outcomes that are more or less likely for the Black population compared to the White population. From this analysis it is possible to produce a relative risk ratio of exactly 1 indicates that the likelihood of the outcome for the Black population compared to the White population, and a ratio of more than 1 indicates that the likelihood of the outcome is more for the Black population than for the White population. A ratio of less than 1 indicates that the likelihood of the outcome is less for the Black population than for the White population.

In the 2018-2019 academic year, 61.12% of Black pupils and 67.52% of White pupils achieved at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. The difference between Black and White pupils was 6.4%. Black pupils were 9.47% less likely than White pupils to achieve at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. The indicators included in this dashboard were selected because they are relevant to the Black population as they are most likely to be manifest and to highlight where change is needed. By routinely reassessing these indicators, it will also be possible to track if and how these needs are met.

In the academic year 2019-2020, 61.12% of Black pupils and 67.52% of White pupils achieved at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. Black pupils were 9.47% less likely than White pupils to achieve at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. The difference between Black and White pupils was 6.4%. Black pupils were 9.47% less likely than White pupils to achieve at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. The indicators included in this dashboard were selected because they are relevant to the Black population as they are most likely to be manifest and to highlight where change is needed. By routinely reassessing these indicators, it will also be possible to track if and how these needs are met.

In the 2018-2019 financial year, 0.89% of Black children, and 0.85% of White children, were identified as homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Black households were 220% (i.e., 3.2 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. From September 2020 to August 2021, 1.3% of Black individuals, compared to 0.49% of White individuals, were subject to Police Stop and Search in Birmingham. Black individuals were 163% (i.e., 2.63 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police.

The likelihood of outcomes for the Black population as they are more or less likely than White 16-64 year olds. The difference between Black and White 16-64 year olds in employment was 1.27%. A separate methodology was used to assess the risk of being homeless. In the 2018-2019 financial year, 0.89% of Black children, and 0.85% of White children, were identified as homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Black households were 220% (i.e., 3.2 times) more likely than White households to be statutorily homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Black households were 220% (i.e., 3.2 times) more likely than White households to be statutorily homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.