

Item 2 Improving Outcomes for Young Black Men Background Paper

Team Hackney Task Group – Outcomes for Young Black Men Data Digest

Introduction

This paper reviews outcomes for young black men. It draws mainly on both local and national data about youth justice, child protection, educational achievement and aspiration, health and wellbeing, employment and housing in order to start to understand issues around disproportionate outcomes. Where data is not available by ethnicity and gender and/or ethnicity and age outcomes for young black people or for the black population as a whole are shown. The analysis demonstrates disproportionate outcomes for young black men across all domains.

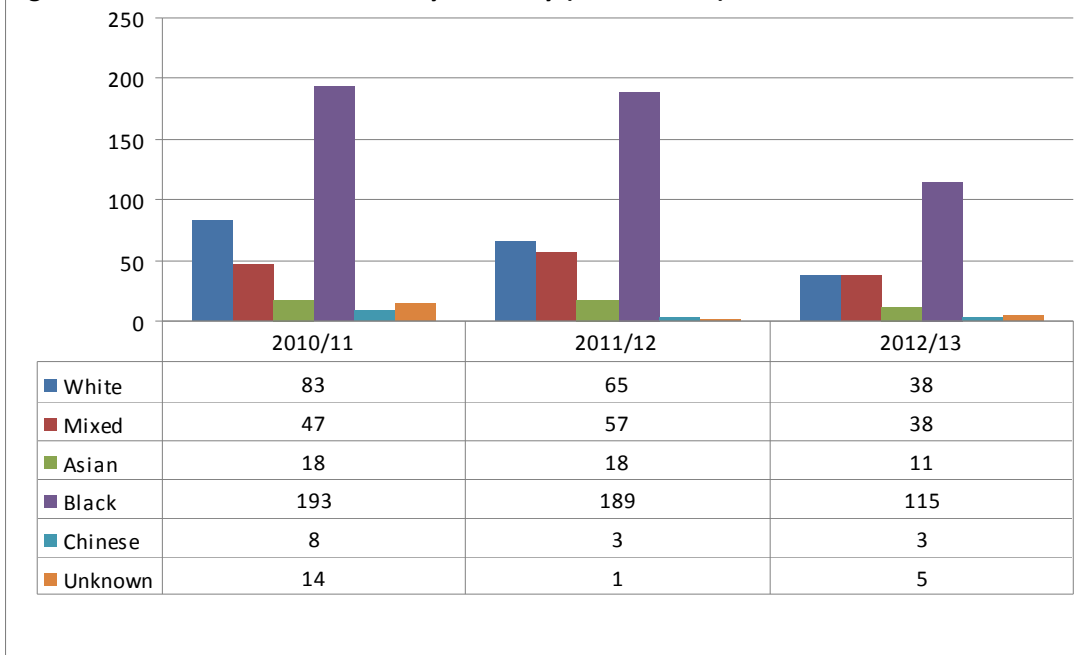
Many of the tables and graphs show the proportion of the population for each ethnic group against their outcomes – demonstrating disproportion. However where this is not shown outcomes can be seen against the DfE school census figures for 2011 showing the proportion of black pupils in Hackney schools as 38% (21% Black African 14% Black Caribbean and 3% Black other) and of white pupils as 32%. In terms of the whole population the 2011 census figures show that the broad Black/Black British group makes up 23.1% of the Hackney population. The data presented throughout the paper shows considerable disproportionality in outcomes for the black ethnic group.

1. Youth Offending

Figure 1.1 shows the number of offences committed by young offenders by ethnic group. Although the table does not differentiate between young black men & women we know that the proportion of offences committed by females is low falling from 13.5% in 2010 to 9.6% in 2012.

The proportion of offences committed by the white ethnic group was 22.9% in 2010 and 10.5% in 2012. The proportion for the black ethnic group is significantly higher and remains fairly static between 2010 at 53.2% and 2012 at 54.8%. (Source Hackney Learning Trust from YOIS)

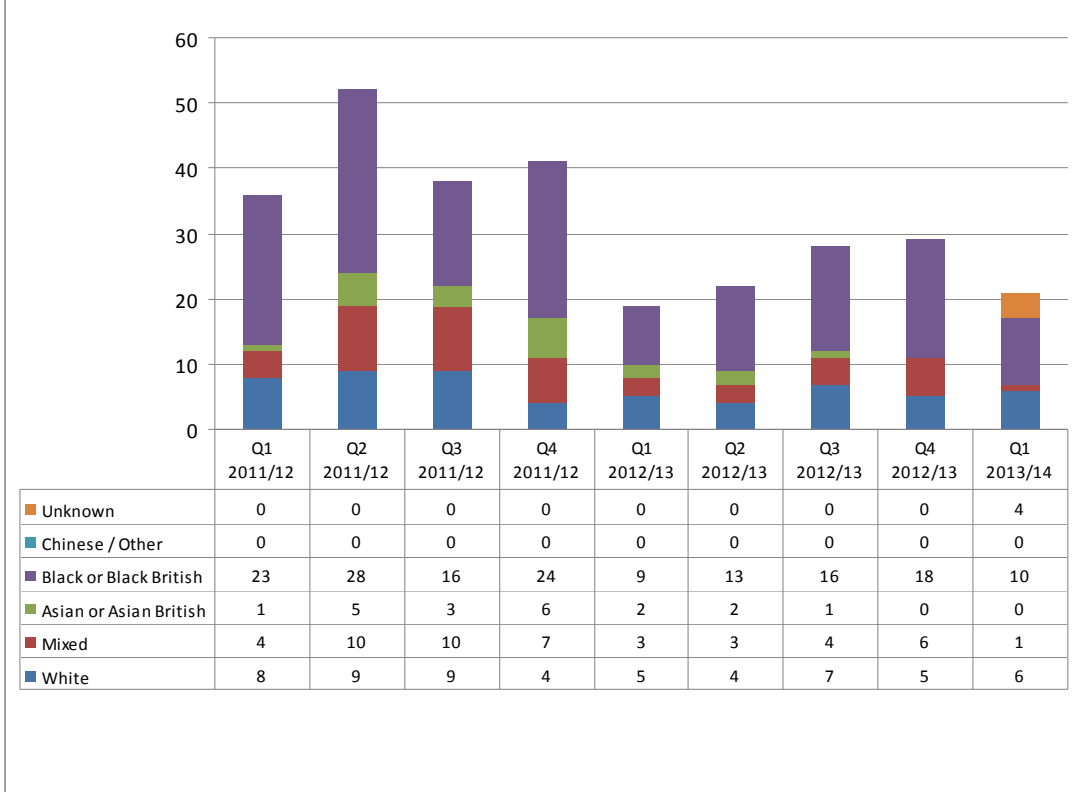
Figure 1.1 - Offences committed, by ethnicity (Source YOIS)



First time entrants to the youth justice system

The number of local first time entrants to the youth justice system is 41% lower in 2012/13 (98) than in 2011/12 (167). Black/Black British offenders form the highest proportion of first time entrants in each of the periods reported in Figure 1.2 below. (Source Safer Young Hackney Board report Qu1 2013)

Figure 1.2 - First-time entrants to Youth Justice System, by ethnicity (Safer Young Hackney Board Report Qu1 (2013/14)



Gangs

The majority of the identified (and targeted) gang members are black men aged between 17 and 21 years of age. Police and Hospital Emergency Department data tells us that many of the victims of gang related violence, gun and knife crime black (or Turkish/Kurdish) men in their 20s.

(Source: Community Safety Assessment, 2011/12 – 2012/13 – RESRICTED CIRCULATION)

Stop and Search

Figures 1.4 and 1.5 below show the:

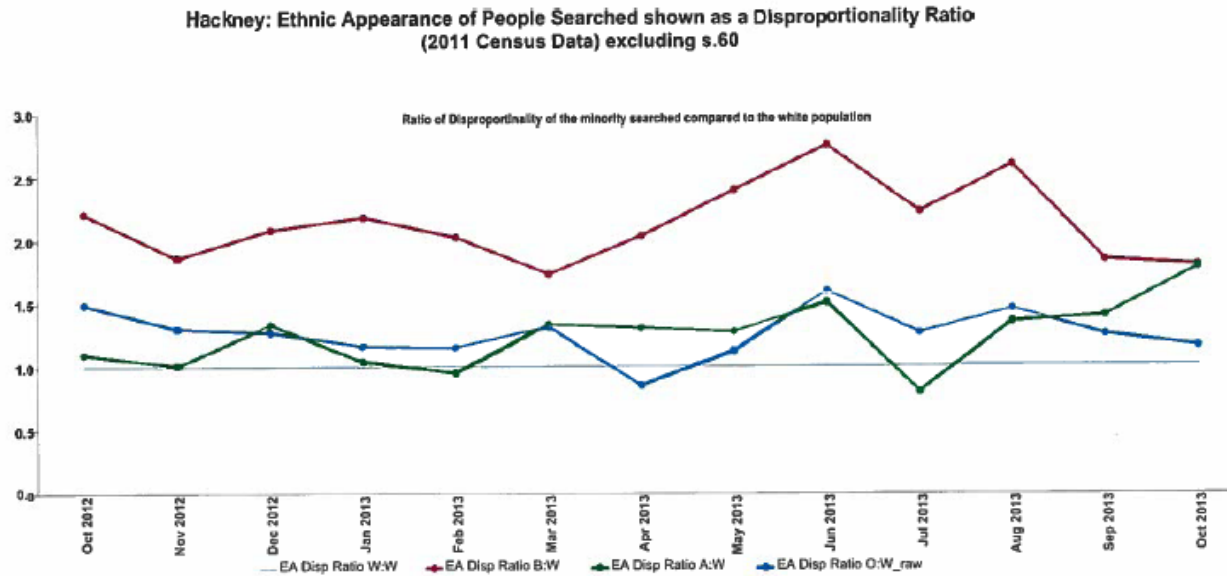
- ethnic appearance of people searched shown as a disproportionality ratio excluding s 60 between October 2012 and October 2013
- self-defined ethnicity of people stopped and held to account shown as a disproportionality ratio (both 2011 Census data)

Both graphs show that the rate of disproportionality, as measured by the number of searches per 1000 population, is consistently highest for the Black group.

Figure 1.6 below shows the proportion of each ethnic group searched and subsequently arrested. The proportions are broadly similar for both the White and Black groups.

(Source: Community safety and social inclusion scrutiny commission data Tuesday 10th December)

Figure 1.4



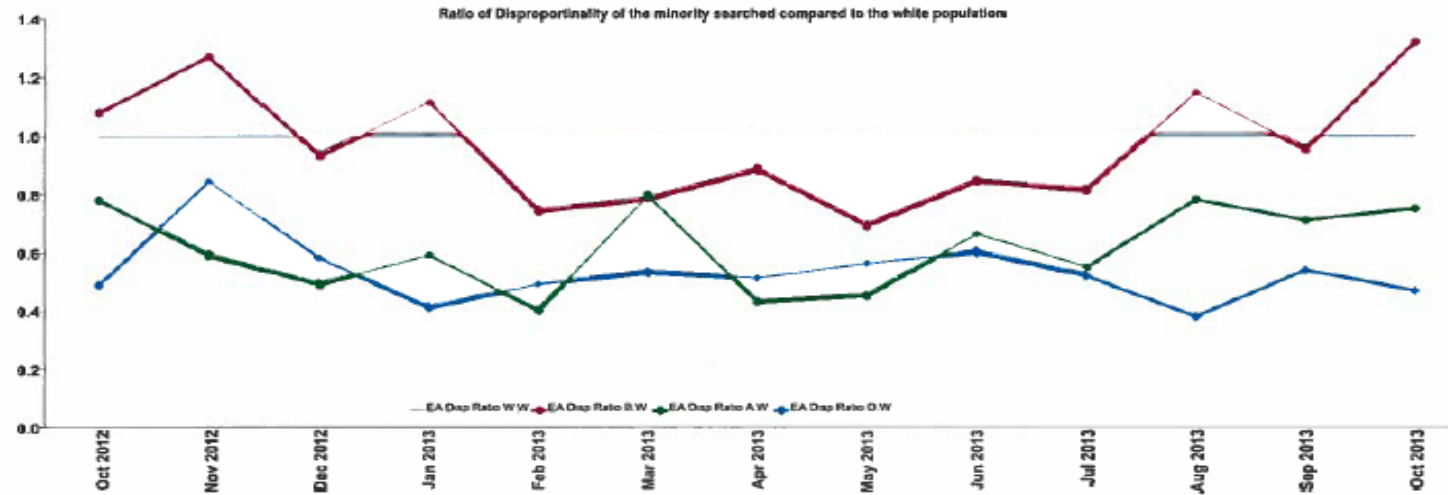
Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

	2012			2013									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
White	1.00 (428)	1.00 (393)	1.00 (259)	1.00 (329)	1.00 (287)	1.00 (344)	1.00 (317)	1.00 (264)	1.00 (273)	1.00 (316)	1.00 (314)	1.00 (255)	1.00 (276)
Black	2.21 (454)	1.86 (367)	2.08 (282)	2.18 (334)	2.02 (266)	1.73 (321)	2.03 (312)	2.39 (316)	2.74 (350)	2.22 (365)	2.59 (386)	1.84 (248)	1.80 (250)
Asian	1.10 (86)	1.01 (75)	1.33 (65)	1.04 (60)	0.95 (48)	1.33 (80)	1.30 (74)	1.27 (66)	1.50 (74)	0.80 (54)	1.35 (68)	1.40 (65)	1.78 (84)
Other	1.49 (22)	1.30 (30)	1.27 (14)	1.16 (5)	1.15 (14)	1.31 (14)	0.85 (3)	1.12 (14)	1.59 (16)	1.26 (13)	1.45 (8)	1.25 (13)	1.16 (12)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)	0.6% (4)	0.3% (2)	0.6% (4)	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)	0.3% (2)	0.5% (4)	0% (1)	0.2% (1)

Ethnicity	Population	This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows: White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background. Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background. Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group
White	134,617	
Black	64,713	
Asian	25,451	
Other	21,489	
Total	246,270	Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.

Figure 1.5

Hackney: Self Defined Ethnicity of People Stopped and held to Account* shown as a Disproportionality Ratio (2011 Census Data)



Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

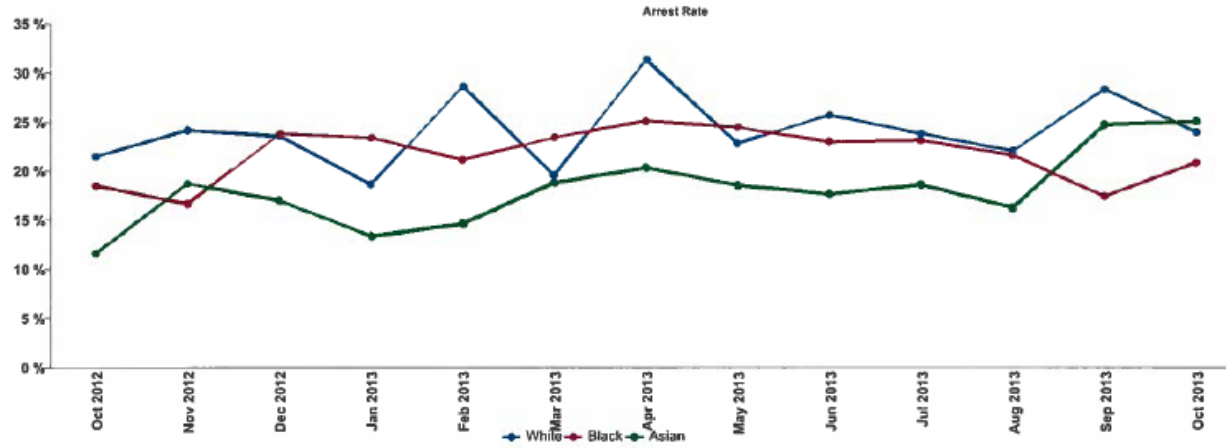
	2012			2013									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
White	1.00 (245)	1.00 (224)	1.00 (183)	1.00 (306)	1.00 (345)	1.00 (214)	1.00 (186)	1.00 (190)	1.00 (168)	1.00 (182)	1.00 (150)	1.00 (186)	1.00 (134)
Black	1.08 (127)	1.27 (137)	0.93 (82)	1.11 (164)	0.74 (123)	0.78 (60)	0.88 (79)	0.69 (63)	0.84 (68)	0.81 (71)	1.14 (82)	0.95 (85)	1.32 (85)
Asian	0.78 (36)	0.59 (25)	0.49 (17)	0.59 (34)	0.40 (26)	0.79 (32)	0.43 (15)	0.45 (16)	0.66 (21)	0.55 (19)	0.78 (22)	0.71 (25)	0.75 (19)
Other	0.49 (19)	0.84 (30)	0.58 (17)	0.41 (20)	0.49 (27)	0.53 (18)	0.51 (15)	0.56 (17)	0.60 (16)	0.52 (15)	0.38 (9)	0.54 (16)	0.47 (10)
% of Stops and Accounts with unknown Self Defined Ethnicity	3.8% (17)	6.9% (31)	9.4% (31)	7.3% (41)	8.9% (51)	9.9% (38)	8.1% (26)	5.3% (16)	4.5% (13)	4.3% (13)	9.3% (27)	9.8% (34)	6.1% (16)

Ethnicity	Pop2011	This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows:
White	134,617	White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background.
Black	64,713	Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background
Asian	25,451	Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background.
Other	21,489	Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group
Total	246,270	<i>Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance and self defined ethnicity is recorded, groupings may differ.</i>

*See Glossary

Figure 1.6

**Hackney: Ethnic Appearance of People Searched and Subsequently Arrested
(excluding s.60)**



Searches/Arrests	2012						2013																				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		
White	428	92	393	95	259	61	329	61	287	82	344	67	317	99	264	60	273	70	316	75	314	69	255	72	276	66	
Black	454	84	367	61	282	67	334	78	266	56	321	75	312	78	316	77	350	80	365	84	386	83	248	43	250	52	
Asian	86	10	75	14	65	11	60	8	48	7	80	15	74	15	65	12	74	13	54	10	68	11	65	16	84	21	
Other	22	7	30	7	14	3	5	2	14	3	14	1	3	1	14	6	16	3	13	2	8	1	13	3	12	3	
Not Stated	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	4	n/a	2	n/a	4	1	1	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a

Excludes Vehicle only searches
No of Arrests from searches (excluding sec60)

Arrest Rate	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
White	21.5 %	24.2 %	23.8 %	18.5 %	28.6 %	19.5 %	31.2 %	22.7 %	25.6 %	23.7 %	22.0 %	28.2 %	23.9 %
Black	18.5 %	16.6 %	23.8 %	23.4 %	21.1 %	23.4 %	25.0 %	24.4 %	22.9 %	23.0 %	21.5 %	17.3 %	20.8 %
Asian	11.6 %	18.7 %	16.9 %	13.3 %	14.6 %	18.8 %	20.3 %	18.5 %	17.6 %	18.5 %	16.2 %	24.6 %	25.0 %
Other	31.8 %	23.3 %	21.4 %	40.0 %	21.4 %	7.1 %	33.3 %	42.9 %	18.8 %	15.4 %	12.5 %	23.1 %	25.0 %
Not Stated	n/a	n/a	100.0 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.0 %	n/a	n/a	50.0 %	n/a	n/a	n/a

2. Child Protection

There are a disproportionate number of child protection cases amongst children of black or mixed ethnicity – with the black group accounting for 47% of cases (Figure 2.1). Similarly a disproportionate number of children of Black or mixed ethnicity are looked after - 47% and 14% respectively (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1 Ethnicity of children subject to a child protection plan (2009 -10)

(Source: City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12)

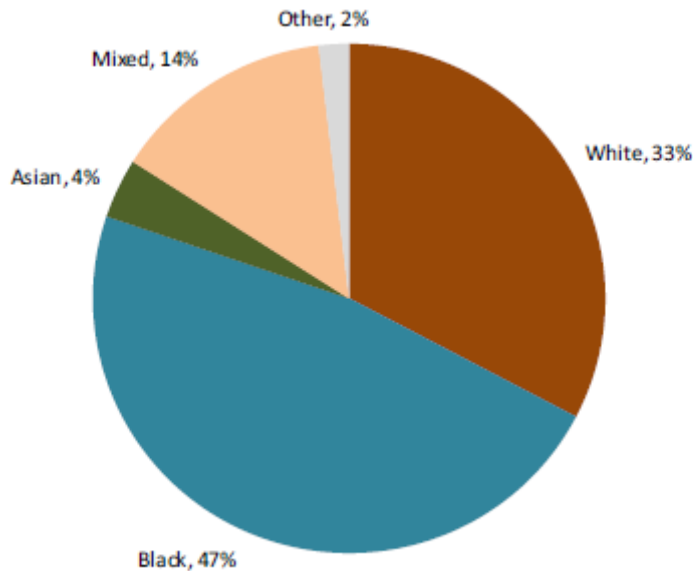
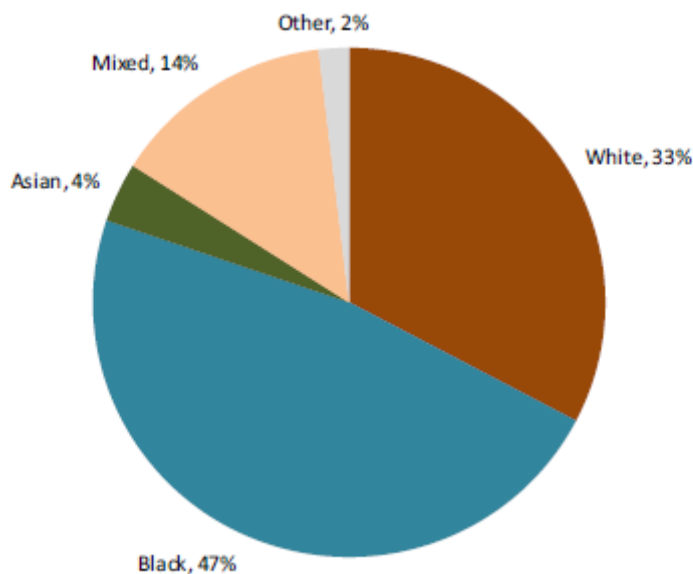


Figure 2.2 Ethnicity of looked after children in Hackney – March 2011

(Source: City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile, 2011/12)



3. Education and aspiration

Source: all tables in this section are from reports commissioned from the HLT, research statistics and evaluation team.

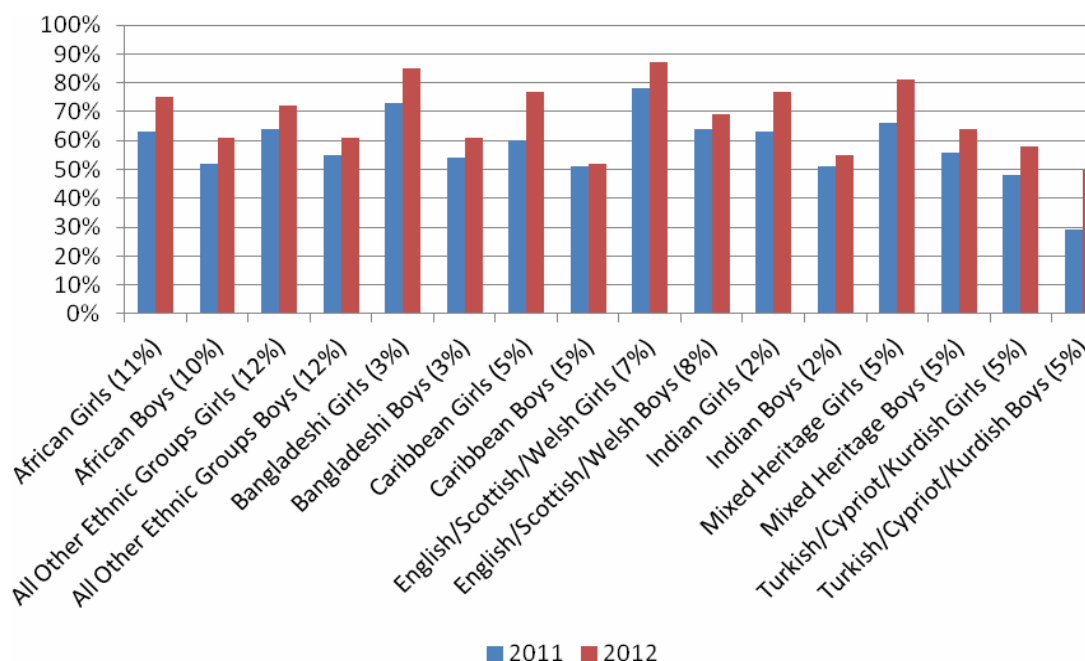
Early Years

There is variation in performance at Early Years Foundation Stage between ethnic groups and gender in Hackney (Figure 3.1), with variation noticeable over the last two years of published data.

The following groups performed below the national average in 2012: African Boys; All Other Ethnic Groups Boys; Bangladeshi Boys; Caribbean Boys; Indian Boys; Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish Girls; Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish Boys.

Note: The proportion of the cohort made up by each group is included in Figure 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 - EYFS Performance by gender and ethnicity (2012 National Average = 64%, Hackney average = 63%)



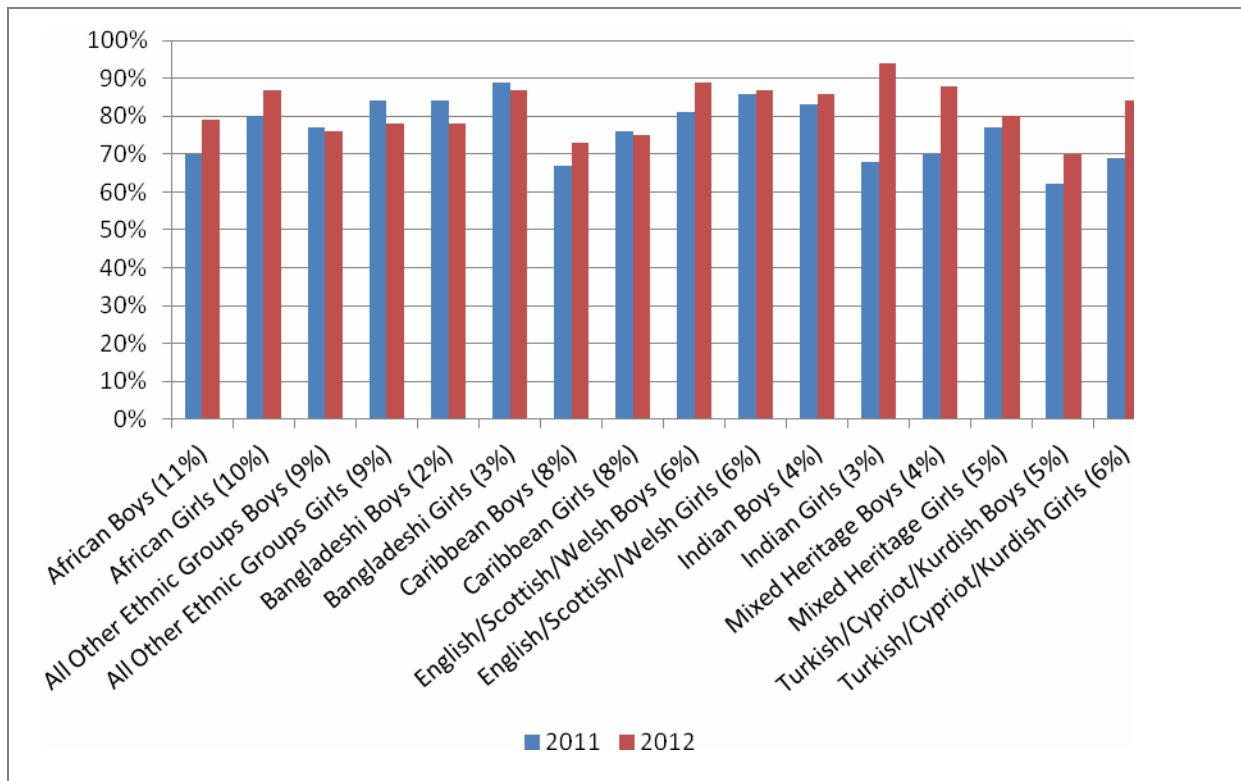
Key Stage 2 – end of primary school

There are wide variations in performance across ethnicities and gender at Key Stage 2 (Figure 3.2). Caribbean Boys and Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish Boys had the lowest average attainment in 2012 despite showing 6ppt and 8ppt improvement from 2011 respectively. Caribbean Girls outperformed Caribbean Boys by 2ppts, yet had the third lowest average attainment in 2012, and their average performance declined by 1ppt since 2011.

The following groups performed below the national average in 2012: African Boys; All Other Ethnic Groups Boys; All Other Ethnic Groups Girls; Bangladeshi Boys; Caribbean Boys; Caribbean Girls; Mixed Heritage Girls; Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish Boys.

Note: The proportion of the cohort made up by each group is included in Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.2 - Key Stage 2 performance by ethnicity and gender (2012 National Average = 82%)

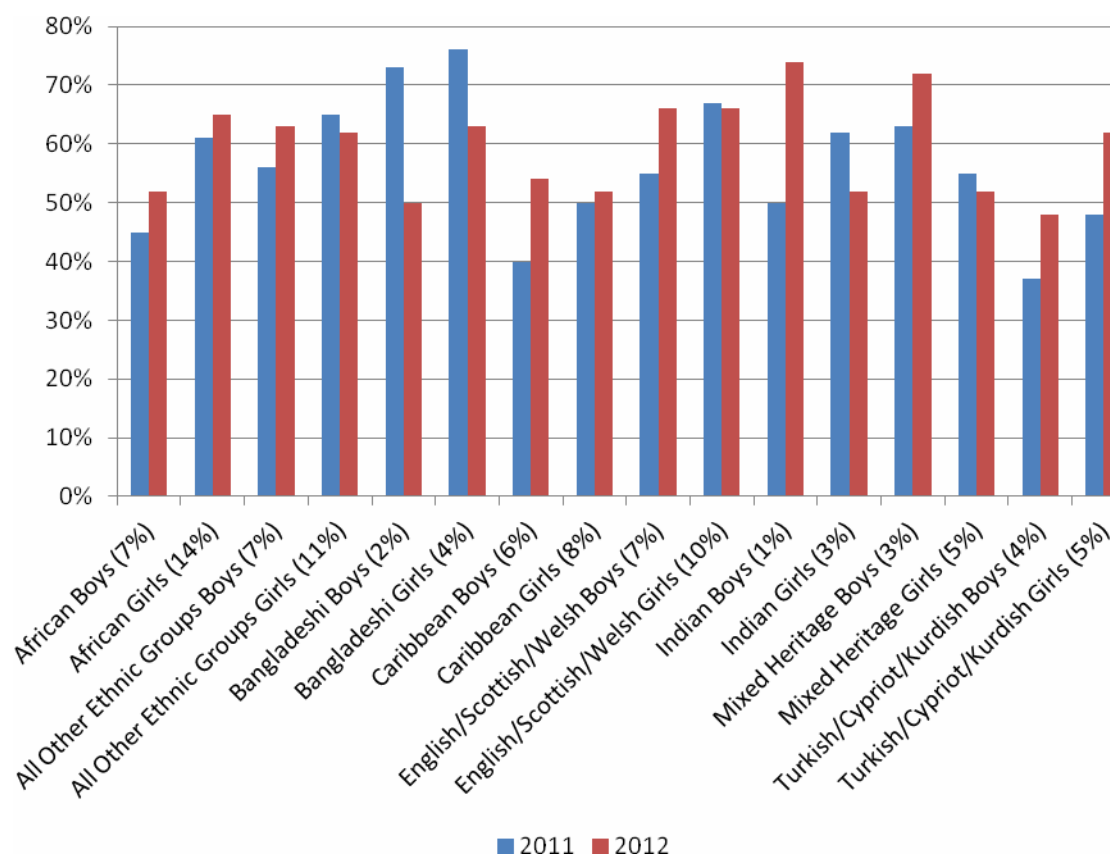


Key Stage 4 – GCSE

Again there are wide variations in performance by ethnic and gender groups at Key Stage 4 (Figure 3.3). The following groups performance was below the national average in 2012: African Boys; Bangladeshi Boys; Caribbean Boys; Caribbean Girls; Indian Girls; Mixed Heritage Girls; Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish Boys.

Note: The proportion of the cohort made up by each group is included in Figure 3.3 below.

Figure 3.3 - Key Stage 4 attainment by Ethnicity & Gender (2012 National Average = 59.4%)



(Source Hackney Learning Trust report)

Exclusions from school

In the following analysis fixed-term exclusions are defined as the number of pupils who have had one or more fixed-term exclusion in the academic year 2011/12. The proportions are compared with the school census figures for January 2012. Permanent exclusions are not included in the analysis because of the small numbers.

EXCLUSIONS WHITE BRITISH BOYS

- There was some disproportion for White British Boys - with 8% of fixed-term exclusions being English/Scottish/Welsh boys compared with this group making up 7% of pupils.

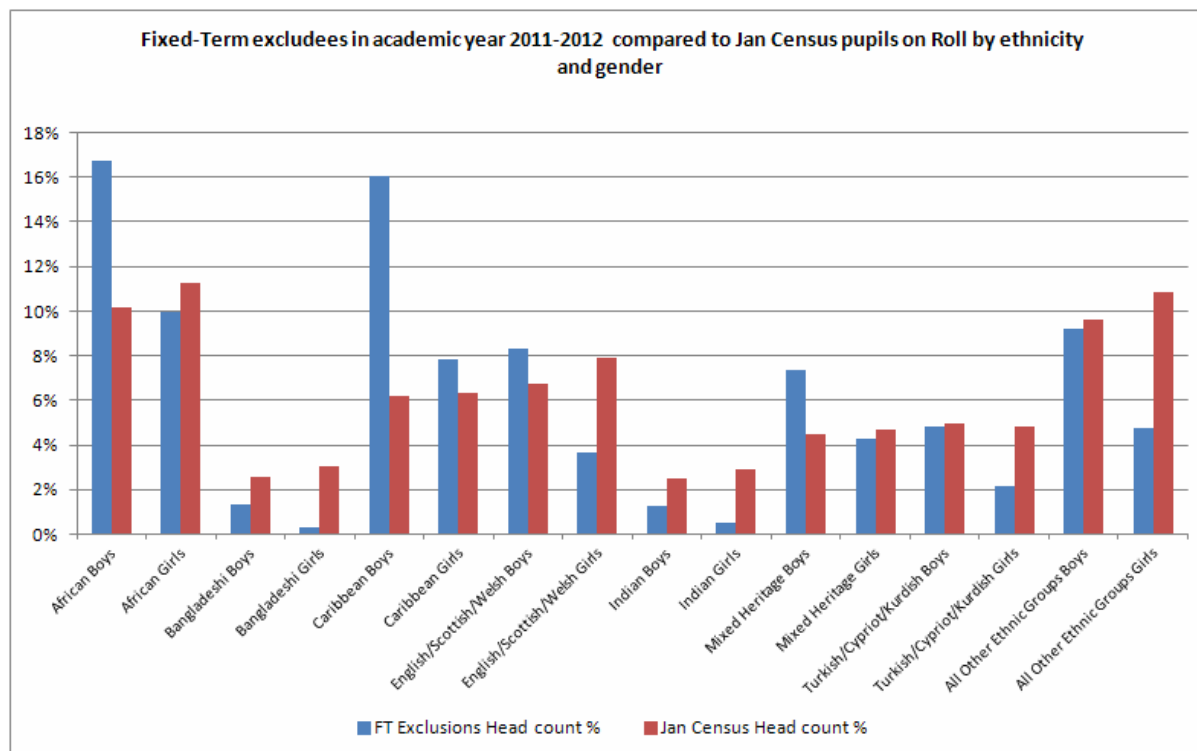
EXCLUSIONS BLACK BOYS

- The greatest disproportion was for Caribbean boys - 16% of those excluded for a fixed term were Caribbean boys whilst this group made up 6% of school pupils.
- There was also disproportion for African boys - 17% of those excluded for a fixed term were African boys compared with this group comprising 10% of the school population.
- Mixed heritage boys were also excluded in disproportion to their numbers in the school population - 9% of those excluded for a fixed term were mixed heritage boys but this group made up 4% of the school population.

EXCLUSIONS BLACK GIRLS

- It should also be noted that Caribbean girls were excluded in slight disproportion to their numbers in the school population - 8% of those excluded on a fixed-term basis were Caribbean girls but this group made up 6% of school pupils.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of Fixed-Term excludees by ethnicity and gender in academic year 2011-2012 compared to the proportion of pupils in January Census 2012 pupils on roll by ethnicity and gender



(Source Hackney Learning Trust Report)

Persistence absence

Figures 3.5 and 3.6 below look at persistence absence at primary school and secondary school during the Autumn and Spring terms 2013.

PERSISTENT ABSENCE WHITE BRITISH BOYS - PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

- At **primary school level** White British boys were persistently absent in disproportion to their representation in the primary school population. 9% of persistent absentees were English/Scottish/Welsh whilst this group made up 7% of the primary school population (January 2012 school census).
- At **secondary school level** 10% of persistent absentees were English/Scottish/Welsh but this group made up 6% of secondary school pupils.

PERSISTENT ABSENCE BLACK BOYS - PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

- At **primary school level** there was disproportionate persistent absence amongst Caribbean boys; all other ethnic groups boys; mixed heritage boys and Bangladeshi boys. Caribbean boys made up 9% of persistent absentees compared with 6% of the primary school population; all other ethnic group boys accounted for 13% of persistence absentees compared with 11% of primary school pupils; mixed heritage boys 6% compared with 4% of primary school pupils; Bangladeshi boys 6% of persistent absentees compared with 3% of primary school pupils.
- At **secondary school level** all other ethnic groups boys made up 12% of persistent absentees compared with 9% of secondary pupils. Caribbean boys made up 8% of persistent absences but comprised 6% of the secondary school population. Mixed heritage boys made up 6% of persistent absentees compared with 4% of secondary pupils.

PERSISTENT ABSENCE GIRLS

- It should be noted that there was also an issue of disproportionate persistent absence amongst mixed heritage girls; all other ethnic groups girls and Indian girls at primary school. At secondary school there was disproportionate absence amongst English/Scottish/Welsh girls, Caribbean girls; mixed heritage and all other ethnic groups girls.

Figure 3.5 Autumn & Spring 2013 primary schools - Proportion of pupils who were Persistent Absentees* by Ethnicity and Gender

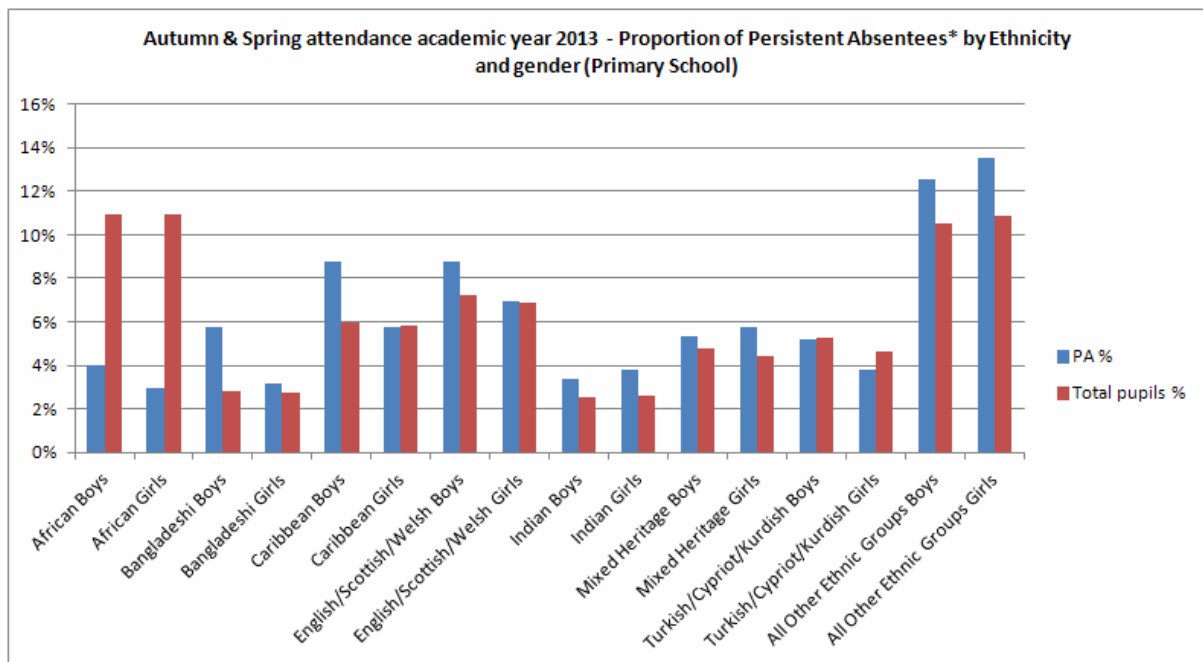
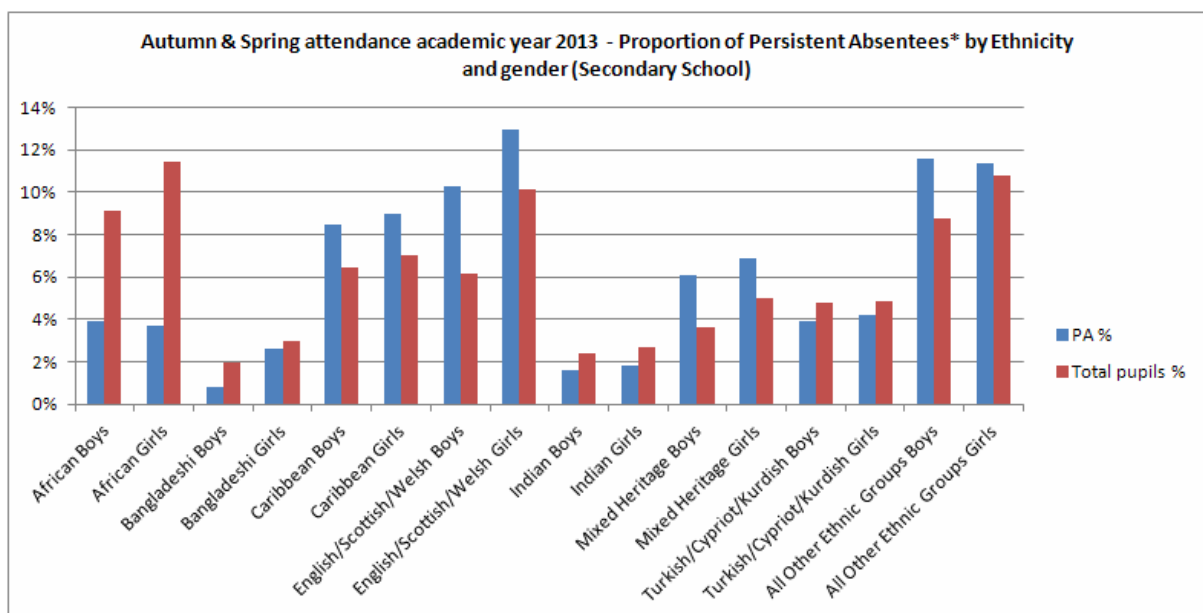


Figure 3.6 Autumn & Spring 2013 secondary schools - Proportion of pupils who were Persistent Absentees* by Gender & Ethnicity

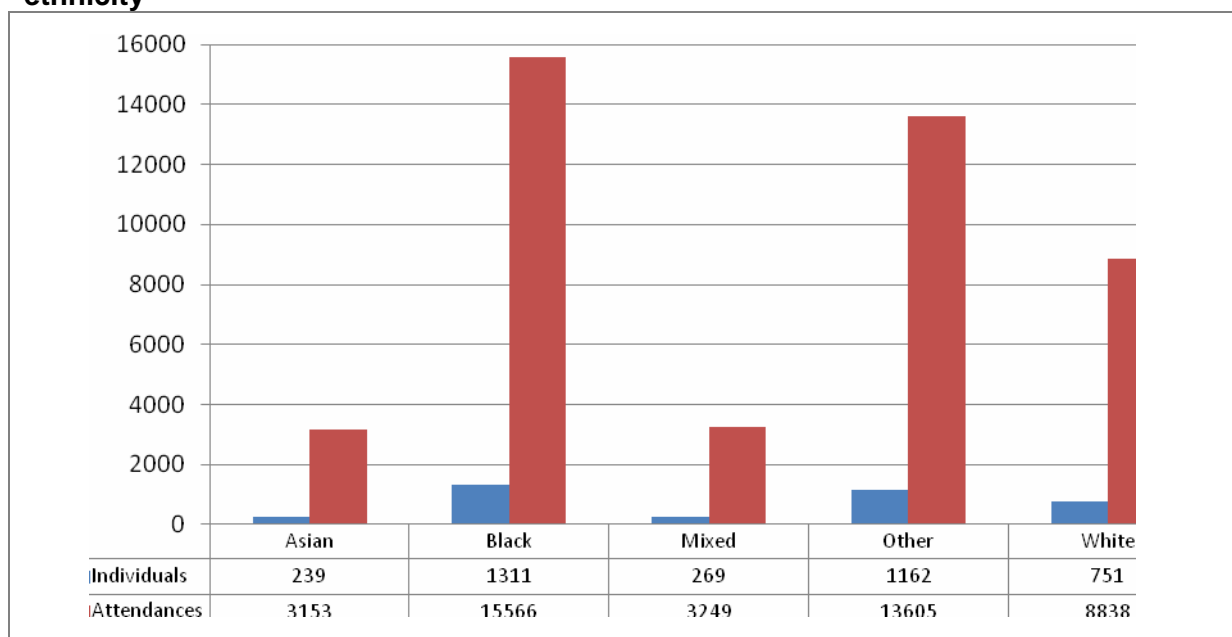


(Source: Hackney Learning Trust report)

Attendance at Young Hackney provision.

Figure 3.7 shows that attendance at Young Hackney provision amongst young black people is encouraging. Black young people are the highest group of attendees both in terms of the numbers of individuals attending and the total number of attendances.

Figure 3.7 - Individuals and Attendances at Young Hackney provision 2012/13, by ethnicity



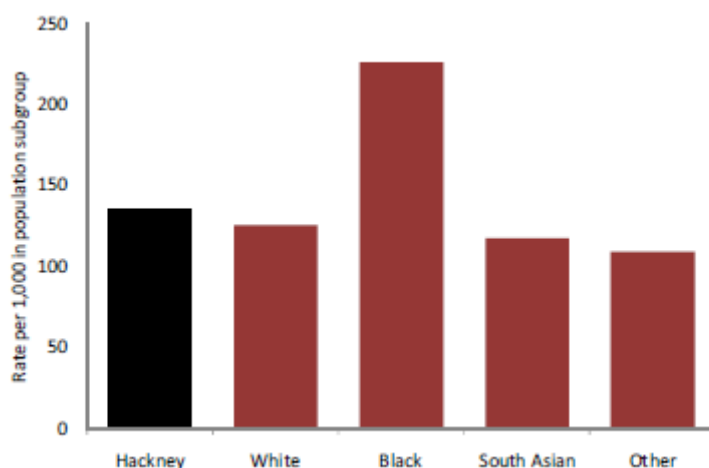
4. Health and Wellbeing

4.1 Obesity

Figure 4.1 shows that the rate of obesity locally amongst the whole population is highest amongst the black ethnic group.

Figure 4.1 Prevalence of obesity by ethnic group – rate of obesity

(Source: Hackney JSNA 2011/12)



For children the highest obesity rate is amongst Black pupils locally and that by year 6 boys have significantly higher rates of obesity than girls. Nationally childhood obesity is more prevalent among Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicity children than among children of white ethnicity (JSNA 2011/12).

4.2 Mental health

The following national data provide some indicators of the incidence of mental health disorder amongst black young people. In 2004, among 11-16 year olds 13.1% of males and

10.2% of females had some form of mental disorder (emotional, conduct or hyperkinetic); rates were higher among Black young people and lower among South Asian young people; rates were also highly correlated with socio-economic status.

Among adults, the diagnosis of psychotic disorders is significantly higher among Black men than men from other ethnic groups, but there is no significant variation by ethnicity among women. There is a higher level of diagnosis of common mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and obsessive compulsive disorder among people from deprived backgrounds.

(Source: Health and Well Being Profile 2012).

The Health in Hackney scrutiny review of community mental health services found that in Hackney there is a very high rate of serious mental health illness in the Black population. There are above average rates of emergency mental health admission amongst Black Caribbean and Black Other groups of residents (p31) - the review found that Black men do not access prevention services and are not picked up by early intervention. Black -Caribbean men are also overrepresented in in-patient mental health services in Hackney.

(Source Health in Hackney Scrutiny Commission, Community mental health services review report, 10th September 2012)

In 2013 Hackney Black African and Black Caribbean patients were overrepresented in the Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU). Whilst the White British ethnic group accounted for the largest proportion of patients in the PICU ward at 28.4% this was proportionately less to their representation in the overall population at 36.2%. The second largest ethnic group was Black Africans who made up approximately a fifth (20.9%) of PICU patients, almost double the proportion of their make-up in the population (11.4%). They were followed closely by Black Caribbeans (10.4%) a higher proportion than their population numbers (7.8%).

Source: [East London NHS Foundation Trust, Patient Equality Information Report 2013](#)

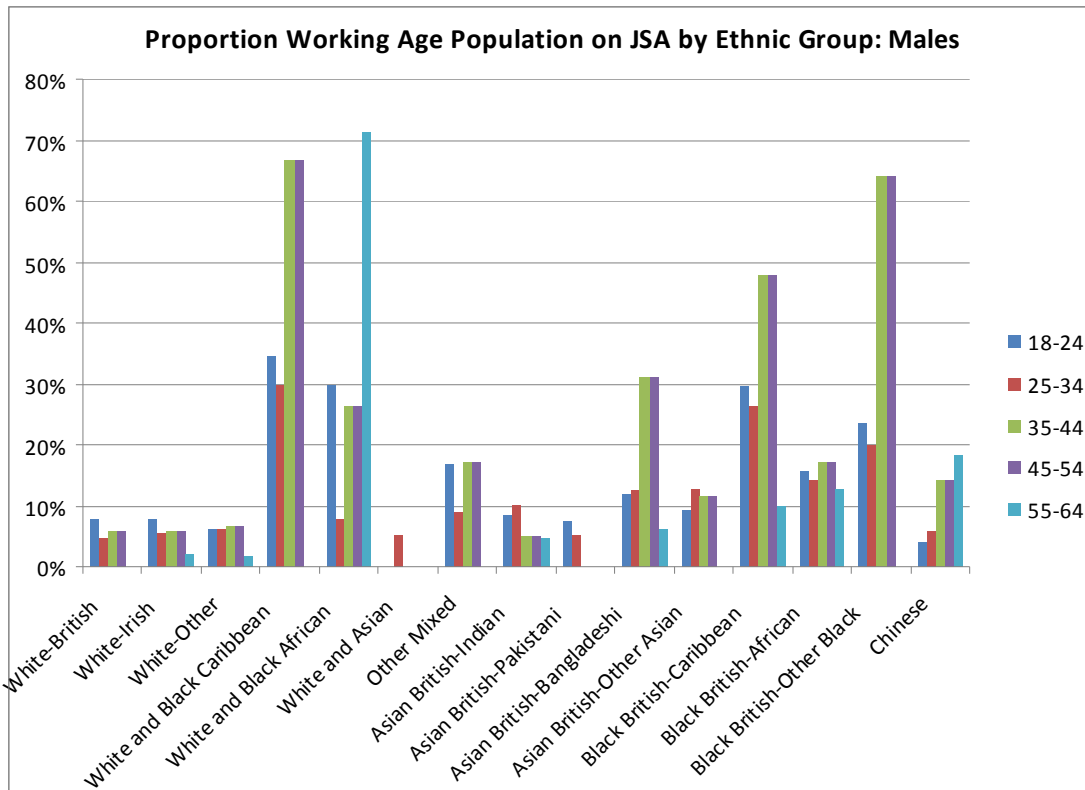
National research has shown that black people are overrepresented in mental health admissions and that once admitted their outcomes tend to be worse than for the rest of the population. Black groups also tend to have more coercive forms of admission (police section, use of the Mental Health Act and of seclusion) have higher rates of medication, longer lengths of stay and poorer experiences of inpatient care and less access to psychological therapies.

Source: [Runnymede Trust Kingston Scorecard](#)

5. Employment and benefits

The proportion of the working age population aged 18-24 on JSA locally is highest amongst mixed race and black groups - White and Black Caribbean are the highest followed by White and Black African and Black British Caribbean. Black British - Other Black are the next highest group followed by Black British African (Figure 5.1).

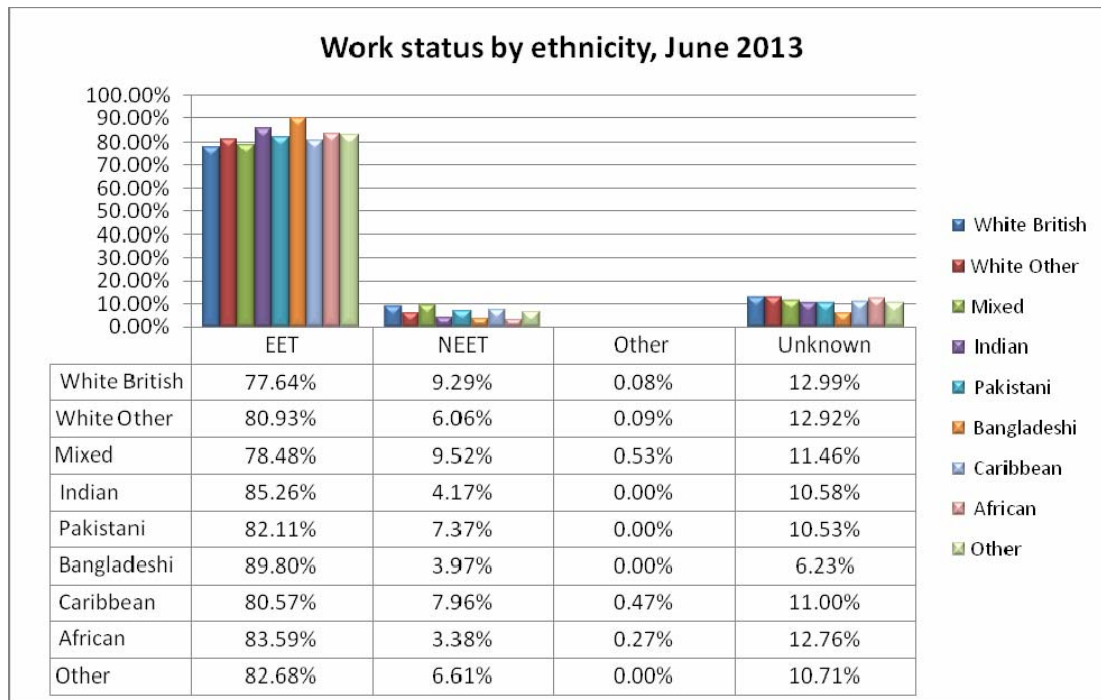
Figure 5.1



Source: Hackney Local Economic Assessment

Unemployment amongst young people - NEET status

In Hackney the proportion of NEETS varies between ethnicities with some having more than two times the rate of others. The highest rates of NEETs are found in the Mixed (9.52%) and White British (9.29%) groups and the lowest in the African (3.38%) and Bangladeshi (3.97%) groups. Caribbean groups fall in between with a rate of 7.39%. Males (7%) are slightly more likely to be NEET than females (6%).

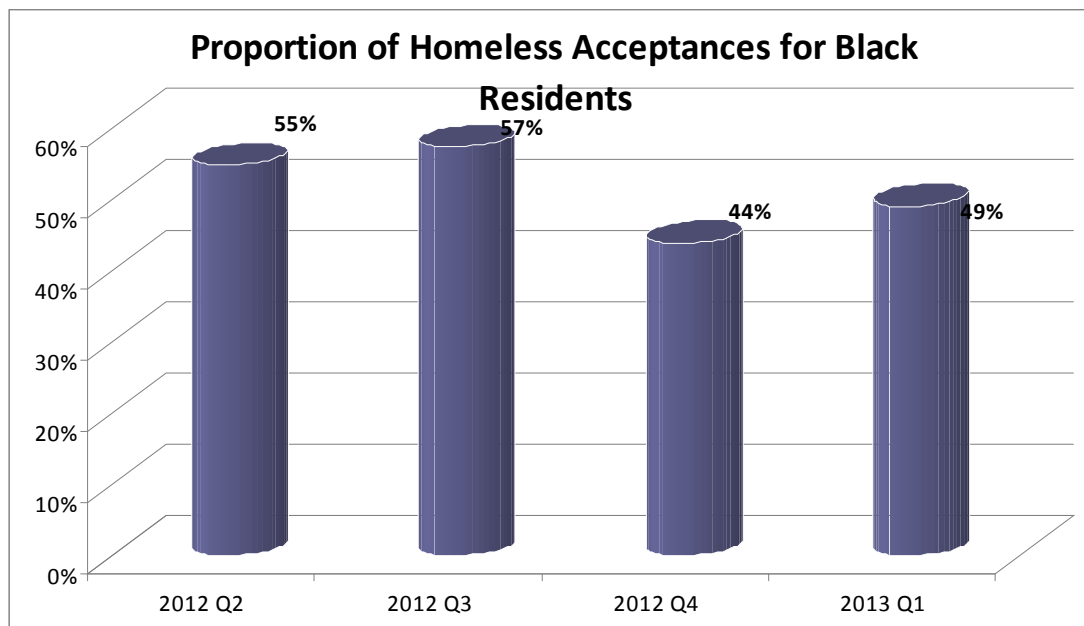


Source: HLT research, statistics and evaluation team report for child poverty needs assessment 2014.

6. Housing

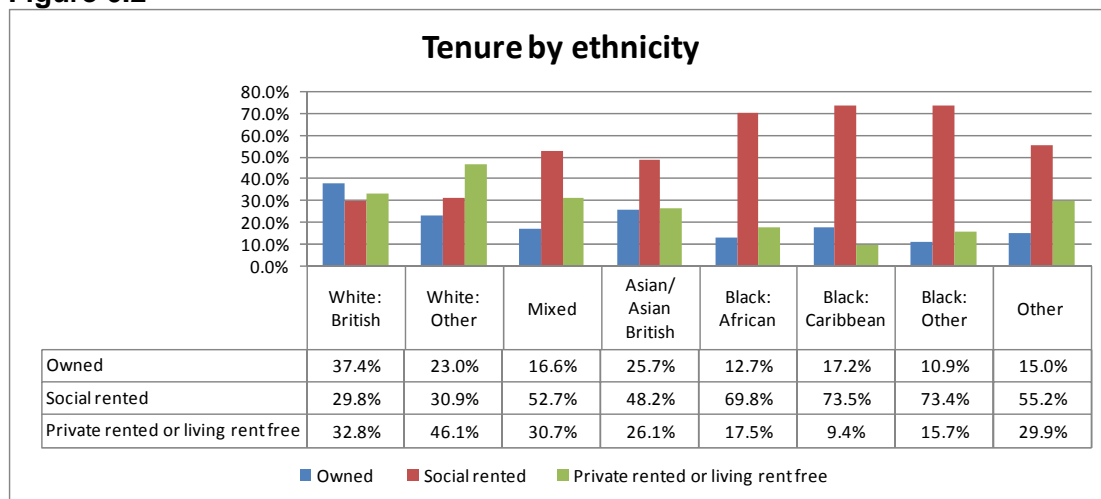
There is a higher proportion of Black residents who are homeless. Figure 6.1 below shows the proportion of homeless acceptances for black residents in relation to all other ethnic groups over the period June 2012 to June 2013. Over the year the proportion of homeless acceptances for black residents averaged 51%.

Figure 6.1



A high proportion of Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black residents live in social rented housing in the borough (Figure 6.2). Social rented housing is more likely to be overcrowded than other types of tenure – in Hackney 53% of socially rented houses are overcrowded compared to 35% of private rented and 12% of owned houses.

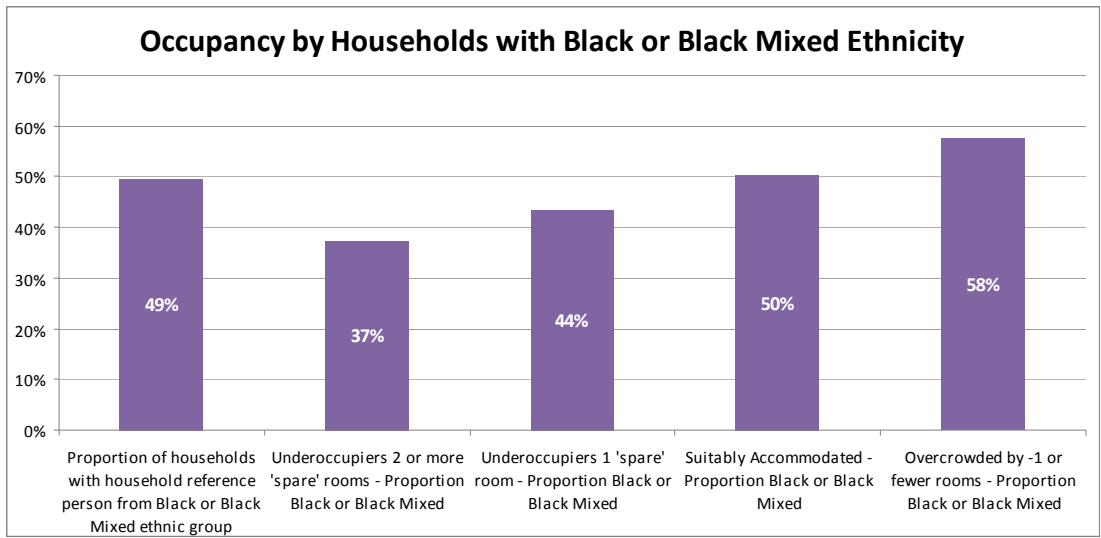
Figure 6.2



Source: Census data 2011

Overcrowding is more prevalent amongst Black or Black mixed residents. More than half (58%) of those living in overcrowded accommodation are of Black or Black Mixed heritage. (Figure 6.3). This puts children of Black heritage at greatest risk from poor health and educational outcomes associated with overcrowding.

Figure 7.3



Source: Census data 2011