10%	7%	7%
Public administration and defence; compulsory	5%	5%	6%	2%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	8%	6%
Education	12%	13%	15%	12%	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	12%	12%
Human health and social work activities	15%	14%	17%	10%	17%	17%	11%	8%	13%	21%	31%	24%	23%
Other	5%	5%	4%	5%	7%	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
<b>Male</b>													
Agriculture, energy and water	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Manufacturing	14%	15%	11%	15%	11%	12%	12%	5%	6%	10%	8%	13%	11%
Construction	10%	13%	25%	8%	11%	5%	4%	2%	4%	5%	4%	9%	8%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	17%	16%	10%	13%	18%	21%	24%	13%	13%	22%	13%	14%	15%

Transport and storage	9%	7%	6%	11%	7%	8%	19%	10%	3%	12%	9%	8%	9%
Accommodation and food service activities	6%	4%	3%	12%	7%	6%	8%	42%	30%	9%	7%	6%	5%
Information and communication	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	7%	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Financial and insurance activities	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Real estate activities	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%	6%	4%	3%	9%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Administrative and support service activities	6%	6%	5%	7%	7%	4%	6%	4%	2%	5%	12%	8%	9%
Public administration and defence; compulsory	4%	5%	5%	2%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%	5%
Education	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	5%	4%	6%	9%	5%	7%	8%	8%
Human health and social work activities	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%	12%	5%	4%	10%	13%	19%	10%	12%
Other	4%	5%	4%	4%	7%	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%
<b>Female</b>													
Agriculture, energy and water	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	4%	4%	4%	9%	3%	6%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Construction	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	14%	15%	10%	12%	17%	18%	18%	19%	16%	14%	9%	9%	11%
Transport and storage	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Accommodation and food service activities	6%	6%	6%	14%	9%	3%	3%	5%	22%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Information and communication	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Financial and insurance activities	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	7%	5%	8%	5%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Real estate activities	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6%	6%	5%	6%	4%	6%	5%	5%	11%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Administrative and support service activities	5%	5%	4%	9%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	9%	5%	6%
Public administration and defence; compulsory	5%	5%	6%	2%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	4%	3%	9%	6%
Education	18%	19%	21%	16%	13%	16%	26%	24%	12%	16%	11%	15%	15%
Human health and social work activities	24%	22%	27%	14%	24%	24%	22%	18%	16%	33%	45%	35%	32%
Other	5%	6%	5%	5%	7%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%

**Table 4E: Unemployment for larger ethnic groups in Birmingham 2011**

Source: Census 2011

Unemployment	Total	White British	White Irish	White Other	Mixed White & Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other
<b>All</b>													
Number	64,622	28470	807	1,556	2,331	3,908	9,461	2,359	661	2,110	3,494	4,352	1,957
Rate	13%	10%	9%	9%	27%	11%	20%	23%	14%	17%	28%	17%	26%
Proportion	9%	8%	7%	7%	18%	8%	11%	12%	6%	10%	18%	14%	18%
<b>Male</b>													
Number	39,321	17,739	537	753	1,368	2,265	5,747	1,426	323	1,376	1,910	2,625	1,213
Rate	15%	12%	11%	8%	32%	12%	18%	21%	12%	18%	28%	23%	32%
Proportion	12%	10%	9%	7%	23%	9%	14%	15%	6%	13%	21%	18%	23%
<b>Female</b>													
Number	25,301	10,731	270	803	963	1,643	3,714	933	338	734	1,584	1,727	744
Rate	11%	8%	6%	9%	22%	11%	24%	27%	15%	15%	28%	13%	20%
Proportion	7%	6%	5%	7%	14%	7%	8%	10%	6%	8%	16%	10%	13%