The outcome for Black individuals compared to the White population is an exact ratio of 1, indicating no statistical difference in the likelihood for the Black population compared to the White population. A ratio more to the right of the orange line indicates outcomes more favorable to the Black population compared to the White population, while points to the left of the orange line indicate outcomes more favorable to the White population. The infographic shows that for Black children in the 2018-2019 academic year, 67.46% reached a Good Level of Development, compared to 77.98% of White children, making Black children 13.48% less likely than White children to reach this level. In 2017-2018, 65% of Black individuals were moderately to severely depressed before beginning therapy, which is 168% more likely compared to White individuals (2.68 times more). In the 2018-2019 financial year, 0.75% of Black children were looked after by the local authority, compared to 0.38% of White children, making Black children 168% more likely than White children to be in care. The infographic also highlights an increased incidence of depression and employment issues among Black 16-64 year olds compared to White 16-64 year olds. For Black 16-64 year olds, 600 were physically restrained, making it 12.59% less likely than White 16-64 year olds to be restrained. In contrast, 2,000 Black 16-64 year olds were in employment, which is 6.17 times more likely than White 16-64 year olds to be in employment. The infographic indicates that Black children were 517% more likely to be stopped and searched by Police, compared to 1.54% of White individuals. The data visualizations and supporting information are sourced from the Black Thrive paper that provides more detail on the data and analysis procedure. The R code that produced this report is available on Github.