

Edgbaston Constituency Economic & Employment Profile

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Economic
Research & Policy
Economy Directorate



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Introduction

The Edgbaston constituency is located in the south west of Birmingham and comprises the four wards of Bartley Green, Edgbaston, Harborne and Quinton. The constituency reaches from Edgbaston ward on the western edge of Birmingham city centre to Bartley Green ward on the south west boundary of Birmingham. Edgbaston ward contains a significant business district, which spills over from the city centre - around Five Ways and the Hagley Road; the other wards are largely residential. Edgbaston and Harborne wards are more affluent than Quinton and Bartley Green, although there

are pockets of affluence and deprivation throughout the constituency.

Edgbaston has a total land area of 2,823 hectares making it the second largest constituency in Birmingham. The constituency has a population of 96,568 the second smallest population of all the constituencies in the city; therefore Edgbaston has one of the lowest population densities of the 10 constituencies at 34 people per hectare. 35.7% of Edgbaston constituency's population are aged 24 and under, resulting in Edgbaston constituency having the third lowest proportion of

young people compared with the other constituencies. In Edgbaston constituency, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up approximately a third (31.3%) of the total population; this is a lower proportion than the city average of 42.1% but double the national average of 14.6%.

This report provides detailed information on the Edgbaston 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 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.



**35%
Qualified
TO
NVQ4+**

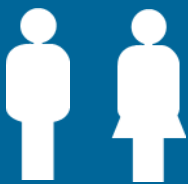


**Population
96K**

**65K Aged
16-64**



**51K Jobs
Located in
Constituency**



**70%
Economically
Active**

Key Facts



**2,900 Active
Businesses**

**58%
in
Employment**



**Unemployment
5.3%
& Falling**

1. Business

Summary

- There are 50,900 jobs located within the Edgbaston constituency.
- This equates to 10.4% of total workplace employment in Birmingham and makes Edgbaston the second largest constituency in terms of workplace employment.
- Between 2010 and 2013, Edgbaston has seen employment increase by 3,000 (6.3%), above the city growth rate of 4.3%.
- 64% of Edgbaston's workplace based employment is in the private sector, a much lower proportion than for the city (75%) and nationally (82%).
- Whilst Edgbaston constituency has a lower 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 (3.5%) than at a city (0.4%) and a national level (1.9%).
- At a sectoral level, over half of all jobs in Edgbaston constituency are in Public Services. Financial and Professional Services (16%) and Retail & Leisure (14%) are the next largest sectors.
- Employment in Edgbaston constituency is set to grow by a relatively subdued 4.5% between 2013 and 2025, marginally above the growth forecast for the city as a whole (4.3%).
- There are 2,920 businesses within Edgbaston accounting for 8.5% of all businesses in the city.

1.1. Introduction

This section looks at the workplace based employment in the Edgbaston 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 Edgbaston 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 Edgbaston residents in employment.

There are currently 50,900 jobs located within the Edgbaston constituency. This equates to 10.4% of total workplace employment in Birmingham and makes Edgbaston the second largest constituency in terms of workplace employment behind Ladywood (which contains the city centre). The high level of employment in the constituency reflects the presence of the important business district stretching from Five Ways along the Hagley Road, Birmingham University and the Queen

Elizabeth Hospital. Between 2010 when the economy began to recover from the recession and 2013 Edgbaston has seen employment increase by 3,000. This represents a rise of 6.3%, the majority of the increase has occurred between 2012 and 2013 (1,800). In the period 2010 to 2013 employment in the constituency (6.3%) has grown faster than in the city as a whole (4.3%).



Table 1.1: Workplace Based Employment

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2012-2013	
					Number	%
Bartley Green	4,100	4,000	4,300	4,700	400	9.3%
Edgbaston	32,900	32,600	34,700	35,100	400	1.2%
Harborne	5,800	5,600	5,500	5,800	300	5.5%
Quinton	5,200	4,500	4,600	5,300	700	15.2%
Edgbaston Constituency	47,900	46,800	49,100	50,900	1,800	3.7%

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 Edgbaston compared to Birmingham and the national average. At 64% Edgbaston has a much lower proportion of its workplace based employment in the private sector than the city (75%) and nationally (82%). This is likely to be a reflection of the location of very large public sector employers like the Queen Elizabeth hospital within the constituency.

Whilst Edgbaston constituency has a lower share of workplace based employment in the private sector the latest data shows that privates sector employment in the area grew more strongly between 2012 and 2013 (3.5%) than at a city (0.4%) and a national level (1.9%).

1.2.2. Employment by Sector

At a sectoral level, services account for 94% of the constituency’s workplace employment. Over half of all jobs in Edgbaston constituency are in Public Services. Financial and Professional Services (16%) and Retail & Leisure (14.1%) are the next largest sectors in Edgbaston. Chart 1.4 shows the sectoral mix of employment in Edgbaston constituency compared to Birmingham.

Chart 1.2: Private & Public Sector Employment Split

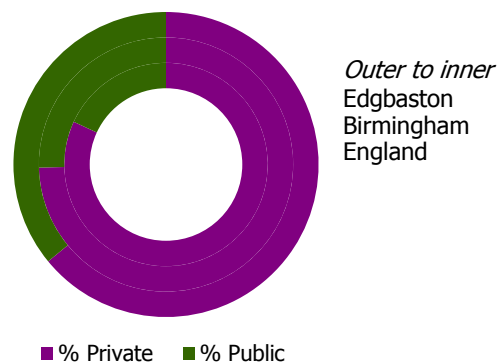


Chart 1.3: Private Sector Employment Growth 2012-2013

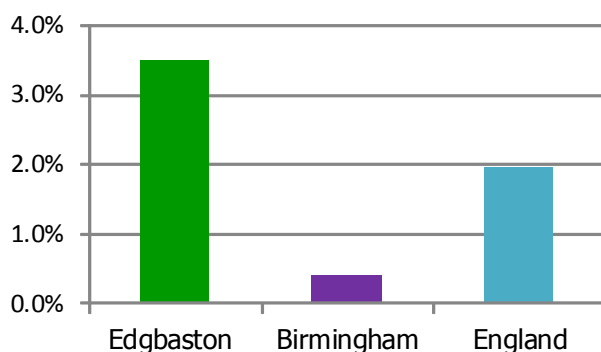
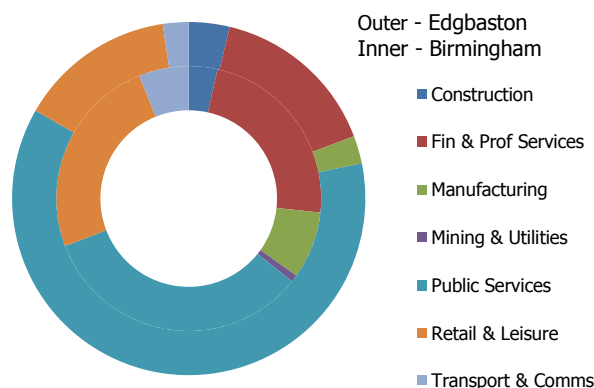


Chart 1.4: Employment by Sector 2013



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 Edgbaston 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 Edgbaston constituency is set to grow by a similarly subdued rate to the city, with 2,300 additional jobs being created between 2013 and 2025 - an overall increase in employment of 4.5% slightly above 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	
Edgbaston	50,600	51,800	2.4%	53,200	2.7%	2,300	4.5%
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 Edgbaston 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 Edgbaston constituency and how this has changed since 2010 compared to the city as a whole. Currently there are 2,920 businesses in the Edgbaston constituency which accounts for 8.5% of all businesses in the city and makes Edgbaston the fourth largest constituency in the city in terms of business numbers. Between 2013 and 2014 business numbers in the constituency grew by 120, an increase of 4.3%, which is slightly below the increase in business numbers in the city (4.7%).

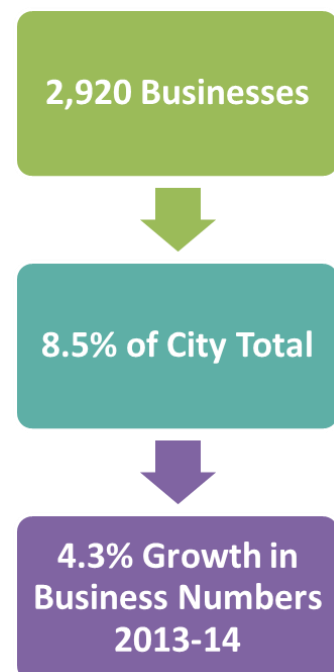


Table 1.6: Number of Businesses

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% of Birmingham Total	Change 2013-2014	
							Number	%
Edgbaston	2,715	2,750	2,725	2,800	2,920	8.5%	120	4.3%
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 Edgbaston constituency by sector is given in Table 1.7 below with comparisons to Birmingham and the UK. The sector with the highest proportion of businesses is Financial & Professional Services which accounts for over a third of businesses (33.6%)

above both the city and national share for this sector. This is likely to be the result of a concentration of Professional Services businesses around the Five Ways business district. There may also be a cohort of self employed residents in the more affluent areas of the constituency acting as sole traders or micro

businesses in these sectors. The Retail & Leisure and Public Sector were the next largest sectors for business numbers in the constituency accounting for 26.7% and 19.9% respectively.

Table 1.7: Proportion of businesses by Sector 2014

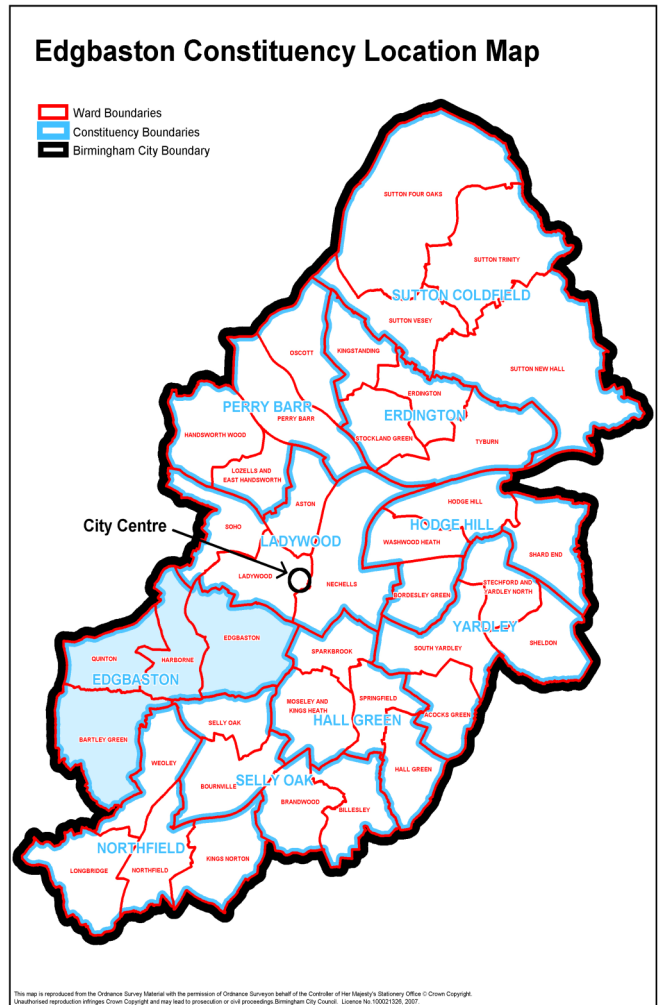
Sector	Edgbaston	Birmingham	UK
Construction	7.4%	7.7%	10.1%
Financial & Professional Services	33.6%	27.8%	28.3%
Manufacturing & Utilities	2.6%	7.0%	5.7%
Public Services	19.9%	13.2%	9.3%
Retail & Leisure	26.7%	34.8%	31.0%
Transport & Communications	9.9%	9.3%	10.2%



2. Place

Summary

- 10% of Edgbaston'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 major schemes at the University and Pebble Mill.
- 31.5% of children in the Edgbaston constituency are defined as being in poverty well below the city rate of 37.1%.



2.1. Introduction:

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

Edgbaston constituency is situated to the south-west of the city centre, with the city centre of Birmingham to the north and the metropolitan boroughs of Sandwell and Dudley to the west.

The constituency is largely residential, although there are

major employment sites at the University of Birmingham and University Hospital Birmingham. As a result, Edgbaston ward is home to a large number of students.

Deprivation levels are generally low, although there are a number of pockets with very high levels of deprivation.

The city centre is accessible by public transport in under 15 minutes from the north of Edgbaston ward during the morning rush hour, but accessibility decreases with

distance from the city centre. Although the city centre can be reached in 15-30 minutes from significant parts of the district, journey times from parts of Bartley Green are over 60 minutes. The same pattern is true for journey times to the other major employment sites in the constituency at the University of Birmingham and University Hospital Birmingham (Mott McDonald 2013).



2.2. Development and Regeneration

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

The Life Sciences Campus

straddles Selly Oak and Edgbaston wards and is linked to



Birmingham University, the Queen Elizabeth and Women's hospitals. It aims to build on the growing life sciences sector in the region, along with Birmingham's proven track record in clinical trials and translational medicine.

Selly Oak Hospital

The site will be developed with

around 650 dwellings plus mixed use development.

University of Birmingham

The University of Birmingham is investing £400m over 5 years (including some off campus development outside Birmingham) including:

- Biomedical Innovation Hub
- University Training School (to complete Sept 2015)
- Institute of Translational Medicine (to complete summer 2015). A joint initiative between University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, the University of Birmingham and Birmingham Children's Hospital as part of Birmingham Health Partners (BHP).
- High Temperature Research Centre (HTRC) A recently completed brand new

biomedical laboratory at Birmingham Research Park specifically designed to provide entrepreneurs and innovative start-ups with access to affordable laboratory facilities and equipment.

Pebble Mill development

At least £200m is expected to be invested in the development of the new dental hospital being built on the former BBC site at Pebble Mill.



2.3. Deprivation & Child Poverty

Deprivation and poverty can be a consequence of high levels of unemployment and worklessness. Edgbaston has a similar economic activity and employment rate to the city. But with students inflating the proportion who are economically inactive, and relatively high qualification levels

overall, it is perhaps no surprise that deprivation levels are generally lower than for the city as a whole. There are small pockets of very high deprivation (within the 5% most deprived in England) in all wards apart from Harborne. Bartley Green and Quinton wards have the highest

levels of deprivation in the constituency, with 35% and 20% respectively of residents living in the 10% most deprived areas, below the proportion for Birmingham as a whole (40%). Deprivation levels are particularly low in Harborne ward.

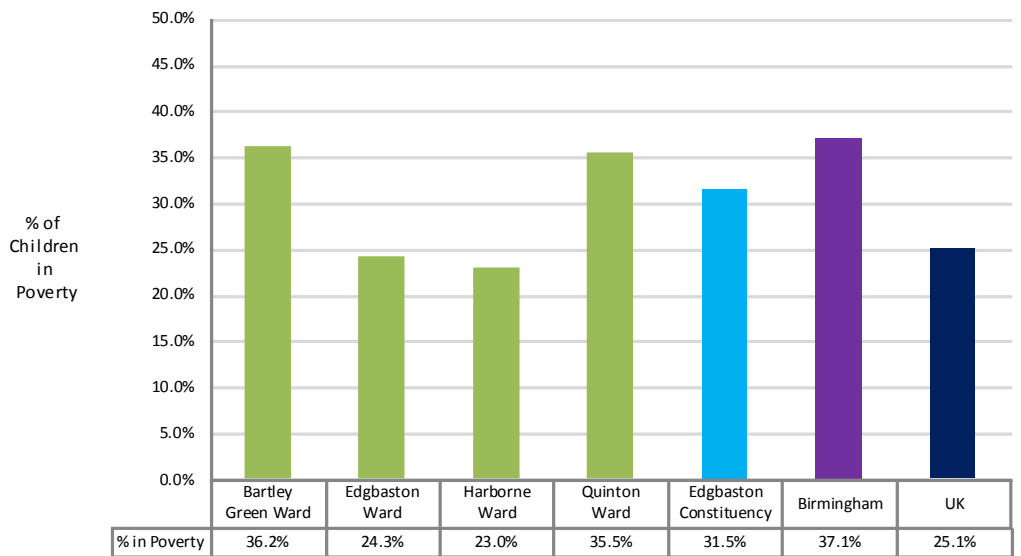
Table 2.1: Proportion of the constituency population that lives in the 5%, 10%, 20% and 40% most deprived SOAs in England

Area	5%	10%	20%	40%	Remainder
Bartley Green	10%	35%	57%	84%	16%
Edgbaston	6%	6%	14%	57%	43%
Harborne	0%	0%	15%	62%	38%
Quinton	13%	20%	40%	66%	34%
Edgbaston Constituency	7%	16%	32%	67%	33%
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 31.5% of children in the Edgbaston constituency are defined as being in

Chart 2.1: Child Poverty in Edgbaston Constituency Q4 2013



poverty, this is well below the city rate of 37.1% but significantly above the UK rate of 25.1%. Within the constituency there is a wide disparity in child poverty rates between the more affluent wards of Edgbaston and Harborne and Bartley Green and Quinton. Harborne has a child poverty rate of 23.0%, below the national average whilst Bartley Green's rate is over 36%.



3. People

Summary

- There are over 65,000 working age residents in the Edgbaston constituency this represents 68% of the total population.
- The constituency is less ethnically diverse than the city, with 31% of the working age population being from a BME background compared to 42% for Birmingham.
- GCSE attainment levels in the constituency are the same as the city but the constituency outperforms the city in terms of overall NVQ qualification levels.
- 70% of the working age population are economically active and 58% are employed slightly above the rates seen at city level.
- In December 2014 there were 2,480 residents in Edgbaston constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a rate of 5.3%, below the rate for the city (6.3%).
- The rate has been steadily falling in all wards within Edgbaston over the past two years, and the gap between the wards is closing.
- In December 2014 there were 470 residents aged 18-24 in Edgbaston constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a proportion of 3.3%, below the proportion for the city (4.9%).
- Youth unemployment is falling in all of Edgbaston'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 the share of the overall working age population they account for, and the Black groups are over-represented.

3.1. Introduction

This section analyses the characteristics of Edgbaston'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 over 65,000 working age residents in the Edgbaston constituency this represents 68% of the total population, which is just above that of the city (64%). (Chart 3.1). The constituency has a higher proportion of young people(18-24) than the city as whole. This is largely driven by students from the University of

Birmingham, which is situated in Edgbaston ward. But the proportion of 18-24 year olds is below the city average in Bartley Green and Quinton wards. The proportion of over 65s is slightly above the Birmingham average in all wards apart from Edgbaston. Chart 3.1 on the next page shows a comparison of age structure across the constituency and with the city and nationally.

Age Structure



3.2.1. Ethnic Structure

The constituency has a relatively white population (69%), but the proportion who are Indian (9%) is also above the city average (7%). In contrast, the proportion of Pakistani residents (3%) is significantly below the city average (12%). Bartley Green ward is the least diverse of the 4 wards, with a high proportion of white working age residents (82%). Table 3.2 shows the ethnic composition across the constituency.

Chart 3.1: Age Profile Edgbaston Constituency

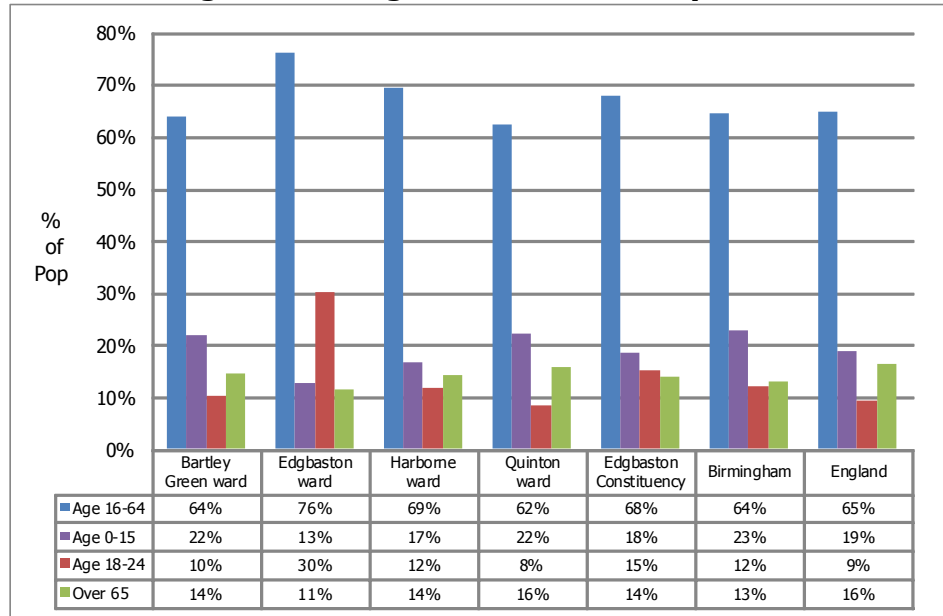


Table 3.2: Ethnic Profile of the Working Age Population Edgbaston Constituency

Area	Bartley Green ward	Edgbaston ward	Harborne ward	Quinton ward	Edgbaston Constituency	B'ham	England
White: Total	82%	59%	66%	70%	45,051	69%	85%
British	79%	51%	58%	65%	41,130	63%	78%
Irish	1%	1%	2%	2%	1,075	2%	1%
Other	2%	6%	6%	3%	2,818	4%	1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	4%	4%	3%	4%	2,593	4%	2%
Asian Total	5%	25%	22%	16%	11,446	17%	8%
Indian	2%	12%	11%	9%	5,573	9%	3%
Pakistani	1%	4%	4%	2%	1,814	3%	2%
Bangladeshi	0%	1%	0%	1%	324	0%	1%
Chinese	1%	4%	3%	1%	1,623	2%	1%
Black Total	8%	8%	6%	8%	4,992	8%	4%
African	3%	4%	3%	3%	1,892	3%	2%
Caribbean	4%	3%	3%	4%	2,328	4%	1%
Other ethnic group	1%	3%	3%	2%	1,471	2%	1%

3.3 Qualifications & Skills

School attainment levels in Edgbaston in 2013 were the same as the city average, and attainment levels are rising. In 2013 60% of pupils resident in the constituency and attending Birmingham schools achieved 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths. The

proportion has risen by 4 percentage points since 2011 compared to a rise across the city of 2 percentage points.

At 70% attainment is high in Harborne ward. But only 56% of pupils achieved this target in Quinton ward although the proportion has risen by 13 percentage points since 2011.

58% of pupils in Bartley Green achieved this level and the proportion is also rising in this ward. The proportion in Edgbaston ward is 59%, close to the city average, but this is 11 percentage points below the 2011 level.

3.3.1. NVQ Qualifications

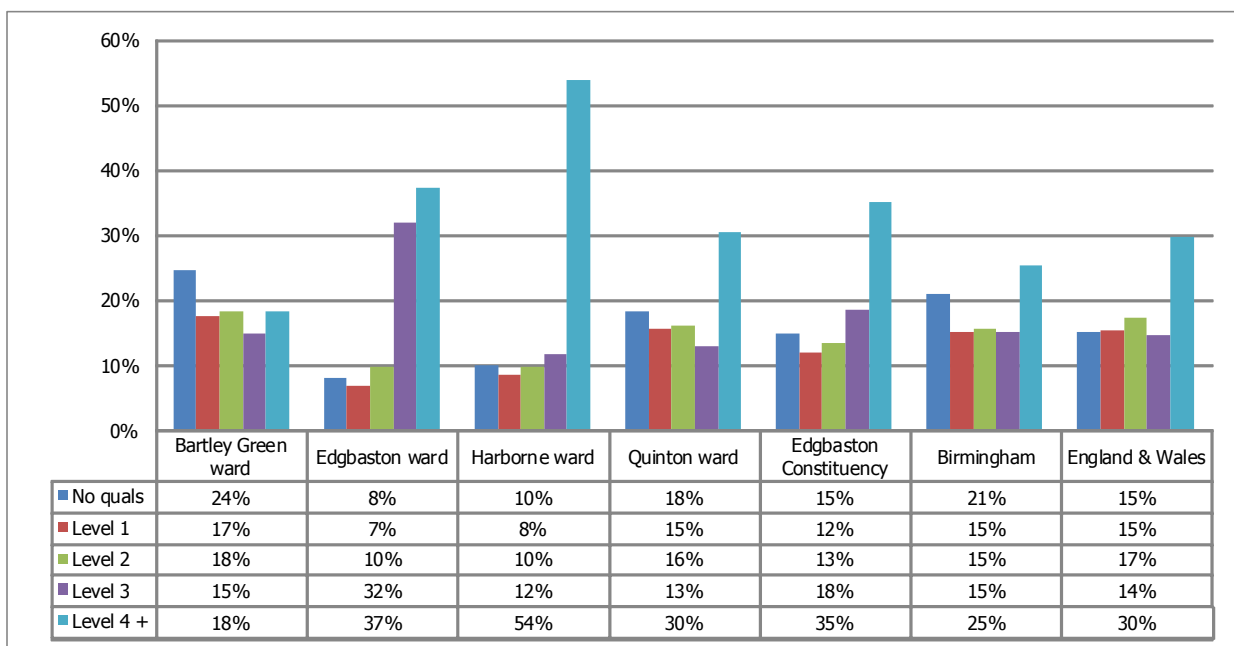
NVQ attainment is above the city average at all levels. 9,724 (15%) of residents have no qualifications, compared to 21% for the city as a whole. At NVQ Level 2 and 3 and above, rates are well above the city average. 68% are qualified to Level 2 and above, compared to 58% for Birmingham. The proportion of residents with (Level 4) Degree

and above level qualifications is 35% significantly higher than for the city as a whole (25%). However there are large variations across the constituency with Bartley Green and Quinton wards having the lowest attainment rates. In Bartley Green ward 24% have no qualifications and in Quinton the figure is 18%. This compares to only 8% in Edgbaston ward, and

10% in Harborne ward.

English is the main language of 88% of the working age population and only 2% cannot speak it or cannot speak it well, compared to 5% of Birmingham residents. Edgbaston (82%) and Harborne (84%) wards have the lowest proportion for whom English is the main language.

Chart 3.3: NVQ Qualifications in Edgbaston Constituency



3.4. Economic Activity

Economic activity and employment rates are slightly above the city average, with 70% of residents being economically active and 58% employed, compared to 69% and 57% respectively for Birmingham. 43% of the working age population are full time employees, 14% part-time employees and 8% self-employed (Census 2011). The high student population results in economic activity and employment rates being much

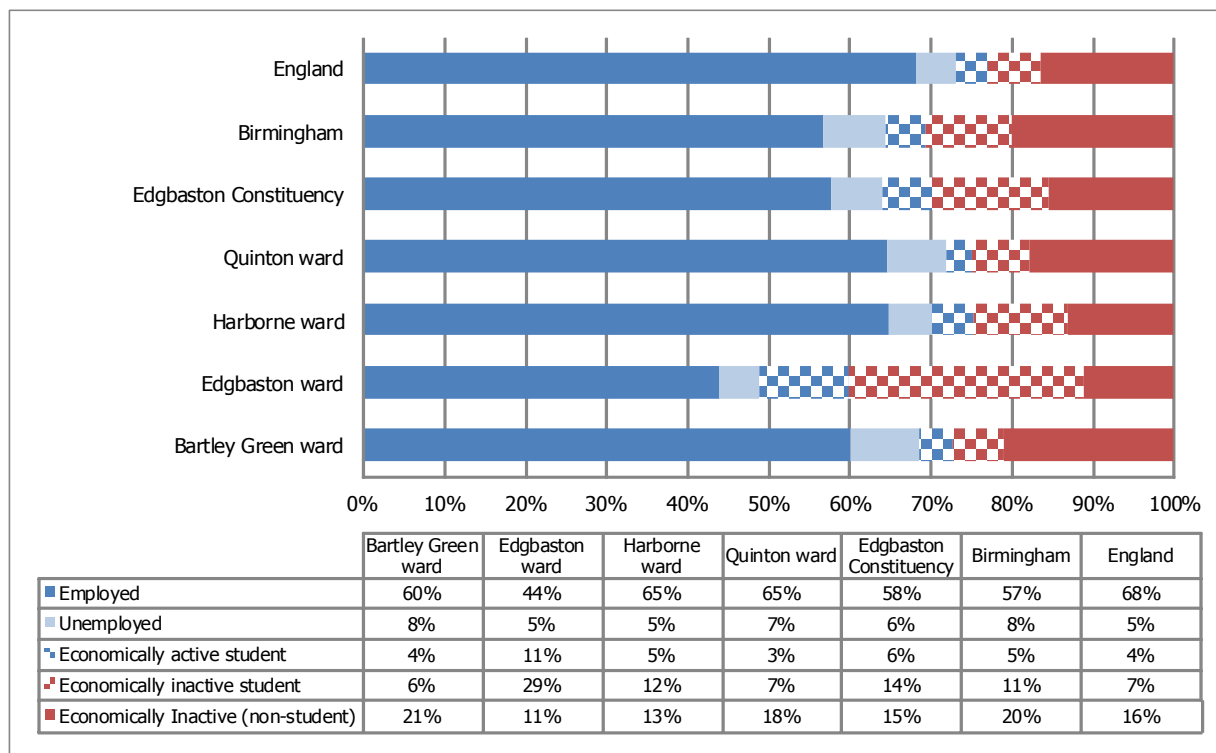
lower in Edgbaston ward (60%) than the other three wards, which all have rates in the range 73%-75%. The large number of students has a downward impact on the overall employment rate in the constituency.

30% of residents are economically inactive, which includes a high proportion of students (14%), the long-term sick & disabled (4%), looking after home or family (5%), and retired (4%). There are a high

proportion of students in the constituency, and over half of these reside in Edgbaston ward.

Male economic activity (74%) and employment (64%) is higher than female economic activity (66%) and employment (60%). Male rates are slightly below the city average and female rates are above the city average. Male self-employment is 11%, slightly below the city average and female self-employment (3%) similar to the city average.

Chart 3.4: Economic Activity in Edgbaston Constituency



3.5. Unemployment

In December 2014 there were 2,480 residents in Edgbaston constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a rate of 5.3%, below the rate for the city (6.3%).

The rate is below the city rate in all wards apart from Bartley Green, where it is slightly higher (6.5%). 985 residents have been claiming JSA for over 12 months (long term unemployed).

Table 3.5: Job Seekers Allowance Claimants in Edgbaston Constituency December 2014

Area	Male	Female	Total		Long Term Unemployed Number
	Total	Total	Total	Rate	
Bartley Green Ward	485	280	765	6.5%	300
Edgbaston Ward	410	166	576	5.0%	215
Harborne Ward	361	144	505	4.1%	205
Quinton Ward	401	233	634	5.4%	265
Edgbaston Constituency	1,657	823	2,480	5.3%	985
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 between the wards 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 LSOA.

3.5.1 Youth Unemployment

In December 2014 there were 470 residents aged 18-24 in Edgbaston constituency claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This equates to a rate of 3.3%, below the rate for the city (4.9%).

Chart 3.6: JSA claimant rate in Edgbaston Constituency 2013-2014

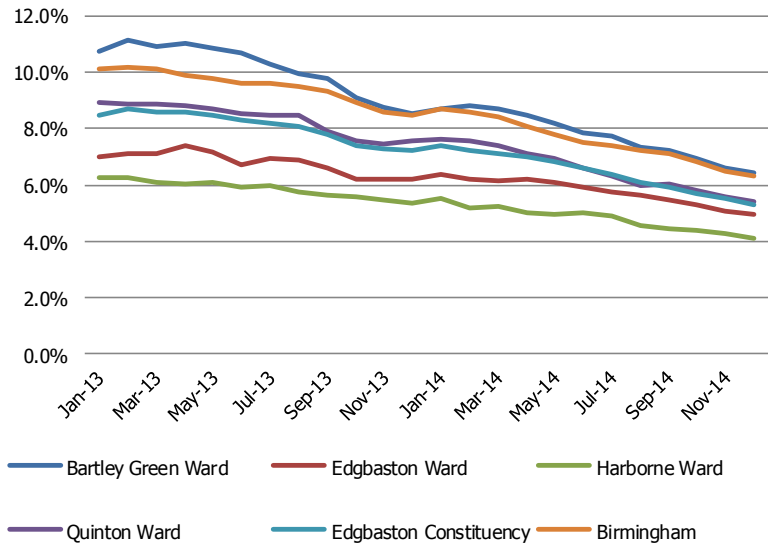


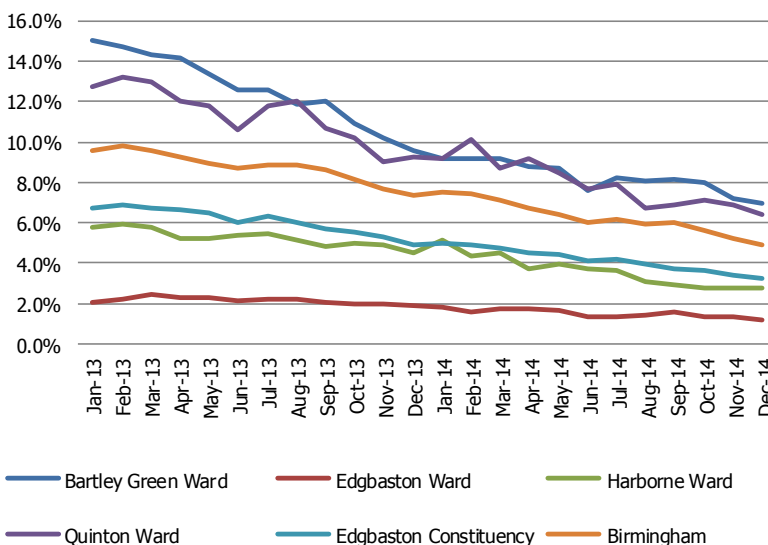
Table 3.5: Job Seekers Allowance claimants in Edgbaston Constituency December 2014

Area	Male	Female	Total	Long Term Unemployed
	Total	Total	Total	
Bartley Green Ward	110	65	175	30
Edgbaston Ward	55	35	85	15
Harborne Ward	45	30	75	15
Quinton Ward	95	45	135	20
Edgbaston Constituency	300	170	470	85
Birmingham	3,925	2,610	6,535	1,150

The rate is below the city rate in Edgbaston and Harborne wards, but above the city average in Bartley Green and Quinton wards. 85 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 Edgbaston Constituency 2013-2014



3.5.2. 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 2,554 claimants in Edgbaston. If we break this figure down by ethnic group the White British group is the largest with 1,300 claimants followed by Black Caribbean (280).

Proportionally more claimants are White British (56%) in the Edgbaston compared to Birmingham (42%), 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 by Ethnic Group in Edgbaston Constituency November 2014

Ethnicity	Edgbaston		Birmingham
	JSA Claimants	% of all claimants	% of all claimants
White British	1,300	56%	42%
White Other	90	4%	3%
Indian	85	4%	4%
Pakistani	65	3%	16%
Bangladeshi	20	1%	4%
Black Caribbean	280	12%	11%
Black African	100	4%	6%
Total Claimants with known ethnicity	2,310	100%	100%
Total Claimants	2,554		

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