

INEQUALITIES IN BIRMINGHAM: HEADLINE STATISTICS

broken down by theme and by protected characteristics.

Date: July 2024

ECONOMY

Age:

- 61% of 19-year-olds in Birmingham are qualified to level 3 (8,431 out of 13,850) (compared to the England average of 58.50%)¹.
- 26% of all those aged 60 or over experience income deprivation. Out of all the English LAs, Birmingham has the 14th highest proportion of older people in income deprivation².
- 28% of children live in income deprived families. Out of all the English LAs, Birmingham has the 9th highest proportion of children in income deprivation².
- 51% of children are living in the 10% most deprived areas in England².
- There are 105,031 children in absolute low-income families (2022/2023), 19,160 universal credit households with 3+ children (Feb 2024), and 4,847 housing benefit claimants with 3+ dependent children (Feb 2024)³.

Disability:

- 30.8% of 19-year-olds identified with SEN in Birmingham are qualified to level 3 (665 out of 2,157) (2022-2023) (compared to the England average of 29.9%)⁴.
- 66.4% of young people not identified with SEN are qualified to level 3 (7,766 out of 11,693) (2022-2023) (compared to 63.8% in England)⁴.

Sex/ gender:

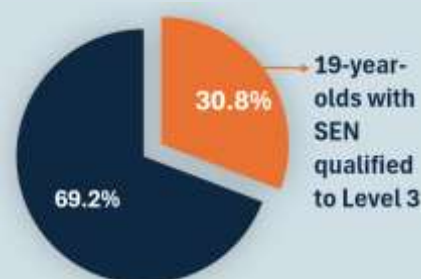
- In Birmingham, 67.9% of females are qualified to level 3 (4,659 out of 6,858) (compared to the England average of 64.6%) (2022-2023)⁴.
- In Birmingham, 53.9% of males are qualified to level 3 (3,772 out of 6,992) (compared to the England average of 53.2%) (2022-2023)⁴.
- The mean pay gap for all employee jobs by work geography in Birmingham in 2023 (i.e. the geographical area where employees work) is 15.4% compared to the England average of 14.2%⁵.
- The mean pay gap by home geography in Birmingham in 2023 (i.e. the geographical area where employees reside) is 14.0% compared to the England average of 14.3%⁵.

Race:

- In Birmingham, 10.2% of White people aged 16 years and over are managers, directors and senior officials (24,967 out of 243,963) compared to 9.4% of those from the other ethnic group (1458 out of 15,525), 9.1% from the Asian group (11,052 out of 121,735), 7.9%



51% of children living in 10% most deprived areas in England²



Bham has a 0.03% pay gap by home geography from the England average

% of Birmingham residents in manager, director and senior official roles is below the England average across all ethnicities



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from the mixed group (1,209 out of 15,219) and 5.0% from the Black group (2,285 out of 45,977). These percentages are below the England averages¹.

- In England, 13.4% of White people aged 16 years and over are managers, directors and senior officials compared to 11.8% from the other ethnic group, 11.8% from the Asian group, 10.9% from the mixed group and 7.2% from the Black group¹.
- 10.2% of White 16- and 17-year-olds were not in employment, education or training (167 out of 1,639.3) compared to 9.4% from the mixed group (28.3 out of 301.3), 6.0% from the Asian group including Chinese (84 out of 1,393.3), 5.2% from the Black group (34.3 out of 654), and 4.4% from the other group (13.7 out of 311.7). These percentages are above the England averages⁴.
- In England, 3.3% of White 16- and 17-year-olds were not in employment, education or training (25,460 out of 778,750) compared to 2.9% from the mixed group (1,630 out of 55,780), 2.0% from the other group (430 out of 21,010), 1.4% from the Black group (870 out of 62,170) and 1.3% from the Asian group including Chinese (1,530 out of 115,880)⁴.
- Though relatively small, the detailed ethnic groups with higher proportions of people who cannot speak English are: Roma (2.7%, 109 out of 4,058), Arab (2.5%, 669 out of 26,559), Bangladeshi (2.6%, 1,762 out of 68,356), and Gypsy or Irish Traveller (2.5%, 56 out of 2,258)¹.

Religion:

- The religious groups with lower proportions of people who are managers, directors and senior officials are: Muslim (7.6%, 7,596 out of 99,581), Christian (9.2%, 14,797 out of 160,706) and other religion (9.4%, 277 out of 2,951). The groups with the highest proportions are Jewish (14.8%, 86 out of 583) and Sikh (12.4%, 1,912 out of 15,420)¹.



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EDUCATION

Age:

- In Birmingham, the average attainment 8 score (which pertains to 15- and 16-year-olds) was 46.0 (14,526 pupils) compared to 46.3 in England (in 2023)⁴.
- In Birmingham, the percentage of pupils at the end of KS2 meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths was 57.80% in 2023 (9,667 out of 16,500) compared to an England average of 60%. This measure pertains to 10- and 11- year-olds⁴.

Disability:

- 2022-2023 data shows that the attainment 8 score of Birmingham SEND pupils (27.8) (2,379 pupils) remains slightly below the England average (28.0). When comparing SEND pupils to all pupils, the gap is higher as the attainment 8 score for Birmingham is 46.0 (14,526 pupils)⁴.
- For KS2, 2022-2023 data shows that the percentage of all SEND Birmingham pupils who achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined was 19% compared to the England average of 20%. This is lower than for all Birmingham pupils, as 58.6% of children in the city meet the expected standard (9,667 out of 16,500)⁴.

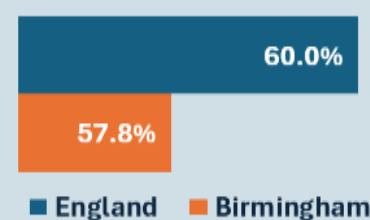
Sex/ gender:

- In 2022-2023, the average attainment 8 for boys was 43.3 (7,437 pupils) and 49 for girls (7,089 pupils) in Birmingham. In 2022-2023, the average attainment 8 for boys was 44.2 and 48.7 for girls in England⁴.
- In 2022-2023, 55% of boys at the end of KS2 in Birmingham met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (4,653 out of 8,482) and 63% of girls met the expected standard (5,041 out of 8,018)⁴.
- In 2022-2023, 57% of boys at the end of KS2 in England met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths and 63% of girls met the expected standard⁴.

Race:

- 23.9% of all usual residents aged 16 years and over have no qualifications (212,198 out of 889,623). The ethnicities with particularly high amounts of no qualifications are: Gypsy or Irish Traveller (56.3%, 281 out of 499), Roma (39.6%, 559 out of 177), Irish (34.0%, 5,513 out of 16,227), Bangladeshi (30.1%, 9,983 out of 33,220) and Pakistani (30.3%, 41,090 out of 135,533)¹.

Birmingham pupils achieve 2.2% below the England average in KS2 - expected standard in reading, writing and maths



Attainment 8 for boys is 0.9 below the England average



23.9%
16 year olds and over have no qualifications

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- In England, the ethnicities with particularly high amounts of no qualifications are: Gypsy or Irish Traveller (56.8%), Roma (30.5%), any other ethnic group (25.3%), Bangladeshi (25%), Pakistani (24.6%)¹.
- When 2022-2023 KS2 data in Birmingham is broken down by ethnicity, there are particularly low levels of children meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths amongst the following communities: Gypsy/Roma (19.3%, 16 out of 83), Traveller of Irish heritage (33.3%, 1 out of 3), any other Black background (45.8%, 93 out of 203), Black Caribbean (46.4%, 248 out of 535) and White and Black Caribbean (48.0%, 270 out of 562)⁴.
- In England, there are particularly low levels of children meeting the expected standard from the following ethnic groups: Gypsy/Roma (18%) Traveller of Irish heritage (21%), Black Caribbean (50), White and Black Caribbean (50%) and any other Black background (56%)⁴.
- Average attainment 8 scores are lowest for Traveller of Irish heritage (12.7, 3 pupils) Gypsy/Roma (21, 36 pupils), White and Black Caribbean (37.6, 476 pupils), Black Caribbean (38.2, 530 pupils), any other Black background (43.1, 189 pupils)⁴.
- In England, average attainment 8 scores are lowest for Gypsy/Roma (20.4, 1406 pupils), Traveller of Irish heritage (26.8, 189 pupils) White and Black Caribbean, (39.1, 9,268 pupils) Black Caribbean (40, 6,783 pupils) any other Black background (44.5, 4,824 pupils)⁴.
- In comparison to other children, those who are White and Black Caribbean, Gypsy/Roma, Black Caribbean and White British make least progress between the end of primary school and the end of KS4^{4,6}.
- Contrastingly higher percentages of Asian children are meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in Birmingham, especially Indian (73.8%, 626 out of 848), Chinese (67.8%, 122 out of 180), Bangladeshi (67.7%, 598 out of 883) and other Asian backgrounds (65.5%, 144 out of 220). These groups all make much more progress between the end of primary school and the end of KS4, indicated by high average 8 progress scores. Indeed, children from Chinese (69.7, 86 pupils), Indian (61.1, 810 pupils) and other Asian backgrounds (57.9, 232 pupils) have the highest average attainment 8 scores^{4,6}.

In Birmingham, White and Black Caribbean, Gypsy/Roma, Black Caribbean and White British make least progress from KS2 to KS4

Top 5 communities with low levels of children meeting expected standard in reading, writing and maths (KS2):

19.3% Gypsy/Roma

33.3% Traveller of Irish heritage

45.8% any other Black background

46.4% Black Caribbean

48.0% White and Black Caribbean

Top 5 communities with lowest Attainment 8 scores:

12.7 Traveller of Irish heritage

21.0 Gypsy/Roma

37.6 White and Black Caribbean

38.2 Black Caribbean

43.1 any other Black background

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EMPLOYMENT

Age:

- There are higher rates of economically inactive people and unemployment in Birmingham than the England average:
 - 28.3% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive in Birmingham (211,700 out of 747,700) compared to 21% of people aged 16-64 in England (Jan 2023-Dec 2023).
 - The 16-64 unemployment rate for Birmingham is 7.2%, compared to 3.7% in the UK (Jan 2023-Dec 2023)⁷.
- As of April 2024, the 16-64 claimant count as a proportion of the 16-64 resident population was:
 - 8.0% in Birmingham (43,000 out of 536,000) and 3.8% in the UK
 - The wards with the highest claimant counts were: Lozells (19.0%, 1,185 out of 6,232), Handsworth (18.7%, 1,550 out of 8,291) and Aston (18.2%, 2,800 out of 15,381)⁸.
- As of April 2024, the youth claimant rate (18-24) as a proportion of the 18-24 resident population was:
 - 9.4% in Birmingham and 5.1% for the UK
 - The wards with the highest claimant rates were: Handsworth (22.1%, 305 out of 1,377), Stockland Green (17.6%, 405 out of 2,302), and Aston (17.3%, 495 out of 2,862)⁸.

Disability:

- In Birmingham, 22.8% of people disabled under the Equality Act are in employment (41460 out of 181632) and 73.3% are economically inactive (133,096 out of 181,632)¹.
- In England, 27.5% of people disabled under the Equality Act are in employment and 69.7% are economically inactive¹.
- In Birmingham, 56.6% of people not disabled under the Equality Act are in employment (400,958 out of 707,991) and 37.0 % are economically inactive (261,802 out of 707,991)¹.
- In England, 64.8% of people not disabled under the Equality Act are in employment and 31.6% are economically inactive¹.

Sex/ gender:

- 44.8% of females are in employment in Birmingham (205,888 out of 459,642) compared to 55% of males (163,534 out of 429,981)¹.
- In England, 53.4% of females are in employment compared to 61.7% of males¹.

28.3%

of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive and unemployed in Birmingham

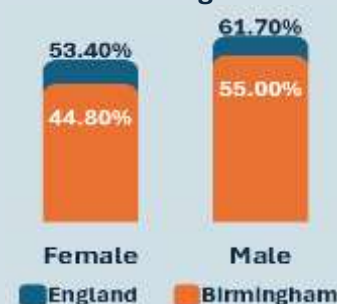
Birmingham claimant count is significantly above the England average



73.3%

of disabled people are economically inactive

Employment in Birmingham by gender is below the England average



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- 7% of males in Birmingham are economically active but unemployed (29,917 out of 429,981), compared to 4.9% of females 22,390 out of 459,642)¹.
- In England 61.7% of males are economically active but unemployed, compared to 3% of females¹.
- 38% of males in Birmingham are economically inactive (163,534 out of 429,981) compared to 50.3% of females (231,364 out of 459,642)¹.
- In England, 34.4% of males are economically inactive compared to 43.6% of females¹.

Race:

- The communities experiencing the highest levels of unemployment) are African (11.9%, 5,368 out of 45,036), White and Black Caribbean (11.1%, 1,642 out of 14,749), White and Black African (11.1%, 281 out of 2,538), other Black (10.9%, 996 out of 9,103), Gypsy or Irish Traveller (10.4%, 52 out of 499) and other mixed or multiple ethnic groups (9.2%, 589 out of 6,391)¹.
- In England, the communities experiencing the highest levels of unemployment are other Black (8.7%), White and Black Caribbean (8.3%), African (8.3%), White and Black African (8.2%), Caribbean (7.1%) and Arab (7.1%)¹.
- The groups with the highest levels of economic inactivity are: Gypsy or Irish Traveller (57.7%, 288 out of 499), Irish (56.2%, 9,119 out of 16,227), Arab (55.3%, 6,846 out of 12,385), Chinese (50.8%, 5,339 out of 10,515) and Pakistani (49.6%, 67,211 out of 135,533)¹.
- In England, the groups with the highest levels of economic inactivity are: Gypsy or Irish Traveller (56.8%), Arab (50.1%), Pakistani (44.6%), Bangladeshi (44.9%) and Chinese (44.3%)¹.

Religion:

- The religious groups with higher proportions of economic inactivity are: Jewish (58.5%, 909 out of 1555), Muslim (49.4%, 113,738 out of 230,067), and Christian (46.7%, 153,979 out of 329,931)¹.
- In England, the religious groups with higher proportions of economic inactivity are: Christian (45.4%), Muslim (45.4%), and Jewish (40%).
- The religious groups with the lowest proportions of people in employment are: Jewish (37.5%, 583 out of 1,555), Muslim (43.3%, 99,577 out of 230,067) and Christian (48.7%, 160,706 out of 329,931)¹.
- In England, the religious groups with the lowest proportions of people in employment are: Muslim (49%), Christian (52%) and Jewish (58%)¹.

Communities experiencing the highest levels of employment are:

11.9% African

11.1% White and Black African

11.1% White and Black Caribbean

10.9% other Black

10.4% Gypsy or Irish Traveller

9.2% other mixed or multiple ethnic groups

Lowest proportions of religious groups in employment are:

37.5% Jewish

43.3% Muslim

48.7% Christian

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HEALTH

Age:

- Birmingham's infant mortality (under 1 year of age) is 7 per 1,000 live births, compared to 3.9 per 1,000 for England⁹.
- In 2022-2023, 60.4% of adults in Birmingham met the recommended levels of weekly moderate physical activity, compared to 67.1% for England¹⁰.
- Between 2016 and 2020, life expectancy at birth for females in Birmingham was 81.9 years and for males it was 77.2 years, both of which are lower than the England averages (83.2 years for females and 79.5 years for males)¹¹.
- Birmingham's average life expectancy above 65 for females is 20.7 years and for males it is 17.7 years, both of which are lower than the England averages (21.2 years for females and 18.8 years for males)¹².
- In 20/21-22/23, the proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese was 22.4% in Birmingham, and the proportion classified as obese including severely obese was 11.1%, both of which are higher than the England averages (i.e. 22.09% for overweight or obese and 9.69% for obese including severely obese)¹³.
- In 20/21-22/23, the proportion of children aged 10-11 years classified as overweight or obese was 41.2% in Birmingham, and the proportion classified as obese including severely obese was 26.9%, both of which are higher than the England averages (i.e. 36.59% for overweight or obese and 22.47% for obese including severely obese)¹³.

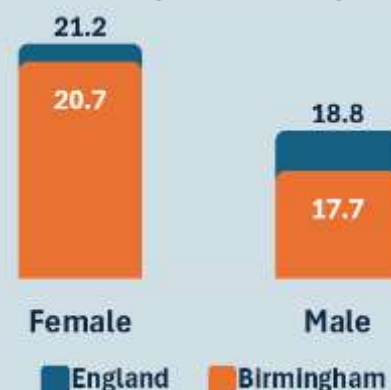
Disability:

- In Birmingham, 29.2% of people disabled under the Equality Act are in very good or good health (57,913 out of 198,064) compared to 91.6% of people not disabled under the Equality Act (867,580 out of 946,855)¹.
- In contrast, 31.4% of disabled residents report bad or very bad health (62,113 out of 198,064) compared to 0.7% of non-disabled residents (6,512 out of 946,855)¹.
- In England 31.9% of people disabled under the Equality Act are in very good or good health compared to 92.7% of people not disabled under the Equality Act¹.
- In contrast, 27.5% of disabled people report bad or very bad health compared to 0.5% of non-disabled people¹.

**Infant
mortality is
7 per 1,000
live births**

3.1 above the England average

**Age of average life
expectancy above 65 in
Birmingham for both
females and males is below
the England average**



27.5%

**disabled people report
bad or very bad health**

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Sex/ gender:

- There can be up to a 10.9-year difference in life expectancy between males in deprived areas and affluent areas, up to an 8.2-year difference between poor and rich females, and up to a 13.6-year difference when comparing males to females in Birmingham wards. E.g. a male in Nechells has a life expectancy of 72.3 years compared to 85.9 years for a female in Sutton Roughley¹².

Race:

- In Birmingham, 7.5% of White people report bad or very bad health (41,570 out of 556,608), compared to 4.9% of Asians (17,496 out of 355,383), 4.8% (1,979 out of 55,206) of those from the other ethnic group (2,483 out of 51,965). 4.0% of Black residents (5,097 out of 125,759), and 3.6% of mixed people¹.
- In England, 5.5% of White people report bad or very bad health compared to 4.8% of those from the other ethnic group, 3.7% of Asians, 3.2% of Black people and 2.8% of mixed people¹.

Religion:

- The religious groups with higher proportions of people reporting bad or very bad health in Birmingham are: other religion (9.7%, 620 out of 6,367), Christians (7.6%, 29,445 out of 389,406) and Jewish (6.2%, 105 out of 1,689)¹.
- In England, the religious groups with higher proportions of people reporting bad or very bad health are: other religion (11%), Christian (6%) and Buddhist (5%)¹.

**Where you live can
make all the difference...**

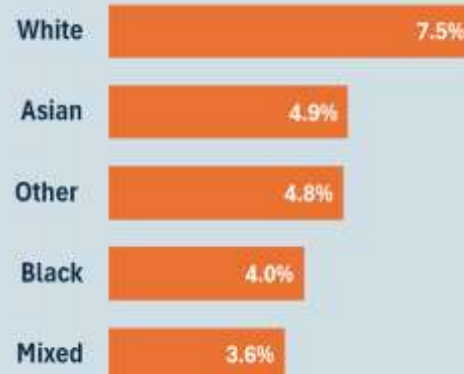
10.9 years

difference in male life
expectancy in between
Birmingham's most deprived
and affluent areas

8.2 years

difference in female life
expectancy in between
Birmingham's most deprived
and affluent areas

**White people reported the
highest proportion of bad
or very bad health:**



**Highest proportion
reporting bad or very bad
health by religion:**

9.7% Other

7.6% Christian

6.2% Jewish

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HOUSING

Age:

- The percentage of those owning property outright increases with age. 64.9% of household reference persons aged 65 years and over own their property outright (63,639 out of 98,038) compared to 29.3% aged 50 to 64 years (34,551 out of 118,094), 10.1% aged 35 to 49 years (12,711 out of 125,462), 5.4% aged 25 to 34 years (3,579 out of 66,399), and 3.2% aged 24 years and under (488 out of 15,461)¹.
- In England, the percentage of those owning property outright increases with age. 71.0% of household reference persons aged 65 years and over own their property outright compared to 32.7% aged 50 to 64 years, 7.7% aged 35 to 49 years, 4.1% aged 25 to 34 years and 3.7% aged 24 years and under¹.
- The percentage of those renting decreases with age. 63.4% of household reference persons aged 24 years and under privately rents (9,805 out of 15,461), compared to 40.5% aged 25 to 34 years (26,883 out of 66,399), 24.5% aged 35 to 49 years (30,729 out of 125,462), 12.5% aged 50 to 64 years (14,817 out of 118,094) and 4.5% aged 65 years and over (4,334 out of 98,038)¹.
- In England, the percentage of those renting decreases with age. 58.6% of household reference persons aged 24 years and under privately rents, compared to 38.9% aged 25 to 34 years, 24.5% aged 35 to 49 years, 12.4% aged 50 to 64 years and 4.9% aged 65 years and over¹.
- Household reference persons aged 65+ have the most under-occupied homes (81.5%, 118,769 out of 145,814) and 24-year-old and under household reference persons have the most over-occupied homes (30.5%, 122,806 out of 402,244)¹.
- In England, Households aged 65+ household reference persons have the most under-occupied homes (87%) and 24-year-old and under household reference persons have the most over-occupied homes (19%)¹.

Disability:

- 23% of disabled household reference persons rent property from the council (22,597 out of 98,139) compared to 11.1% of non-disabled household reference persons (36,013 out of 325,317). Similarly, 15.6% of disabled household reference persons rent from another provider of social housing (15,349 out of 98,139) compared to 7.9% of non-disabled household reference persons (25,541 out of 325,317)¹.



**64.9% of 65-year-olds
and over own their
property outright**
(6.1% below the England average)

**% of residents renting under
65 years of age is above the
England average**



23%

**of disabled people rent a
property from the council**
(compared to 11.1% non disabled people)

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- In England, 15.3% of disabled household reference persons rent property from the council compared to 6.4% of non-disabled household reference persons. Similarly 16.5% of disabled household reference persons rent from another provider of social housing compared to 6.7% of non-disabled household reference persons¹.

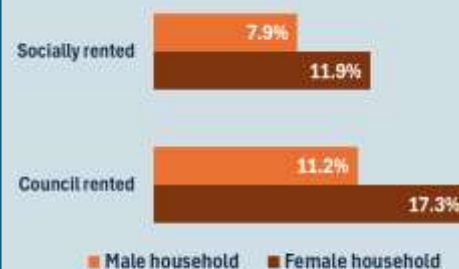
Sex/ gender:

- In Birmingham, 17.3% of female household reference persons rent property from the council (31,679 out of 183,611) compared to 11.2% of male household reference persons (26,931 out of 239,846). Similarly, 11.9% of female household reference persons rent from another provider of social housing (21,911 out of 183,611) compared to 7.9% of male household reference persons (18,979 out of 239,846)¹.
- In England, 10.9% of female household reference persons rent property from the council compared to 6.4% of male household reference persons. Similarly, 11.4% of female household reference persons rent from another provider of social housing compared to 7.0% of male household reference persons¹.

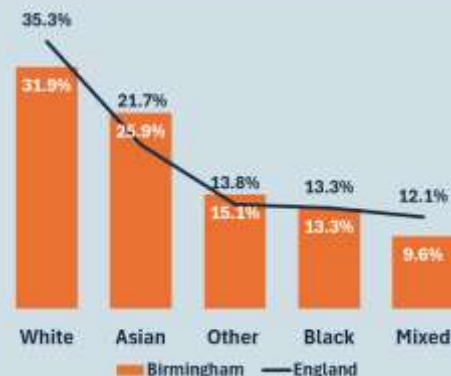
Race:

- In Birmingham, 31.9% of White households own their accommodation outright (80,651 out of 252,604), compared to 25.9% of Asian households (24,277 out of 93,788), 15.1% of other ethnic households (2,368 out of 15,656), 13.3% of Black households (6,427 out of 48,392) and 9.6% of mixed households (1,249 out of 13,016)¹.
- In England, 35.3% of White households own their accommodation outright, compared to 21.7% of Asian households, 13.8% of other ethnic households, 12.1% of mixed households and 13.3% of Black households¹.
- 25.2% of Black households rent from the council (12,187 out of 48,392), compared to 21.3% of mixed households (2,769 out of 13,016), 17.1% of other households (2,672 out of 15,656), 13.1% of White households (33,129 out of 252,604), and 8.4% of Asian households (7,853 out of 93,788)¹.
- In England, 22.8% of Black households rent from the council compared to 12.7% of other households, 12.4% of mixed households, 7.6% of White households and 6.6% of Asian households¹.
- In Birmingham, overcrowding (with regard to having fewer bedrooms than required) is particularly prevalent amongst minority ethnic communities; 30.6% of Asian households (106,901 out of 349,871),

More female households rent a property than male households



Fewer people of White; Other and Mixed households own their home outright compared to the England average



Top 3 highest proportion of ethnicities renting from the council are:

25.2% Black
21.3% Mixed
17.1% Other

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30.3% of other ethnic households (15,493 out of 51,200) 29.1% of Black households (35,407 out of 121,654) live in overcrowded accommodation compared to just 8.0% of White households (43,114 out of 541,142)¹.

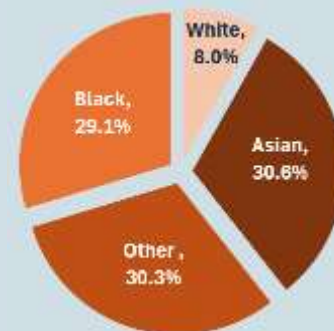
- In England, overcrowding (with regard to having fewer bedrooms than required) is particularly prevalent amongst minority ethnic communities; 27.3% of Black households, 23.5% of Asian households and 23.3% of other ethnic households live in overcrowded accommodation compared to just 5.3 % of White households¹.
- Minority ethnic communities (with the exception of mixed households) are more likely to request social housing with a greater number of bedrooms relative to White households. For example, of all of those who have requested 5 rooms or more (2,104 applications), 34.5% of applications are made by Asian families (726) and 30.1% are made by Black families (634), compared to just 17.5% made by White families (368)¹⁴.
- In terms of homelessness, Black residents are more likely to be in temporary accommodation (1,624) relative to other ethnic groups; when one explores prevalence by detailed ethnicity, the majority of people within this group are Black African (1,114)¹⁴.

Religion:

- The religious groups most likely to rent from the local authority are: Muslim (15%, 12,576 out of 83,871), Christian (13.9%, 25,246 out of 181,934), and other religion (13.6%, 398 out of 2,916)¹.
- In England, the religious groups most likely to rent from the local authority are: Muslim (15.2%), other religion (10.9%), Christian (7.8%) and Buddhist (7.1%)¹.
- The religious groups with the lowest proportions of people owning their home outright are: Buddhist (19.7%, 392 out of 1,993), Muslim (20.5%, 17,165 out of 83,871) and other religion (21.5%, 626 out of 2,916)¹.
- In England, the religious groups with the lowest proportions of people owning their home outright are: Muslim (15.2%), other religion (20.9%), Buddhist (23.1%) and Hindu (23.3%)¹.

1/3 of Asian; Other and Black households are living in overcrowded conditions

(fewer bedrooms than required)

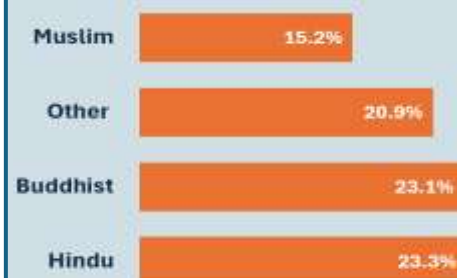


Black residents are more likely to be in temporary accommodation

Top 3 religious groups renting from the council are:

15.0% Muslim
13.9% Christian
13.6% Other religion

Lowest proportion of religious groups owning their home outright



INEQUALITIES IN BIRMINGHAM: HEADLINE STATISTICS

broken down by theme and by protected characteristics.



Date: July 2024

References:

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- ¹ Census 2021, Office of national Statistics
 - ² Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
 - ³ Department for Work and Pensions, Stat-Xplore
 - ⁴ Department for Education, Explore Education Statistics
 - ⁵ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS
 - ⁶ Internal Birmingham City Council education data
 - ⁷ Annual Population Survey
 - ⁸ Claimant count and claimant count denominators
 - ⁹ Birth statistics, ONS
 - ¹⁰ OHID, based on Sport England data
 - ¹¹ OHID, local health, public health data for small geographic areas
 - ¹² Internal Birmingham City Council Public Health knowledge team
 - ¹³ OHID, Public Health profiles
 - ¹⁴ Internal Birmingham City Council housing data