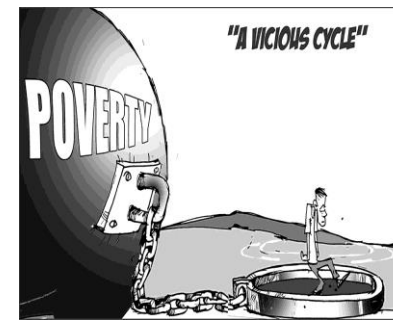


Top 5 External Factors



Racism in Wider society

African and Caribbean and Pakistani families more susceptible to racism in wider society impacting on job chances in later life. Indian and Chinese families more resistant to racism. However racism leads to negative stereotypes which have an impact on the way students are perceived **inside school** and therefore can link to internal reasons

Cultural Backgrounds

Afro-Caribbean have culture of conspicuous consumption according to **Arnott** which promotes anti-school values and immediate gratification. Chinese and Indian culture promote educational success as essential. Many Indian families from m/c backgrounds in India

Parental Involvement

Parental involvement varies between groups. African and Caribbean have strong matriarchal figures that promote positive role models for girls. **Lupton** found Asian families have authoritarian parents that mimic authoritarian style of schools. Tiger Moms of Chinese students push students to achieve – Pakistani and A/C males pushed towards work

Material Deprivation

Minority ethnic groups often belong in the lowest socio-economic groups according to **Flannerty** with unemployment particularly high for African and Caribbean males in society. This impacts on their ability to purchase additional resources, have safe housing, students having a place to study and travel costs to and from school or college or be in part time employment

Language differences

According to the **Swann Report**, most minority ethnic children have similar language skills to native speakers of English, however their parents might not. This puts them at a disadvantage when helping children with homework, applying for schools, dealing with external agencies and teachers. This is an external factor which has internal applications.

Ethnic differences in educational experience