

Hall Green Constituency Economic & Employment Profile

March 2015

Economic
Research & Policy
Economy Directorate



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Introduction

The Hall Green constituency is located in the south of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Hall Green, Moseley & Kings Heath, Sparkbrook and Springfield. The constituency reaches from Sparkbrook ward an inner city ward to the south of Birmingham city centre to Hall Green ward on the southern boundary of Birmingham. The four wards are largely residential; Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards are relatively affluent, although with pockets of relative poverty, particularly in north Moseley. Sparkbrook and Springfield are mainly characterised by lower income

households, but with some pockets of relative affluence in Springfield.

Hall Green has a total land area of 1,967 hectares making it the smallest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 115,904 the third largest population of all the constituencies in the city; therefore Hall Green has the second highest population density of the 10 constituencies at 59 people per hectare. 39.0% of Hall Green constituency's population are aged 24 and under, resulting in Hall Green constituency having the third highest proportion of young people compared with

the other constituencies. In Hall Green constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up nearly two thirds (64.5%) of the total population; this is a higher proportion than the city average of 42.1% and over four times the national average of 14.6% (Census 2011).

This report provides detailed information on the Hall Green constituency and intra-constituency comparisons by ward. The report is divided into the following three sections:

1. Business

This first section examines recent trends in employment in the area and provides a breakdown of employment by sector and forecasts of employment change to 2025. The final part of this section examines enterprise in the constituency including business start ups and businesses by sector.

2. Place

In this section we provide an overview of major developments that are planned in the area. We then analyse the degree of deprivation in the constituency using the Index of Deprivation. Finally levels of child poverty within the constituency are examined.

3. People

This section looks at the age structure and ethnic profile of the area and educational attainment and resident qualification levels. We then focus on economic activity and examine claimant unemployment levels in the area including analysis of youth unemployment, long-term unemployment and unemployment by ethnicity.



**29%
Qualified
TO
NVQ4+**

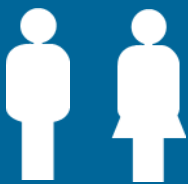


**Population
116K**

**74K Aged
16-64**



**27K Jobs
Located in
Constituency**



**66%
Economically
Active**

**54%
in
Employment**

Key Facts



**3,185 Active
Businesses**



**Unemployment
8.7%
& Falling**

1. Business

Summary

- There are 27,000 jobs located within the Hall Green constituency.
- This equates to 5.5% of total workplace employment in Birmingham and makes Hall Green the fourth smallest constituency in terms of workplace employment.
- Between 2012 and 2013, Hall Green has seen employment increase by 2,000 (8.0%), above the city growth rate of 2.2%.
- 82% of Hall Green's workplace based employment is in the private sector, a larger proportion than for the city (75%) and the same as nationally (82%).
- As well as Hall Green constituency having a higher share of workplace based employment in the private sector the latest data shows that private sector employment in the area grew more strongly between 2012 and 2013 (6.7%) than at a city (0.4%) and a national level (1.9%).
- At a sectoral level, over a third of all jobs in Hall Green constituency are in Public Services (34.1%). Retail & Leisure (34.4%) also has a similarly large share of employment.
- Employment in Hall Green constituency is set to grow by a relatively subdued 3.7% between 2013 and 2025, below the growth forecast for the city as a whole (4.3%).
- There are 3,185 businesses within Hall Green accounting for 9.3% of all businesses in the city.
- The number of businesses in the area grew by 4.9% between 2013 and 2014 slightly above the city rate (4.7%) and above the national growth rate (3.6%).

1.1. Introduction

This section looks at the workplace based employment in the Hall Green constituency and its wards. The sectoral mix of employment in the constituency is also explored with comparisons to the city average.

The section also includes a forecast for how employment may change in Hall Green through to 2025.

Finally we look at enterprise, focussing on various measures of business vitality within the constituency.

Employment data in this section is taken from an official Office for National Statistics (ONS) dataset, the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

1.2. Employment

This data is workplace based data and refers to the employment located within the constituency – and not the number of Hall Green residents in employment.

There are currently 27,000 jobs located within the Hall Green constituency. This equates to 5.5% of total workplace employment in Birmingham and makes Hall Green the fourth smallest constituency in terms of workplace employment. Though being one of the more residential constituencies the area still contains some significant concentrations of employment e.g. Kings Heath shopping centre and large employers like Rolls Royce Engine Control Systems in Hall Green. Between 2010

when the economy began to recover from the recession and 2013 Hall Green has seen employment fall by 2,500 (-8.5%). However, the most recent data shows employment increasing by 2,000 between 2012 and 2013. This represents an employment growth rate of 8.0% well above the growth rate of 2.2% at a city level and 1.4% nationally.

Table 1.1: Workplace Based Employment

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2012-2013	
					Number	%
Hall Green	5,400	5,800	5,800	7,400	1,600	27.6%
Moseley and Kings Heath	10,300	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	0.0%
Sparkbrook	7,900	7,300	7,600	7,500	-100	-1.3%
Springfield	5,900	4,700	4,400	4,900	500	11.4%
Hall Green Constituency	29,500	25,000	25,000	27,000	2,000	8.0%

1.2.1. Private Sector Employment

Growth in private sector employment in the city is essential. Birmingham has a disproportionately large public sector and in the decade prior to the recession the city became over reliant on the public sector to drive employment growth. Since 2010 public sector employment locally has been falling and the likelihood is that this trend will persist in the medium term as austerity continues.

Chart 1.2 shows the employment share of the private and public sector in Hall Green compared to Birmingham and the national average. At 82% Hall Green has a larger proportion of its workplace based employment in the private sector than the city (75%) and identical to the share nationally (82%). A significant proportion of this private sector employment is however, within the wider Public Services sector (see Chart 1.4) as FE colleges for example are counted as private sector employers.

The latest data shows that private sector employment in the area grew very strongly between 2012 and 2013 (6.7%) compared to growth at a city level (0.4%) and a nationally (1.9%).

1.1.2. Employment by Sector

At a sectoral level, services account for 84% of the constituency's workplace employment, the fourth lowest proportion amongst the city's 10 constituency's. The sectoral mix in the constituency is broadly similar to the city overall for most sectors with the notable difference being that Hall Green has a smaller Financial and Professional Services sector and a larger Retail & Leisure sector. The largest sectors in the area are Retail & Leisure and Public Service both accounting for slightly over a third of total employment in Hall Green. Chart 1.4 shows the sectoral mix of employment in Hall Green constituency compared to Birmingham.

Chart1.2: Private & Public Sector Employment Split

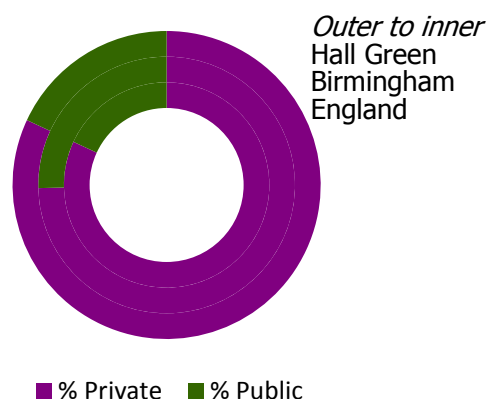


Chart1.3: Private Sector Employment

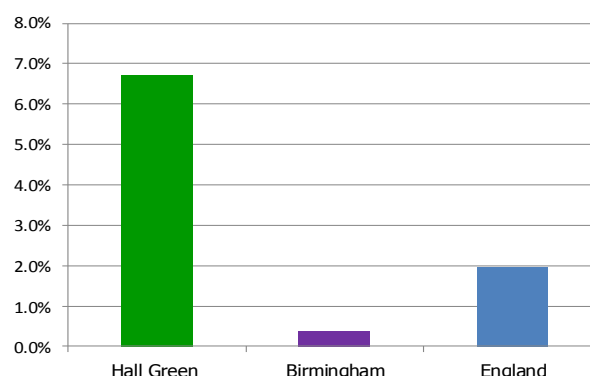
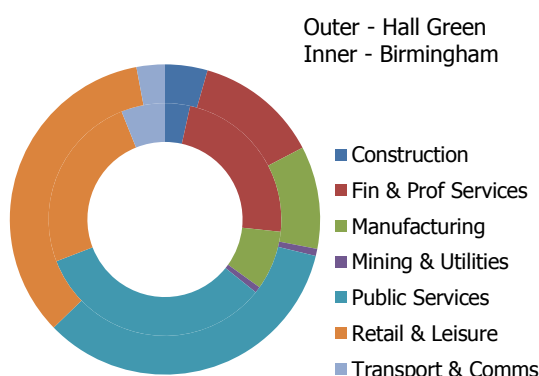


Chart1.4: Employment by Sector 2013



1.3. Employment Forecasts

Making accurate economic projections is extremely challenging, given the fast changing nature of the current economic climate. These employment forecasts have been created using the latest version of the Local Economic Forecasting Model (LEFM) and are derived by applying the forecasts for sectoral employment at a city level to the industrial structure of each constituency. The forecasts therefore, represent an employment estimate based on the continuation of trends in

sectoral employment, they do not directly take into account potential employment effects of any new developments that take place in the constituency and therefore represent a base forecast that we would hope to be out performed.

Table 1.5 below sets out the employment forecasts for Hall Green constituency over the period 2013 - 2025. Employment growth in the city as a whole is set to be relatively subdued over this period as the economy recovers from the recession,

absorbs the impacts of rising productivity and adjusts to a decline in public sector employment. Indeed the level of employment in the city in 2025 is only just returning to the levels seen prior to the recession. Employment in Hall Green constituency is set to grow at a slower rate than the city, with 1,000 additional jobs being created between 2013 and 2025 - an overall increase in employment of 3.7%, below the Birmingham employment growth rate of 4.3%.

Table 1.5: Employment Forecasts

	2015	2020	% Change 2015 - 2020	2025	% Change 2020 - 2025	Overall Change 2013 - 2025
Hall Green	26,900	27,400	1.9%	28,000	2.2%	1,000 3.7%
Birmingham	487,400	496,600	1.9%	509,200	2.5%	21,200 4.3%

1.4. Enterprise

The levels of self-employment and business activity within an area can have a profound effect on local levels of unemployment, income and economic output.

This section uses official ONS data taken from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) on the number of live businesses in the Hall Green constituency and how this has changed between 2010 and 2014. The section also provides a breakdown of businesses by sector.

1.4.1 Business Numbers

Table 1.6 on the next page shows the number of businesses in the Hall Green constituency and how this has changed since 2010 compared to the city as a whole. Currently there are 3,185 businesses in the Hall Green constituency which accounts for 9.3% of all businesses in the city and makes Hall Green the third largest constituency in the city in terms of business numbers. Between 2013 and 2014 business numbers in the constituency grew by 150, an increase of 4.9%, which is slightly above the increase in business numbers in the city overall (4.7%).

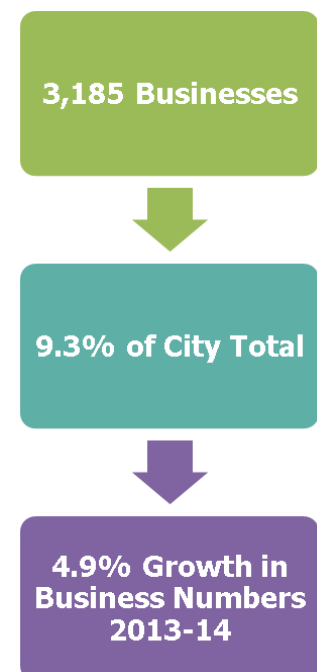


Table 1.6: Number of Businesses

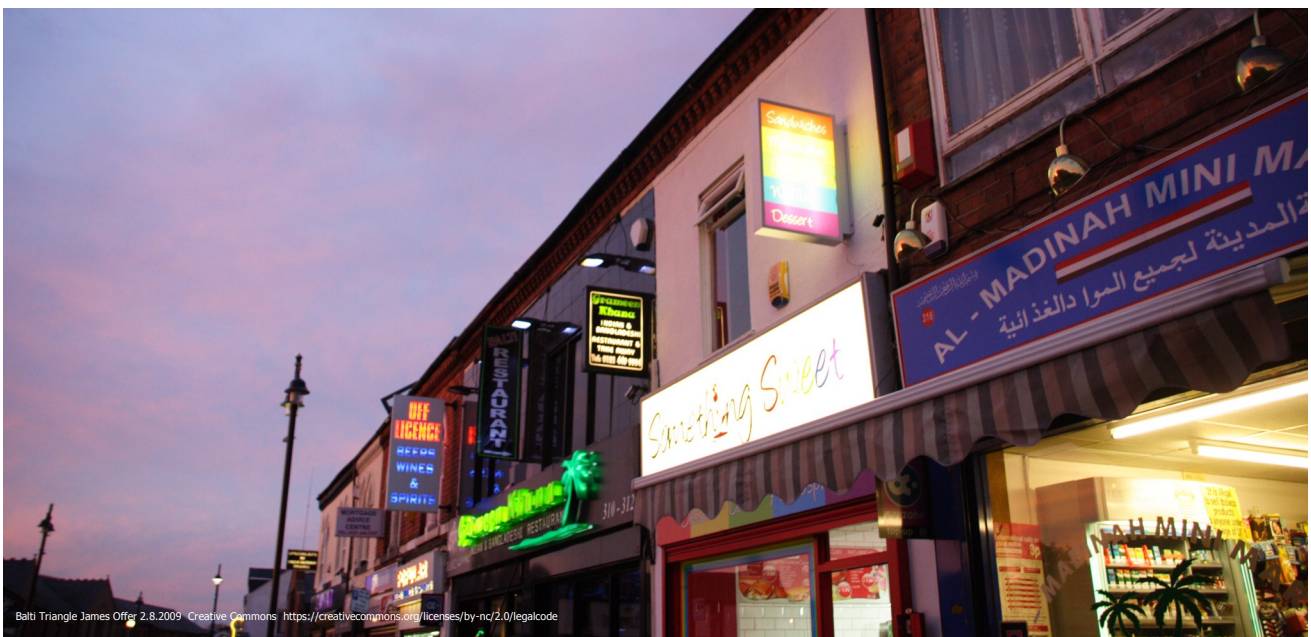
Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013-2014		
						% of Birmingham	Number	%
Hall Green	2,990	3,015	3,020	3,035	3,185	9.3%	150	4.9%
Birmingham	32,475	32,875	32,260	32,755	34,290	100.0%	1,535	4.7%
UK	2,574,200	2,547,840	2,610,525	2,625,485	2,721,230	N/a	95,745	3.6%

1.4.2. Businesses by Sector

A detailed breakdown of the proportion of businesses in Hall Green constituency by sector with comparisons to Birmingham and the UK is given in Chart 1.7 below. The sector with the highest proportion of businesses is Retail & Leisure which accounts for over a third of businesses (37.0%) above both the city and national share for this sector. This is likely to be the result of a concentration of Retail & Leisure businesses around Kings Heath High St and in other centres of retail activity like the Stratford Rd. Financial & Professional Services (24.6%) and Public Services (15.5%) form the next two largest sectors in terms of business numbers.

Table 1.7: Proportion of businesses by Sector 2014

Sector	Hall Green	Birmingham	UK
Construction	6.8%	7.7%	10.1%
Financial & Professional Services	24.6%	27.8%	28.3%
Manufacturing & Utilities	5.5%	7.0%	5.7%
Public Services	15.5%	13.2%	9.3%
Retail & Leisure	37.0%	34.8%	31.0%
Transport & Communications	10.5%	9.3%	10.2%

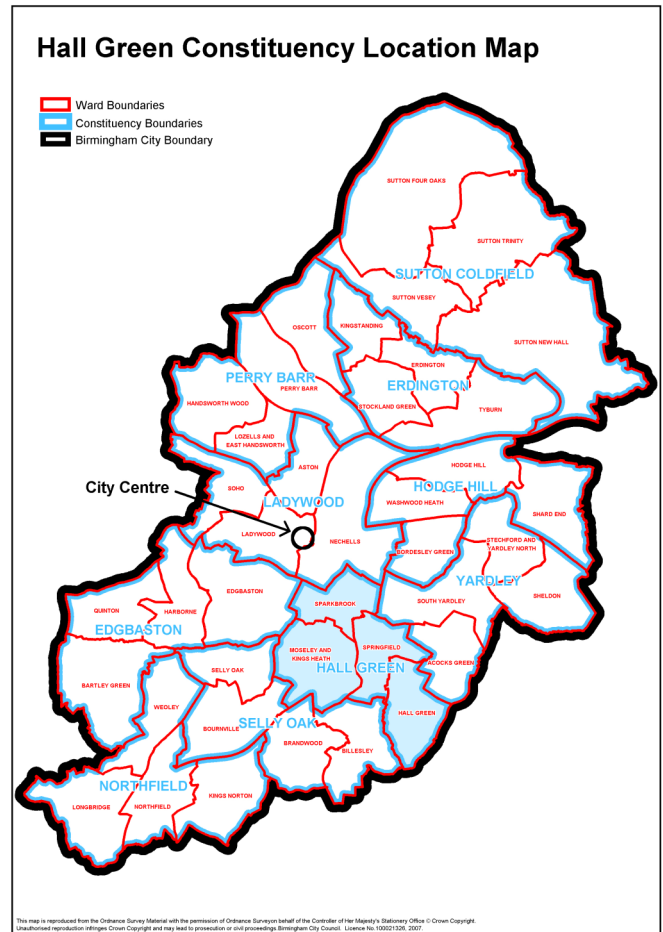


Balti Triangle James Offer 2.8.2009 Creative Commons <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode>

2. Place

Summary

- Approaching half (44%) of Hall Green's population live in deprived neighbourhoods, compared to 40% for the city as a whole.
- There is a range of current and planned development activity in the constituency including the development of the Signal Point Industrial park.
- 42% of children in the Hall Green constituency are defined as being in poverty above the city rate of 37.1%.
- Within the constituency there is wide disparity in the levels of deprivation and child poverty with Sparkbrook and Sparkhill having significantly higher rates than Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath.



2.1. Introduction:

This short section looks at some of the characteristics of Hall Green as a geographic entity, including new developments and regeneration, along with the deprivation and child poverty characteristics of the constituency.

Hall Green is situated to the southeast of the city, and borders Selly Oak constituency to the south. There is a large disparity between the constituency in terms of labour market characteristics, with high unemployment and deprivation in Sparkbrook and Springfield

wards, but areas of relative affluence in Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards.

The city centre is accessible by public transport in under 30 minutes from the majority of the constituency during the morning rush hour. (Mott McDonald 2013).



2.2. Development and Regeneration

Current and proposed development and regeneration initiatives in the constituency include:

Signal Point

22,000sqm development of industrial units with the potential to create over 600 jobs and 200 construction jobs.

Former Joseph Chamberlain College site

4.7ha site with planning permission for bulky goods retail.

Stratford Road and Ladypool Road Local Centres

Work is underway to develop a Business Improvement District for the area which should help encourage new business and support existing traders, and in turn could lead to new jobs. There are also development opportunities within the centres such as Greencoat House, which has planning permission for new retail units. In addition a new Women's Enterprise Hub is also being created on Ladypool Road, which will help local

entrepreneurial women start new businesses.

2.3. Deprivation & Child Poverty

Deprivation and poverty can be a consequence of high levels of unemployment and worklessness. Overall, levels of deprivation in Hall Green constituency are higher than the city average, with 44% of residents living in areas that are within the 10% most deprived nationally compared to 40% for the city as whole. There are however wide variations in deprivation levels across the constituency with Sparkbrook ward showing very high levels of deprivation whilst Hall Green ward is relatively affluent.

Table 2.1: Proportion of the constituency population that lives in the 5%, 10%, 20% and 40% most deprived SOAs in England

Area	5%	10%	20%	40%	Remainder
Hall Green	0%	7%	8%	27%	73%
Moseley & Kings Heath	10%	24%	31%	63%	37%
Sparkbrook	74%	93%	100%	100%	0%
Springfield	13%	40%	81%	99%	1%
Hall Green Constituency	27%	44%	59%	75%	25%
Birmingham	23%	40%	56%	75%	25%

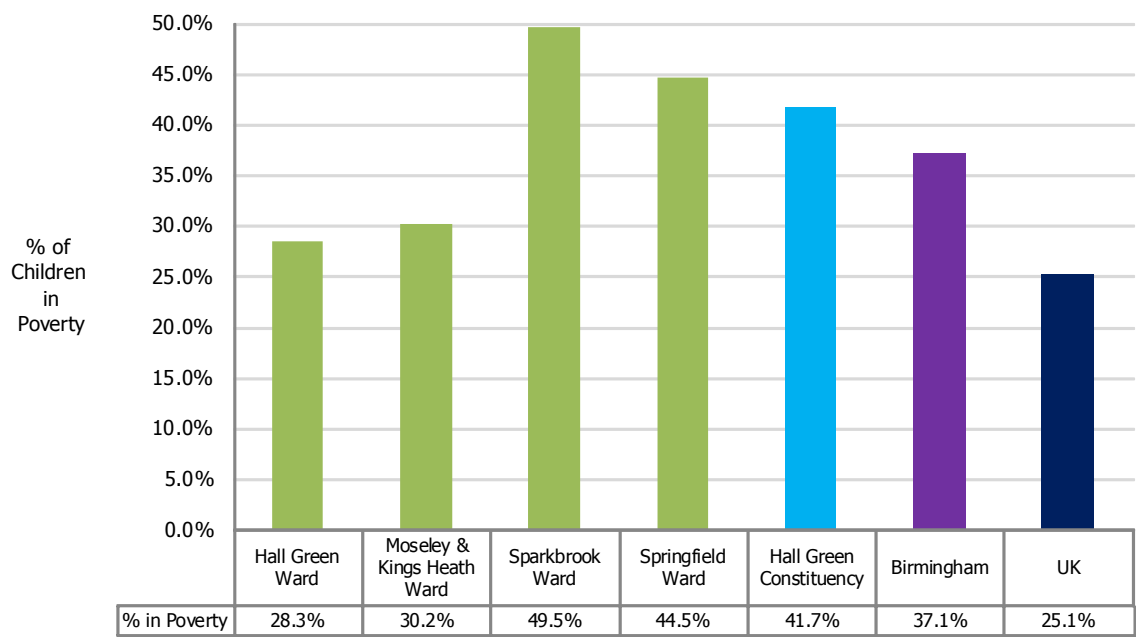
2.3.1. Child Poverty

Child Poverty is officially defined as the proportion of children who live in families that are in receipt of out of work benefits or in work tax credits where the household income is less than 60% of average household income. Data from the campaign group End Child Poverty highlights that

41.7% of children in the Hall Green constituency are defined as being in poverty, this is above the city rate of 37.1% and significantly above the UK rate of 25.1%. The constituency is rated the third worst in the city for child poverty. However, while Sparkbrook and Springfield wards have child poverty rates well

above the city average, the rates are below the city average in Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards.

Chart 2.1: Child Poverty in Hall Green Constituency Q4 2013



3. People

Summary

- There are nearly 74,000 working age residents in the Hall Green constituency this represents 64% of the total population.
- The constituency is very ethnically diverse, with 62% of the working age population being from a BME background compared to 41% for Birmingham.
- GCSE attainment levels in the constituency are just below the city. The constituency has a broadly similar level of performance to the city in terms of overall NVQ qualification levels.
- 66% of the working age population are economically active and 54% are employed below the rates seen at city level.
- In December 2014 there were 3,318 residents in Hall Green constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a rate of 8.7%, well above the rate for the city (6.3%).
- The rate has been steadily falling in all wards within Hall Green over the past two years, and the gap between the wards is closing.
- In December 2014 there were 735 residents aged 18-24 in Hall Green constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance. This equates to a proportion of 6.0%, above the proportion for the city (4.9%).
- Youth unemployment is falling in all of Hall Green's wards, and the gap between the wards is also closing.
- The white and Indian groups are under-represented in the claimant profile compared to their share of the overall working age population in the area, and the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups are over-represented.

3.1. Introduction

This section analyses the characteristics of Hall Green's labour supply, and is divided into 4 broad sections:

- The general characteristics of the working age population.
- An analysis of the qualification levels in the constituency.
- The working age population broken down by economic activity.
- Unemployment, through an analysis of the claimant count, including youth

unemployment and unemployment by ethnicity.

3.2. Working Age Population

There are just under 74,000 working age residents in the Hall Green constituency this represents 64% of the total population, which is the same as for the city (64%). The working age proportion is highest in Moseley and Kings Heath ward (70%) and lowest in Sparkbrook ward (61%).

The proportion of Hall Green

Constituency residents who are aged 18-24 (10%), and those aged over 65 (11%) are below the city average (12% and 13% respectively), but the proportion who are aged 0-15 is much higher. However, there are ward differences. Sparkbrook (31%) and Springfield (29%) wards have a large population under 16, contrasting with the other two wards, where the proportion is slightly below the city average. Sparkbrook and Springfield wards also have the smallest proportion who are over 65.

Age Structure



3.2.1. Ethnic Structure

The constituency has a very diverse population with only 38% of the working age population from the White group, compared to 59% for Birmingham as a whole. Nearly half the working age population are Asian (49%), with 31% being Pakistani and 9% Indian. There are significant ward differences. The proportion of white residents is very low in Sparkbrook (15%) and Springfield (22%), but much higher in Hall Green (55%) and Moseley & Kings Heath (64%). Nearly half the working age population are Pakistani in both Sparkbrook and Springfield wards, and the Black and Bangladeshi population is also above the city average in Sparkbrook.

Chart 3.1: Age Profile Hall Green Constituency

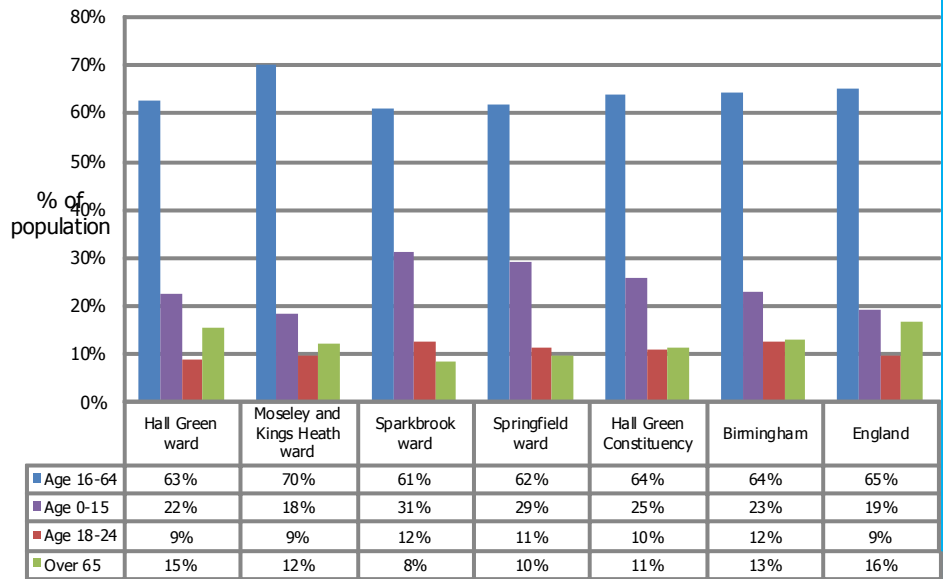


Table 3.2: Ethnic profile of the working age population Hall Green Constituency

Area	Hall Green ward	Moseley & Kings Heath ward	Sparkbrook ward	Springfield ward	Hall Green Constituency	B'ham	England	
White: Total	55%	64%	15%	22%	27,787	38%	59%	85%
British	49%	57%	12%	18%	24,036	33%	54%	78%
Irish	4%	3%	1%	2%	1,690	2%	2%	1%
Other	2%	4%	2%	2%	2,009	3%	3%	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	2%	4%	3%	3%	2,258	3%	3%	2%
Asian Total	38%	24%	62%	68%	36,019	49%	27%	8%
Indian	14%	6%	6%	10%	6,619	9%	7%	3%
Pakistani	18%	14%	42%	47%	22,823	31%	12%	2%
Bangladeshi	2%	1%	8%	4%	2,906	4%	3%	1%
Chinese	1%	1%	1%	1%	613	1%	2%	1%
Black Total	2%	6%	10%	5%	4,366	6%	9%	4%
African	1%	1%	4%	2%	1,374	2%	3%	2%
Caribbean	1%	3%	4%	2%	2,060	3%	5%	1%
Other ethnic group	2%	2%	10%	3%	3,209	4%	2%	1%

3.3 Qualifications & Skills

Attainment at school in 2013, as measured by 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths, is just below the city average, and the rate has remained unchanged since 2011. In 2013 59% of pupils resident in the constituency and attending Birmingham

schools achieved 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths compared to 60% for the city. The city's rate increased by 2 percentage points over the same period.

However, the constituency average hides wide ward differences. Attainment is low in

Sparkbrook ward (52%) and has fallen by 1 percentage point since 2011. Attainment is also low in Springfield (55%), but has risen by 4 percentage points since 2011. Attainment in Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards is well above the city average.

3.2.1. NVQ Qualifications

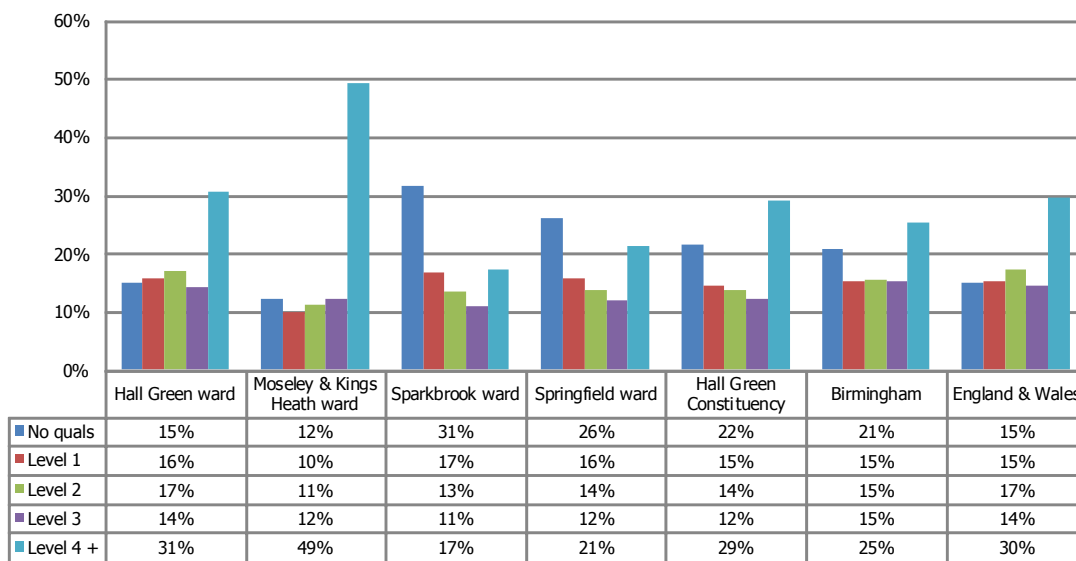
NVQ qualification levels are broadly similar to the city average at all levels, but again the constituency average masks large ward differences. 15,895 (22%) of residents have no qualifications, compared to 21% for the city as a whole. At level 2 and above rates are similar to the city average. 56% are qualified to Level 2 and above compared to 58% for Birmingham, and 41% to Level 3 and above (Birmingham = 40%) (Census

2011). A high proportion of adults in Sparkbrook (31%) and Springfield (26%) wards have no qualifications. Only 42% of Sparkbrook residents and 48% of Springfield residents are qualified to Level 2, and only 28% and 33% respectively qualified to Level 3. Around 10% of residents in both these wards have 'Other' qualifications, above the city average of 7%. These may include foreign qualifications. However, attainment in Hall

Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards is well above the city average, with a high proportion educated to NVQ4+.

English is the main language of only 73% of the working age population, although 91% can speak it well. However 6,633 residents (9%) cannot speak it or cannot speak it well. This compares with 5% of Birmingham residents who cannot speak English well. 13% of Springfield residents cannot speak English or cannot speak it well.

Chart 3.3: NVQ Qualifications in Hall Green Constituency



3.3. Economic Activity

Economic activity and employment rates are slightly below the city average with 66% of residents being economically active (including students) and 54% employed, compared to 70% and 57% respectively for Birmingham. 32% are full time employees, 13% part-time employees and 9% self-employed (Census 2011). Economic activity and employment is above the city average in Hall Green and Moseley & Kings Heath wards, but is only 54% and 39% respectively in Sparkbrook and

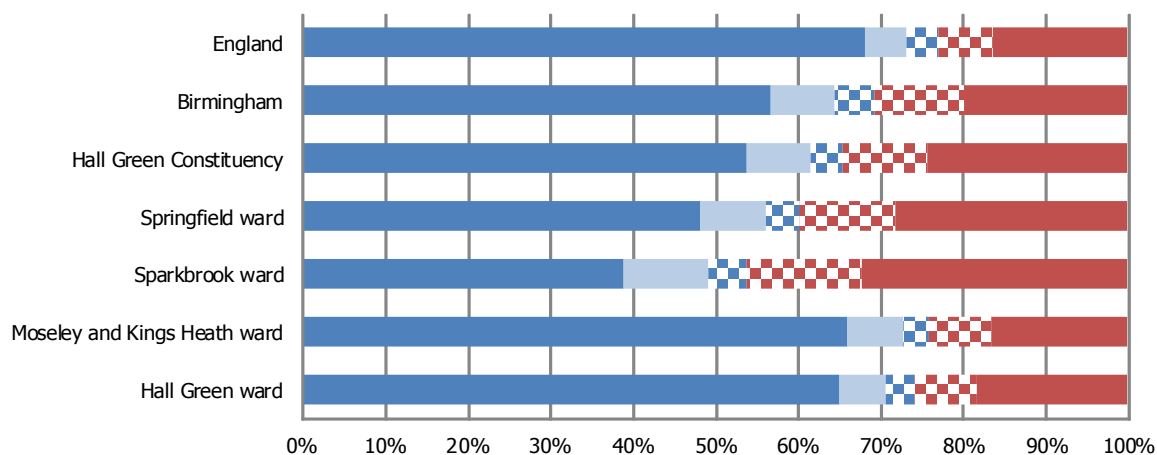
60% and 48% in Springfield.

34% of residents are economically inactive, but this rises to 46% in Sparkbrook and 40% in Springfield. Looking after home or family (10%), and students (10%) are the most common reason for economic inactivity.

Male economic activity (76%) and employment (65%) is higher than female economic activity (55%) and employment (48%). Male rates are similar to the city average and female rates are well below the city average. Male self-employment is 14%, above

the city average, and female self-employment (4%) just above the city average. The low female rates are driven at least in part by the very low economic activity and employment rates experienced by some BME groups, including Pakistani and Bangladeshi. The female employment rate in Sparkbrook is only 30%. More details can be found in the publication 'Ethnic groups and the labour market – a statistical analysis' which can be downloaded from www.birmingham.gov.uk/labourmarket

Chart 3.4: Economic Activity in Hall Green Constituency



	Hall Green ward	Moseley and Kings Heath ward	Sparkbrook ward	Springfield ward	Hall Green Constituency	Birmingham	England
Employed	65%	66%	39%	48%	54%	57%	68%
Unemployed	6%	7%	10%	8%	8%	8%	5%
Economically active student	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Economically inactive student	7%	7%	14%	12%	10%	11%	7%
Economically Inactive (non-student)	18%	17%	32%	28%	24%	20%	16%

3.4. Unemployment

In December 2014 there were 3,318 residents in Hall Green constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a rate of 8.7%, the second highest in the city and well above the city's rates (6.3%). The rate is below the city rate in Hall Green (2.7%) and Moseley & Kings Heath (4.6%) wards, but Sparkbrook ward (13.9%) has one of the highest rates in the city.

Table 3.5: Job Seekers Allowance claimants in Hall Green Constituency December 2014

Area	Male	Female	Total		Long Term Unemployed Number
	Total	Total	Total	Rate	
Hall Green ward	197	142	339	2.7%	105
Moseley & Kings Heath ward	447	196	643	4.6%	245
Sparkbrook ward	987	514	1501	13.9%	610
Springfield ward	517	318	835	7.0%	300
Hall Green Constituency	2,148	1,170	3,318	8.7%	1,260
Birmingham	19,682	10,959	30,641	6.3%	12,040

The rate has been steadily falling in all wards over the past two years, and the gap with the city is closing.

The most up-to-date unemployment data by ward can be found in our Unemployment Briefing which can be downloaded from www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy This publication also includes a map of the city showing unemployment by neighbourhood.

3.4.1 Youth Unemployment

In December 2014 there were 735 residents aged 18-24 in Hall Green constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a proportion of 6.0%, above the

Chart 3.6: JSA claimant rate in Hall Green Constituency 2013-2014

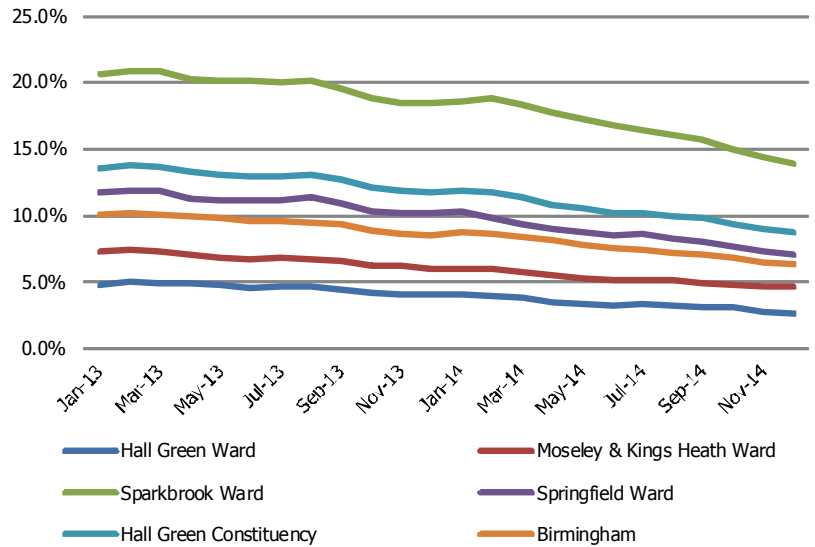


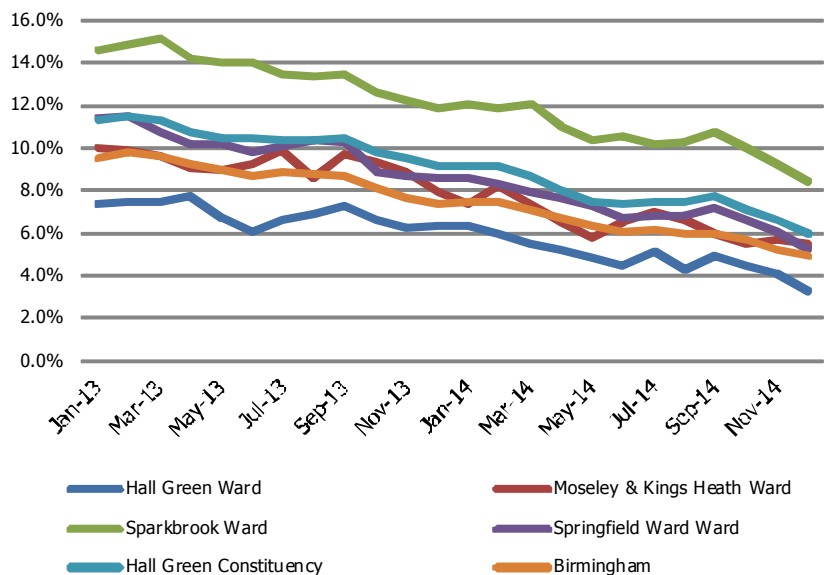
Table 3.7: Job Seekers Allowance claimants aged 18-24 in Hall Green Constituency December 2014

Area	Male	Female	Total	Long Term Youth Unemployed Number
	Total	Total	Total	
Hall Green ward	40	35	75	10
Moseley & Kings Heath ward	80	45	125	15
Sparkbrook ward	195	145	345	55
Springfield ward	105	85	190	30
Hall Green Constituency	420	315	735	110
Birmingham	3,925	2,610	6,535	1,150
				Rate
				3.20%
				5.50%
				8.40%
				5.20%
				6.00%
				4.90%

The proportion is above the city proportion in all wards apart from Hall Green, and is highest in Sparkbrook ward (8.4%). 110 residents aged 18-14 have been claiming JSA for over 12 months.

Chart 3.8 shows how the youth unemployment proportion is falling in all wards, and the gap between wards is also closing.

Chart 3.8: JSA claimant rate in Hall Green Constituency 2013-2014



3.4.2. Unemployment by Ethnicity

Official ONS JSA unemployment data by ethnic group is released quarterly. The latest data for November 2014 shows there were a total of 3,247 claimants in Hall Green. If we break this figure down by ethnic group the Pakistani group is the largest with 1,065 claimants followed by White British (650).

Proportionally more claimants are Pakistani (35%) in Hall Green compared to Birmingham as whole (16%), broadly reflecting the overall population profile.

The white and Indian groups are under-represented in the claimant profile compared to the overall working age population in the area, and the Black groups

are over-represented.

The most up-to-date unemployment by ethnicity data by ward can be found in our Unemployment by Ethnicity Briefing which can be downloaded from www.birmingham.gov.uk/labourmarket

Table 3.9: JSA claimants for major Ethnic Groups in Hall Green Constituency November 2014

Ethnicity	Hall Green		Birmingham
	JSA Claimants	% of all claimants	% of all claimants
White British	650	21.0%	42.0%
White Other	75	2.0%	3.0%
Indian	135	4.0%	4.0%
Pakistani	1,065	35.0%	16.0%
Bangladeshi	165	5.0%	4.0%
Black Caribbean	240	8.0%	11.0%
Black African	200	7.0%	6.0%
Total Claimants with known ethnicity	3,065	100.0%	100.0%
Total Claimants	3,418		

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