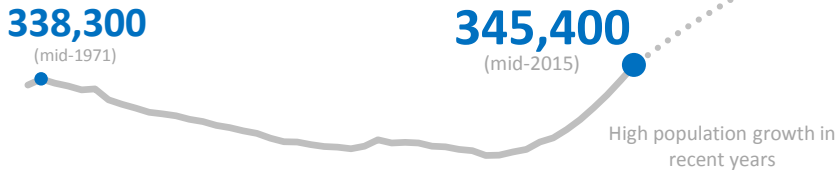


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Population growth



Coventry's population growth is estimated to be amongst the highest in the UK. The main factors causing population growth in Coventry are international migration and the number of births in the city.

By population size, Coventry is now estimated to be the 9th biggest city in England and the 11th biggest city in the UK in terms of the size of its usually resident population.

Coventry is a relatively young city and has been becoming younger on average in recent years.

Economic activity



There are 164,000 people economically active in Coventry, with 9,200 unemployed. The resident economic activity rate is low, having fallen from a high of 76.7% in 2006/07 to 70.3%. This fall is mainly due to the increase in the number of students in the city who are economically inactive, rising from a low of 9,900 in 2006/07 to 28,100.

164,000

People economically active

70.3% compared to 78.1% England

67,900

People economically inactive

29.7% compared to 21.9% England

158,800

In employment

68.1% compared to 74.1% England

9,200

Unemployed

5.5% compared to 5.0% England

21,470

Claiming out-of-work benefits

9.4% compared to 8.3% England

28,100

Inactive students

41.5% compared to 26.4% England

8,800

Inactive - want a job

13.0% compared to 24.1% England

Jobs in the city



Residents in employment



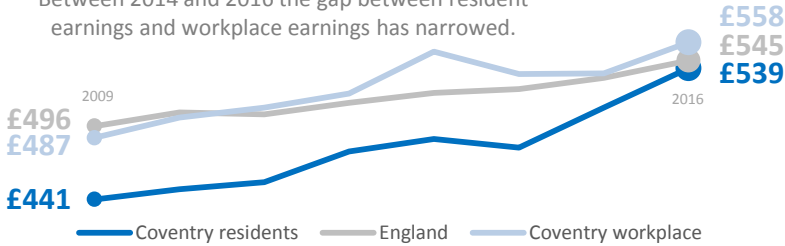
During the 2007/08 recession over 20,000 jobs were estimated to have been lost from the Coventry economy and over 10,000 residents were no longer in employment. The initial period after the recession (up to 2012) saw positive recovery in terms of jobs in the city (returning to pre-recession levels) with little if any evidence that residents were returning to employment. Post-2012 the number of jobs in the city has fluctuated (seeing little in way of a trend), whereas resident employment has recovered to much higher levels than pre-recession (helped in part by strong population growth during this period).

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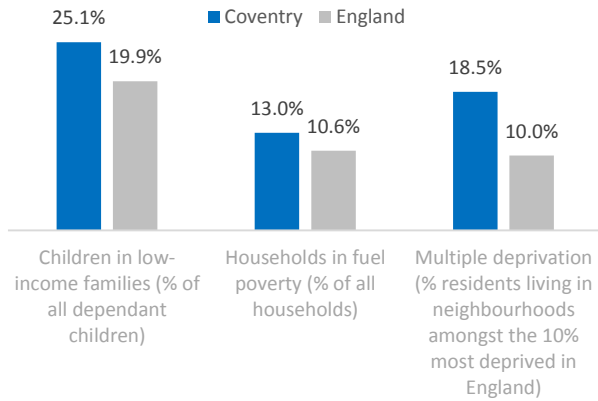
Earnings

Full-time weekly median

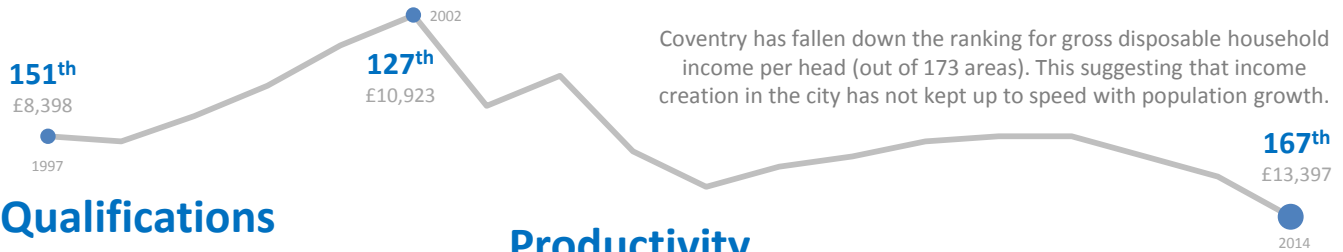
Between 2014 and 2016 the gap between resident earnings and workplace earnings has narrowed.



Deprivation

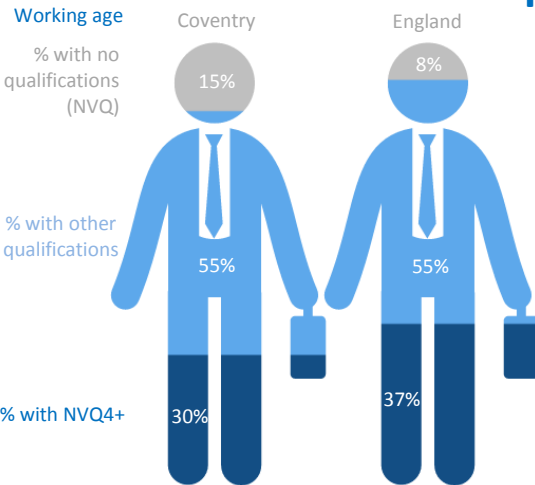


Gross disposable household income



Coventry has fallen down the ranking for gross disposable household income per head (out of 173 areas). This suggesting that income creation in the city has not kept up to speed with population growth.

Qualifications



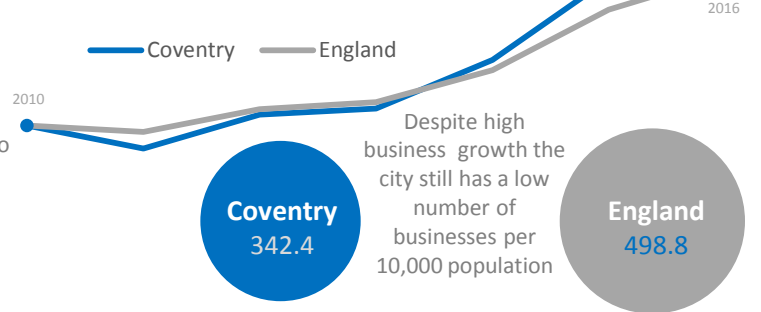
Coventry has a high proportion of working age residents who have no formal qualifications.

Productivity



Coventry's GVA per hour worked has fallen from above UK average in 2004 to well below in 2015 (UK=100)

Business stock



Despite high business growth the city still has a low number of businesses per 10,000 population

Exports

6th highest city for exports per job

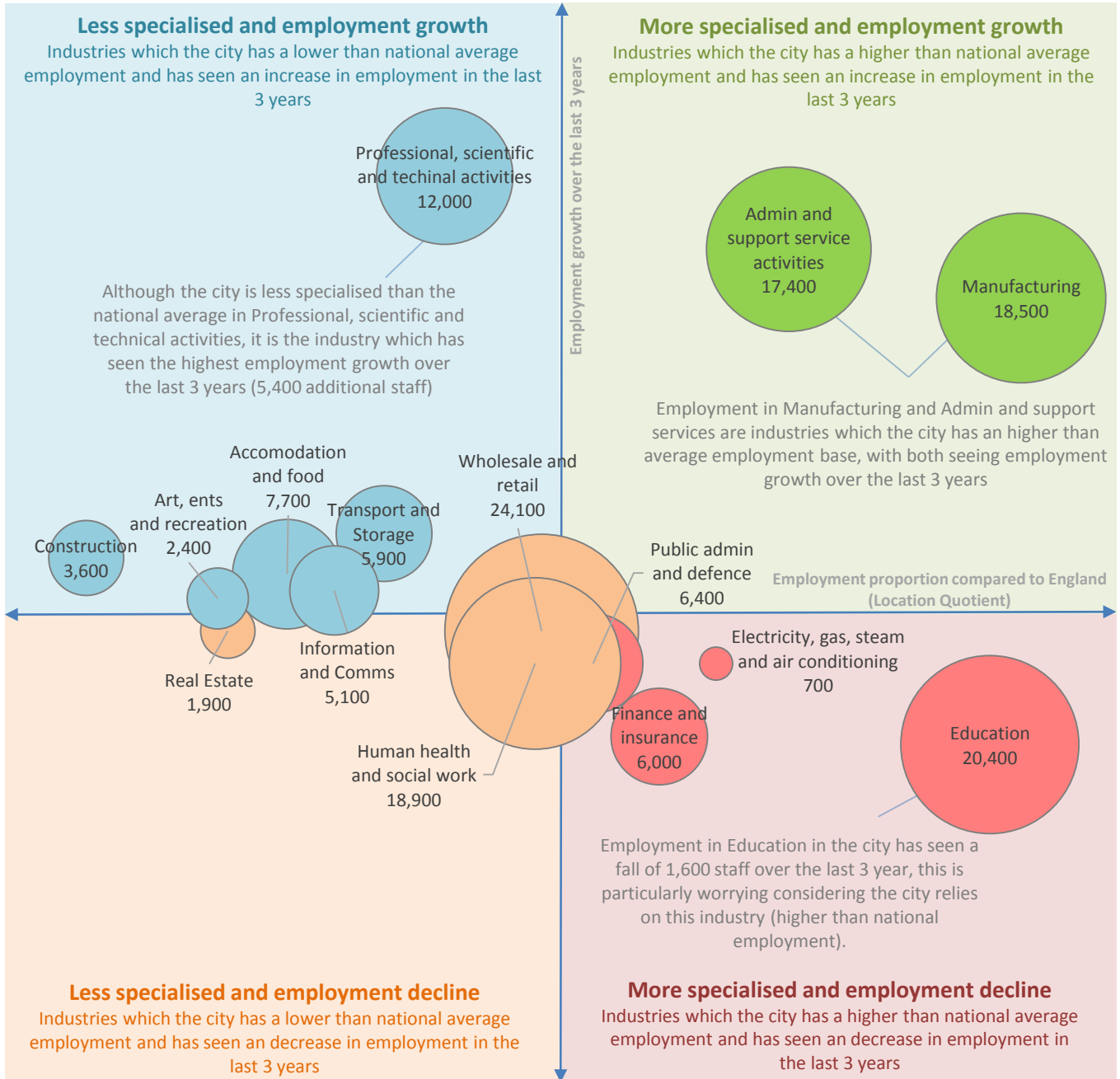
£23,430 exports per job, £3,650m total exports
60% of exports are road vehicles. Only 32% of exports go to the EU (4th lowest) and 25% goes to China

Good Growth for Cities Index (produced by PwC and Demos), 8th best city in the UK to live, work and do business in 2016, compared to 10th in 2015.

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Coventry industry employment and growth

Size of the bubble denotes to employment size of the industry



Coventry Economic Review 2016

Coventry's Economy - Key Statistics	Coventry		Compared	Trend		Period
	Value	Rate	England average	Change over 3 years	Change in last year	
Headlines						
Gross Value Added (£ per head)	£7.655bn	£22,165	⬇️	⬆️	⬇️	2015
Labour productivity - relative to UK (index, % of UK average)*		86%	⬇️	⬇️	⬇️	2015
Gross Disposable Household Income (£ per head)	£4.521bn	£13,397	⬇️	⬇️	⬇️	2014
Employment						
Employment rate - residents	158,800	68%	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	Oct. 2015 - Sep. 2016
Employment at Coventry workplaces (Job density)	187,500	0.76	⬇️	⬇️	⬆️	Oct. 2015 - Sep. 2016
Average annual pay (full time) - residents	£539	-	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	2016
Average annual pay (full time) - workplace	£558	-	⬆️	⬇️	⬆️	2016
Businesses						
Number of active businesses	9,505	342.4	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	2016
Skills						
Working age residents with no qualifications	32,100	15%	⬆️	⬇️	⬇️	Jan.2015 - Dec. 2015
Working age residents qualified to higher education level	63,100	30%	⬇️	⬆️	⬇️	Jan.2015 - Dec. 2015
Number of skills gaps (Employees not fully proficient as % of employment)	13,142	9%	⬆️	-	⬆️	2015
Number of hard-to-fill vacancies (% of vacancies)	1,726	42%	⬆️	-	⬆️	2015
Number of skill-shortage vacancies (% of vacancies)	1,399	34%	⬆️	-	⬇️	2015
Benefits						
Claimant count	4,260	1.9%	⬇️	⬆️	⬇️	Jan. 2017
Total out-of-work benefit claimants	21,470	9.4%	⬆️	⬆️	⬆️	Aug-16
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate	9,200	5.5%	⬆️	⬆️	⬇️	Oct. 2015 - Sep. 2016
Economic Inactivity rate	67,900	30%	⬆️	⬆️	⬇️	Oct. 2015 - Sep. 2016
Employment by industry						
Manufacturing	18,500	11.8%	⬆️	⬆️	⬆️	2015
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	700	0.5%	—	⬇️	⬇️	2015
Construction	3,600	2.3%	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	2015
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24,100	15.4%	—	—	—	2015
Transportation and storage	5,900	3.8%	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	2015
Accommodation and food service activities	7,700	5.0%	⬇️	⬆️	⬆️	2015
Information and communication	5,100	3.3%	⬇️	⬆️	—	2015
Financial and insurance activities	6,000	3.8%	—	⬇️	—	2015
Real estate activities	1,900	1.2%	⬇️	⬇️	⬇️	2015
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12,000	7.7%	⬇️	⬆️	—	2015
Administrative and support service activities	17,400	11.1%	⬆️	⬆️	⬆️	2015
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,400	4.1%	—	⬇️	⬇️	2015
Education	20,400	13.0%	⬆️	⬇️	—	2015
Human health and social work activities	18,900	12.1%	—	⬇️	⬇️	2015
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,400	1.5%	⬇️	⬆️	⬇️	2015
Other	5,200	3.3%	—	—	—	2015