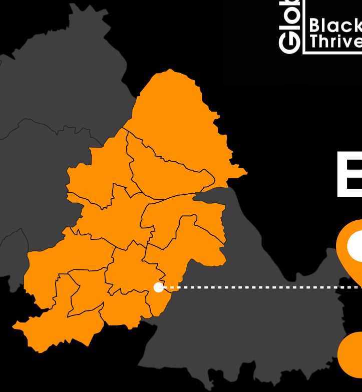
Global Black Thrive | Birmingham Black Thrive



BLACK THRIVE

SHARED MEASUREMENT SYSTEM BIRMINGHAM

NOVEMBER 2021

OVERVIEW

This document presents the findings for the first version of Black Thrive Global's Shared Measurement System dashboard for Birmingham. The aim of the dashboard is to quantify racial inequality in Birmingham by comparing various indicators for the Black population with the White population. Doing so makes it possible to identify the aspects of life in Birmingham where inequality is manifest and to highlight where change is needed. By routinely reassessing these indicators, it will also be possible to track if and how these inequalities change over time.

The indicators included in this dashboard were selected because they are the ones currently presented Black Thrive's Lambeth dashboard. The indicators are:

Number of children reaching a Good Level of Development at age 5

Number of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in GCSE Maths and English

Number of children looked after by the local authority

Number of 16-64 year olds in employment

Number of individuals subjected to Police Stop and Search

Number of households identified as homeless or in need of assistance to prevent becoming homeless

Note that it has not yet been possible to acquire the data for the three Lambeth indicators relating to mental health outcomes:

Rate of Section 136 detentions

Rate of episodes of physical restraint on wards

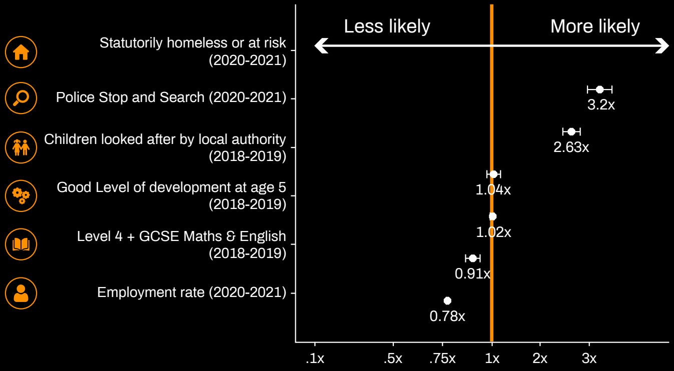
Percentage of people who are moderately or severely depressed prior to starting treatment with Talking Therapies

PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

The data were analysed to determine whether the likelihood of each indicator outcome differed for Black versus White individuals. 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. A ratio of exactly 1 indicates that the likelihood of the outcome is the same for both the Black population and the White population. A ratio of less than 1 indicates that the outcome is ***less likely*** for the Black population compared to the White population, and a ratio of more than 1 indicates the outcome is ***more likely*** for the Black population compared to the White population.

The plot below makes the results straightforward to interpret. Points to the left of the orange line indicate outcomes that are ***less likely*** for the Black population compared to the White population. Points to the right of the orange line indicate outcomes that are ***more likely*** for the Black population compared to the White population. Points that are close to the orange line (where the white bar coming from the point touches the orange line) indicate outcomes that are ***just as likely*** for the Black population as they are for the White population.

The likelihood of outcomes for the Black population compared to the White population



Note. Numbers represent relative risk ratio

TO SUMMARISE THE RESULTS:

Black 16-64 year olds were **22.4%** less likely than White 16-64 year olds to be in employment.

Black pupils were **9.47%** less likely than White pupils to achieve at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English.

Black children were **no more or less likely** than White children to reach a Good Level of Development at age 5.

Black children were **no more or less likely** that White children to be looked after by the local authority.

Black individuals were **163%** (i.e., 2.63 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police.

Black households were **220%** (i.e., 3.2 times) more likely than White households to be statutorily homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

INDICATOR BREAKDOWNS

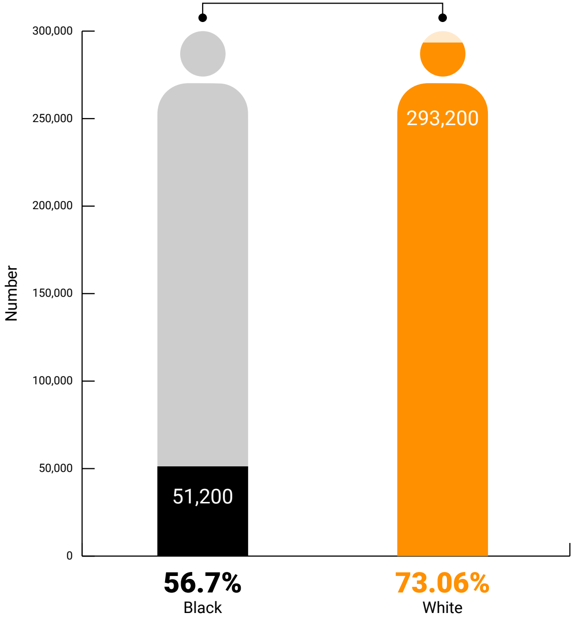
The above results are broken down below. For each indicator, the number of individuals of each ethnicity is plotted. A percentage is also presented, which represents the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity.

EMPLOYMENT RATE

The employment rate for Black 16-64 year olds in Birmingham from April 2020 to March 2021 was 56.7%, compared to 73.06% for White 16-64 year olds. Black 16-64 year olds were 22.4% less likely than White 16-64 year olds to be in employment.

16-64 year olds in employment

Difference = 16.36%

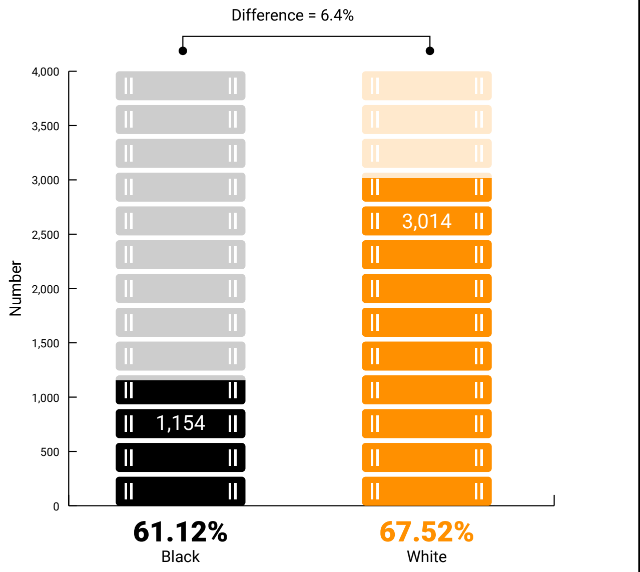


Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

PUPILS ACHIEVING LEVEL 4 AND ABOVE IN GCSE MATHS AND ENGLISH

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.

Pupils achieving 4 + in GCSE Maths and English

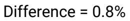


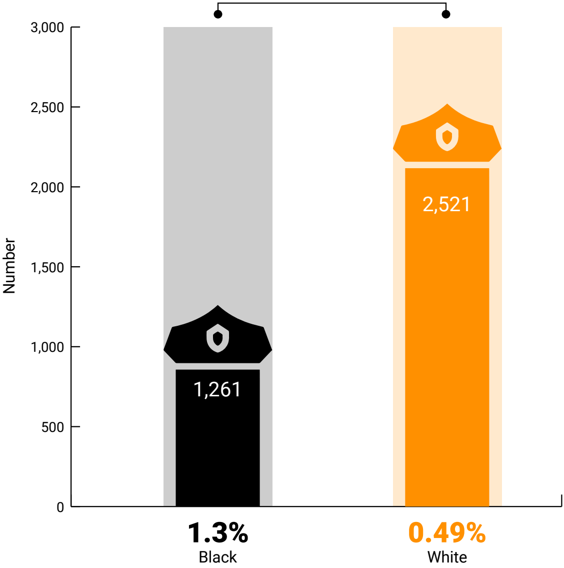
Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO POLICE STOP AND SEARCH

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.

Individuals subject to Police Stop and Search



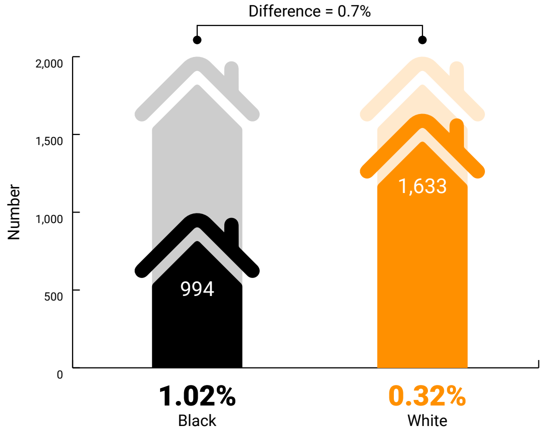


Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS OR AT RISK OF BEING HOMELESS

In the 2020-2021 financial year, 1.02% of Black households, compared to 0.32% of White households, were identified as in need of assistance (i.e., owed prevention or relief duty) because they were either 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.

Households statutorily homeless or at risk of becoming homeless

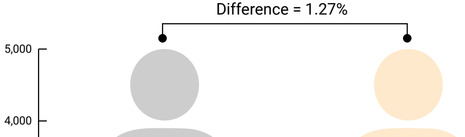


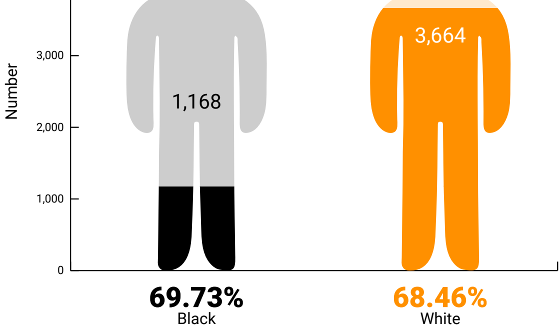
Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

CHILDREN REACHING GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT AGE 5

In the 2018/2019 academic year, 69.73% of Black children, and 68.46% of White children, were assessed as reaching a Good Level of Development at age 5. The difference between Black and White children is not statistically significant.

Children reaching a Good Level of Development



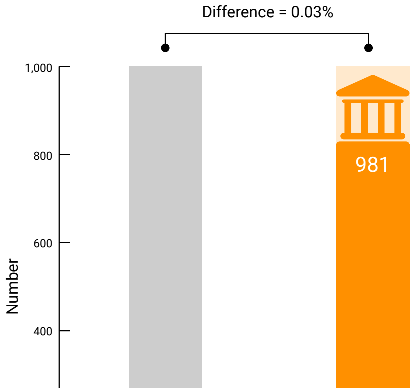


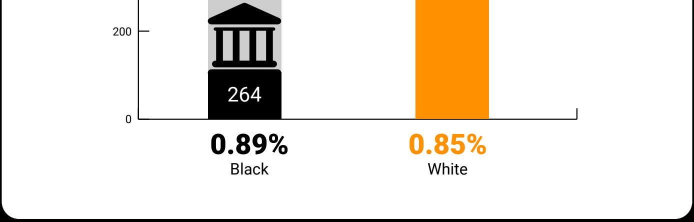
Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

CHILDREN LOOKED AFTER BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

In the 2018-2019 financial year, 0.89% of Black children, and 0.85% of White children, were looked after by the local authority. This difference is not statistically significant.

Children looked after by the local authority





Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

AUTHORS

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Any questions, comments, and/or feedback on any aspect of this report are greatly appreciated. Please contact us at research@blackthrive.org, FAO Dr Jolyon Miles-Wilson.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The R code that produced this report is available on Github **here**. A separate methodology paper that provides more detail on the data and analysis procedure is available **here**.

Global Black Thrive
Birmingham Black Thrive
WWW.blackthrive.org

COMMUNITY FUND
www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk

Catalyst 4 Change
African & Caribbean Mental Health Hub
www.catalyst4change.org.uk