

Ethnic penalties and inequalities

'Justice Matters for young black men: tackling the ethnic penalty'

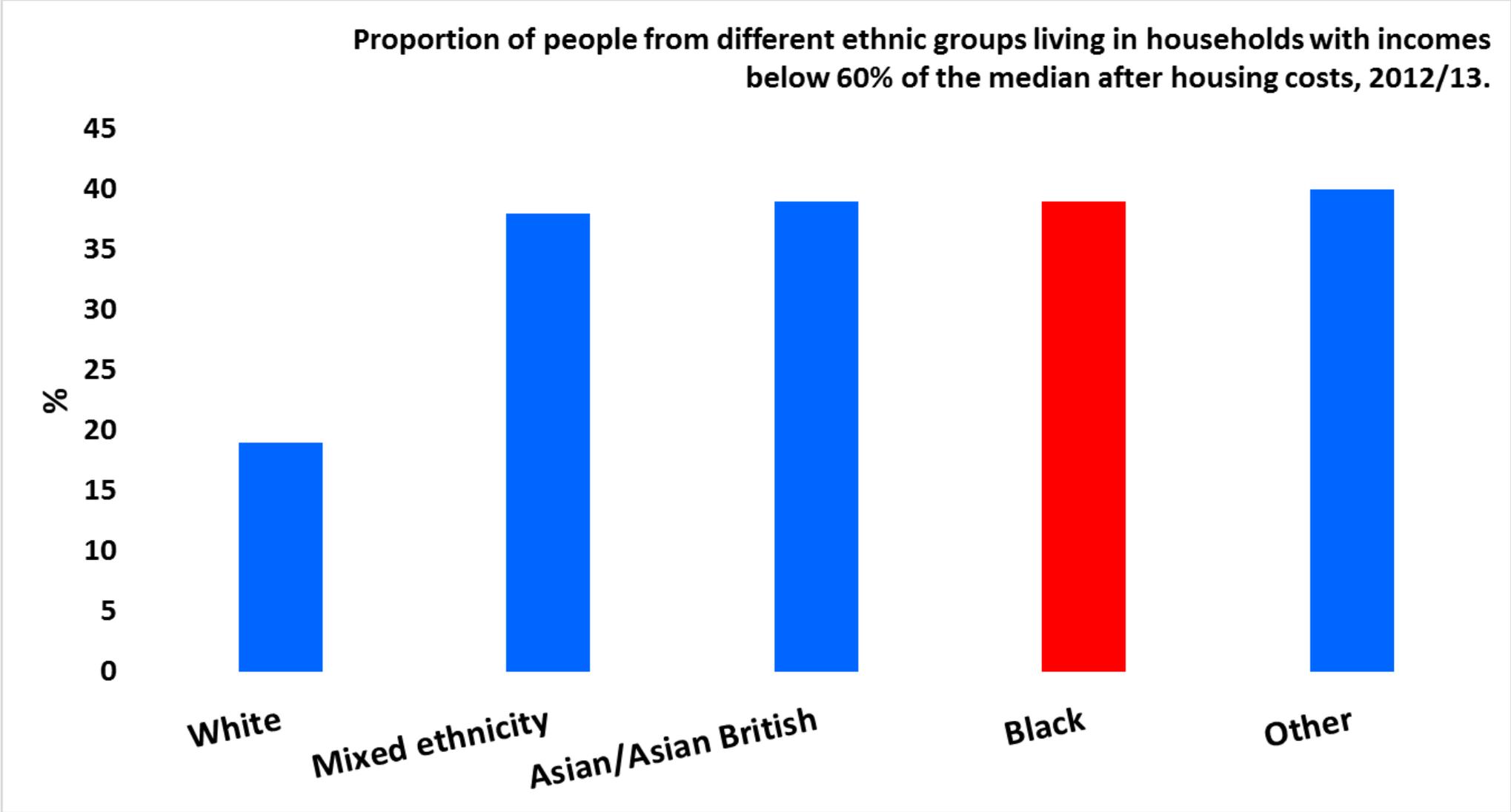
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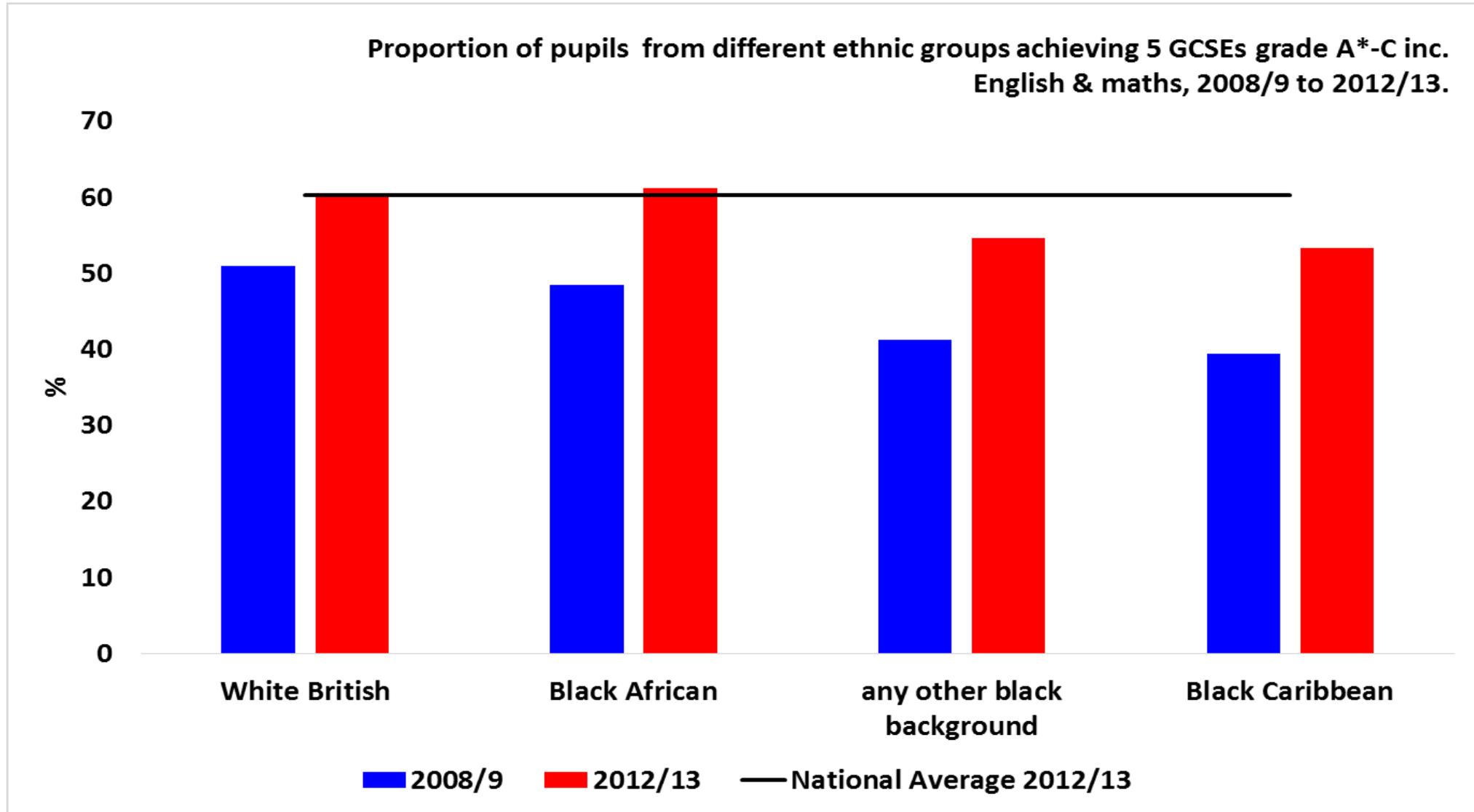
All minority ethnic groups have higher rates of income poverty than white people

Figure 1.



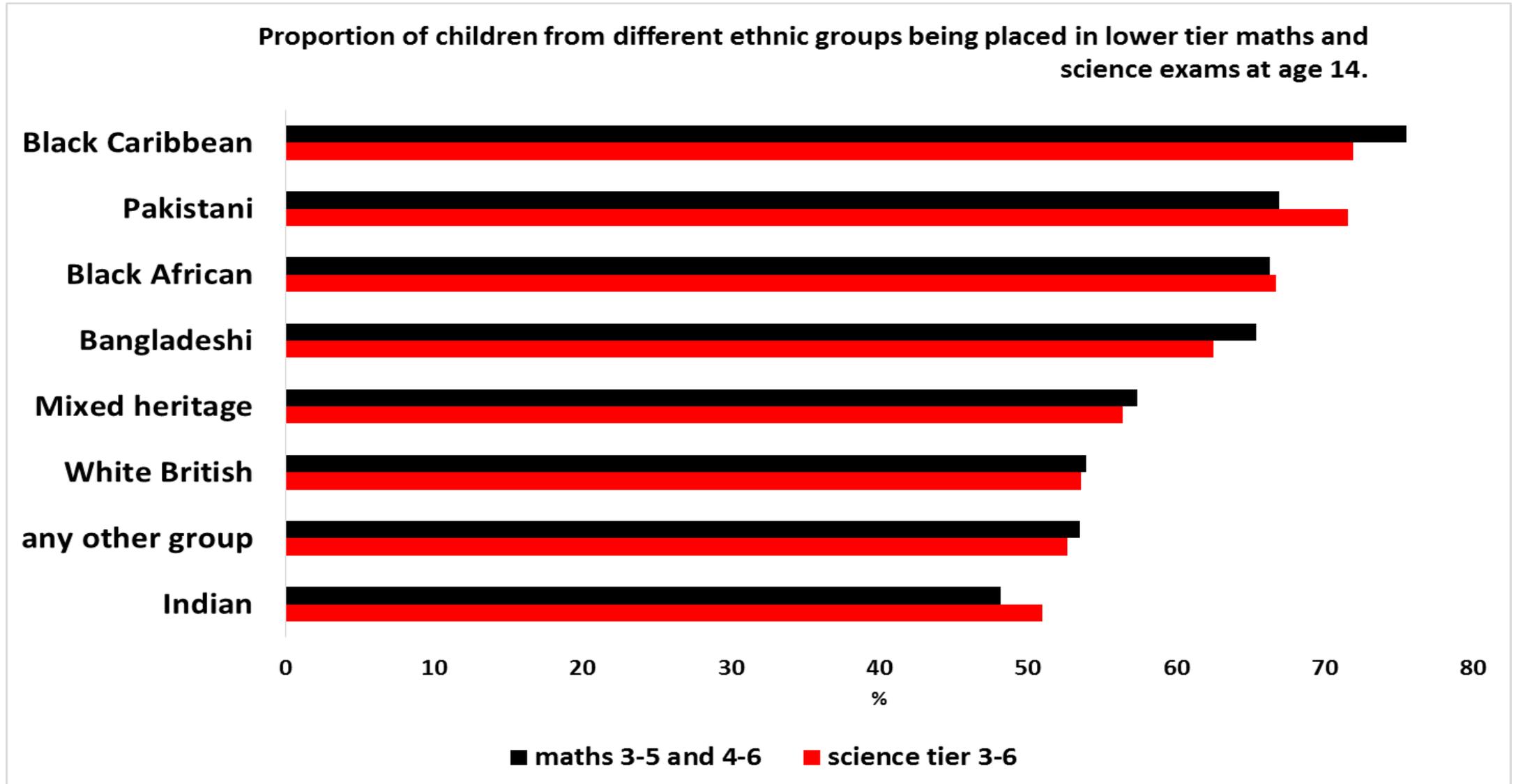
Black African pupils now outperform white British pupils at GCSE, but children from other black groups don't do as well

Figure 2.



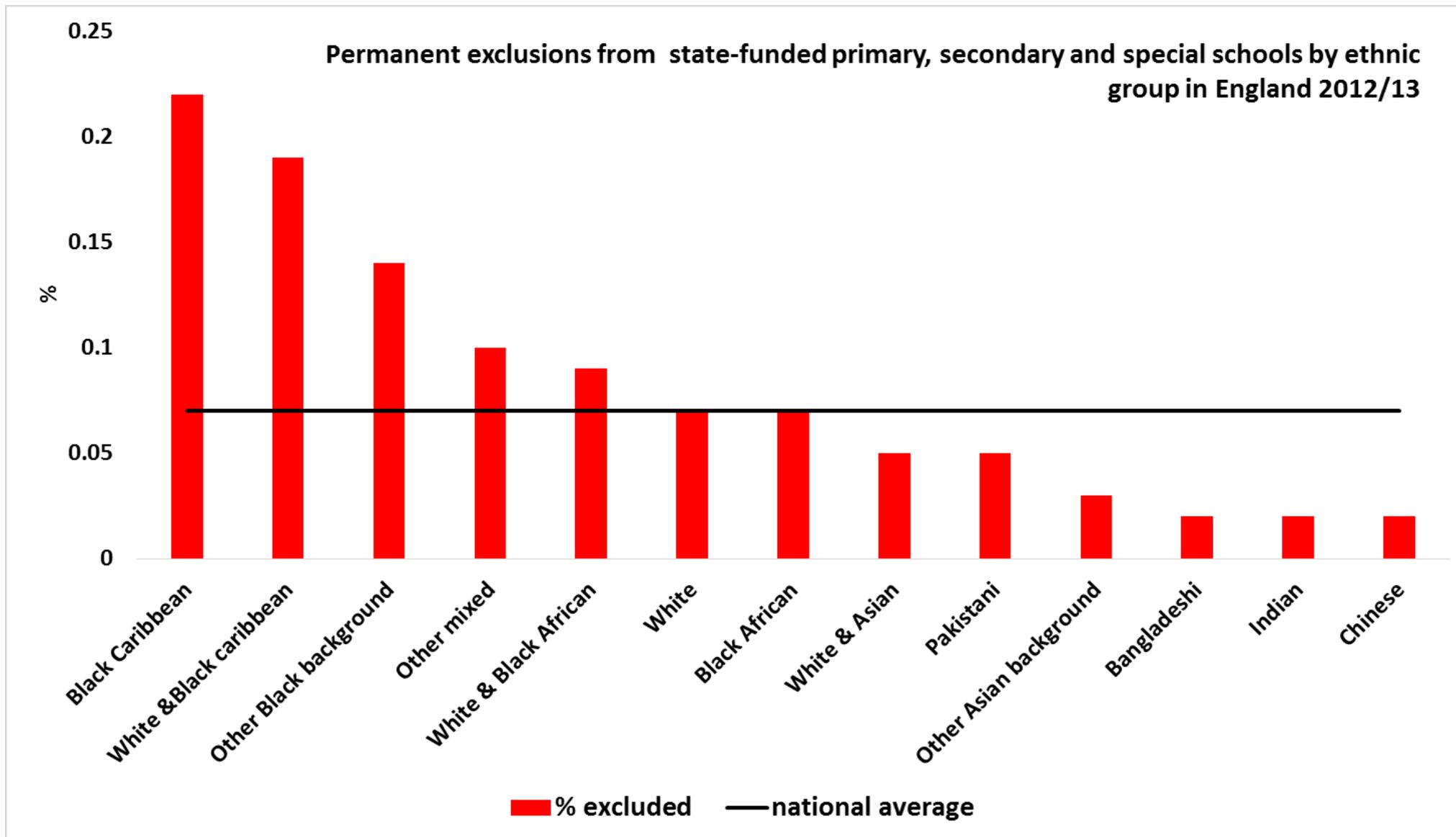
Greater proportions of most BME group children are entered into lower tier maths and science exams at age 14

Figure 3.



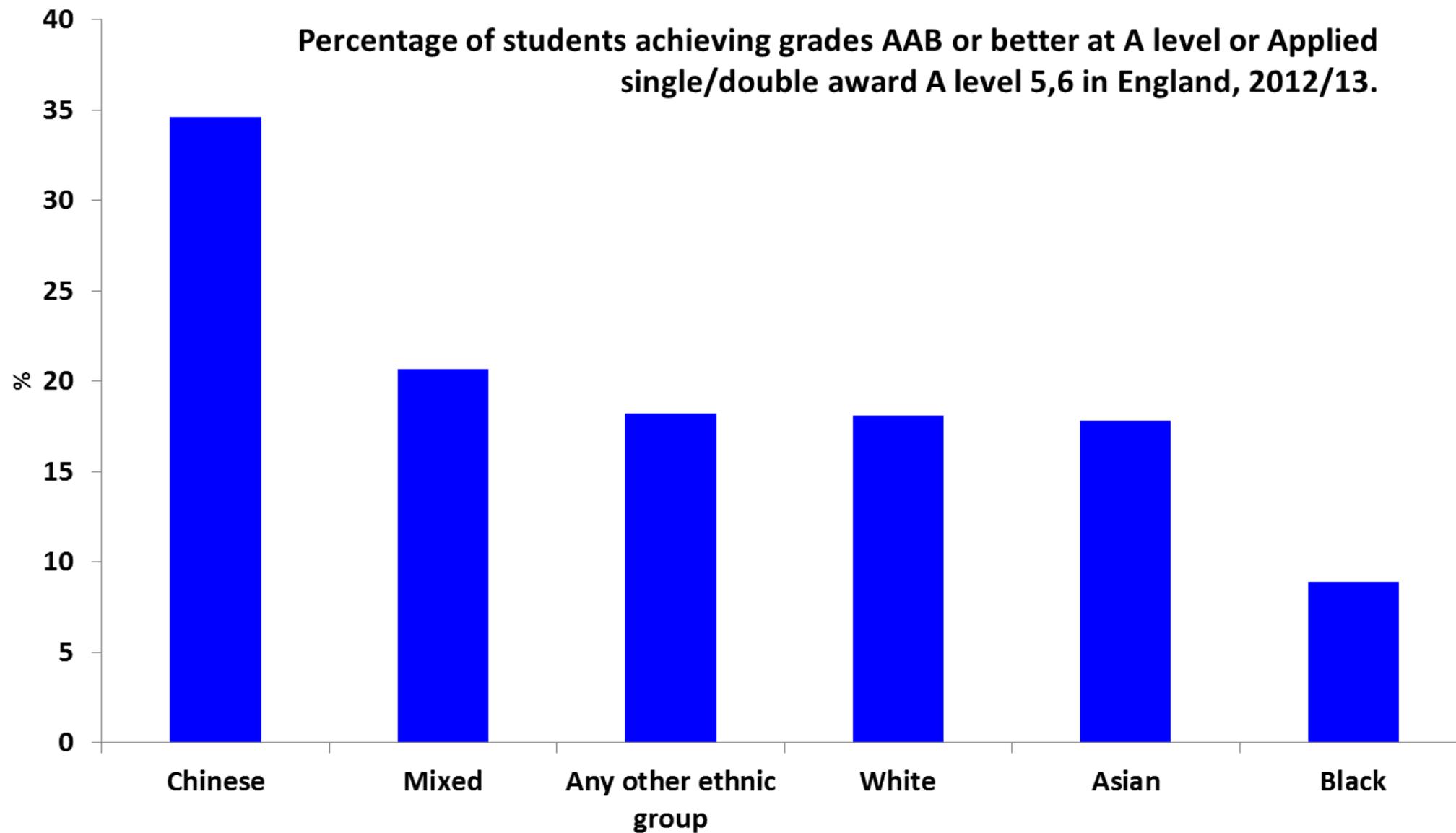
Most groups of black children are excluded at much greater rates than other ethnic groups

Figure 4.



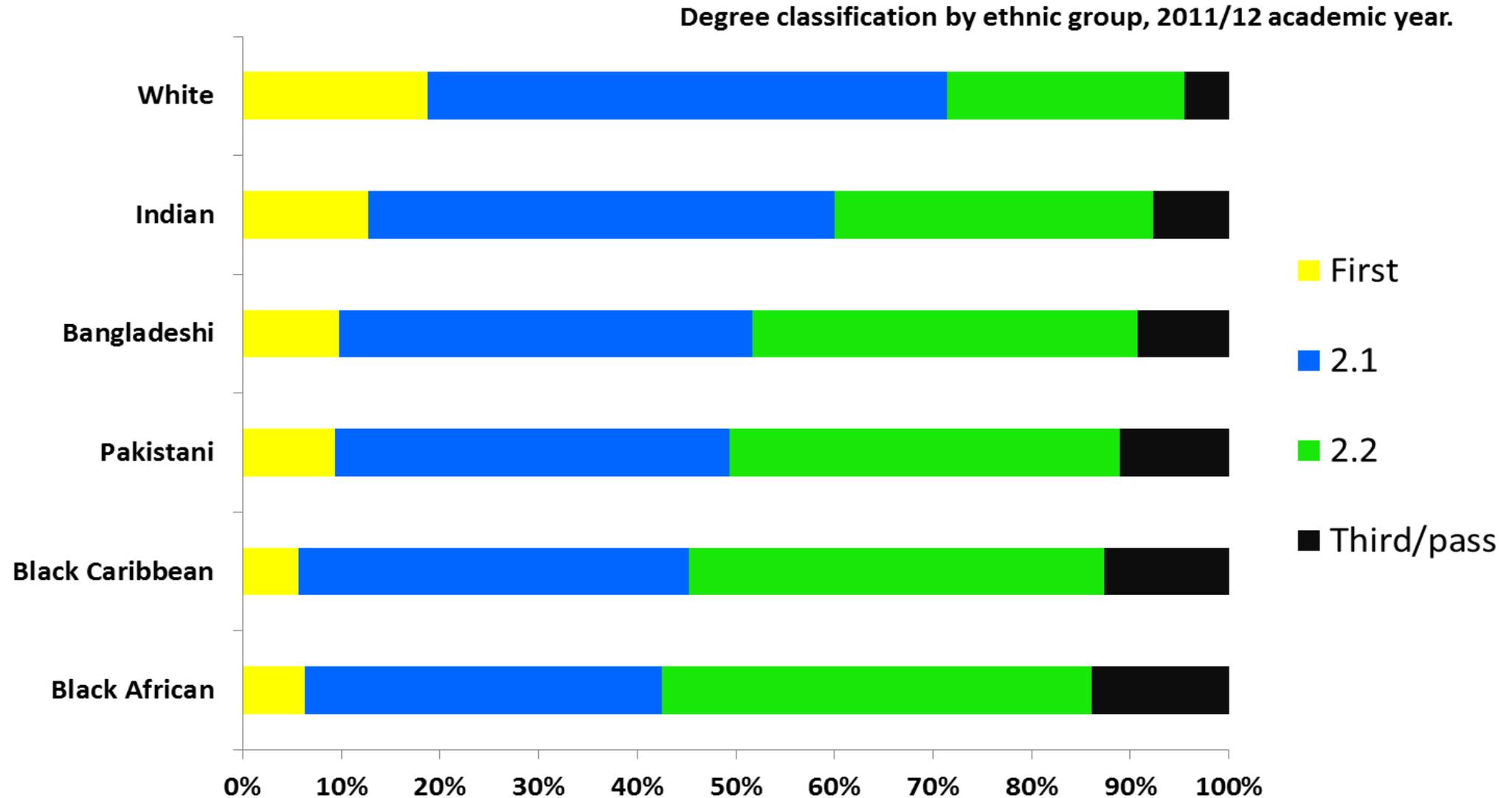
A very low proportion of black students achieve AAB or better at A level

Figure 5.



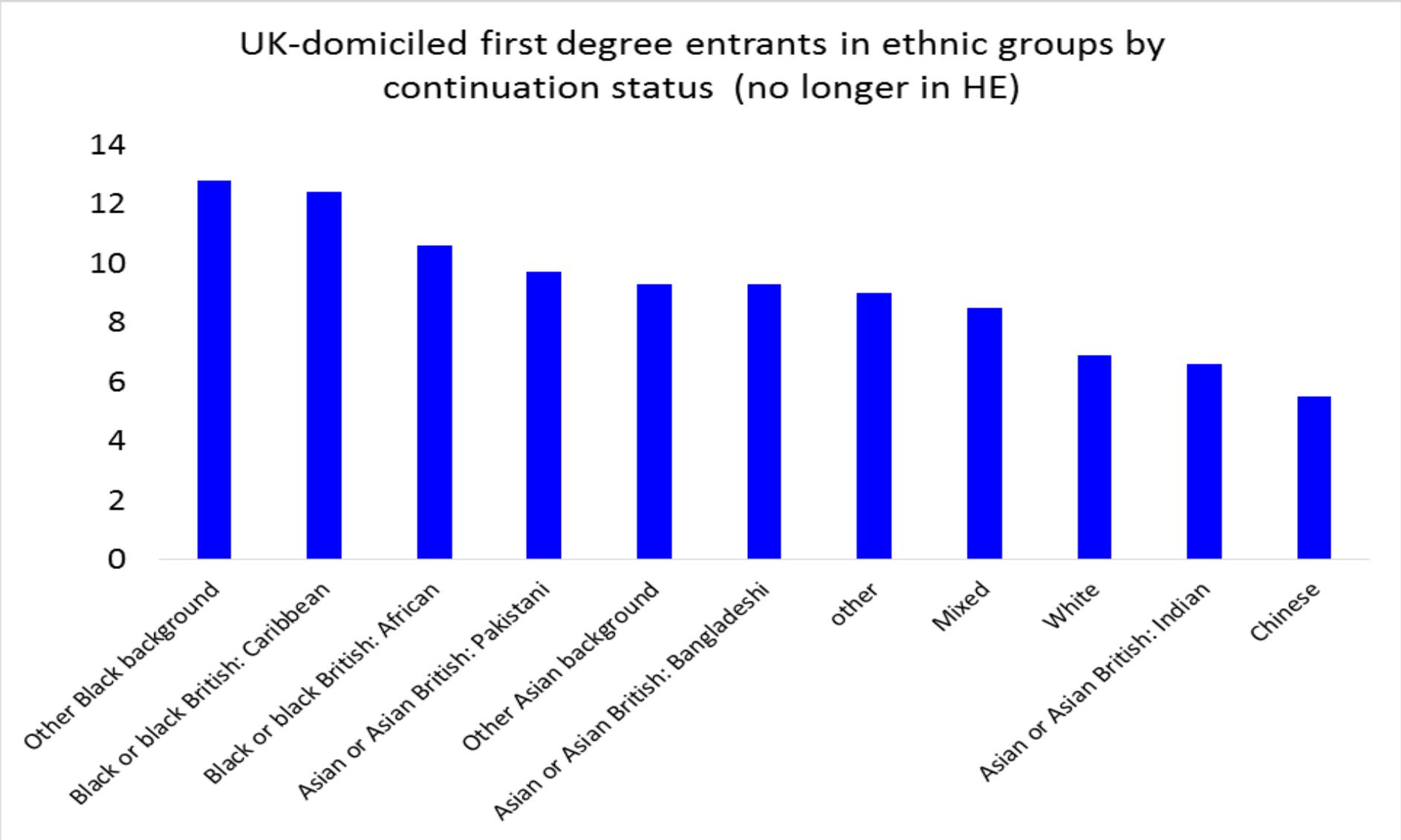
More Black Caribbean and Black African students get 2.2s and thirds/passes than get firsts and 2.1s

Figure 6.



Students from black backgrounds have the highest university drop-out rates

Figure 7.



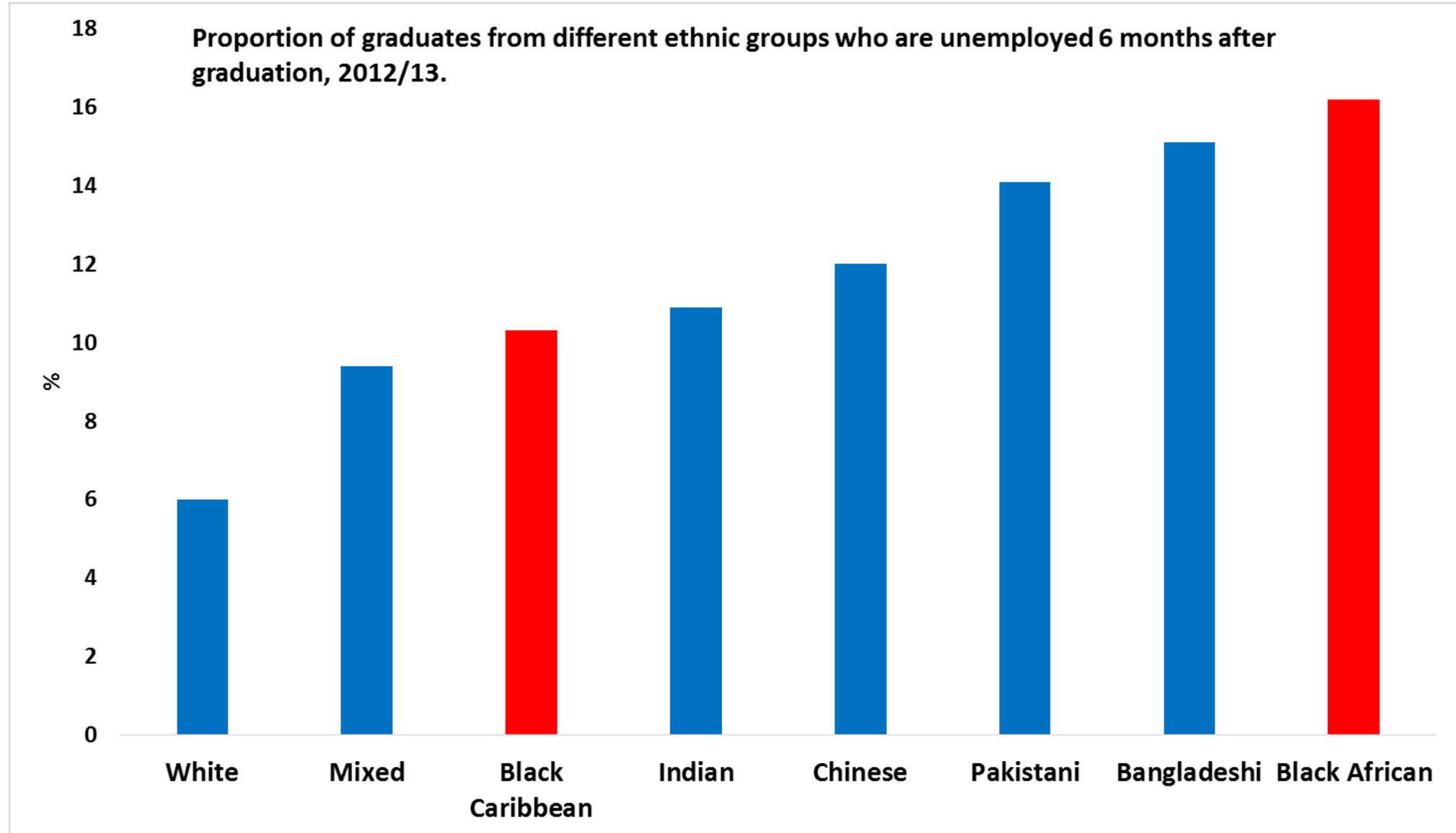
Young black men have consistently had the highest rate of unemployment of any ethnic group.

Figure 8.



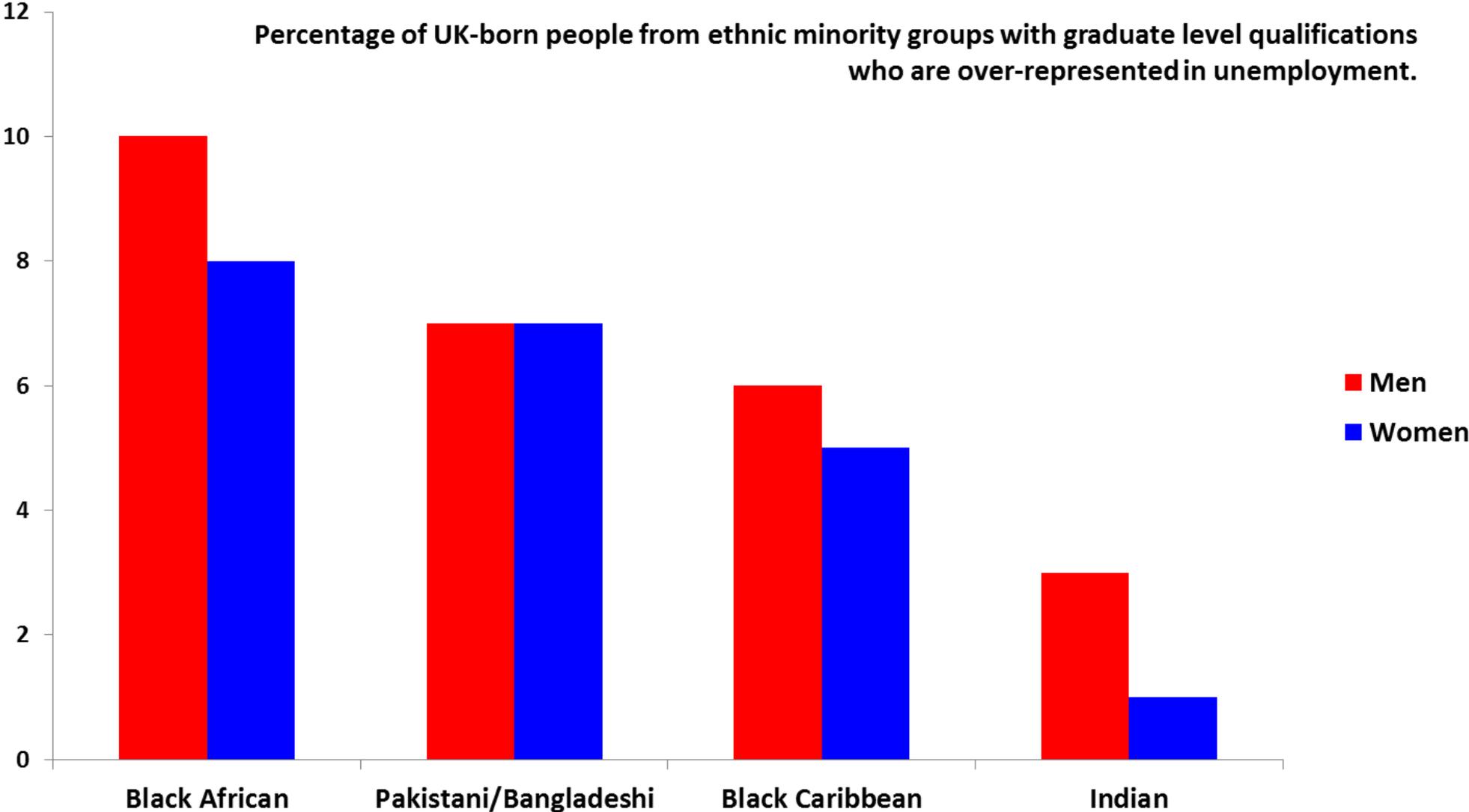
All ethnic minority graduates are more likely than white graduates to be unemployed six months after graduation

Figure 9.



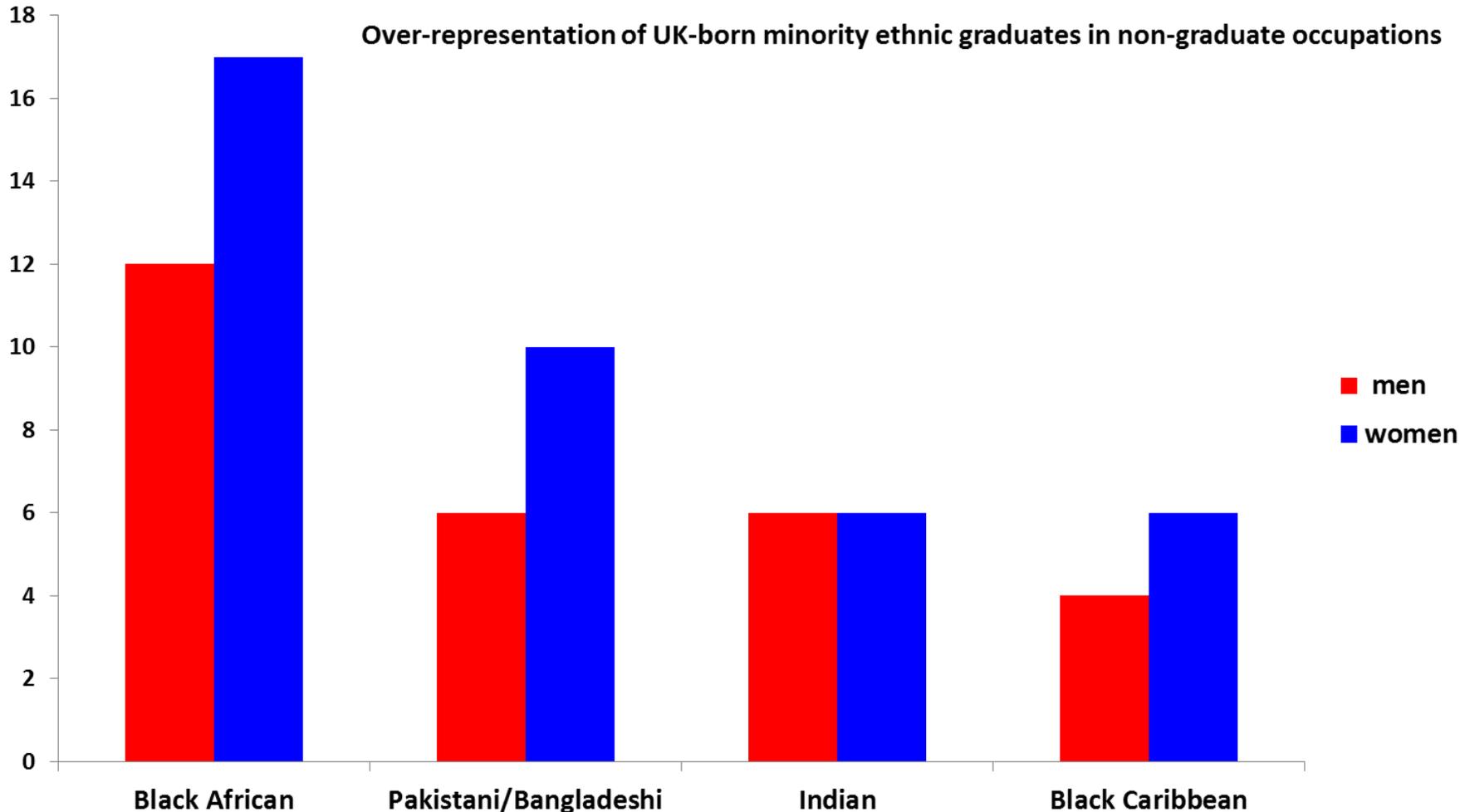
10% of Black African men, and 8% of Black African women with graduate level qualifications are unemployed who wouldn't be if they were white

Figure 10.



12% of Black African men and 18% of Black African women with graduate level qualifications are in non-graduate occupations who would be in graduate level occupations if they were white

Figure 11.



Wage penalties

- Black African/Caribbean men with graduate level qualifications earn £3.86/hr less than equivalent white men
- Black African/Caribbean women with graduate level qualifications earn £2.08/hr less than equivalent white women