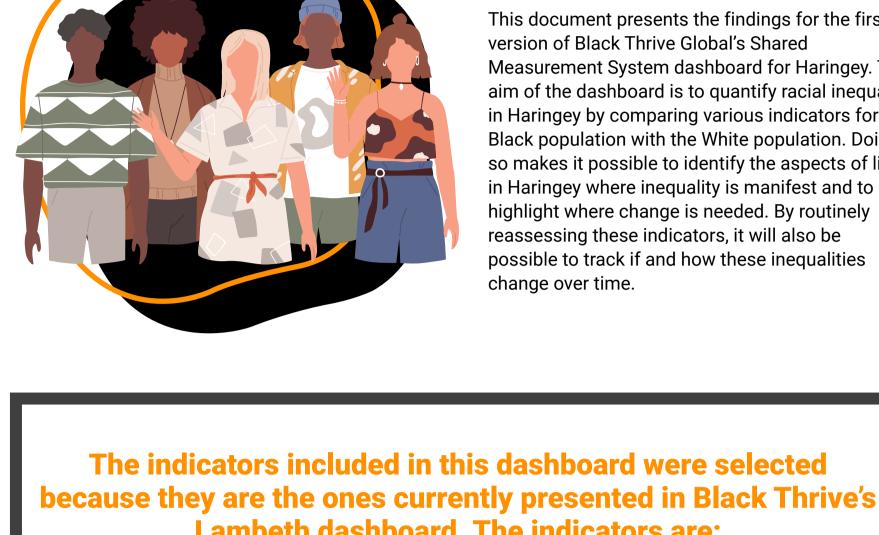
OVERVIEW



Measurement System dashboard for Haringey. The aim of the dashboard is to quantify racial inequality in Haringey by comparing various indicators for the Black population with the White population. Doing so makes it possible to identify the aspects of life in Haringey 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.

This document presents the findings for the first

version of Black Thrive Global's Shared

Lambeth dashboard. The indicators are: Number of pupils achieving Number of children Number of children Level 4 or above in GCSE looked after by the reaching a Good Level of Development Maths and English local authority at age 5 Number of 16-64 year Number of individuals Number of households olds in employment subjected to Police identified as homeless or Stop and Search in need of assistance to prevent becoming homeless



Note that it has not yet been possible to acquire the

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

Level 4 + GCSE Maths & English

(2019-2020)

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

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

ratio of exactly 1 indicates that the likelihood of the



More likely

compared to the White population

0.95x

Statutorily homeless (2020-2021) 7.76xPolice Stop and Search (2020-2021) lack6.59x Children looked after by local authority (2018-2019)4.41x

Less likely

Good Level of development at age 5 lacksquare(2018-2019)0.91xEmployment rate (2020-2021) 0.83x.1x .5x .75x 1x Зх 5x 8x Note. Numbers represent relative risk ratios TO SUMMARISE THE RESULTS:



40,000 20,000

14,600

113,200

120,000

100,000

80,000

60,000

0

1,200

900

600

300

0

Number

64.04% **Black** White 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, 70.02% of Black children, compared to 77.07% of White children, were assessed as reaching a Good Level of Development at age 5. Black children were 9.15% less likely than White children to reach a Good Level of Development at age 5.

Children reaching a Good Level of Development

Difference = 7.05% 1,500

425

70.02%

Black

1,153

77.07%

PUPILS ACHIEVING LEVEL 4+ IN GCSE MATHS AND ENGLISH In the academic year 2019-2020, 68.9% Black pupils and 72.4% of White pupils achieved at least Level 4 in GCSE Maths and English. This difference was not statistically significant. **Pupils achieving 4 + in GCSE Maths and English** Difference = 3.5% 1,000 800 823 600 Number 400 425 200 0 68.9% 72.4% Black White Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity

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, 1.73% of Black children, compared to 0.39% of White children, were looked after by the local authority. Black children were 341% (i.e., 4.41 times) more likely than White children to be looked after the local authority. Children looked after by the local authority 300 Difference = 1.33% 250 200 Number 231 150 100 124 50 1.73% 0.39% **Black** White 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, 8.04% of Black individuals, compared to 1.22% of White individuals, were subject to Police Stop and Search in Haringey. Black individuals were 559% (i.e., 6.59 times) more likely than White individuals to be stopped and searched by Police. Individuals subject to Police Stop and Search

Difference = 6.82%

1,969

1.22%

White

2,348

8.04%

Black

3,000

2,500

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

0

1,000

800

600

200

0

Number

HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS OR AT **RISK OF BEING HOMELESS**

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

In the 2020-2021 financial year, 2.59% of Black households, compared to 0.33% 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 676% (i.e., 7.76 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

Difference = 2.26%

Number 757 400 539

2.59% 0.33% Black White Note. Percentages represent the number as a proportion of the total population of each ethnicity **AUTHORS** This document was produced by the Research Team at Black Thrive Global:

> **Dr Jolyon Miles-Wilson Dr Celestin Okoroji** Please contact us at research@blackthrive.org, FAO Dr Jolyon Miles-Wilson.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

COMMUNITY

www.mindinharingey.org.uk

www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk

Any questions, comments, and/or feedback on any aspect of this report are greatly appreciated. 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.

WWW.blackthrive.org