

CAPITAL CITY PARTNERSHIP



## **ETHNIC MINORITIES SUMMARY (2008)**

**Compiled by Stephen McMurray**

## Introduction

This summary updates information presented in 'The Position of Joined up for Jobs Target Groups' report in 2005. This report considered each target group and in addition to the categories below included; overlaps between the different target groups, perceived gaps in service provision, information gaps, and conclusions and recommendations. This report is available from CCP.

## Scope

In Scotland in 2001, the ethnic minority population was just over **100,000**; this is around **2%** of the total population. Pakistanis were the largest ethnic minority followed by Chinese and Indians. In Edinburgh, the Chinese (**0.92%**) make up the largest ethnic minority population of people aged between 16 and 59, followed by Pakistanis (**0.83%**) and Indians (**0.62%**).

<b>TARGET GROUP</b>	<b>NUMBER IN EDINBURGH</b>	<b>NOT WORKING</b>	<b>SOURCES</b>
Ethnic Minorities	<b>14,300</b>	Likely around <b>4,000</b> . Employment rate of <b>73.4%</b> in June 2006	Annual Population Survey 2007

## Definition

The term 'ethnic minority' is mainly used to denote people who are in the minority within a defined population on the grounds of 'race', colour, culture, language or nationality. In Scotland, in practice, those referred to as 'ethnic minorities' are mainly identified as those groups of people who have come from the 'new commonwealth' to live in the country since the 1950s, that is, visible minorities. However, this excludes the many 'ethnic minorities' from England and Europe who settled in Scotland before and since the 1950s. Therefore, this paper does not consider migrants from Eastern Europe.

## Employment

The Annual Population Survey reported in June 2007 that **10,500** people from a non-white background were in employment in Edinburgh.

## Benefits

Nomis records that **260** JSA claimants in Edinburgh in January 2008 were 'non-white'.

## Barriers to Employment

- Educational qualifications not recognised.
- Social issues around confidence, poorer health and family constraints.
- Negative employer attitudes, poor awareness and recruitment practices.
- Issues around service provision, non entitlement to benefits, and entitlement to education and training.
- Lack of knowledge of employment services and procedures.

### **Employability Services**

There are a number of ethnic minority projects which offer some form of employability. The main services are listed:

- **Black Community Development Project** – Provides small amount of training to BME in Pilton.
- **LINKnet** – Mentoring Project for ethnic minorities.
- **Nari Kallyan Shangho** – Provides small amount of training to South Asian Women.
- **Sikh Sanjog** – Provides an employment guidance service to Sikh community.
- **Skillnet** - Runs two 12 week courses/year, courses look at job seeking skills, personal development, communicating skills and an SQA module in Computing.
- **Skilltech** – Partnership between Nisus Scotland and Skillnet, 12 week course gaining computer qualifications, communication skills, job search skills and English language support.

### **Further Reading**

National Audit Office (2008) Increasing employment rates for ethnic minorities, DWP, London

Cabinet Office (2003) Ethnic Minorities and the labour market, London

Hudson et al. (2006) Ethnic minority perceptions and experiences of JCP, DWP report 349, London

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