Coventry Headline Statistics - Metadata

April' 2021

Sources and Detailed notes about the statisics

Click on each of the sources to link to more detail for that statistic.

Where underlined under 'Data set', you can click to find more detailed methodological data.

Where underlined under 'Next update date', you can click to find out when the next update is due to be released.

Data set	Description	Source	Date updated	Update frequency	Temporal coverage	Next update date
Total population, Population by age group and Average age of residents	Total population & population by age group data is taken from the annual ONS mid-year population estimates. The population estimate from Census 2011 is considered the most accurate and is used as a baseline from which annual estimates are made by 'ageing on' the population by one year and estimating the annual components of change; births, deaths and migration. The estimate is of the number of 'usual residents', those whose main residence has been in Coventry for at least 12 months. Average age of residents is the median age of all residents - the age of the middle person of all residence when put in a line in age order. As of 22 March 2018, population estimates for areas within England and Wales released prior have been superseded. The revisions are introduced as a result of improved methods for international emigration at the local authority. The new figures also incorporate previously unavailable data for international immigration at the local authority level, and include improvements to the accounting of the dependents of foreign armed forces personnel.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates	Sep-20	Annual	Calendar year	Jun-21
Population by ethnic group	Population estimate of usual residents broken down by the ethnic group of each resident. Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Ethnic groups are classified according to the Census 2011. There are 18 classification groups. These 18 groups are aggregated into the groups shown in this document according to these rules: 'White: Other' includes White: Irish, White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller & White: Other White. 'Mixed ethnicity' includes - Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian & 'Other Mixed'. 'Asian/Asian British ethnicity' includes - Asian/Asian British groups: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese & 'Other Asian'. 'Other ethnicity' includes Other ethnic group: Arab & Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group. This data is taken from responses to the Census 2011 - annual updates may be published by the ONS - a new methodology for mid-year population estimates by ethnic group is being considered.	Census 2011; Office for National Statistics; © Crown Copyright 2012. Census table KS201EW	Apr-13	Every ten years	Census day, March 27th 2011	unknown
Births	This is the count of live births during the whole of the calendar year to mothers whose usual residence is in Coventry. Live births are counted when a local registrar is informed by one of / both the parents. Registration of a birth is legally required within 42 days of its occurrence. The rate quoted in this document is the 'General Fertility Rate' (GFR), a measure of current fertility levels, the number of children the women of Coventry are currently having. The GFR is: The number of live births in a year per 1,000 women aged 15–44. It is calculated by dividing the number of live births to Coventry women by the estimated total population of women aged between 15 and 44 living in Coventry, then multiplying the result by 1,000. The ONS mid-year population estimates for the relevant birth year are used to estimate the female population aged 15-44.	Live births in England and Wales: birth rates down to local authority areas; Life Events; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk	Jan-21	Annual	Calendar year	July 2021 (provisional)
Deaths and Mortality Rate	This is the count of the total number of deaths (during the year in question) of people whose usual residence was in Coventry. This count is taken from administrative data; based on information collected when the death is certified, usually by a medical professional, and registered with a registrar - the figures are then collated by the ONS. Deaths should be registered within 5 days of the date of death. The total number of registered deaths in three consecutive years for people whose place of usual residence was Coventry form the basis for the calculations of the mortality rate. The rate quoted is a Directly Age-Standardised Rate (DSR) per 100,000 residents (the ONS mid-year estimates are used to calculate the rate). DSR converts the death count into a figure that can be compared across different geographical areas with different size populations. It also adjusts the rate according to the age structure of the population, allowing the underlying death rates of two areas with different population structures to be compared.	Death Registrations Summary Tables; Office for National Statistics	Oct-19	Annual	Calendar year	To be announced

Premature deaths - deaths of people aged under 75	This is measured in a similar way to the mortality rate for all causes, described above, but counts the registered deaths from all causes of all people aged under 75 in the respective calendar years. The Directly Age-Standardised Rate is calculated out of the population figures of those aged under 75 based on the mid-year estimates from the ONS. These age specific rates are multiplied by the standard population (2013 European Standard Population) for each age group and aggregated across all the age groups to give the age adjusted count of deaths for the area. Premature mortality is a good high-level indicator of the overall health of a population, being correlated with many other measures of population health.	Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons); Fingertips Public Health England	Jan-21	Annual	3 year average	unknown
Life expectancy at birth	This is the number of years that a baby, born to a Coventry mother in a particular year, would live if it experienced the current (Coventry average) age specific mortality rates throughout its life (e.g. at age 1 the baby faced the risk of dying associated with the average mortality rates amongst all 1 year olds in Coventry, at age 2 it faced the risk of dying associated with the average mortality rates amongst all 2 year olds in Coventry...). Life Expectancy at Birth is one measure of average life span, a measure of the general health of a population.	Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas, UK; Office for National Statistics	Apr-21	Annual	3 year average	Dec-21
Infant Mortality	Deaths of infants under the age of 1. The Infant Mortality Rate counts the number of deaths of infants (whose mothers reside in Coventry) before their 1st birthday. The rate is calculated as a crude rate per 1,000 out of all live births to Coventry mothers. The rate calculation = (deaths of infants aged <1 ÷ number of live births in the same area)*1,000	Infant mortality: crude rate. Child Health Profiles; Fingertips Public Health England	Jan-21	Annual	3 year average	unknown
People with a limiting long term health problem or disability	This is an indicator of the number of people living with a disability in Coventry, although it should not be thought of as an exact count of the number of people with a disability. This count is taken from responses to the Census 2011; respondents were asked: 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?' Those who responded 'Yes, limited a lot' and 'Yes, limited a little' are included in this count. The rate measures the count as a percentage of Coventry residents of all ages. Health problems related to age are included in this count so it should be noted that places with higher proportions of older residents may have higher proportions with limiting long term health problems or a disability.	Census 2011; Office for National Statistics; © Crown Copyright 2012. Census table KS301EW	Apr-13	Every ten years	Census day, March 27th 2011	Unknown
Children in low-income families	Following user feedback, HMRC and DWP are working together to replace the personal tax credits: children in low-income families local measure publication that was provisionally due for release in November, with a new set of statistics that combines this publication with DWP's Children in out of work benefit households. This means HMRC will no longer be publishing the personal tax credits: children in low-income families local measure in November 2019. The combined set of statistics will provide a more coherent picture of living standards for children by local area and reduce volatility in the measure of children in low-income families.elease contains experimental Official Statistics on the number (and proportion) of children living in low income families across Great Britain by local area. These new statistics complement and should be viewed as a companion release to the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey on children in low income households which provides National and Regional estimates but not local area estimates. These local area statistics are calibrated to, and thus match, the 3-year average HBAI survey estimates at Region and Country level for Great Britain.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819	Sep-20	Annual	Calendar year	Spring 2021
Households in fuel poverty	This is an estimate of the number of households (not individuals) that are said to be 'fuel poor'. This measure uses a new definition of fuel poverty as of August 2013. Under this new 'low income, high costs' measure a household is generally said to be in fuel poverty if: they have required fuel costs that are above national average (median); and were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line (60% of national median household income). The key drivers behind fuel poverty are: household income, energy prices & energy efficiency of the property. The local count of households in fuel poverty is estimated using a model; data from the English Housing Survey is used to estimate household income and energy efficiency and a number of sources are used for energy prices. The fuel poverty rate is calculated as the estimated count of fuel poor households in Coventry as a percentage out of all households in Coventry.	Department of Energy & Climate Change	Apr-21	Annual	Calendar year	Unknown

Multiple deprivation (% of residents living in neighbourhoods amongst the 10% most deprived in England)	This statistic is calculated from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, part of the English Indices of Deprivation which provides a relative measure of deprivation for all small neighbourhoods across England. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on a concept of deprivation that is wider than income alone and includes a general lack of resources and opportunities. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each neighbourhood in England. The small areas are then ranked according to their score; this statistic gives the aggregate population (using 2015 mid-year estimates) for all neighbourhoods in Coventry that are ranked in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England according to the IMD and calculates this as a percentage of the total population of Coventry. The neighbourhoods are called Lower-level Super Output Areas (LSOAs 2011, - areas that are generally used to publish data at a local level), there were 32,844 LSOAs in England (195 in Coventry) when the IMD 2019 was published.	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019; Department for Communities and Local Government	Oct-19	Every three years	Indicators measured at different time points over a 2 / 3 year period	September to October 2023
Average annual Gross Disposable Household Income per head	This measure of average income per person is taken from the 'Gross Disposable Household Income' (GDHI) series calculated by the ONS. It is an estimate of average income per Coventry resident, not per household. GDHI is the total amount of annual income that all individuals in the household sector have available for spending or saving after income distribution measures (for example taxes, social contributions and benefits) have taken effect. This is estimated as a total income figure for the whole of Coventry and then an average is calculated. Average income per head is calculated by taking the GDHI estimate and dividing by the total population of the area (taken from ONS mid-year population estimates); all people of all ages (including children), economically active and inactive.	Regional Gross Disposable Household Income; Office for National Statistics	Jun-20	Annual	Calendar year	May 2021(Provisional)
Employment rate	This is an estimate of the total number of residents aged 16+ who are in paid employment; including employees (full time or part time) and the self-employed. The estimate is derived from a survey of a sample of residents. The rate is based on the % of residents aged 16-64 in employment (so does not include those aged 65+ whereas the count quoted here does). A percentage of all working-age residents in employment, the employment rate is calculated according to the responses from the sample and this is converted into a total number in employment. The sample size for Coventry is around 1,100 respondents over a year. This estimate is subject to sampling error - for Coventry the employment rate could be about 2 or 3 percentage points higher or lower than the value given. In July 2016 the ONS published revised estimates for the employment rate from the Annual Population Survey (APS) going back to 2012 to the present estimate, as a result of taking account of recent population estimates; this have resulted in an upward step change in the estimated number of residents employed. The fact that the current estimate is notably higher than previously published estimates does not mean that employment in Coventry has increased necessarily.	Annual Population Survey; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk	Apr-21	Quarterly	12 months	Jul-21
Unemployment rate	This measure estimates the number of residents aged 16+ who are unemployed. As defined by the International Labour Organisation, an unemployed person is one who is not in employment, is available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This local measure is calculated from the results of a survey of a sample of residents (around 1,100 respondents over a year). The figure quoted is the 'model based' estimate - the survey results are adjusted using a model and Jobseeker's Allowance data to make the unemployment rate estimate more precise. This estimate is still subject to sampling error - for Coventry the rate could be around 1 percentage point higher or lower than the expected value given. The unemployment rate calculation: the estimated number of 16+ residents who are unemployed, as a percentage of all economically active (in employment or unemployed) 16+ residents.	Annual Population Survey; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk	Apr-21	Quarterly	12 months	Jul-21
Economic Inactivity rate	This is the estimated count of residents who are economically inactive. A person is considered economically inactive if they are not in employment either as an employee or self-employed (or about to start work) and have not been actively seeking work. There are a number of reasons why a resident may be economically inactive e.g. they are a full-time student, they are taking care of their home / family, they are retired, they are sick, they are discouraged etc. This measure is estimated using results from a survey of a sample of residents, in a similar way to how the employment rate is calculated, described above. The economic inactivity rate is the estimated number of working age (16-64) inactive residents taken as a percentage our of all working age residents. This estimate is subject to sampling error - for Coventry the inactivity rate could be 2 or 3 percentage points higher or lower than the value given. In July 2016 the ONS published revised estimates from the APS going back to 2012 to the present estimate as a result of taking account of recent population estimates; this have resulted in an upward step change in the estimated number of residents who are economically inactive.	Annual Population Survey; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk	Apr-21	Quarterly	12 months	Jul-21

Indicator	Description	Source	Latest data	Frequency	Period	Next update
Workless households - none in employment	This is the estimated number of households in Coventry where there is at least one resident aged 16-64 and no adult members (16+) of that household are in employment. This figure includes only those households that include at least one person aged 16 to 64. The rate is the estimated number of workless households as a percentage of all households with at least 1 working age (16-64) resident. 'Not in employment' includes people who are unemployed or economcally inactive - members of student households may be economically inactve and so would be included in the count. These estimates are taken from responses to a survey of residents which samples approximately 1,100 working age residents of Coventry every year. As the estimate is based on surveying only a sample of all households - it is subject to a margin of error.	Workless households for regions across the UK; Annual Population Survey; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk [Table A1 LA]	Jul-20	Annual	Calendar year	Jul-21
Claimant count	The Claimant Count measures the number of residents claiming unemployment-related benefits; it is measured by taking a snap shot from administrative systems on a specified day every month. From July 2015 the claimant count includes out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit in addition to those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) - previous to July 2015 it only included JSA claimants. To be eligible to claim JSA, a claimant has to be aged 16 to 64 and must be available for work, be actively seeking work, and have entered into a Jobseeker's Agreement with Jobcentre Plus. Whilst the definition of out-of-work for Universal Credit does not precisely match the Claimant Count definition (since it includes economically inactive claimants i.e. those not seeking and/or not available for work), ONS suggests that any bias in the new experimental measure is now less than the bias in the old series. The claimant count gives an indication of the level of unemployment and how it is changing; however it is not an official measure of unemployment. The claimant count rate is the count calculated as a percentage of all residents of working age (16-64). The total number of residents of working age is taken from the most recent ONS mid-year estimates.	DWP & Office for National Statistics; www.nomisweb.co.uk	Apr-21	Monthly	Month	May-21
Qualifications	These are estimates of the number of working age (16-64) Coventry residents who do not have any formal qualifications and the number whose qualifications are equivalent to NVQ level 4 ('higher education' level) or higher. The estimates are derived from surveying a sample (approximately 1,100 annually) of the working age residents of Coventry. Several questions in the Annual Population Survey are asked that require the respondent to detail all types of qualification they hold, the respondent is then categorised according to their highest level qualification using the National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) equivalent scale. Respondents are said to be qualified to at least NVQ level 4 ('higher education level') if they hold any of the following qualifications: Degree, Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications. The rate is calculated directly from the survey responses as the % of all working age residents with no qualifications and the % qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher.	Annual Population Survey; Office for National Statistics. www.nomisweb.co.uk	Apr-20	Annual	Calendar year	May-21
No. of active businesses	This is a measure of the number of businesses active at a snap shot in time taken in March of the reference year. It counts the number of businesses registered to pay VAT and/or registered for PAYE. There are businesses whose turnover is not sufficiently high to register for VAT and that do not use PAYE (e.g. sole traders) so this figure will not count every single business. The data is produced from a snapshot of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) taken in March of the reference year. The main administrative sources for the IDBR are VAT trader and PAYE employer information passed to the ONS by HM Revenue & Customs. It should be noted that the figures for total number of businesses is measured from a slightly different source to the figures on business start-ups and closures. This source was used to count the number of active businesses because it is the most up to date, timely information for a total business count. The rate is calculated as the number of active businesses for every 10,000 residents aged 16 or over, using the mid-year population estimates as the denominator in the calculation.	UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, Office for National Statistics [Table 1]	Jan-21	Annual	Calendar year	To be announced

Indicator	Description	Source	Latest update	Frequency	Period	Next update
Business start-ups and closures	This data is produced from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at November of the reference year. In the business demography series a business start-up is referred to as a 'birth' and closure is referred to as a 'death'. A birth is defined as a business that was present in year t, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2 and is identified by making a comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones. Births do not include entry into the population as a result of mergers, break-ups, split offs or other restructuring. A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t but was no longer present on the active file in year t+1 or t+2. When comparing the no. of active businesses from the UK Business data with the start-up and closure data from 'Business Demography' by ONS, a higher number of active businesses will be reported by Business Demography. This is because the business demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas UK Business is based on a snapshot at a point in time. The rate is calculated as the number of businesses for every 10,000 residents aged 16 or over, using the mid-year population estimates (from the same year as the reference year of the business data), as the denominator in the calculation.	Business Demography; Office for National Statistics	Jan-21	Annual	Calendar year	To be announced
Recorded crime	Police recorded crime data are supplied to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by the Home Office who collate recorded crime data supplied by territorial police forces plus the British Transport Police. These data are supplied to the Home Office for each crime within the notifiable offence list - this includes all offences that could possibly be tried by jury plus a few additional closely-related summary offences dealt with by magistrates. Recorded crime figures are an important indicator of police workload. As Action Fraud has taken over the recording of fraud offences on behalf of individual police forces, recorded crime data does not include offences of fraud. There are some categories of crime (e.g. drug possession) where the number of offences recorded is influenced by police activities and priorities; in such cases recorded crime figures may not provide an accurate picture of the true extent of criminality. Recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or incidents that the police decide not to record. The data here does not include Fraud. 'Violence against the person' include all offences in the following five categories: homicide; violence with injury; violence without injury; stalking and harassment; and death or serious injury - unlawful driving. Recorded crime counts are expressed as a rate per 1,000 residents; the count is divided by the most recently published mid-year population estimate (ONS) of all residents of all ages, and then multiplied by 1,000.	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea	Apr-21	Quarterly	Annual, rolling quarters	Sep-21
Children looked after by the Local Authority	This statistic is based on figures collected annually by the Department for Education from all local authorities in England for all children looked after by local authorities at any time during the financial year. This statistic is a snapshot count of the number of children looked after by Coventry City Council on 31st March of the reference year. 'Children' is defined as those aged under 18 (can include those aged up to 21 in a small number of cases). Under the Children Act 1989, a child is looked after by a local authority if he or she: is provided with accommodation, for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, or is subject to a care order. Local authorities can provide children with accommodation under a wide range of circumstances, for example: as the result of an agreement between the local authority and the child's parents or guardians that being accommodated would be in the child's best interest; the child having been remanded to the care of a local authority by a criminal court; because the child is helping the police with their enquiries; the child has been placed for adoption, and the local authority is acting as the adoption agency; the child is subject to a police protection order. In this publication the most recently available Coventry figures for which there are comparison data available is published by the Department for Education, more up to date figures for Coventry only are provided by Coventry City Council's data team. The looked after children (LAC) snapshot count is calculated as a rate per 10,000 resident children aged 0 - 17; the LAC count divided by the ONS mid-year population estimate of all persons aged 0-17 resident in Coventry - then multiplied by 10,000.	Department for Education & Coventry City Council	Jan-21	Annual	Financial year	Dec-21

Children aged 10-11 measured as being 'obese'	This is the number and % of children in year 6 resident in Coventry (based on postcode of the child) who were classified as 'obese'. Figures for childhood obesity are sourced from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) operated jointly by the Department for Education and the Department of Health. Every year, as part of the NCMP, children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) have their height and weight measured during the school year to inform local planning and delivery of services for children; and gather population-level surveillance data to allow analysis of trends in growth patterns and obesity. A child in year six at primary school is classified as 'obese' for the purposes of this measure if he or she has a Body Mass Index (BMI) score above the 95th centile (the 'population monitoring threshold', the threshold is higher for clinical assessment) of the British 1990 growth reference population. In other words, a child is obese if their BMI is in the top 5% out of a reference population in the past, a sample of children measured between 1978 and 1994.	National Child Measurement Programme; Public Health England Obesity Knowledge and Intelligence team	Apr-21	Annual	Academic year	Oct-21
Teenage (u18) conceptions	This statistic is collated using administrative data; it is the number of conceptions estimated to have occurred based on birth registrations and legal terminations of pregnancy recorded in the respective twelve month period. The conceptions are counted in the local authority according to the mother's usual place of residence. Conception statistics include pregnancies that result in: one or more live - or stillbirths (a maternity); a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967 (an abortion) - they do not include miscarriages or illegal abortions. The number of conceptions to females aged under 18 is calculated by breaking down the overall conception numbers by the age of the women at conception. The rate is expressed as the number of conceptions to girls aged under 18 per 1,000 female population aged 15-17. It is calculated using the ONS mid-year population estimates of female residents aged 15-17 for the reference year (or combining mid-year estimates for two different years) - the number of conceptions to female residents aged under 18 divided by the total population of female residents aged 15, 16 & 17 - multiplied by 1,000. The base population to calculate the rate is limited to 15-17 because the vast majority of under 18 conceptions occur in this age group, there are very few for girls aged 14 and under.	Quarterly Conceptions to Women aged under 18, England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	Apr-21	Quarterly	12 month rolling average	Nov to Dec 2020 (Provisional)
Attainment 8 score	Schools get an attainment 8 score based on how well their pupils have performed at KS4 in up to eight qualifications. They include English, maths, three English Baccalaureate qualifications (including sciences, computer science, history, geography, and languages), and three other additional approved qualifications. The figures in this report only cover achievements in state-funded schools.This figure is a correction figure of 2018-2019 date.	Compare school performance service	Sep-20	Annual	Academic year	To be announced
Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	This is the count and percentage of 16 to 17 year old residents who are not in education, employment, training (NEET), or whose activity is 'not known'. This indicator, in line with NEET targets, is an average calculated by the young person's activity on the last day of December, January, and February. The figure presented here is the count published by DoE.	NEET and participation: Local authority figures	Jul-20	Annual	Calendar year	May-21
Students studying at local universities	A count taken from administrative data collected by Universities. This is a count of all Further Education (a small number) and Higher Education (undergraduate and postgraduate) students who were studying at either Coventry University or the University of Warwick during the given academic year.	Higher Education Statistics Agency	Apr-21	Annual	Academic year	unknown

Total number of dwellings (% privately owned)	This is an estimate of the total number of domestic dwellings there are in Coventry. Estimates for total dwelling stock are derived from the Census for those years in which a Census was undertaken. In between census years, the total figures are produced by adding the annual net supply of housing to the existing dwelling stock (new dwellings built minus dwellings removed from the stock). A 'dwelling' is defined as: a single self-contained household space or two or more household spaces at the same address that are not self-contained, but combine to form a shared dwelling that is self-contained. A household space is the accommodation that a household occupies, a household is defined as one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. Accommodation in communal establishments (e.g. care homes and halls of residence) is not included in the total (or vacant) dwelling count. The percentage of dwellings that are privately owned is an estimate made by calculating the remainder of dwellings that are neither local authority owned (there are very few in Coventry - the stock was sold to registered providers of social housing) nor owned by registered providers of social housing. This includes housing that is owner occupied and privately rented.	Department for Communities and Local Government; Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants), table 100	Sep-20	Annual	Calendar year	May-21
Vacant dwellings	This is an estimate of the number of domestic houses that are empty. The data that counts the number and % of vacant dwellings in Coventry is taken from the DCLG live tables on dwelling stock. A vacant dwelling is one that is empty and substantially unfurnished. The rate of vacancy is calculated as the count of vacant dwellings as a percentage of the total dwelling stock. The estimated count of vacant dwellings in Coventry is drawn from the Council Taxbase data source; the information for the Council Taxbase is collected by local authorities and sent to DCLG. Vacant dwellings are categorised according to how long they have been vacant and tenure; some categories may be eligible for some level of Council Tax discount. This statistic is a count of all vacant dwellings of any duration and any tenure.	Department for Communities and Local Government; Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants), table 615	May-20	Annual	Calendar year	May-21
Homelessness - no of households accepted as homeless & priority need & unintentionally homeless	This is one indicator of the level of homelessness in Coventry compared to the region and nation. It is a count of the number of households during a quarter which have applied to the local authority for assistance and have been accepted as being owed a duty under the Housing and Homelessness Acts to help them secure accommodation. This counts all decisions on applications for assistance that have been made during the reference year where the decision has been an 'acceptance' i.e. the local authority accepts that they owe the household a main homelessness duty. A household is owed a duty if they are eligible for assistance and assessed to be unintentionally homeless and in priority need. Priority need households are defined as, in general, those with dependent children or a pregnant woman and people who are vulnerable in some way. In April 2018, the new Homelessness Case Level Infomration Collection (H-CLIC) replaced the P1E form. The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government changed their methodology for collecting data as well to reflect the change. H-CLIC includes new fields to monitor local authority case activity under the 2017 Homelessness Reduction Act.	Department for Communities and Local Government; Live tables on homelessness, detailed local authority level responses	Apr-21	Quarterly	Quarter	To be announced
Average house price	This is a measure of the average price of all houses sold in Coventry during the reference period. It is taken from HM Land Registry open data, based on all the transactions that they have recorded for residential houses - the data does not include commercial property transactions or transactions that have taken place at below market price for a particular reason. This is the median house price; the "median" property price is determined by ranking all property prices in ascending order. The median is the mid-point of this ranking with 50 per cent of prices below the median and 50 per cent above. Data from Land Registry price paid open data, records of each individual transaction over the reference period were extracted and the statistics calculated from this. These data are provisional and subject to change - a number of sales occurring in the period are reported to the Land Registry late.	House price statistics for small areas, ONS & Land Registry Price Paid data - Dataset 9	Apr-21	Quarterly	Calendar year quarters	May-21
% of households with at least 1 car or van available	This is the total number of households in Coventry who own, or have available for use, at least 1 car or van (includes households with more than 1). This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The rate is the count of households with at least 1 car or van calculated as a percentage of all households in the city. The statistics are derived from data taken from responses to the 2011 Census of England and Wales; the data is taken from the Key Statistics Census results table KS404EW.	Census 2011; Office for National Statistics; © Crown Copyright 2012.	Apr-13	Every ten years	Census day, March 27th 2011	unknown