

Census 2011 Data Released for Coventry

On 12th December 2012, the Office for National Statistics released the latest analysis of the Census 2011 data - in this case counts, percentages and ranks for each of the specific questions asked in the Census for each local authority in England and Wales. Full details can be found on the ONS excellent website <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

In this bulletin we discuss these new figures both in terms of change from 2001 and in terms of differences between Coventry and the rest of England and Wales. A single summary spreadsheet containing Coventry figures for all of the indicators in this release: comparisons to Coventry 2001, to England for both 2001 and 2011 and to Warwickshire and West Midlands Met County is available here http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/file/17571/detailed_census_2011_statistics_at_city_level

1. Demography

Population Density - as the population in Coventry has risen by 14,100 since 2001 and the City itself has not grown, the population density must have gone up - and it has from 30.5 persons per hectare in 2001 to 32.1 in 2011. This ranks Coventry as the 50th most densely populated place in England and Wales (out of 347 Local Authorities).

Marital and civil partnership status - the change marital status in England since 2001 is reflected in Coventry figures. The proportion of people who declare themselves single has risen in Coventry from 34.3% in 2001 to 40.1% in 2011 (in England the rise was 30.2% to 34.6%). The proportion of the population who are married has also gone up - 40.5% in 2001 to 41.8% in 2011. Coventry has proportionally less married people than England as a whole - 40.8% compared to 46.6 - but this is largely due to the unusually large numbers of the population in Coventry who are mostly-unmarried students aged 18-24. Again mirroring the national trend the proportion of the population who are widows has gone down from 8.7% in 2001 to 6.8% in 2011.

Living arrangements - the proportion of persons married or living in a registered same-sex civil partnership has gone down as the numbers of single people has gone up - from 46.3% in 2001 to 40.2 in 2011. This again is the same reduction as has happened in England as a whole although 45.9% of the population in England in 2011 were living in married or same-sex civil partnership households. Cohabiting has also gone up (2001, 9.4% - 2011, 10.6%) although this 2011 proportion is 1.1% less than the England figure. The proportion of the population who live alone has increased from 26.6% in 2001 to 31% on 2011 - again mirroring the national trend (England 23.1% in 2001, 25.8% in 2011).

Household composition - Coventry's relatively youthful population makes it that in 2011 a lower proportion of the population live in single pensioner households than in England as a whole (11.9% compared to 12.4%) but this number has come down to 11.9% from 14.8 in 2001 (the England figure has also come down by 2% over this

period). The proportion of households comprising a single family with dependent children and a lone parent has increased from 8.3% in 2001 to 9.6% in 2011 - again following the national pattern.

Adults not in employment and dependent children households - the proportion of households where there are dependent children and no adults in work has fallen from 6.5% to 6% in 2011 - following the pattern for England.

Families with dependent children – more than half of the families in Coventry have no dependent children but this is less than the figure for England (52.4% compared to 56.9%)

Households by deprivation dimensions – dimensions of deprivation are used to classify households using indicators based on employment, education, health and disability and housing. Households are either classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions. In Coventry, 33% of households fall into deprivation dimension 1 (the lowest deprivation dimension) and only 0.8% of households fall into deprivation dimension 4 (the highest deprivation dimension). However, overall 4.1% more households are in a deprivation dimension compared to England (61.4% in Coventry are in a deprivation dimension).

2. Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

Ethnic group - the proportion of Coventry's population that are White British has reduced from 78.3% in 2001 to 66.6% in 2011 - more than the reduction for England (87% in 2001 to 79.8% in 2011). The proportion of the population who are Irish has fallen too from 3.5% in 2001 to 2.3% in 2011. The proportion of persons in Coventry with Asian/Asian British: Other Asian ethnicity increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 2.4% in 2011 - some 7,658 persons. Nationally this group increased from 0.5% to 1.5%. The proportion of Coventry's population who are of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African origin increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 4% in 2011. No other ethnic groupings increased by more than 1%.

National identity - this indicator was new for 2011 and examines UK national identity in the context of newly devolved nations as well as having options for British and Other. Respondents were allowed to tick as many boxes as applied. No data from 2001 are available. 54.1% of persons in Coventry were described as English Only, 38.1% did not identify themselves as having an English identity. 21.2% were of British only identity. 70.6% did not tick British.

Country of birth - in 2011, 75.8% of people were born in England compared to 82.4% in 2001. Those born in "Other Countries" increased from 9.2% to 14.7%. Other Countries include; 3.3% of persons born in EU accession countries (2% in Poland, 0.1% in Lithuania, and 0.2% in Romania) -1.3% more than England. 4.2% of Coventrians were born in Africa compared to 2.4% of England, notably Nigeria (0.6%), Kenya (0.6%) and Zimbabwe (0.6%). A higher proportion of people in Coventry were born in the Middle East and Asia than England (9.1% compared to 4.8%), notably in China (0.7%), in India (4.2%) and in Pakistan (1.2%). There are fewer people in Coventry born in The Americas and the Caribbean than England, 1.3% compared to 0.8%.

Passports held - in 2011, 16.8% of Coventrians held no passport (16.1% England). 70.4% held a UK passport (75.8% England) and 4.8% held a passport from another

EU country (3.6% England). 1.9% held African passports (1% England), 4.4% Middle East and Asia (2.1% England).

Household language - 86.4% of households in Coventry have every person in that household with English as their first language (England 90.9%). In 8.7% of households in Coventry no person has English as their first language (4.4% England). Other languages include French (0.4%), Polish (2%), Arabic (0.6%), Urdu (0.8%), Punjabi (2.3%), Tamil (0.5%), Swahili (0.2%), Kurdish (0.3%) and Russian (0.2%) amongst many others.

Proficiency in English – the 2011 Census asked for the first time the ability level of non-native speakers of English to speak English. 2.6% of persons in Coventry whose main language is not English cannot speak English well and 0.5% cannot speak English at all. This is higher than the proportions for England; 1.4% not well and 0.3% not at all.

Religion - in 2011, 53.7% of persons in Coventry were of the Christian faith, a reduction of 11.6% from 2001. In England the reduction was 12.3% to 59.4% in 2011. The only other change of a declared faith greater than 1% was Muslim which went up from 3.9% to 7.5%. The proportion of the population declaring they have no religion rose from 15.1% - 23% (England 14.6% 2001, 24.7% 2011). This Census data release included a very detailed picture of the diversity of faiths represented in Coventry including (persons) 32 Baha'I, 17 Druid, 98 Jain, 359 Pagan, 46 Rastafarian, 436 Ravidassia, 13 Satanist, 196 Spiritualist, 22 Taoist, 60 Wicca, and 38 Zoroastrian.

Year of arrival in the UK – in Coventry, 78.4% of the population were born in the UK and 12.2% have arrived between 2001 and 2011, considerably more compared to England where only 7% have arrived between 2001 and 2011. Of the people who arrived between 2001 and 2011, most were in 2010-2011 with 2.8% of the population. Prior to 2001, all other arrivals that were not born in the UK made up only 8.9% of Coventry's population although this was still more than the England proportion of 6.9%. Therefore, Coventry saw 3.3% more arrivals between 2001 and 2011 than all of the years before 2001.

Length of residence in the UK – 9.2% of the persons in Coventry who were not born in the UK have resided in the UK for more than ten years. 3.9% have lived in the UK for less than two years which is higher than the England figure of 1.8%.

3. Health

Health and provision of unpaid care - the 2011 Census changed the way questions about health were asked and as a result, few comparisons between Censuses are available. In Coventry, 82.3% of people are not limited in their daily activity by poor health (England 82.4%) whereas 8.7% are limited a lot (8.3% England). 46% say their health is very good (47.2% England) and 1.4% say it is very bad (1.2% England). In terms of unpaid care for another person, the percentage of the population providing 0-19 Hours of care per week reduced from 6.7% 2001 to 6.1% 2011 (England 6.8% 2001 6.5% 2011) but those caring for 20-49 hours and 50+ hours increased from 1.1% to 1.5% and 2.1% to 2.5% respectively (1.1% - 1.4% and 2% - 2.4% respectively for England)

4. Housing and Accommodation

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type - Coventry has 11,343 more dwellings in 2011 than in 2001 taking the total up to 133,696. 1,819 additional Detached houses have been built increasing the proportion of detached houses from 9.8% in 2011 to 10.3%. There are 2,422 less terraced houses (now 43% from 48.9% in 2001).

Tenure - there has been a dramatic shift in the nature of property tenure since 2001. The proportion of properties owned with a mortgage has fallen to 31.3% from 38.2% in 2001. This has been mirrored with an increase in all rented categories but markedly in the category private rented from 8.7% in 2001 to 19% in 2011.

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating - the Office for National Statistics (ONS) changed the categories used to measure these indicators and so Census to Census comparisons for the Central Heating indicator is not available. 3.6% of households in Coventry had no Central Heating in 2011. The households that do have central heating mostly use gas central heating, 3.4% more in Coventry than in England (3.7% fewer persons in Coventry have oil central heating than England). The proportion of households in Coventry that ONS categorises as being overcrowded (which score a rating of -1 or over in the ONS's Occupancy rating) rose from 8.1% to 9.5% between 2001 and 2011.

Car or van availability - the number of cars and vans in Coventry rose by 13,731 from 2001 to 2011 - to a total of 129,661. The proportion of households with no access to a car or van is 32.2% a reduction of 0.9% from 2001.

5. Qualifications

Qualifications and students - the number of Coventry's population that has no qualifications fell sharply between 2001 and 2011 - by 6,646 persons and now these 60,799 persons make up just 23.9% of the valid population. The proportion of the population who now have the highest level of qualifications (to degree level of equivalent) rose from 16.7% to 23%.

6. Labour Market

Economic activity - Coventry has fewer full-time workers and more part-time workers in 2011 than in 2001. The proportion of people working full-time fell from 39.3% in 2001 to 36.5% in 2011 whereas the proportion of part-time workers rose from 10.9% to 12.9% over the same period. Self-employment rose by 1% to 6.2%. The proportion of Students in the population grew from 12.4% to 15.8% adding up to 36,668 in 2011. The proportion of the population that is retired fell by 0.6% to 12% in 2011. The proportion of the population who are unemployed increased from 4% to 5.4% over the period - 12,532 persons. Within the 16-24 year old population, those who are unemployed increased from 1.1% to 1.5% adding up to 3,521 in 2011. By 2011, the numbers of persons who has never worked had risen to 2,394 comprising 1% of the valid population (0.5% in 2001). 4,872 persons were long-term unemployed in 2011 - 2.1% of the population up from 1.2% ten years before.

Economic activity - males and females - ONS supplies details of labour market indicators with male and female splits. Detailed analysis of this is outside the scope of this bulletin, but noteworthy points are

- only small (0.8%) increase in females in part-time employment meaning that the overall increase in this category is largely amongst men (2.9% up to 6%)
- Male unemployment rose from 5.3% to 6.6% - whereas female unemployment rose from 2.6% to 4.2% over the same period
- Self employment amongst men rose from 7.8% to 9.1% but for women this was 2.5% to 3.2%
- The proportion of the Male population who are retired stayed exactly the same over this period (10.5%) but for women decreased from 14.7% in 2001 to 13.5% in 2011.
- The proportion of Men and Women who are long term unemployed and who have never worked increased over the period (2.1% to 3.5% Males, 1.2% to 2.8% Females)

Hours worked - ONS has changed the categories used to publish data for hours worked from those used in the 2001 Census - so Census to Census comparisons are not possible at this time. Coventry has broadly the same proportions of people working up to 15 hours per week and from 16-30 hours worked per week as England and Wales. However 61% work 31-48 hours more than Warwickshire (58.1) West Midlands Met County (59.7%) and England (57.6%)

Industry - ONS has also changed the categories used to publish data for the proportions of the Coventry working population working in particular industrial sectors - so Census to Census comparisons are not possible at this time. Notable departures from the pattern for England are:

- Education (17.8% in Coventry - 15.1% in England),
- Professional, scientific and technical activities (4.2% Coventry - 6.6% England),
- Information and communication (1.9% Coventry - 2.7% England),
- Transport and storage (3% Coventry - 2.2% England),
- Construction (1.3% Coventry - 2.0% England).

It is worthy of note that the proportion of the population engaged in Manufacturing in Coventry is the same as for England in 2011 (4.8%) but less than for Warwickshire and the West Midlands Metropolitan County (both 5.6%).

Occupation - The proportion of the population in Coventry who are Managers, directors or senior officials has dropped from 13.6% in 2001 to 9.1% in 2011 (this is mirrored for England which has seen a reduction from 18.7% to 13.3%). Those in Professional occupations has risen (12% - 15.1%) - again following the national trend. The proportion in Skilled trades occupations has fallen from 20.7% in 2001 to 17.3% in 2011 - whilst for England this proportion has remained the same. More Coventrians work in Caring, leisure and other service occupations than in 2001 (3.5% in 2011 compared to 2% in 2001) more in Sales (7% in 2011 compared to 4.6% in 2001), fewer in Process, plant and machine operative roles (14.5% in 2011 compared to 16.9% in 2001) and more in Elementary occupations (13.6% in 2011 compared to 16.9% in 2001).

Occupation - males and females - ONS supplies details of occupation with male and female splits. Detailed analysis of this is outside the scope of this bulletin, but noteworthy points are

- The rise in professional occupations is marked for Women who's proportion has gone up from 8.6% in 2001 to 17.2% in 2011.

- The proportion of women who are in Associate professional and technical occupations fell from 13.2% to 10.1% in 2011 - whereas for men this stayed the same at 11.4% (11.3% in 2001)
- A similar pattern is evident looking at Administrative and secretarial occupations which fell from 23.3% in 2001 to 18.9% in 2011 - again whilst the male proportion remained the same at 5.3% (5.4% in 2001)
- The proportion of women working in Caring, leisure and other service occupations rose from 12.9% to 16.9% over this period whereas for men this rise was from 2% to 3.5%.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) - in general terms, Coventry has fewer of its population in the highest SEC classification than England (7.5% compared to 10.4%) although for both Coventry and England this has increased since 2001. ONS helpfully splits this category into two sub-groups. In Coventry as in England as a whole the proportion of the population in the Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations category has fallen (Coventry 2.4% in 2001 and 1.5% in 2011, England 3.5% in 2001, 2.4% 2011) whereas the proportion categorised as Higher professional occupations rose from 4.1% in 2001 to 6.0% in 2011 (England 5.1% to 8%). The proportion of the Coventry population in the Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations category increased from 15% in 2001 to 16.1% in 2011 following the trend for England. The same can be said of Intermediate occupations (9.1% in 2001, 12.2% in 2011), Small employers and own account workers (4.7% in 2001, 6.4% in 2011), Semi-routine occupations (13.1% in 2001, 14.7% in 2011), Routine occupations (10% in 2001, 13.24% in 2011), Never worked and long-term unemployed (5.1% in 2001, 7.4% in 2011), Never worked (3.9% in 2001, 5.3% in 2011), Long-term unemployed (1.2% in 2001, 2.1% in 2011) and Students (12% to 15.5%). The only other category to decrease was Lower supervisory and technical occupations which fell from 7.4% in 2001 to 6.9% in 2011.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) - males and females - ONS supplies details of NS-SEC with male and female splits. Detailed analysis of this is outside the scope of this bulletin, but noteworthy points are

- No increase in the proportion of Males in Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations - but growth in this category for Females (3.3% in 2001 7.5% in 2011) this follows a national pattern where for England the increase was from 4.9% in 2001 to 10.4% in 2011. For both England and Coventry this increase was in the second of the two sub-categories here - Higher professional occupations. The proportion of Women in this category remains lower than Males - 7.5% compared to 9.9%
- Twice the proportion of Women in Coventry work in Intermediate occupations (12.2% compared to Males at 6.4%)
- The increase in Small employers and own account workers noted above is more for women than for men - 2.5% in 2001 to 6.4% in 2011 for Women, 6.9% to 9.3% for men over the same period.
- The proportion of women in the Lower supervisory and technical occupations category rose from 3.9% to 6.9% between 2001 and 2011 whereas for males went down from 10.8% to 9.9%
- For men, the proportion of persons in the Semi-routine occupations category rose slightly from 11.5% to 12.8% while for women the proportion remained the same at 14.7%.
- A bigger proportion (7.4%) of the female population are categorised as Never worked and long-term unemployed compared to males (5.7%)

Year last worked – counts the people who previously had a job and takes into account the year they were last employed. The trend for year last worked is broadly the same for Coventry and England. The majority of people that last worked in Coventry worked in 2010 (6%) and this is the same for England although a slightly smaller proportion (4.6%).

Method of travel to work – in Coventry, a smaller proportion of persons than England drive a car or van to work, (35.3% compared to 36.9%) and a higher proportion of persons in Coventry than England use a bus, coach or minibus to get to work (6.6% compared to 4.9%). Fewer people living in Coventry than England use the train to get to work (1.3% compared to 3.5%) and Coventry matches the England percentage of workers that travel on foot to work (6.9%). Other methods include cycling (1.6%), passenger in a car or van (4.7%), motorcycle, scooter or moped (0.4%) and taxi (0.4%).

Much more information can be found on www.coventry.gov.uk/infoandstats. If you want to know more about consultations currently taking place please see www.coventry.gov.uk/consultations

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