

Modern Studies – Higher KU Notes – Race Inequalities

- Ethnic Minorities make up 8% of the UK Population
 - Rise from 1991 when it made up a mere 5.5% of total population
- **Ethnic Minorities consist of various different groups each with a different experience in terms of wealth and health.**
 - Asian British who form the biggest section of ethnic minorities
 - The Pakistani Community is the second biggest.
 - Followed by those of mixed race, Black Caribbean and Black African.
- Ethnic Minority population is not split evenly:
 - 96% live in England
 - 2% in Scotland
 - 1% in Wales
 - Less than 0.5% in Northern Ireland
- Different Ethnic Minorities are concentrated in different regions.

COMMUNITY PROFILES

- Indian Community largest ethnic minority group in the UK with over 1 million people.
- Accounts for 23% of the ethnic minority population
- 46% Born in the UK
- 75% feel that they have a British National Identity

- Bangladeshi Community has population of 283,000
- 46% Born in the UK
- 82% Consider themselves British
- **Bangladeshi's are the most economically challenged ethnic minority.**
 - Only 11% working population in managerial or professional occupations
 - 22% have routine or semi-routine occupation

- Pakistani Community second biggest in UK.
- Over 747,000 people
- 55% born in the UK
- 83% feel that they have British National Identity.

- Black African population is 485,000
- 34% born in UK
- 54% feel British

- 234,000 Chinese population in UK.
- 29% born in UK
- 54% consider themselves British
- **Higher educational achievement**
- **Higher professional achievement**

- **Ethnic Minorities have always faced higher unemployment rates than whites**
 - Due to language difficulties, a lack of recognised qualifications and racism.
 - Also affected by local economic factors such as the Pakistani community who lived in the North and the Midlands, they were heavily affected by the closure of industry.
- May also reflect different skills and qualifications that each ethnic group possesses.

- **Pakistani and Bangladeshi men have high rates of unemployment. Only 11% and 15% have degree level qualifications, whereas 29% and 40% respectively have no qualifications.**
- **There is a difference in employment rates between ethnic minorities and whites, no matter what qualifications they have.**
- In the last 10 years ethnic minorities have improved education attainment. For example GCSE results in England now show that Indians and the Chinese score higher than Whites.
- Racial Discrimination in UK takes 3 forms:
 - **Direct Discrimination:** This is when a group of people is treated less favourably on the grounds of race, ethnic origin, religion or belief. Denying someone employment because they were Asian or Black or White would be direct discrimination.
 - **Indirect Discrimination:** This is when everyone has to conform to the same practice which would deny certain people opportunities. For example, if the police were required to wear standard issue helmets, this would indirectly discriminate the Sikhs who have to wear Turbans due to their culture.
 - **Institutional Discrimination:** Occurs when an organisation's procedures/policies discriminate people from ethnic minority backgrounds.
- **24% of Black men have a degree level which is significantly greater than number of White British males who do yet unemployment for young black men is significantly lower than that of white males.**
- Blacks and Asians reported that race and colour were the reasons for being refused a job on a high number of occasions.
- Asians also felt that their religion was a discriminatory factor.
 - **Muslims in particular felt that after the events of 2001 their religion was increasingly a problem in seeking employment.**
- All job applicants have difficulty in getting job interviews however Whites had far more success than any other ethnic group. Black had by far the worst experience despite having equal or better levels of education.
- **Racism towards the ethnic minority communities has a major impact on their health.**
- Overall they rose by 7% from 2002-03 to 2003-04
- Most incidents go unreported because ethnic minorities have a deep mistrust in law enforcement.
- Many of these attacks are concentrated in poorer areas where ethnic minorities live.
- There were 52694 racially aggravated crimes in 2003-04.
 - 14% were for wounding
 - 11% for assault.
 - 22 homicides due to racially motivated intentions.
 - Twelve white victims, four Asian, three blacks and three other.
- The worst offenders were children and youths, with the main victims children and youths of ethnic minorities.
- Racist attacks reduced the life quality of many victims.
- **The impact of income inequalities leads many ethnic minorities to live and work in areas where they face emotional and physical abuse which has a detrimental effect on health.**

- Ethnic minorities face a proportionately greater risk from racism in rural areas, where ethnic minority concentrations are low.
- The safest areas are big cities such as London and Glasgow where there are high concentrations of Ethnic Minorities.