

## Annex A: Statistical Update

This annex shows the current position of ethnic minorities in the labour market, and highlights progress made by the Ethnic Minority Employment Task Force.<sup>1</sup>

### ***The labour market***

*Figure 1: The working age ethnic minority population by ethnic group*

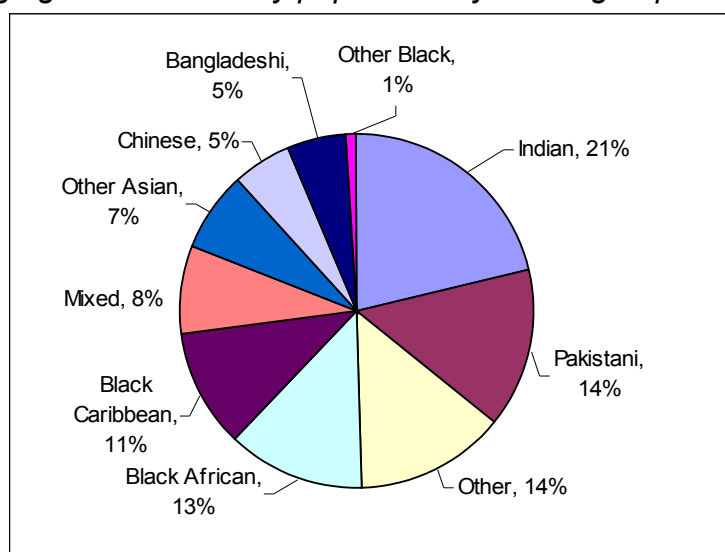
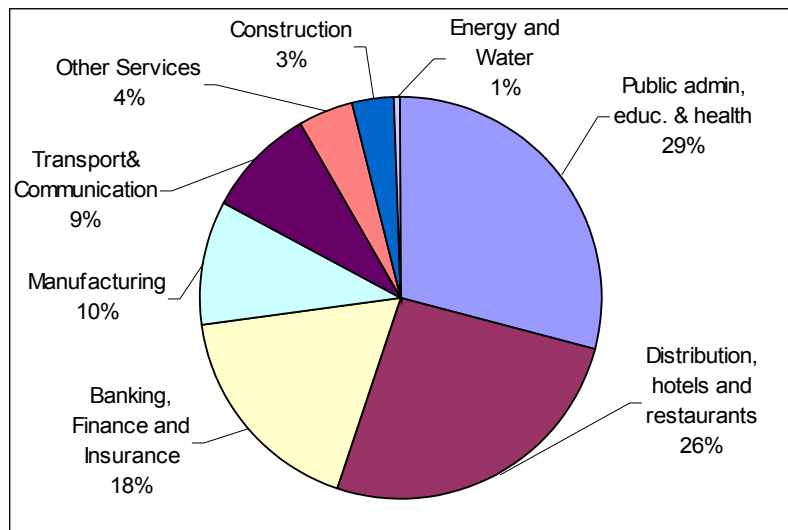


Figure 1 shows the various ethnic groups that make up Great Britain's ethnic minority population. Indian is the largest ethnic minority group at present – 21 % of the ethnic minority population is Indian. The Other ethnic group has increased the most, by around 230,000 since spring 2002. The Chinese ethnic minority group has increased by around 50,000 since spring 2002.

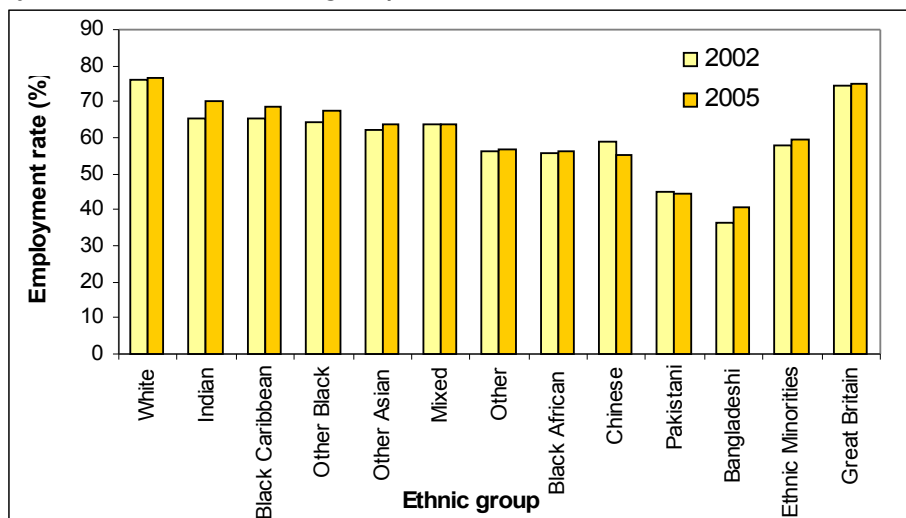
<sup>1</sup> All data for figures and tables are taken from *The Labour Force Survey* from spring 2002 to spring 2005, based on the working age population of Great Britain (those aged 16 to state retirement age) and averaged over the four quarters up until the reference quarter, unless otherwise stated. 'Year' refers to the spring quarter of that year.

Figure 2: Proportions of ethnic minorities employed in industrial sectors



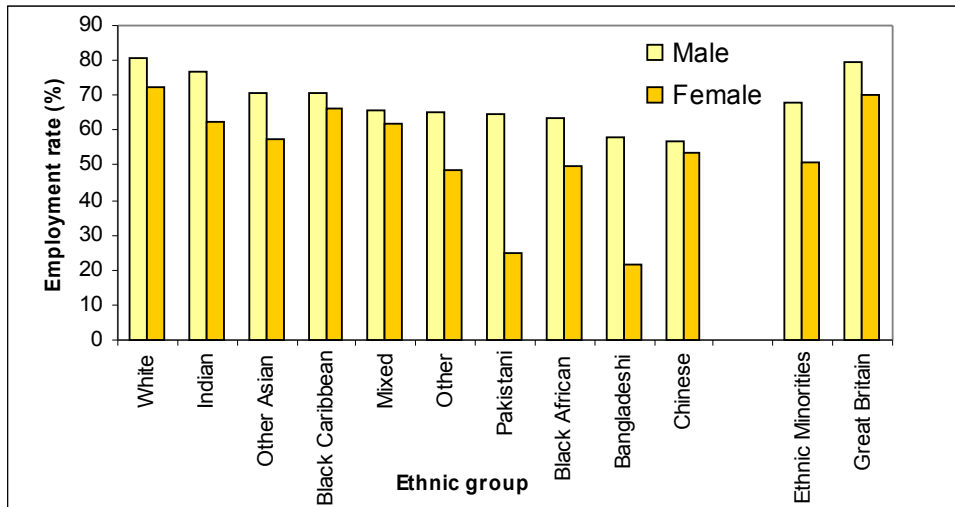
Ethnic minorities are more likely to be employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector compared to the overall population (26 % and 20 % respectively). On the other hand ethnic minorities are less likely to be employed in the construction sector compared to the overall population (3 % and 8 % respectively).

Figure 3: Employment rates of ethnic groups



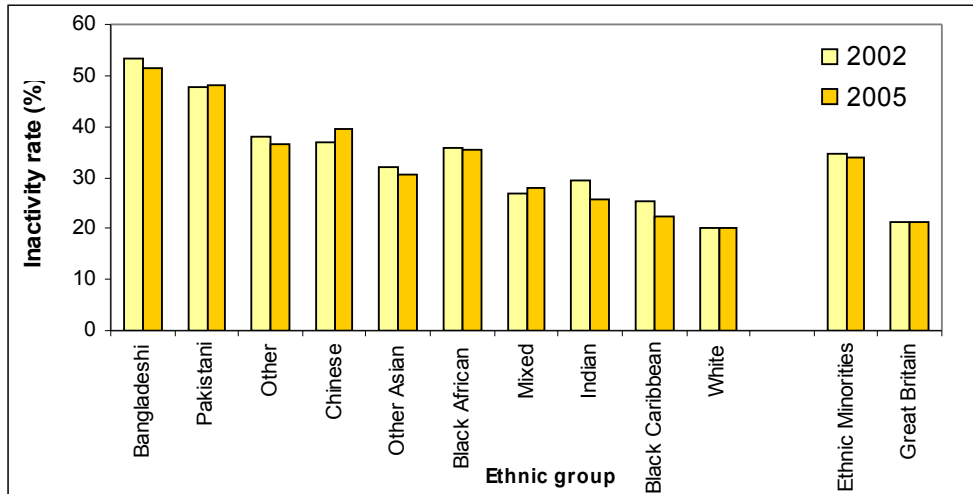
The ethnic minority employment rate has risen by 1.4 percentage points since 2002 and now stands at 59.3 %. The gap between the ethnic minority employment rate and the overall rate has closed by 1 percentage point since 2002. At present it is difficult to disentangle DWP effects from demographic changes but DWP is still on target to meet the PSA target.

Figure 4: Employment rates of ethnic groups by gender



The employment rate for women from all ethnic groups is lower than the male equivalent. The largest gap between male and female employment rates is in the Pakistani (39 percentage points gap) and Bangladeshi (36 percentage points gap) groups. The smallest gap between the male and female employment rates is in the Chinese group with a gap of 2.5 percentage points. Indian males are the most successful ethnic minority group with an employment rate of 77 % - an increase of 3 percentage points since 2002.

Figure 5: Inactivity rates by ethnic group

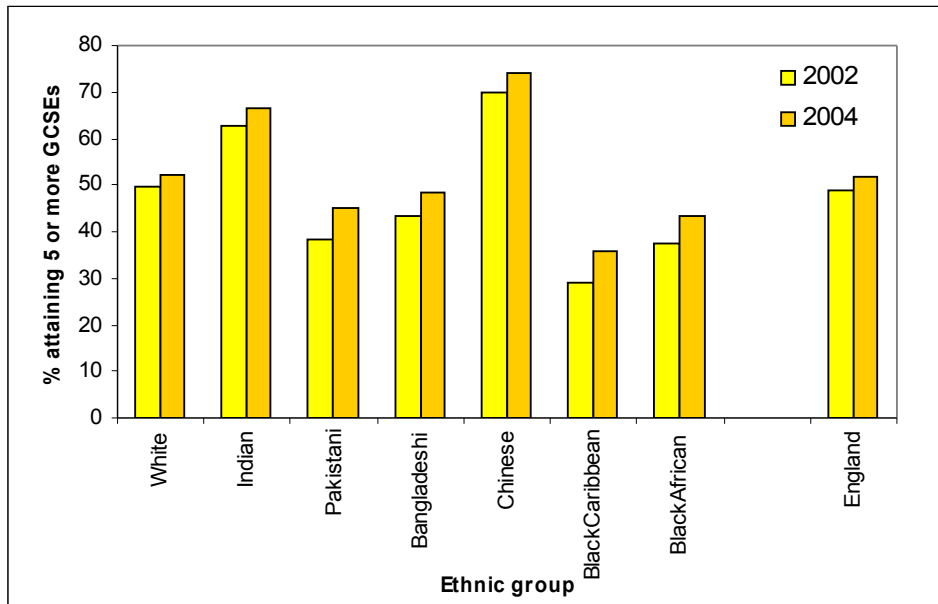


Attention has switched on to inactivity rather than unemployment as a means of increasing the employment rate. The rate of economic inactivity for ethnic minorities has fallen by almost 1 percentage point since 2002, while that for the overall population has remained largely unchanged.

In order to make further inroads into the employment rate gap between ethnic minorities and the overall population, focus needs to be on reducing inactivity amongst some ethnic minority groups.

## Building employability

Figure 6: Percentage of pupils attaining 5 or more GCSEs grades A\* to C, in England

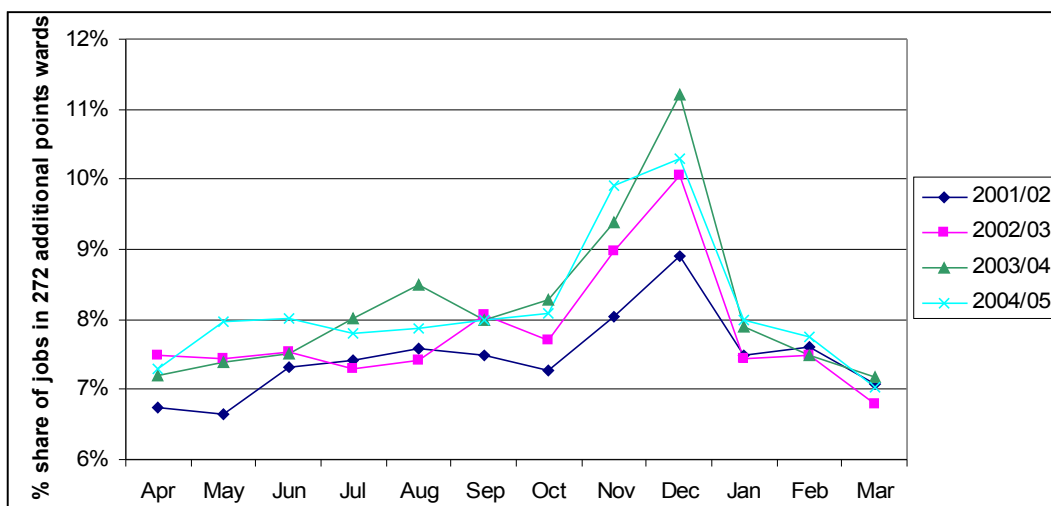


As figure 6 demonstrates, attainment of 5 GCSEs or more have risen for all ethnic groups since 2002. Ethnic minority pass rates have risen more than the national average – Pakistani pass rates have increased 6.6 percentage points, Black Caribbean pass rates have increased 6.4 percentage points and Black African pass rates have increased 5.8 percentage points compared to the national average increase of 2.8 percentage points.

Furthermore, despite the fact Indian and Chinese pupils already outperform the national average pass rate; both these groups have experienced *increases* in pass rates above the national average (3.9 percentage points for Indian and 4 percentage points for Chinese respectively).

## Connecting people to work

Figure 7: Percentage share of national job entries achieved in additional points wards



Source: Sustainability Extract

Figure 7 shows that in general there has been an improvement in the share of the national job entries achieved in the 272 additional points wards. In 2004/05 Jobcentre Plus had achieved 121.7% of the additional points assumption with 80,700 jobs in these wards but the actual number of job entries decreased by 6,300 compared to 2003/04.

To the end of August 2005 over 354,000 ethnic minorities have participated on one of the three main New Deals and to the end of May 2005 over 144,000 ethnic minorities have been helped into work (Table 1).

Table 1: Jobcentre Plus programme performance for ethnic minority customers

	<b>Starts (to end Aug 05)</b>		<b>Jobs (to end May 05)<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b><i>Ethnic minorities</i></b>	<b><i>All</i></b>	<b><i>Ethnic Minorities</i></b>	<b><i>All</i></b>
<b><i>NDYP</i></b>	217,740	1,362,990	88,130	631,690
<b><i>ND25 plus</i></b>	65,610	467,150	21,530	164,620
<b><i>NDLP</i></b>	71,260	876,250	34,480	490,090
<b><i>EMO</i></b>	22,960	28,580	5,680	6,680

Source: New Deal and EMO Evaluation Databases

<sup>2</sup> Except EMO which is jobs to the end of August 2005.