

Differences between...



0.7% of UK population



2.5% of UK population



2.0% of UK population



0.8% of UK population



1.1% of UK population



1.8% of UK population



0.9% of UK population

Data 2011 Census



80.5% of UK population



4.4% of UK population

It is tempting to talk about ethnic minorities as one single group, however there are differences between social attitudes towards, educational achievement, employment rates, economic capital and criminal offending between minority groups. 'Model minorities' such as Chinese and Indian have higher rates of achievement, better employment and lower rates of criminal behaviour than other minorities.

According to the 2011 census, London is the most ethnically diverse UK city with 42% from non-white ethnic groups.

After social class, ethnicity is one of the biggest factors affecting an individual's life chances. Black males are 3 times more likely to be arrested and 7 times more likely to be stopped and searched (2017/18 UK Gov). Mixed ethnicity twice as likely as white people to be arrested.

Pakistan and Bangladeshi are most likely to be unemployed with 45% unemployed in comparison to 23% white and 33% black

Despite improvements in educational outcomes for all minority groups, they are less likely to be granted admission into top universities 1 in 4 chance black students of being successful to High Tariff universities vs 1 in 4 for white students (UCAS 2018)



Race is an outdated term used to describe the differences in physical characteristics between one group and another

Ethnicity refers to the identity formed by a group that has similar beliefs, customs, celebrations, language and identity

ethnicity and race