

The ethnic composition of Coventry in 1991

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Introduction

This document summarises the ethnic composition of Coventry as it stood in 1991, using data from the 1991 Census of Population. It provides information on some of the key features of Coventry's population, and contrasts the living conditions of different ethnic groups. It also analyses the geographical distribution of minority ethnic groups within the city.

The ethnic composition of Coventry

Minority ethnic groups (that is, ethnic groups other than white) form a much larger percentage of the population of the city of Coventry than they do of the British population as a whole. Nearly an eighth of Coventry's 294 thousand residents are from a minority ethnic group, compared to 5.5 per cent of the population of Great Britain. Figure 1 summarises the ethnic composition of Coventry in graphical form.

Clearly, the bulk of people from minority ethnic groups in the city come from the three South Asian ethnic groups, with the Indian being the largest single minority ethnic group (accounting for 7.3 per cent of the city's population; more than four times the African Caribbean population), and representing 62 per cent of the entire minority ethnic group population. The Pakistani ethnic group is the second largest minority ethnic group in the city, followed by Black-Caribbeans. The Black-Other ethnic group is outnumbered by the "Other-Other" and Bangladeshi ethnic groups, while the Black-African ethnic group is the smallest of the ten Census ethnic groups.

Ethnic composition of Coventry from 1991 Census of Population

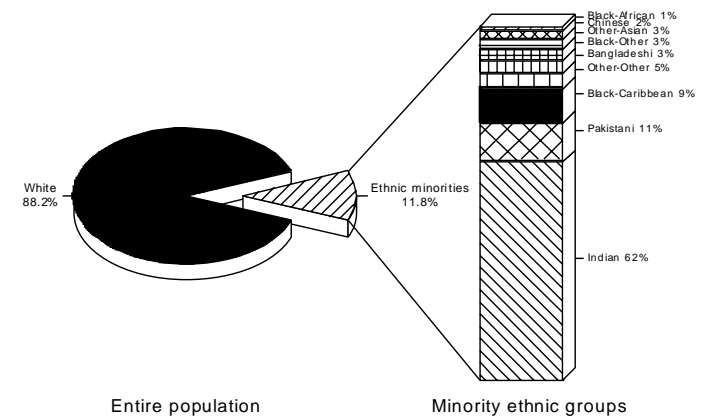


Figure 1: Ethnic composition of Coventry

Table 1 provides greater detail about the ethnic mix of the city. There were nearly 35 thousand people from minority ethnic groups living in the city in 1991, of which 26.6 thousand were South Asians, and 4.8 thousand were people from the African Caribbean ethnic groups. Persons born in Ireland accounted for 4.6 per cent of Coventry's population.

Demographic differences between ethnic groups

While females outnumber males in the population as a whole and in the white ethnic group (and also among the Irish-born), there were 1024 males for every 1000 females in the minority ethnic group population. There were more females than males in most of the individual minority groups, the exceptions being the Bangladeshi, Black-Other and Other-Asian ethnic groups. The greatest gender imbalances occurred in the Black-African and Chinese ethnic groups, in each of which there were more than 300 extra males for every 1000 females. Coventry is not typical of Great Britain, since at the national scale, the greatest excesses of males over females occur in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups. Moreover, at the national scale, females outnumber males in the Black-Caribbean ethnic group.

Table 1: Ethnic composition of Coventry, 1991

Ethnic group	Total persons	Percent of Coventry population	Male population	Female population	Males per 1000 females	Percent born in the U.K.
All persons	294387	100.0	143651	150736	953	88.7
White	259513	88.2	126011	133502	944	93.8
<i>African Caribbean</i>	4822	1.6	2471	2351	1051	61.2
Black-Caribbean	3288	1.1	1680	1608	1045	54.4
Black-African	423	0.1	245	178	1376	32.6
Black-Other	1111	0.4	546	565	966	92.3
<i>South Asian</i>	26619	9.0	13387	13232	1012	49.2
Indian	21562	7.3	10825	10737	1008	49.0
Pakistani	3856	1.3	1976	1880	1051	51.9
Bangladeshi	1201	0.4	586	615	953	43.4
<i>Chinese and Others</i>	3433	1.2	1782	1651	1079	28.7
Chinese	825	0.3	471	354	1331	21.0
Other-Asian	1004	0.3	498	506	984	32.9
Other-Other	1604	0.5	813	791	1028	74.3
Minority ethnic groups	34874	11.8	17640	17234	1024	50.8
Born in Ireland	13540	4.6	6689	6851	976	22.5

In 1991, over half of all people living in Coventry who were from minority ethnic groups had been born in the UK. The percentage UK-born reached more than 90 per cent in the Black-Other ethnic group (almost as high as the corresponding percentage for the white ethnic group), since the average age of this ethnic group is very young, and it mainly comprises the children with at least one African Caribbean parent. At the other extreme, just over a fifth of Chinese people and just under a third of Black-African and Other-Asian people had been born in the UK. Overseas students (from countries such as Malaysia) form a relatively large part of the Other-Asian ethnic group.

Table 2 summarises the age distribution of ethnic groups in Coventry. The white ethnic group was much older on average than the minority ethnic groups, the difference in median ages being 12 years. The African Caribbean population was older on average than the other minority ethnic groups, but the average figure concealed considerable differences between the three African Caribbean ethnic groups. Whilst the median age of Black-Caribbean people was over 30, nearly half of all people in the Black-Other category were below secondary school age. This was easily the 'youngest' of all ten ethnic groups, though the "Other-Other", Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic groups are also extremely youthful, having median ages in the mid to late teens.

Table 2: Summary age distribution of ethnic groups resident in Coventry

Ethnic group	Median age (yrs)	0-4 years	5-15 years	16-24 years	25-44 years	45-pens age	Pensioners
Entire population	34.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	36.6	84.1	80.8	84.0	87.6	90.4	96.8
<i>African Caribbean</i>	26.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.5
Black-Caribbean	30.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.5
Black-African	27.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Black-Other	11.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
<i>South Asian</i>	24.8	11.0	15.1	12.0	9.6	7.3	2.5
Indian	26.5	8.2	11.3	9.6	8.2	6.0	2.3
Pakistani	19.5	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.2
Bangladeshi	16.9	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0
<i>Chinese and other</i>	23.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.2
Chinese	25.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other-Asian	24.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other-Other	14.5	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Minority ethnic groups	24.6	15.9	19.2	16.0	12.4	9.6	3.2
Born in Ireland	55.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.5	10.7	7.6

The remainder of the table details the ethnic composition of each age group resident in the city. Broadly, the older the age group, the larger the share of the population from the white ethnic group. This percentage rises steadily from the age of 15 upwards. However, white people formed a larger percentage of 0-4 year olds than it did of 5-15 year olds in 1991. This might indicate a slowing in the rate of increase of minority ethnic group populations in the city. South Asians, in particular Indians, were the largest component of the minority ethnic group population in all age groups. However, their share of the population aged 0-4 was smaller than that of the population of school age, the reverse of the position for African Caribbeans, whose share of the population was highest for the pre-school age group and declined with increasing age (the exception being the middle-aged; those aged from 45-pensionable age). Black-Caribbean people were most prominent amongst people of older middle aged and were the second largest minority ethnic group after Indians in both this age group and for people of pensionable age. Black-African people were most prominent in the younger working age range and amongst pre-school age children. South Asian people were most prominent amongst school age children, but their share of this section of the population will decline over the next decade both because of a smaller number aged 0-4, and due to the growth of the youthful Black-Other ethnic group, which will form a growing proportion of the school age population. In the Chinese and Other-Asian ethnic groups, the largest age group is 16-24 year olds, which contains the bulk of full-time students. Irish-born people were much older than both the white ethnic group as a whole and minority ethnic groups, having a median age of 55.2 years and accounting for a tenth of all persons aged from 45 to retirement age.

Socio-economic differentials between ethnic groups in Coventry

Table 3 demonstrates differences in economic prosperity between ethnic groups resident in Coventry by presenting a number of key socio-economic indicators. These are; the unemployment rate (the percentage of the economically active population out of work), the "entrepreneurship rate", the percentage of persons aged 18 and over whose highest educational qualification is better than A-level standard, the percentages of households overcrowded, and containing a person suffering from a limiting long-term illness, lone parent families as a percentage of all households and the percentage of households who do not own a car (often used as a surrogate measure of household income).

Table 3: Key socio-economic indicators for ethnic groups in Coventry

Ethnic group	Unemployment rate (%)	"Entrepreneurship rate" (%)	Percent of 18+ with higher education qualification	Percent of households with > 1 person /room	Percent households with long term ill person	Lone parent families as % of all households	Percent of households which do not own a car
White	11.3	2.3	10.4	2.1	25.4	5.2	39.1
Minority ethnic groups	18.8	4.6	10.2	11.8	25.2	6.2	29.7
<i>African Caribbean</i>	19.4	0.7	10.1	3.8	20.2	14.1	51.9
Black-Caribbean	18.9	0.7	8.5	3.3	22.1	13.5	52.1
Black-African	16.6	1.6	35.3	7.0	10.1	5.7	44.9
Black-Other	23.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	13.2	25.8	55.5
<i>South Asian</i>	19.0	5.4	7.5	13.4	27.9	3.6	25.2
Indian	16.3	5.4	8.0	13.0	27.4	3.0	24.5
Pakistani	37.6	5.1	5.1	28.7	30.2	6.5	40.7
Bangladeshi	36.1	6.8	2.6	36.1	31.3	5.2	59.2
<i>Chinese & Other</i>	15.2	5.0	30.8	7.0	14.8	9.3	41.1
Chinese	8.4	9.5	26.1	8.8	9.2	1.8	36.8
Other-Asian	15.5	4.6	28.4	8.3	20.1	8.3	41.7
Other-Other	19.3	2.4	37.5	4.8	14.3	15.2	43.6
All ethnic groups	12.0	2.5	10.4	2.9	25.4	5.3	38.7
Born in Ireland	13.9	3.6	6.2	3.0	31.7	3.5	50.6

Unemployment

People from minority ethnic groups suffered a substantially higher rate of unemployment than white people. The percentage of African Caribbean people unemployed was just above the average for minority ethnic groups, but well above that for white people. The unemployment rate for Black-Africans was lower than for the other two African Caribbean ethnic groups, and was similar to the Indian unemployment rate. At the other extreme, nearly a quarter of Black-Other people were unemployed, but unemployment rates for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic

groups were even higher, reaching nearly twice the African Caribbean average. Chinese people experienced the lowest unemployment rate of all minority ethnic groups.

Entrepreneurship

The 'entrepreneurship rate' represents the percentage of the economically active population who are self-employed with employees (which is regarded here as identifying small business people). This is a measure of the extent to which an ethnic group creates employment opportunities, rather than seeking work as employees in the job market. Self-employment has grown rapidly in recent years as traditional forms of work have declined, and small business creation has been encouraged by government policy. Overall, minority ethnic groups are much more enterprising than white people, since the entrepreneurship rate is twice as high. However, there are striking differences between minority ethnic groups. Nearly a tenth of all economically active Chinese people in Coventry were running their own business in 1991, and nearly 7 per cent of the Bangladeshi economically active were self-employed employing others. The entrepreneurship rate exceeded 5 per cent for the other South Asian ethnic groups. However, the African Caribbean ethnic groups displayed much lower entrepreneurship rates. Only 0.7 per cent of Black-Caribbeans were running their own businesses, with the entrepreneurship rate highest for Black-Africans, at 1.6 per cent. The implication is that the African Caribbean ethnic groups are more dependent than other ethnic groups upon the ability of major employers in the city to create jobs.

Qualifications

Individual success in the labour market is increasingly determined by the possession of skills and educational qualifications. The third column of the table contrasts the percentage of each ethnic group aged 18 and over which possessed a highest educational qualification which would have been obtained after school in 1991; i.e. nursing, teaching and other professional qualifications, first degrees and higher degrees. The percentage of people with such qualifications was slightly lower for people from minority ethnic groups than for white people, but this masks very wide differences between ethnic groups. At one extreme, 0 per cent of Black-Other people and 2.6 per cent of Bangladeshi people had such qualifications (probably reflecting their great youth), while at the other extreme 37.5 per cent of Other-Other and 35.3 per cent of Black-African people had such qualifications (probably as a result of a high percentage of overseas students, e.g.. Iranians, in these ethnic groups). The

percentage of Black-Caribbean people with such qualifications was below average, but well above the corresponding percentages for all South Asian ethnic groups.

Overcrowded households

The percentage of African Caribbean households living in overcrowded accommodation (defined as more than one person per room) was higher than for white people, but well below the percentages for Asian ethnic groups. This indicates that African Caribbean people live in better quality housing, but also that their average household size is well below those of the Asian ethnic groups. However, the rate of overcrowding was higher in the Black-African ethnic group than in the other African Caribbean ethnic groups, due to their greater dependence on private renting.

Long-term illness

Another indicator of the living conditions experienced by an ethnic group is the percentage of households which contain a person suffering from a limiting long-term illness. Since rates of illness increase with age, this pattern is influenced by the age structure of ethnic groups, but it also reflects physical housing conditions. More than a quarter of all households contained a person with a limiting long-term illness in 1991, in both white-headed and minority ethnic group-headed households. The incidence of long-term illness was highest in South Asian households, in particular Bangladeshi and Pakistani households. The percentages of households with long-term ill persons were lowest for the Chinese and Black-African ethnic groups. Black-Caribbeans had the highest percentage of households containing a long-term ill person among African Caribbean ethnic groups, at just below the population average. These results imply that African Caribbean people experience healthier living conditions than South Asian ethnic groups.

Lone parent families

Lone parent families suffer considerable disadvantage, because of the difficulty a parent living alone with dependent children has in combining work with child care. The incidence of lone parenthood has increased over time, so that lone parent families accounted for over 5 per cent of all households in Coventry in 1991. The higher incidence of lone parenthood for minority ethnic group households than white households again conceals considerable variation between ethnic groups. The percentage of lone parent families was highest in the two youthful "Other" ethnic groups, accounting for more than a quarter of Black-Other households. Lone parent families were also more common for African Caribbean households as a whole than

for other ethnic groups, with more than an eighth of Black-Caribbean headed households consisting of one-parent families. Lone parent families were extremely rare in the Chinese ethnic group, and their incidence was well below average for the Indian ethnic group.

Households without cars

The final column of the table, the percentage of households which owned their own car in 1991, is an indicator of income differentials. African Caribbean people exhibited much lower rates of car ownership than all other ethnic groups except the Bangladeshis (the poorest ethnic group), indicating that African Caribbean households had lower levels of income than most other ethnic groups in the city. The high rate of car ownership among Indian people may reflect larger household size as well as higher average income levels, since larger households are more likely to own their own cars, across all ethnic groups.

The geographical distribution of minority ethnic groups within Coventry

Table 4: Distribution of minority ethnic groups across the wards of Coventry

Ward name	Total Population	Minority ethnic groups	Percent	African Caribbean total	Percent	South Asian total	Percent	Chinese and Other groups	Percent
Bablake	15350	494	3.2	93	0.6	362	2.4	39	0.3
Binley and Willenhall	18611	823	4.4	224	1.2	466	2.5	133	0.7
Cheylesmore	14375	1222	8.5	197	1.4	906	6.3	119	0.8
Earlsdon	15851	923	5.8	104	0.7	656	4.1	163	1.0
Foleshill	17934	9294	51.8	587	3.3	8199	45.7	508	2.8
Henley	18082	1055	5.8	407	2.3	428	2.4	220	1.2
Holbrook	17975	2941	16.4	371	2.1	2401	13.4	169	0.9
Longford	16629	2186	13.1	353	2.1	1695	10.2	138	0.8
Lower Stoke	15881	1473	9.3	215	1.4	1099	6.9	159	1.0
Radford	16896	2639	15.6	453	2.7	2005	11.9	181	1.1
St. Michael's	14208	3983	28.0	571	4.0	2991	21.1	421	3.0
Sherbourne	15774	792	5.0	197	1.2	468	3.0	127	0.8
Upper Stoke	17301	2802	16.2	303	1.8	2300	13.3	199	1.2
Wainbody	12759	1168	9.2	87	0.7	747	5.9	334	2.6
Westwood	14216	317	2.2	99	0.7	118	0.8	100	0.7
Whoberley	15700	814	5.2	130	0.8	532	3.4	152	1.0
Woodlands	18804	449	2.4	132	0.7	170	0.9	147	0.8
Wyken	18024	1510	8.4	300	1.7	1043	5.8	167	0.9
Coventry	294387	34874	11.8	4822	1.6	26619	9.0	3433	1.2

Table 4 presents contrasts in the ethnic breakdown of the resident population between the 18 electoral wards in the city of Coventry. This reveals a dramatic contrast between Foleshill, where more than half the population was from minority ethnic groups, and wards such as Westwood, where only 2.2 per cent of the population was from a minority ethnic group. In general, there is a marked contrast between the central and north-eastern sides of the city and the south-west of the city, with wards in the former having a much larger share of their populations from minority ethnic groups (see Figure 2).

The **South Asian** ethnic groups display a marked concentration into the northern and central wards of the city. These ethnic groups represent over 45 per cent of the population of Foleshill, over a fifth of all people in St. Michael's (Hillfields), and over 10 per cent of the population of Holbrook, Upper Stoke, Longford and Radford. South Asians are the largest minority in all wards, but are nearly matched in size by the other minority categories in Woodlands and Westwood. South Asians are more common than other minority ethnic groups in the more affluent southern wards, such as Earlsdon, Cheylesmore and Wainbody (though the latter figure may include students at the University of Warwick).

African Caribbean people have a more geographically even distribution than South Asians, but their share of the resident population is highest in the central wards; St. Michael's, Foleshill and Radford. The north-eastern wards, in which local authority housing accounts for a larger share of the housing stock, also contain higher percentages of their resident populations from African Caribbean ethnic groups. People from the **Chinese and Other** ethnic groups represent a small percentage of the population of all wards, but three marked local concentrations are again apparent; in St. Michael's, Foleshill and Wainbody. The latter probably reflects the number of south-east Asian students at Warwick University.

Clearly, there is a strong tendency for people from minority ethnic groups to live in different areas of the city to white people. This geographical segregation of ethnic groups is even more marked at the smallest spatial scale for which Census data is collected; the Enumeration District (EDs), each of which covers an area containing an average of 200 households (there are 600 EDs in Coventry). Two summary statistics, the Index of Dissimilarity and the P* statistic, have often been used to demonstrate the geographical separation of ethnic groups at this scale. These have been calculated for Coventry, and the results are presented in Table 8, below.

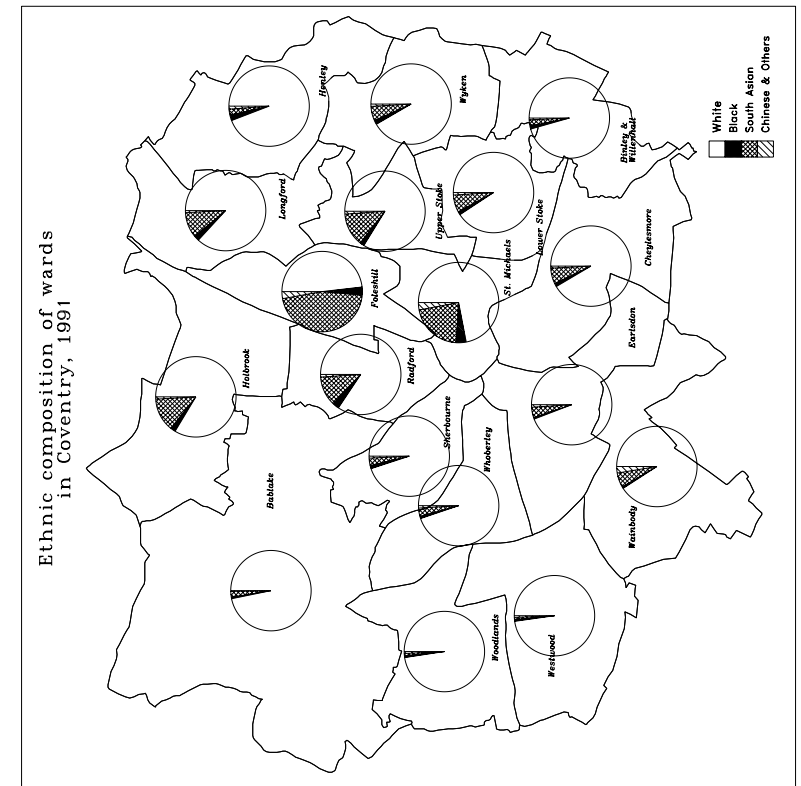


Figure 2: Contrasts in ethnic composition across the electoral wards of Coventry

The Index of Dissimilarity measures the percentage of each minority ethnic group which would have to move their residence for the geographical distribution of the ethnic group to match that of white people. The standardised P* index measures the probability of a neighbour of a person from a given minority ethnic group being white, having taken into account the percentage of the population accounted for by that ethnic group. Since 88.7 per cent of the population of Coventry is white, this percentage is negative in each case. The larger the negative value, the lower the probability of a person from that ethnic group having white neighbours; or the percentage chance of having white neighbours compared with that which would occur if the ethnic mix of all neighbourhoods in Coventry were the same.

Table 5: The geographical segregation of minority ethnic groups from white people in Coventry, 1991.

Ethnic group	Index of Dissimilarity	standardised P*
Black-Caribbean	42.1	-6.7
Black-African	74.6	-9.0
Black-Other	54.1	-4.8
Indian	47.5	-19.7
Pakistani	73.9	-38.1
Bangladeshi	85.1	-38.0
Chinese	68.2	-1.4
Other-Asian	65.8	-19.5
Other-Other	43.0	-5.4

What this analysis shows is all nine minority ethnic groups were geographically segregated from white people to some degree. However, the degree of segregation was greatest for the South Asian ethnic groups, especially the Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, than for African Caribbean people, though Black-African people displayed a greater degree of spatial segregation from white people than either Black-Caribbean or Black-Other people. African Caribbean people were much less likely to live in areas dominated by their own ethnic groups than Pakistani and Bangladeshi people, with Black-Other people more likely to have white neighbours than Black-Caribbean or Black-African people. Chinese people had a very different geographical distribution than white people in 1991, since 68.2 per cent of Chinese people would have to move to make the geographical distribution of the two ethnic groups match, but they were more likely to have white neighbours than people from other ethnic groups.

It is possible to examine how the geographical distribution of each ethnic group relates to the economic and social organisation of the city more directly by use of a socio-economic classification of enumeration districts in Coventry. This was undertaken using a number of Census indicators for the population as a whole (the technical details of the classification procedure are presented in a separate report).

The 600 Enumeration Districts in Coventry were divided into ten 'clusters' with similar socio-economic characteristics, which represent the broad divisions of the city in terms of wealth, demography and labour market advantage and disadvantage. By aggregating the population data by ethnic group by ED into these ten clusters, it is possible to determine the types of area in which different ethnic groups tend to live. It highlights the contrast between the affluent south-west and north-west of the city and the poorer areas of the city centre and eastern Coventry.

Table 6: The distribution of ethnic groups across types of residential environment in Coventry, 1991

Cluster name	Population	% of residents white	Percent of ethnic group resident in Coventry			
			White	African-Caribbean	South Asian	Chinese and Other
1. Young families in terraced housing with high unemployment	26831	59.0	6.1	18.1	35.6	20.6
2. Affluent younger families	14307	91.6	5.1	3.5	3.1	6.6
3. Prime working age people without dependants	16152	90.8	5.7	6.1	4.0	4.6
4. Pensioners	21525	94.5	7.9	5.6	2.9	5.0
5. Council estates with low labour market activity	3671	89.2	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.3
6. Affluent older people	31668	93.2	11.4	3.0	6.5	8.4
7. Prime age families with low unemployment	91299	89.0	31.4	27.0	30.0	26.5
8. Unemployed young people	12647	86.6	4.2	10.0	3.4	9.7
9. High unemployment and non-traditional families	31322	92.3	11.2	14.7	5.3	9.0
10. Successful middle-aged people	43719	93.0	15.7	9.3	8.9	8.3

The classification highlights a coincidence of the socio-economic division of the city with the ethnic division of the city, since the more affluent clusters, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10, had below average shares of their population from minority ethnic groups (Table 6). Cluster 1 had some of the highest unemployment rates in the city and the most deprived population, and 41 per cent of its residents were from minority ethnic groups. On the other hand, the percentage of the population from minority ethnic groups in other deprived clusters, such as 5, 8 and 9 was close to, or below, the average for the city.

Five clusters, 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 contained most of the African Caribbean population of Coventry. Two-thirds of South Asian people lived in Clusters 1 and 7, which also contained nearly half of all people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups. Cluster 1 is the most deprived cluster on a number of social and economic indicators, and it is located mainly in Foleshill ward and other inner parts of Coventry. Clusters 5, 8 and 9 contained the other more deprived areas of the city. Cluster 5 ('council estates with low labour market activity') contained areas in which unemployment rates were very high (higher than anywhere else in the city), the rate of labour market participation was very low, the percentage of men who were 'discouraged workers' was very high and the rate of limiting long-term illness was high. These EDs were mainly located in the east of the city. Cluster 8 ('unemployed young people') covers the deprived inner

core of Coventry, and only contained 4.2 per cent of Coventry's white population. However, over 9 per cent of African Caribbean and Other-Asian people lived in this area. Cluster 9 was typified by lack of success in the labour market and high rates of long-term illness. Children were more common than in other areas, but mainly lived outside 'nuclear families'. The EDs in this cluster, mainly in areas of council housing, contained 11.2 per cent of all white people in Coventry, but 14.7 per cent of African Caribbean people and only 5.3 per cent of South Asian people.

Turning to the more affluent parts of the city, cluster 2 contains EDs characterised by families of prime working age who were relatively successful in the labour market and had high levels of material possessions and health. These areas lie mainly on the fringes of the city, and contained 5.1 per cent of white people, a much smaller share of the African Caribbean and South Asian ethnic groups, but a slightly higher percentage of all Chinese and Other people. The share of African Caribbean people in Cluster 3 ('prime working age people without dependants') was slightly higher than that of white people, possibly because these areas contain younger people in areas where private rented accommodation is more common, though South Asian and Chinese and Other people were less likely to live in these neighbourhoods. In contrast, the share of the population of minority ethnic groups living in the areas covered by Cluster 4 ('pensioners') was much smaller than for white people, since people of pensionable age form a much smaller percentage of the population of minority ethnic groups than they do of the white population. The difference was greatest for South Asian people. The starkest contrast between the geographical distribution of white and African Caribbean people is presented by the wealthiest areas of the city, which are in cluster 6 ('affluent older people'). This cluster of EDs on the north-west and south-west of the city contained 11.4 per cent of all white people, but only 2.9 per cent of African Caribbean people. The higher percentage (9.0 per cent) for Chinese and Other ethnic groups reflects the location of Warwick University in the area covered by this cluster, though the 6.5 per cent of South Asians living in these neighbourhoods might represent a move towards the suburbs by more economically successful members of this ethnic group.

Just under a third of the white population of Coventry lives in Cluster 7, the area of 'prime age families with low unemployment', covering most of the inner suburbs of Coventry, and representing the 'average' locality for the city. The share of the minority ethnic groups living in these areas was just below that for white people. Cluster 10 ('successful middle-aged people') covers some of the outer suburbs of Coventry, and contains nearly 16 per cent of white people in the city, and 9.3 per cent

of African Caribbean people, but the share of the South Asian and Chinese and Other population living in these areas is slightly lower.

Conclusion

This short document has highlighted the marked contrasts which exist between ethnic groups living in Coventry. South Asian people are the largest component of the minority population. Minority ethnic groups are more youthful than the white population, and a large percentage are now UK-born. However, minority ethnic groups still experience marked economic and social deprivation, which underlies their concentration into particular areas of the city. This analysis demonstrates a clear tendency for people from the minority ethnic groups to be more likely than white people to live in areas of economic deprivation, and much less likely than white people to live in the more prosperous parts of the city.