The above results are broken down below. For each indicator, the number of individuals of each ethnicity was compared to the White population. Points that are close to the orange line (where the black bar coming from the point to the right of the orange line indicate outcomes that are just as likely for the Black population as they are for the White population. Points that are close to the green line indicate outcomes that are more likely for the Black population compared to the White population. Points that are close to the red line indicate outcomes that are less likely for the Black population compared to the White population. From this analysis is it possible to produce a relative risk ratio, which describes how much more or less likely an outcome is for the Black population compared to the White population. Doing so makes it possible to identify the aspects of life in Lambeth where inequality is manifest and to reassessing these indicators, it will also be possible to track if and how these inequalities change over time.

In 2019/2020 academic year, 68.3% of Black pupils and 67.6% of White pupils achieved at least Level 4 in English. Black pupils were 0.87 times as likely as White pupils to achieve at least Level 4 in English. This difference is not statistically significant. In 2017-2018, 65% of Black Lambeth ward patients had physical restraint used on them, compared to 50% of White individuals. Black ward patients were 1.3 times more likely than White individuals to have physical restraint used on them. In 2020, the employment rate amongst Black 16-64 year olds was 71.5%, compared to 81.8% of White individuals. Black individuals were 0.7% less likely than White individuals to be in employment. In the period from September 2020 to August 2021, 9.49% of Black individuals in Lambeth were stopped and searched by Police. This is 6.17 times more likely than White individuals. Black individuals were 67% more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. In 2017-2018, 65% of Black Lambeth ward patients had physical restraint used on them, compared to 50% of White individuals. Black ward patients were 1.67 times more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. Black children were 168% (i.e., 2.68 times) more likely than White children to reach a Good Level of development at age 5. Black individuals were 30% (i.e., 1.3 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. Black individuals were 67% (i.e., 1.67 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. In 2017-2018, 65% of Black Lambeth ward patients had physical restraint used on them, compared to 50% of White individuals. Black ward patients were 1.67 times more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. Black children were 168% (i.e., 2.68 times) more likely than White children to reach a Good Level of development at age 5.