

Unemployment Briefing

Latest claimant count unemployment figures released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that seasonally adjusted unemployment in the UK has fallen in July 2013. The seasonally adjusted number of unemployed in Birmingham decreased by 539 to 47,049 in July 2013. The rate fell to 10.3%.

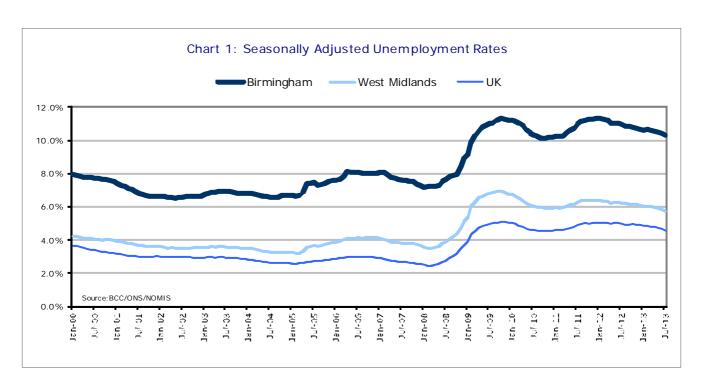
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment

Table 1—Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment in July 2013									
	Male		F	emale	Total				
	Number Claimant Ra		Number	Number Claimant Rate		Claimant Rate			
United Kingdom	939,100	5.5%	502,400	3.4%	1,441,500▼	4.5%			
West Midlands Region	98,100	6.8%	53,800	4.5%	151,900▼	5.7%			
Birmingham	30,704	12.0%	16,345	8.2%	47,049▼	10.3%			

Note: ▼ has decreased since last month, ▲ has increased since last month

Source: BCC/ONS/NOMIS

- The seasonally adjusted Unemployment Benefit Count (UBC) for the UK decreased by 37,400 in July. The Count now stands at 1,441,500. The rate fell to 4.5%.
- The adjusted West Midlands Region UBC decreased by 3,300 to 151,900 in July. The rate fell to 5.7%.
- In Birmingham the seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased to 47,049 and the rate fell to 10.3%.
- Chart 1 illustrates that unemployment in Birmingham has shown signs of decline over the last twelve months.



Unadjusted unemployment

- The UK unadjusted Unemployment Benefit Count decreased by 21,108 in July to 1,418,674. The unadjusted rate remained at 4.5%.
- The unadjusted count in the West Midlands region decreased by 1,634 to 149,995. The unadjusted rate remained at 5.7%.
- In Birmingham, the unadjusted count decreased by 161 to 46,412 (10.2%) in July. This is lower than in July 2012 (10.8%).
- The number of people in Birmingham claiming Job Seeker's Allowance in July 2013 is 2,957 lower than in July 2012 (49,369).
- The number of long-term (12 months or more) claimants in Birmingham increased marginally in July by 25 from 16,715 to 16,740.
- The number of youth (18-24) claimants in Birmingham increased from 11,530 in June to 11,790 in July a rise of 260.

Cities Comparison

- Table 2 shows that Birmingham has a comparatively high claimant unemployment rate.
 At 10.2%, Birmingham's claimant unemployment rate is the highest of all the core cities significantly above the core cities average of 7.1%.
- All of the core cities experienced a decrease in unadjusted unemployment in July, as did the GBS LEP Area, the West Midlands and Greater London.
- Birmingham has the highest Claimant Proportion as well as Claimant Rate of the core cities. At 6.7%, Birmingham's claimant proportion is significantly higher than the core cities average of 5.3%.

Table 2—Unadjusted Claimant Unemployed: comparison to other major cities – July 2013									
	Number	Claimant Proportion	Claimant Rate						
Birmingham	46,412▼	6.7%	10.2%						
Liverpool	18,806▼	5.8%	9.0%						
Nottingham	12,869▼	6.1%	8.2%						
Manchester	18,986▼	5.3%	7.3%						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	8,991▼	4.7%	6.1%						
Sheffield	16,444▼	4.5%	5.7%						
Leeds	23,297▼	4.6%	5.4%						
Bristol	10,598▼	3.6%	4.2%						
Core Cities	156,403▼	5.3%	7.1%						
West Midlands	149,995▼	4.2%	5.7%						
GBS LEP Area	61,102▼	4.9%	6.9%						
Greater London	201,747▼	3.6%	4.8%						
United Kingdom	1,418,674▼	3.5%	4.5%						

Claimant proportion: claimants divided by working age population

Claimant rate: claimants divided by economically active working age residents.

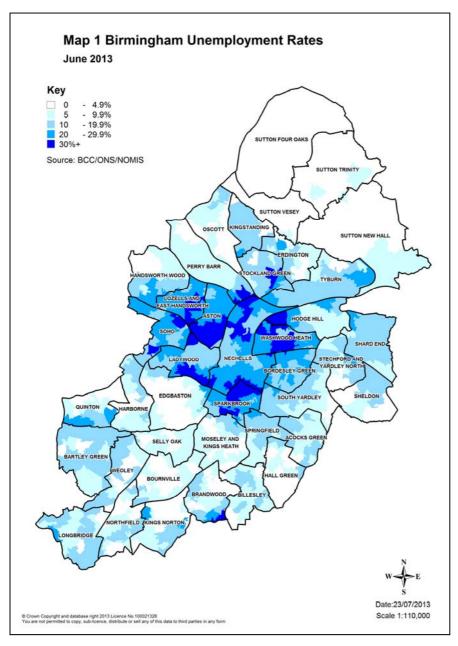
Within Birmingham

Table 3—Unadjusted Unemployment by Constituency July 2013									
	Male		Fem	ale	Total				
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Edgbaston	2,535	10.6%	1,310	7.0%	3,845▼	9.0%			
Erdington	3,240	15.0%	1,688	8.0%	4,928▼	11.6%			
Hall Green	3,324	11.6%	1,638	9.3%	4,962▲	10.7%			
Hodge Hill	4,198	13.9%	2,344	13.8%	6,542▲	13.9%			
Ladywood	5,818	26.7%	2,890	16.1%	8,708▲	21.9%			
Northfield	2,563	7.8%	1,481	5.5%	4,044▼	6.8%			
Perry Barr	3,312	12.7%	1,779	7.5%	5,091▼	10.2%			
Selly Oak	1,902	8.7%	1,101	5.8%	3,003▼	7.3%			
Sutton Coldfield	778	3.9%	466	2.9%	1,244▲	3.5%			
Yardley	2,585	8.6%	1,460	6.5%	4,045▼	7.8%			
Birmingham	30,255	11.8%	16,157	8.1%	46,412▼	10.2%			

- There are 10 constituencies in Birmingham

 each containing 4 wards. Table 3 shows
 unemployment data relating to the
 constituencies.
- Unemployment fell in 6 of the 10 constituencies in July.
- The inner-city constituency of Ladywood has the highest unemployment rate (21.9%). The Sutton Coldfield constituency has the lowest unemployment rate (3.5%).

Note: ▼has decreased since last month, ▲ has increased since last month Source: BCC/ONS/NOMIS

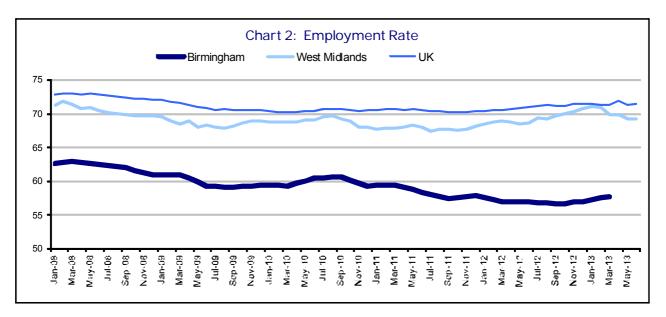


Please note the denominators used to calculate the rates in Map 1 are based on 2001 Census data.

- Map 1 displays estimates of unemployment in Birmingham by Super Output Area (SOA). It shows that the highest levels of unemployment are largely concentrated in the inner-city areas of Birmingham.
- Table 4, in the data appendix (page 6), shows unemployment rates for the Birmingham wards. The ward rates vary widely with the 4 Sutton wards having the lowest rates and Aston (30.1%) and Washwood Heath (27.9%) the highest unemployment rates.
- The number of long-term (12 months or more) claimants in each ward is also shown in table
 4. Lozells & East Handsworth ward (1,042) has the highest number and Sutton New Hall (71) the lowest.
- Table 4 also shows the number of youth (18-24) claimants in each ward. Washwood Heath (634) and Aston wards (622) have the highest number of youth JSA claimants in Birmingham. Sutton Four Oaks (70) and Sutton New Hall (60) wards have the lowest.
- Table 5 (page 7) displays changes in unemployment. During July 23 of the 40 wards saw a decrease in unemployment; 36 wards have also seen an annual decrease in unemployment rates (July 2012 - July 2013).

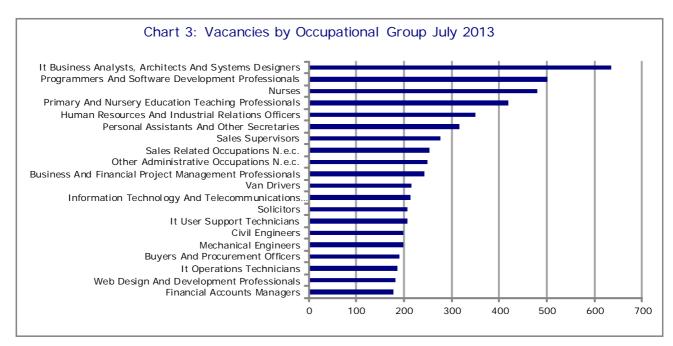
Employment

- The latest Labour Force Survey figures for the West Midlands region for the three month period April to June 2013 show that the number of working age people employed has decreased by 26,000 compared with the previous quarter.
- The latest employment data for Birmingham (March 2013) shows a small increase.
- Chart 2 shows the proportion of the working age population in employment since January 2008.
 Employment ticked down slightly regionally and up slightly nationally in the quarter to June but generally has been rising over the last 12 months.
 However, Birmingham has seen employment remain more stable over this period.



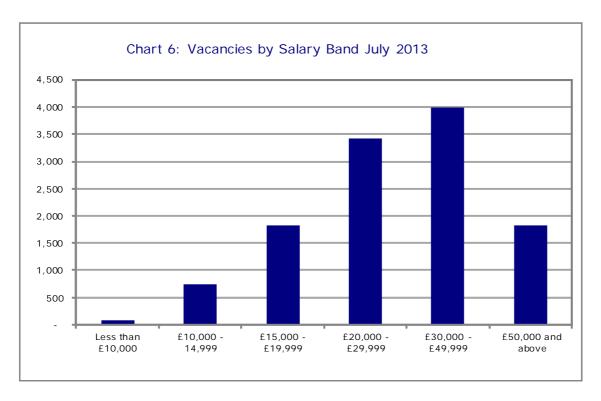
Vacancy Data

- There were 15,968 jobs advertised in the Birmingham Travel To Work Area (TTWA) in July 2013.
- Chart 3 shows the highest number of vacancies in Birmingham TTWA, split by occupation. In July 2013 the occupations with the highest number of vacancies were 'IT Business Analysts' (636), 'Programmers & Software Development Professionals (501) and 'Nurses' (481).



Source: Labour Insight, Burning Glass Technologies, 2013, BCC

• Chart 4 shows the distribution of vacancies in Birmingham TTWA by salary band. The '£30,000-£49,999' salary band has the most vacancies and the 'Less than £10,000' salary band the fewest.



Source: Labour Insight, Burning Glass Technologies, 2013, BCC Note: There are 4.087 vacancies were salary information is unknown

Table 4—Unadjusted Unem	-Unadjusted Unemployment by Ward - July2013									
	Male		Female		Total		Long Term (12 months) Unemployed	Youth (18- 24) JSA Claimants		
	Number	Claimant Rate	Number	Claimant Rate	Number	Claimant Rate	Number	Number		
Acocks Green	691	11.2%	400	7.9%	1,091▼	9.7%	368	310		
Aston	1,733	32.8%	849	25.8%	2,582▲	30.1%	1,018	622		
Bartley Green	775	13.2%	442	8.2%	1,217▲	10.8%	420	316		
Billesley	545	9.1%	324	6.5%	869▼	7.9%	286	219		
Bordesley Green	1,153	19.6%	640	19.4%	1,793▲	19.5%	606	523		
Bournville	493	7.8%	281	4.8%	774▼	6.4%	236	219		
Brandwood	602	11.0%	342	7.2%	944▼	9.2%	321	240		
Edgbaston	560	11.1%	241	6.0%	801▲	8.8%	262	157		
Erdington	673	12.2%	321	6.7%	994▲	9.6%	359	198		
Hall Green	367	5.9%	217	4.1%	584▲	5.1%	161	154		
Handsworth Wood	875	14.7%	479	9.6%	1,354▼	12.4%	471	316		
Harborne	519	9.5%	219	4.7%	738▲	7.3%	251	148		
Hodge Hill	768	13.6%	451	10.2%	1,219▼	12.1%	447	357		
King's Norton	579	10.7%	356	7.4%	935▲	9.2%	356	258		
Kingstanding	836	15.9%	508	11.8%	1,344▼	14.1%	492	363		
Ladywood	1,216	31.2%	445	15.0%	1,661▲	24.2%	676	290		
Longbridge	621	10.3%	379	7.1%	1,000▼	8.8%	354	252		
Lozells & East Handsworth	1,595	28.8%	785	22.3%	2,380▲	26.3%	1,042	539		
Moseley & Kings Heath	686	10.8%	273	5.2%	959▲	8.2%	323	225		
Nechells	1,452	27.4%	807	21.7%	2,259▼	25.0%	909	516		
Northfield	604	10.1%	300	5.7%	904▼	8.0%	311	256		
Oscott	427	7.1%	273	5.2%	700▼	6.2%	225	198		
Perry Barr	478	8.5%	279	5.8%	757▲	7.2%	252	250		
Quinton	619	11.2%	373	7.6%	992▼	9.5%	345	248		
Selly Oak	326	6.9%	194	4.5%	520▼	5.7%	157	188		
Shard End	876	16.6%	512	11.3%	1,388▼	14.1%	537	364		
Sheldon	404	7.9%	243	5.7%	647▼	6.9%	237	150		
Soho	1,275	26.1%	723	19.0%	1,998▼	23.0%	761	438		
South Yardley	900	13.6%	469	9.1%	1,369▲	11.6%	456	314		
Sparkbrook	1,459	26.1%	697	23.1%	2,156▼	25.0%	813	552		
Springfield	861	13.8%	465	12.1%	1,326▲	13.2%	424	367		
Stechford & Yardley North	691	11.7%	394	8.3%	1,085▼	10.2%	405	241		
Stockland Green	913	17.6%	447	10.2%	1,360▼	14.2%	481	379		
Sutton Four Oaks	159	2.9%	103	2.2%	262▲	2.6%	75	70		
Sutton New Hall	174	2.9%	85	1.6%	259▼	2.3%	71	60		
Sutton Trinity	259	4.3%	142	2.7%	401▼	3.6%	128	117		
Sutton Vesey	181	3.0%	133	2.5%	314▲	2.8%	84	76		
Tyburn	828	16.9%	418	10.2%	1,246▼	13.8%	436	330		
Washwood Heath	1,367	27.4%	727	28.8%	2,094▲	27.9%	727	634		
Weoley	715	13.3%	421	8.6%	1,136▼	11.1%	436	340		
Webley	713	13.370	421	0.070	1,130 ¥	11.170	430	340		

Note: ▼ has decreased since last month, ▲ has increased since last month

Note: The ward rates should only be compared to the Birmingham rate at the bottom of the ward table, due to different denominators. Please see Methodology Notes on p8.

Source: BCC/ONS/NOMIS

Table 5—Unadjusted Unem	ployment Pro	oportions, Ra	ates and Cha	inges by Wa	rd – July 2013			
		Claimant	Obstances		ly Change 3 - Jul 13	Annual Change Jul 12 – Jul 13		
	Number	Proportion	Claimant Rate	Claimants	Claimant Rate % Point	Claimants	Claimant Rate % Point	
Acocks Green	1,091▼	6.1%	9.7%	-54	-0.5	-87	-0.8	
Aston	2,582▲	12.5%	30.1%	-33	-0.4	33	0.4	
Bartley Green	1,217▲	7.6%	10.8%	-68	-0.6	-72	-0.6	
Billesley	869▼	5.2%	7.9%	-73	-0.7	-184	-1.7	
Bordesley Green	1,793▲	9.1%	19.5%	64	0.7	-14	-0.2	
Bournville	774▼	4.6%	6.4%	-21	-0.2	-55	-0.5	
Brandwood	944▼	5.8%	9.2%	-33	-0.3	-105	-1.0	
Edgbaston	801 ▲	4.3%	8.8%	-26	-0.3	-21	-0.2	
Erdington	994▲	6.8%	9.6%	-5	0.0	3	0.0	
Hall Green	584▲	3.5%	5.1%	-15	-0.1	-38	-0.3	
Handsworth Wood	1,354▼	7.3%	12.4%	-11	-0.1	-10	-0.1	
Harborne	738▲	4.6%	7.3%	-16	-0.2	4	0.0	
Hodge Hill	1,219▼	7.4%	12.1%	-50	-0.5	-144	-1.4	
King's Norton	935▲	6.2%	9.2%	-5	0.0	-81	-0.8	
Kingstanding	1,344▼	8.6%	14.1%	-21	-0.2	-75	-0.8	
Ladywood	1,661▲	6.6%	24.2%	29	0.4	-91	-1.3	
Longbridge	1,000▼	6.1%	8.8%	-44	-0.4	-120	-1.1	
Lozells & East Handsworth	2,380▲	12.2%	26.3%	-4	0.0	-134	-1.5	
Moseley & Kings Heath	959▲	5.3%	8.2%	5	0.0	-148	-1.3	
Nechells	2,259▼	10.0%	25.0%	-73	-0.8	-148	-1.3	
Northfield	904▼	5.5%	8.0%	-13	-0.8	-190	-0.8	
Oscott								
	700▼	4.6%	6.2%	-36	-0.3	-88	-0.8	
Perry Barr	757▲	5.0%	7.2%	-7	-0.1	-46	-0.4	
Quinton	992▼	6.6%	9.5%	-29	-0.3	18	0.2	
Selly Oak	520▼	2.5%	5.7%	-42	-0.5	-59	-0.6	
Shard End	1,388▼	8.4%	14.1%	-39	-0.4	-74	-0.8	
Sheldon	647▼	4.8%	6.9%	-47	-0.5	-115	-1.2	
Soho	1,998▼	10.1%	23.0%	-50	-0.6	-83	-1.0	
South Yardley	1,369▲	7.1%	11.6%	-36	-0.3	-134	-1.1	
Sparkbrook	2,156▼	10.9%	25.0%	-12	-0.1	-62	-0.7	
Springfield	1,326▲	6.8%	13.2%	-5	0.0	-56	-0.6	
Stechford & Yardley North	1,085▼	6.9%	10.2%	-38	-0.4	-154	-1.4	
Stockland Green	1,360▼	8.3%	14.2%	-45	-0.5	-67	-0.7	
Sutton Four Oaks	262▲	1.9%	2.6%	-7	-0.1	-22	-0.2	
Sutton New Hall	259▼	1.8%	2.3%	-22	-0.2	-48	-0.4	
Sutton Trinity	401▼	2.6%	3.6%	-12	-0.1	-69	-0.6	
Sutton Vesey	314▲	2.1%	2.8%	2	0.0	-52	-0.5	
Tyburn	1,246▼	8.0%	13.8%	3	0.0	-15	-0.2	
Washwood Heath	2,094▲	10.8%	27.9%	-10	-0.1	-51	-0.7	
Weoley	1,136▼	7.1%	11.1%	-54	-0.5	-87	-0.8	
Birmingham	46,412▼	6.7%	11.5%	-953	-0.2	-2,882	-0.7	

Note: \blacktriangledown has decreased since last month, \blacktriangle has increased since last month

Note: The ward rates should only be compared to the Birmingham rate at the bottom of the ward table, due to different denominators. Please see Methodology Notes on p8.

Source: BCC/ONS/NOMIS

Methodology Notes

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted unemployment count and rate is our headline measure of unemployment. Seasonally adjusted data removes the changes in the series that are merely due to seasonal factors, such as the dip in unemployment caused by seasonal employment over the Christmas period. It therefore gives a more accurate picture of real trends and movements in unemployment.

Unemployment Rates and Proportions

Claimant count unemployment can be expressed as a rate or a proportion. The *Unemployment Briefing* provides both measures, published side-by-side (tables 2 and 3).

Unemployment Rate

The claimant unemployment *rate* is the number of claimant count unemployed as a percentage of the economically active 16-64 year old population. The unemployment *rate* is the most robust measure of unemployment – and allows Birmingham (and the wards that make up Birmingham) to be compared with national claimant rates published by the ONS.

Claimant Proportion

The *claimant proportion* is simply the proportion of the 16-64 year old population who are claimant unemployed. This includes those who are economically active and those who are economically inactive and who are not engaged in the labour market. The claimant proportion is therefore always smaller than the claimant unemployment rate due to having a larger denominator.

Denominators

The denominators used for both rates and proportions are based on the latest available data. For the *unemployment rate* in tables 1, 2 and 3 the economically active 16-64 year old population from the 2011 Annual Population Survey (APS). For tables 4 and 5 and the maps, the economically active 16-64 year old population from the 2001 Census is used. 2011 Census data will be available in the summer. The APS denominator is not available below Constituency level. For the *claimant proportion* the total 16-64 year old population is used, derived from the ONS 2011 Mid Year Population Estimates. 2011 Census data will be available in the summer.

Vacancy Data

The vacancy data is provided by Labour Insight of Burning Glass Technologies and is gathered from online job postings. Each posting is analysed to extract the information presented.

Travel to Work Areas

The Birmingham travel to work area is inline with the ONS definition. It includes Birmingham, Solihull, Tamworth and Redditch. For Further details please see the ONS website:

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/other/travel-to-work-areas/index.html

If you require further information or guidance please email: BirminghamEconomy@birmingham.gov.uk

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