



A partnership for mental health & wellbeing
in the black community.

(SMS) Shared Measurement System

A set of indicators that shine a light on some of the key issues in Lambeth (London)

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Shared Measurement System

We have known for a long time that throughout life, and on most issues, Black people have worse outcomes than White people. If we are going to realise our vision that thriving becomes the norm for Black people in Lambeth, we need to have a good understanding of where we are now, and how far we have to go.

All the organisations and community representatives that make up the Black Thrive Partnership have come up with a set of indicators that shine a light on what some of the key issues are. We call this our shared measurement system (SMS).

We want to place the voices, hopes and aspirations of Black communities at the centre of how we understand these issues and how we tackle them and so we welcome feedback from the people affected. This is a journey for us and only with help from communities can we reach the right destination.

BLACK THRIVE LAMBETH SHARED MEASUREMENT SYSTEM: INDICATOR DASHBOARD

All data relates to Lambeth unless stated otherwise

| Indicator description | Is it better to be high or low? | Black Caribbean | Black African | Mixed Black | Black Other | Black (all) population % or rate | White British population % or rate |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total population numbers | | 26,207 | 36,034 | 26,207 | 16,379 | 104,826 | 131,033 |
| Total population % | | 8% | 11% | 8% | 5% | 32% | 40% |
| Percentage of children achieving Good Level of Development aged 5 years at Lambeth schools (2017-18) | High | 67% | 66% | 71% | 71% | 68% | 83% |
| Percentage of children achieving a standard (grade 4 or higher) GCSE pass in English and Maths at Lambeth schools (2018) | High | 43% | 65% | 61% | 62% | 57% | 63% |
| Rate of Children Looked After by the local authority per 10,000 population (2017-18) | Low | 181 | 72 | 96 | 46 | 92 | 38 |
| Percentage of people in employment - June 2020 | High | | | | | 61.4% | 81.5% |
| Rate of people who are statutorily homeless in temporary accommodation per 1,000 people (2018 snapshot) | Low | 29 | 49 | | 22 | 36 | 3 |
| Percentage of people who are moderately severe or severely depressed prior to starting treatment with Talking Therapies (2017-18) | Low | 67% | 64% | 62% | 65% | 65% | 50% |
| Rate of Section 136 hospital admissions per 100,000 population (2018/19) | Low | 24 | 44 | 39 | 192 | 60 | 40 |
| Rate of episodes of physical restraint on Lambeth Wards per 100 Lambeth ward inpatients (2017/18) | Low | 25 | 22 | 323 | 99 | 65 | 39 |
| Stop and Search % of each population (breakdown by ethnic appearance not by ethnic group 2020-2021) | | | | | | 11.11% | 2.40% |

Position for Black group not significantly worse or is better compared with White British

Position for Black group significantly worse compared with White British



**"The first need of a free people
is to define their own terms"**

- Stokely Carmichael

Introduction

Black children start off in school less 'ready to learn' than White British children. They catch up academically by GCSE stage with the exception of Black Caribbean children. Despite this, the likelihood of Black children being permanently excluded from state schools was five times higher than for White British children and at 16, Black Children are three times more likely to enter the criminal justice system.

Across all Age ranges, in 2020 /21 Black people in Lambeth were 4.6 times more likely to be stopped and searched than White people.

Looking at Adults, only three in five Black Lambeth people are employed, in contrast to four in five White people and those with degrees earn almost a quarter less than their White counterparts.

Black men are 10 times as likely to have experienced a psychotic disorder than White (3.2% vs 0.3%), but despite this, only 52% of Black people with First Episode Psychosis were seen within the 14-day target compared to 60% of White British.

Black people are 50% more likely to be detained by the police than White people for experiencing a severe mental health crisis and two thirds of them are physically restrained, nearly twice the rate of White inpatients, and over a quarter are restrained face down (risking suffocation and sudden death), again nearly twice the rate of White inpatients.

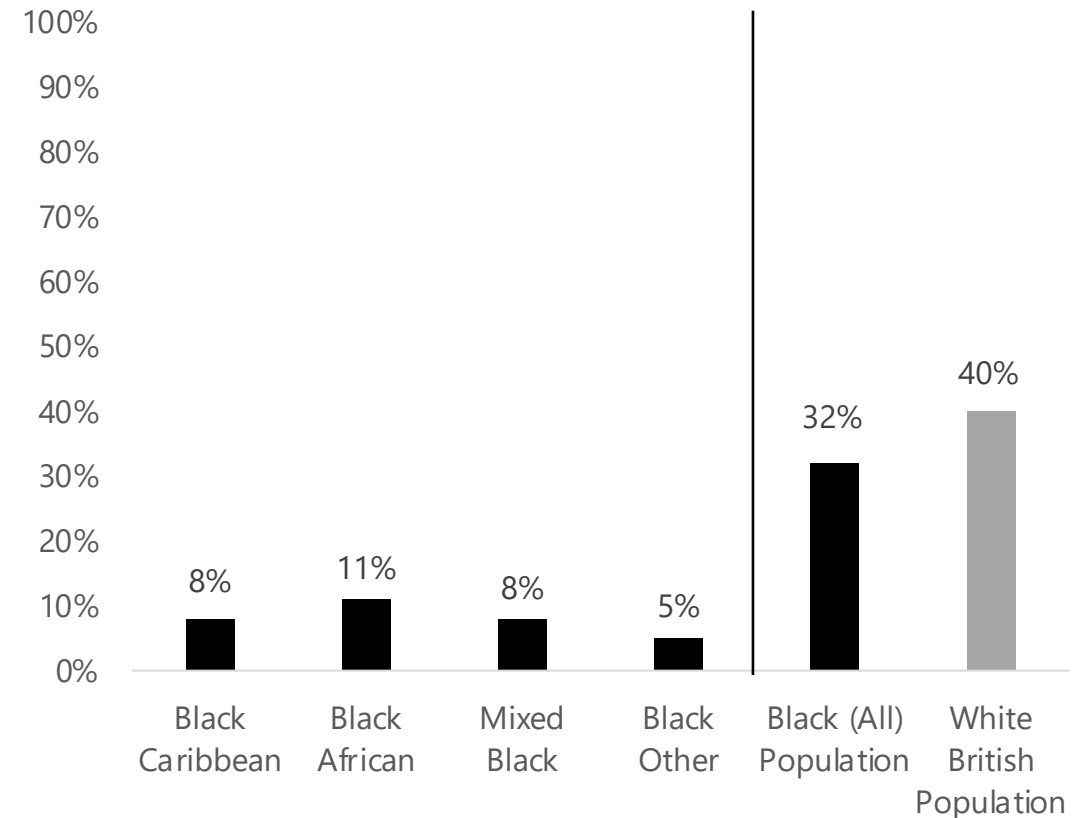


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Total Population

Lambeth is a diverse borough with a significant and longstanding Black population. 32% of Lambeth residents are racialized as Black. But Blackness is not a monolith, throughout this report where possible we differentiate between different ethnic/national groups to show what is happening for different Black groups. As you will see this is not always possible and we are challenging services to collect more robust data about who they serve and the outcomes they receive.



Percentage of children achieving Good Level of Development aged 5 years at Lambeth schools (2017-18)

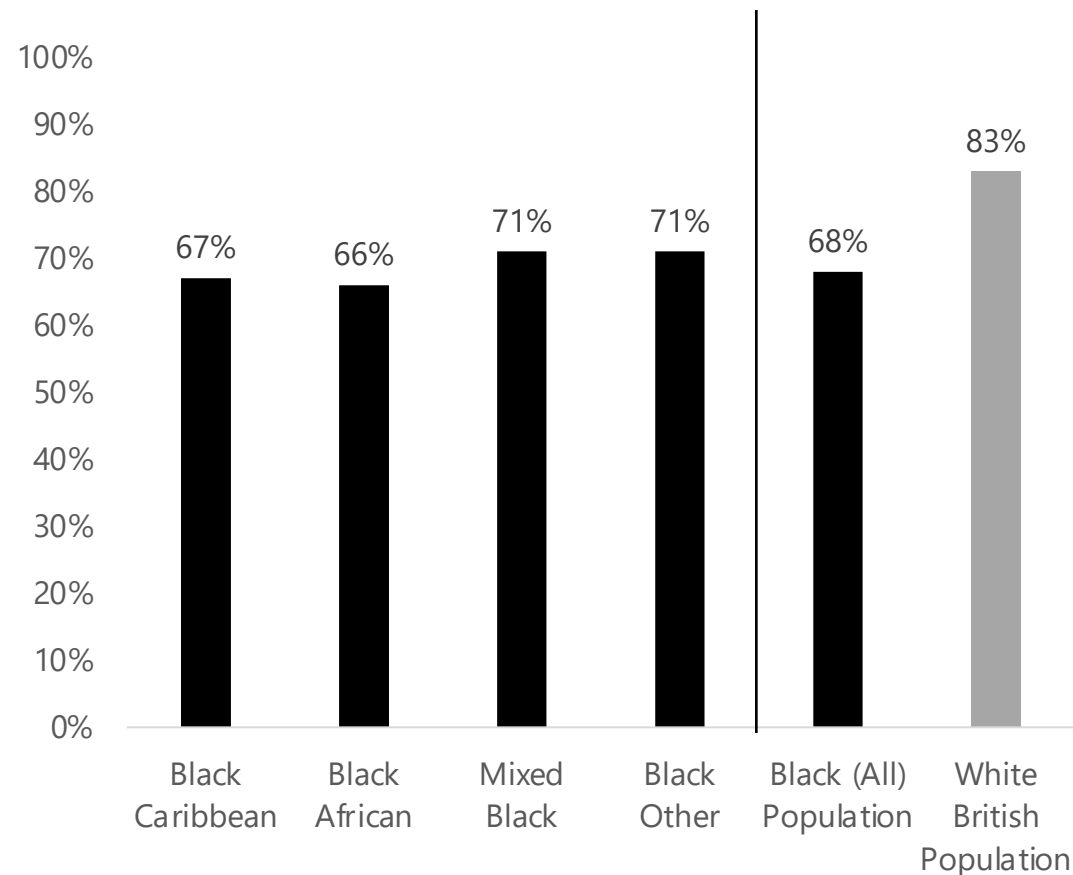
In 2018/19, 68% (807) of Black children aged 5 in Lambeth primary schools achieved 'a good level of development' compared to 83% (493) of White British children. Black children's performance is 15% lower the performance of White British children.

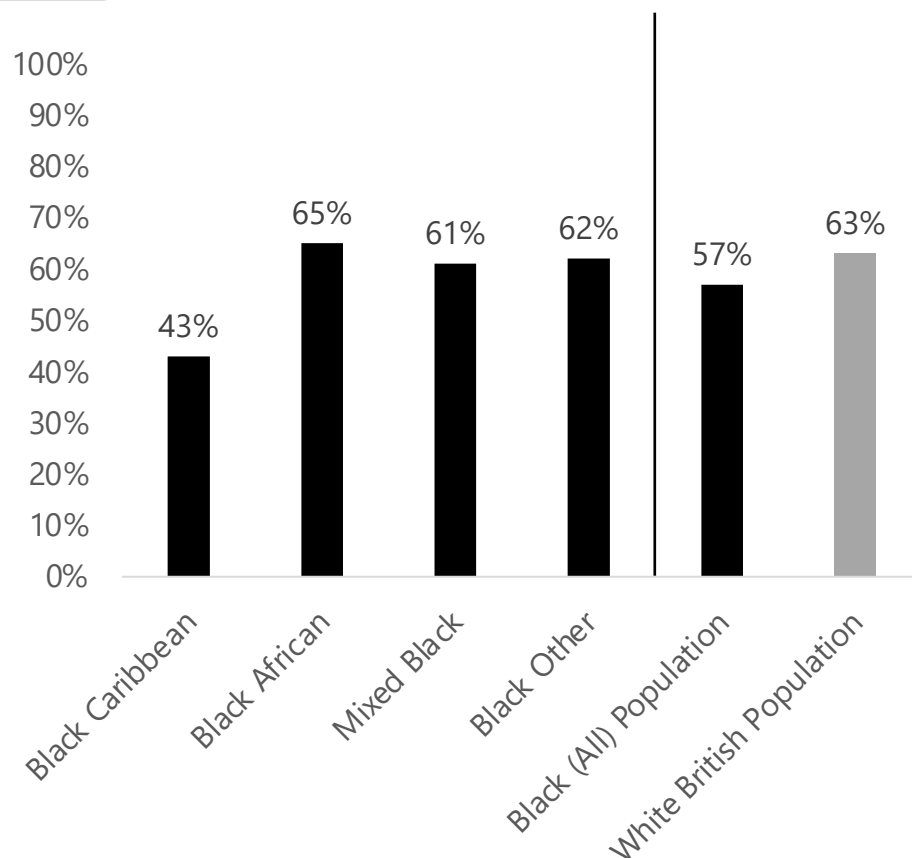
Is it better to be high or low?

High

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Percentage of children achieving a standard (grade 4 or higher) GCSE pass in English and Maths at Lambeth schools (2018)

In 2018/19, 57% of Black children at Lambeth state schools passed GCSE results in Maths and English (Grade 4 – 9) compared to 63% White British children. Black African children achieved similar results to White British children at 65%. However, within the Black category the result for Black Caribbean was 43% which is significantly lower than for White British children.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

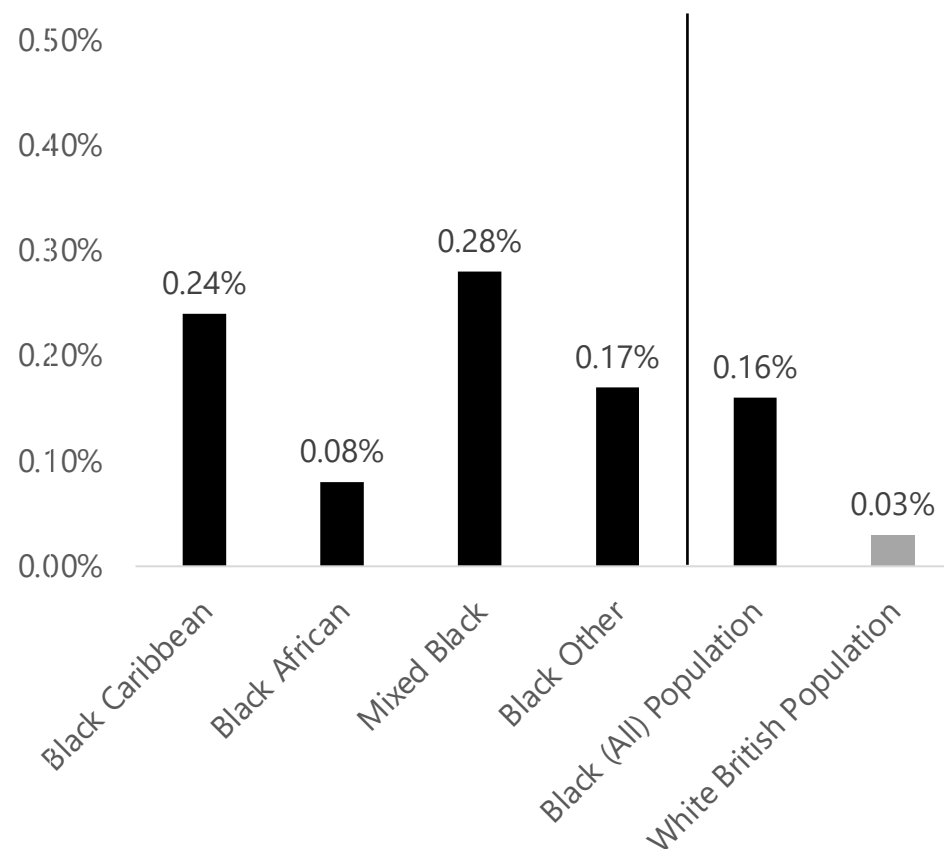
Percentage of children permanently excluded from Lambeth Schools (2016 – 18)

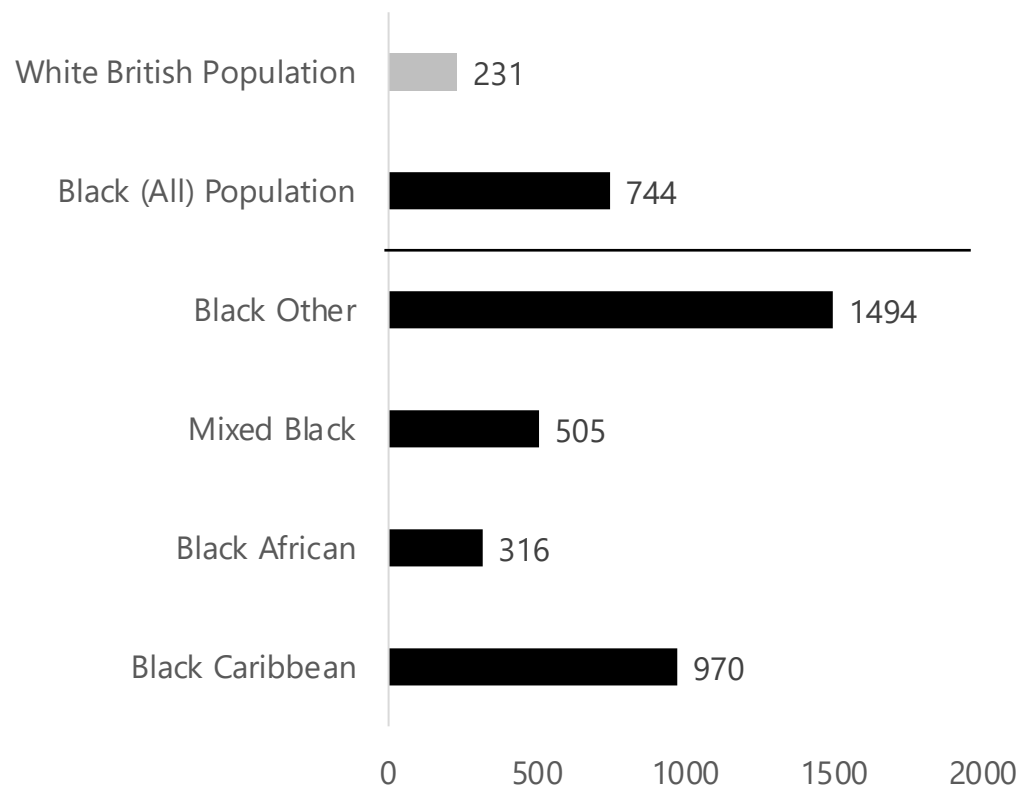
Over three years (2015-18), 0.16% (84) Black children were permanently excluded from Lambeth state schools compared to 0.03% (less than 10) White British children. The likelihood of Black children being permanently excluded from Lambeth state schools is five times higher than for White British children.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Rate of first-time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10 – 17 years per 100,000 population (2017/18)

In Lambeth Youth Offending Service (YOS), the current number of young people they are working with as of 29.11.2020 sits at 117. Of this number, 65% are Black.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

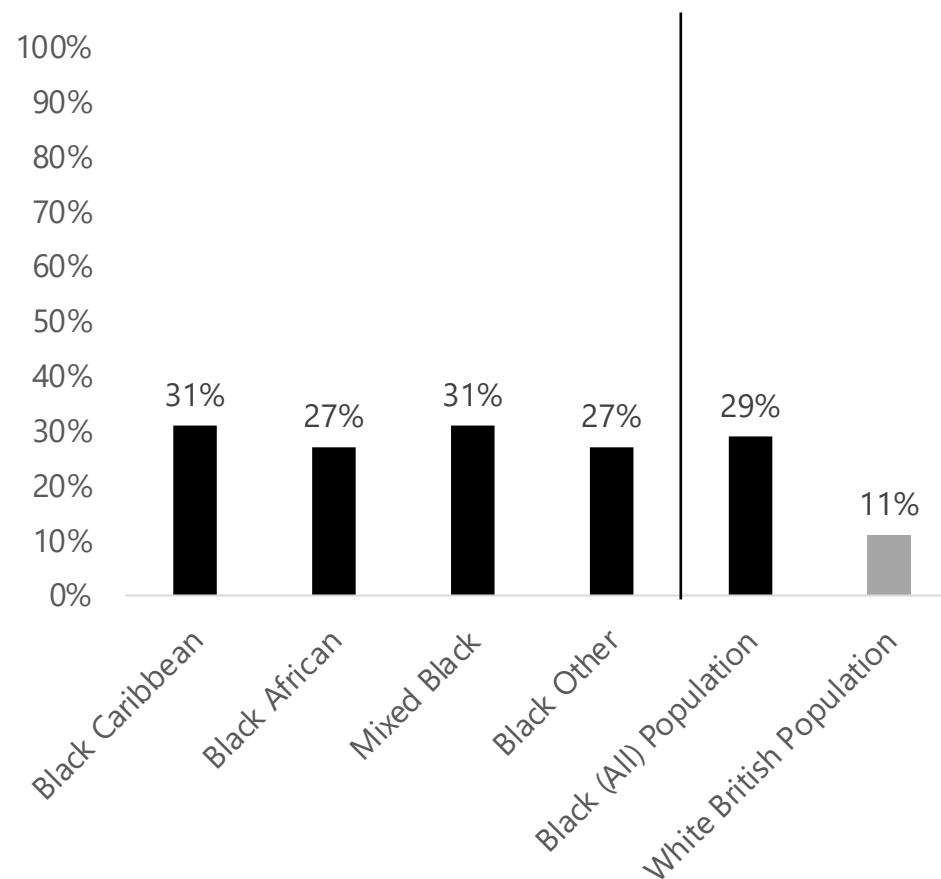
Percentage of children (primary age) eligible for free school meals (2018)

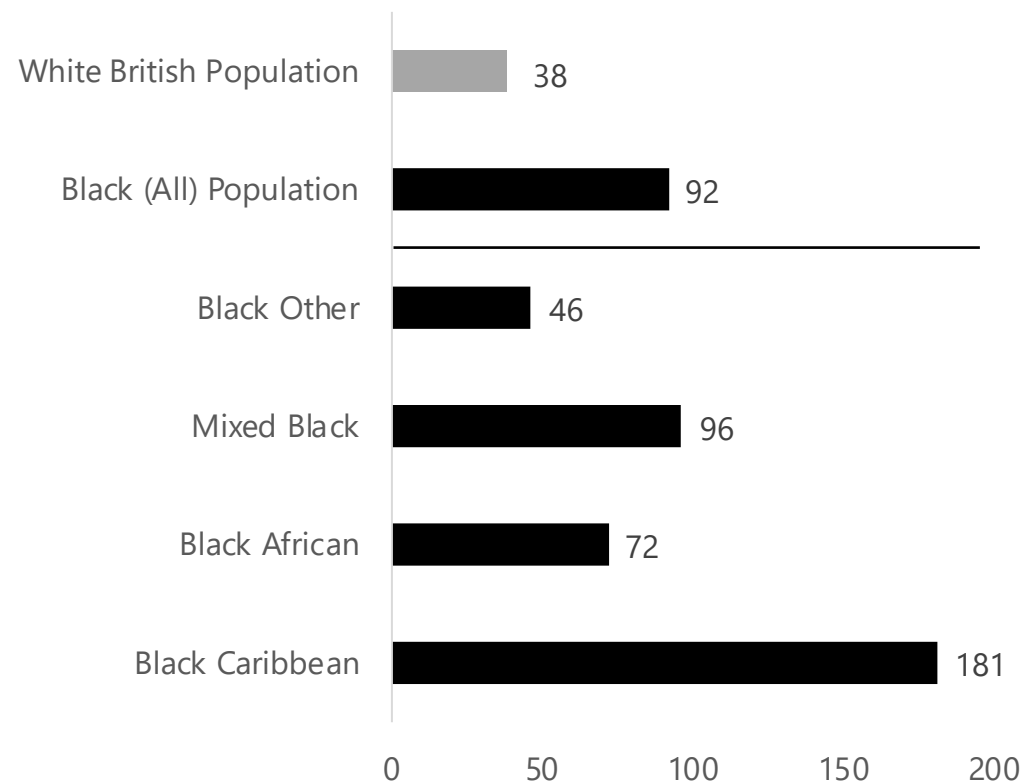
In 2018, 29% (3,136) Black children were eligible for free school meals compared with 11% (429) White British children. The likelihood of Black children being eligible for free school meals is three times higher than for White British children.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Rate of Children Looked After by the local authority per 10,000 population (2017-18)

In 2017/18, the rate of Black children being looked after by the local authority more than twice that for White British children. For Black Caribbean children the rate is 181 per 10,000. Black African is the second biggest group at 96 per 10,000.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

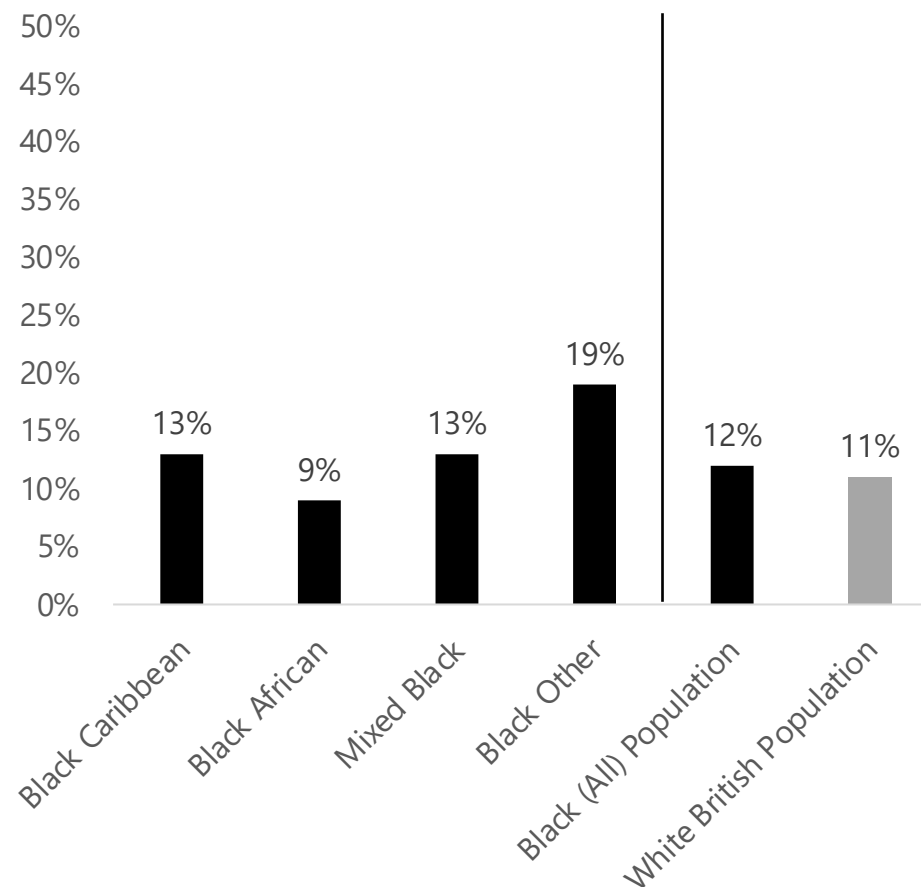
Percentage of young people aged 16 – 17 years ‘not in education, employment or training’ (NEET) (2017/18)

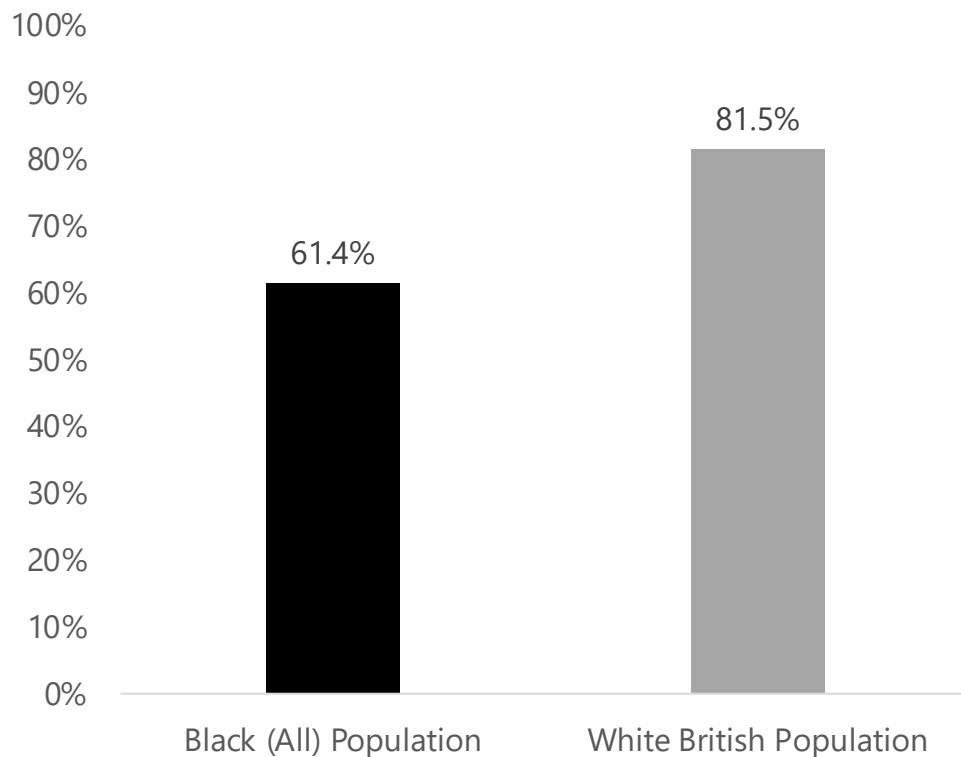
In 2018, 12% (285) of Black 16-17 year olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET) compared to 11% (146) of White British 16-17 year olds not in education, training or employment. This difference is not statistically significant. However 19% (37) of those from a ‘Black other’ background were NEET, which is almost twice as high as for White British children.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Percentage of people in employment - June 2020

The data shows that in Lambeth Black people (61.4%) have a lower employment rate to other groups including White people (81.5%). However, Annual Population Survey estimates (from which the data is drawn) can be inaccurate at a local level as they are based on a small sample of residents. Moreover, such employment rate estimates do not consider the type or level of employment. Previously jobseekers allowance claimant data was available from the DWP by ethnicity, this is no longer the case. Such data would be required to make this analysis more meaningful.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

Rate of people who are statutorily homeless in temporary accommodation per 1,000 people (2018 snapshot)

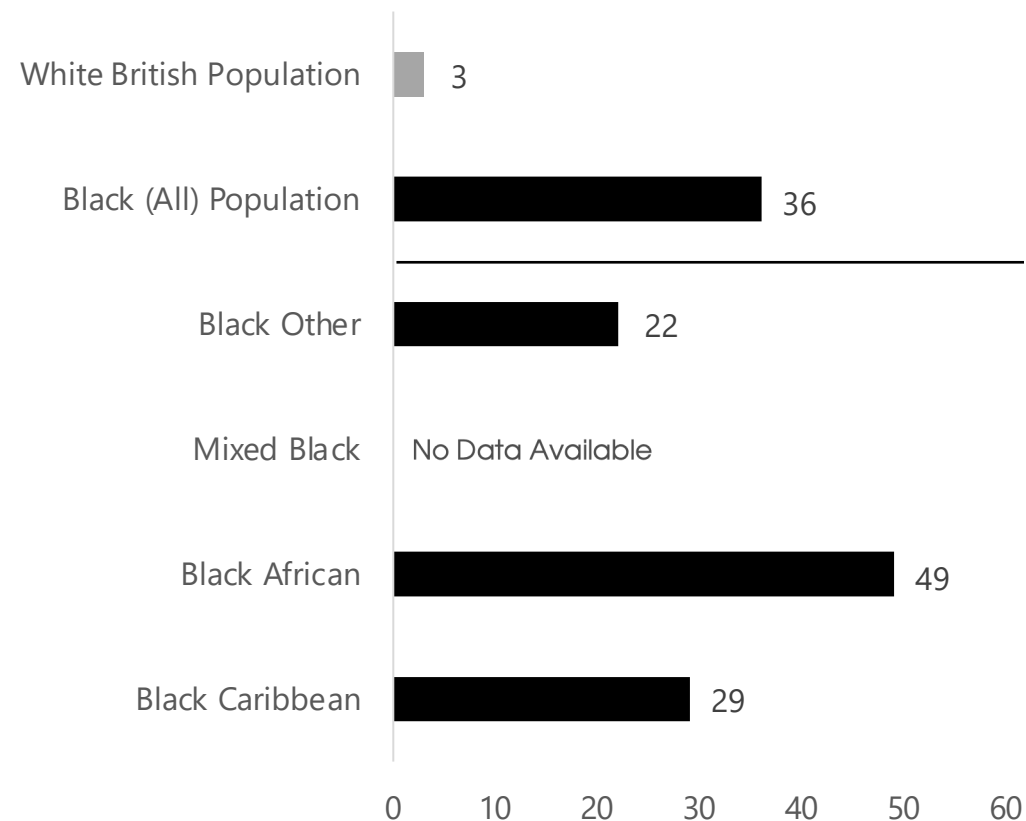
In 2018, the rate of households which were statutorily homeless and in temporary accommodation was 36 per 1,000 (1,169) for Black households compared to 3 per 1,000 (166) White British households. The odds of Black households being statutorily homeless and in temporary accommodation were nearly 13 times higher than for White British people.

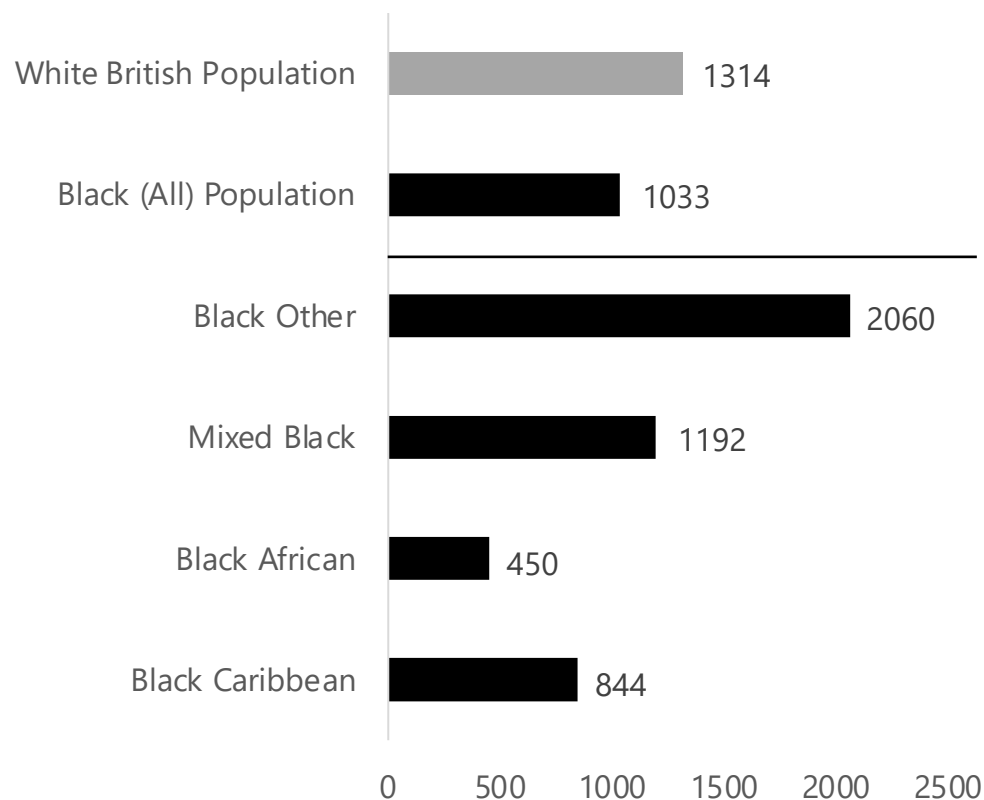
Is it better to be high or low?

Low

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Rate of children accessing Child and Adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) per 100,000 population (2017/18)

In 2017/18, the odds of Black children being assessed were 20% less than White British children. The rate was 844 per 100,000 for Black Caribbean, 450 per 100,000 for Black African and 2,060 per 100,000 (138) for 'Black Other'. So the odds are 40% and 70% lower for Black Caribbean and Black African respectively compared to White British children and 1.6 times higher for "Black other"

Is it better to be high or low?

Depends*

*It is not clear whether a high or low number is better e.g. a high number could be positive if it means that people are getting good access to services or could be negative if it is because there are a disproportionate number of people with problems

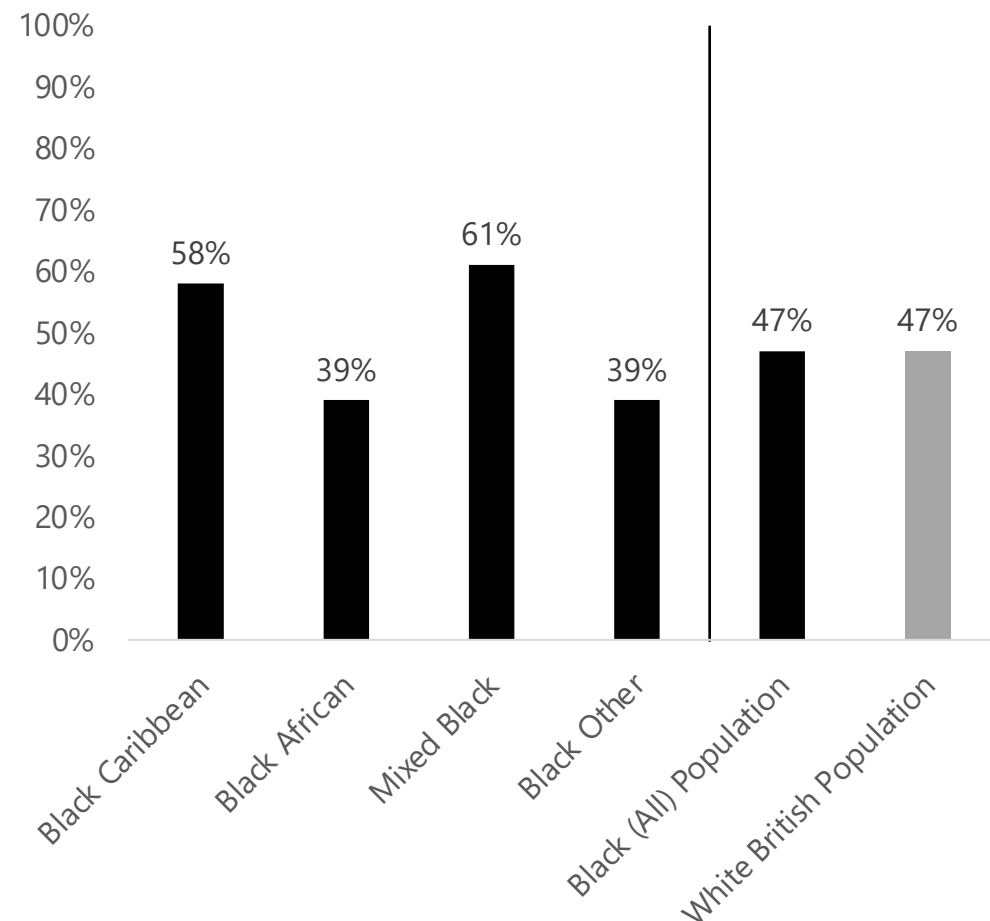
Percentage of children waiting longer than the average waiting time (13 weeks) compared with White British children (2017/18)

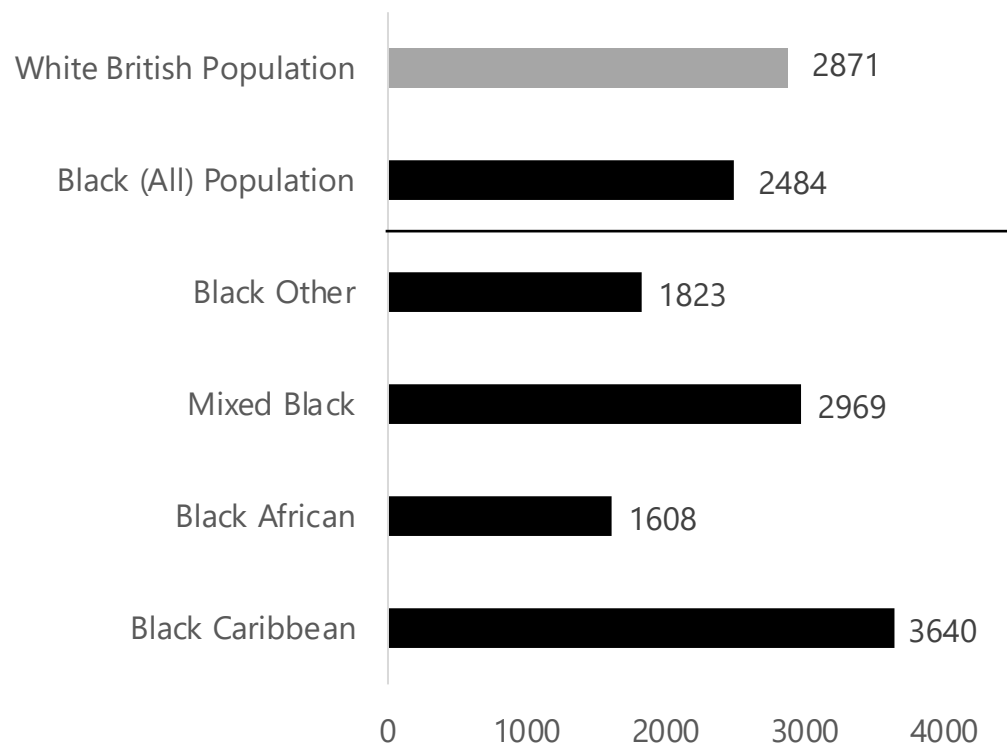
The data shows that around half of all children are waiting more than 3 months. But there is significant variation across groups with Mixed Black children most likely to be waiting longer than 13 weeks.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Rate of people using Lambeth Talking Therapies per 100,000 population (IAPT plus other Talking Therapy offers) (2017-18)

In 2017/18, the odds of Black people entering Lambeth Talking Therapies (IAPT) were 10% less than for White British people. Ethnic subgroup analysis shows the odds of people from a Caribbean background entering Talking Therapies were 1.3 times higher than for White British people. Rates were significantly lower for Black African and Black Other groups. The odds of people entering Talking Therapies were 40% less for from Black African and Black Other backgrounds

Is it better to be high or low? Depends*

*It is not clear whether a high or low number is better e.g. a high number could be positive if it means that people are getting good access to services or could be negative if it is because there are a disproportionate number of people with problems

Percentage of people who are moderately severe or severely depressed prior to starting treatment with Talking Therapies (2017-18)

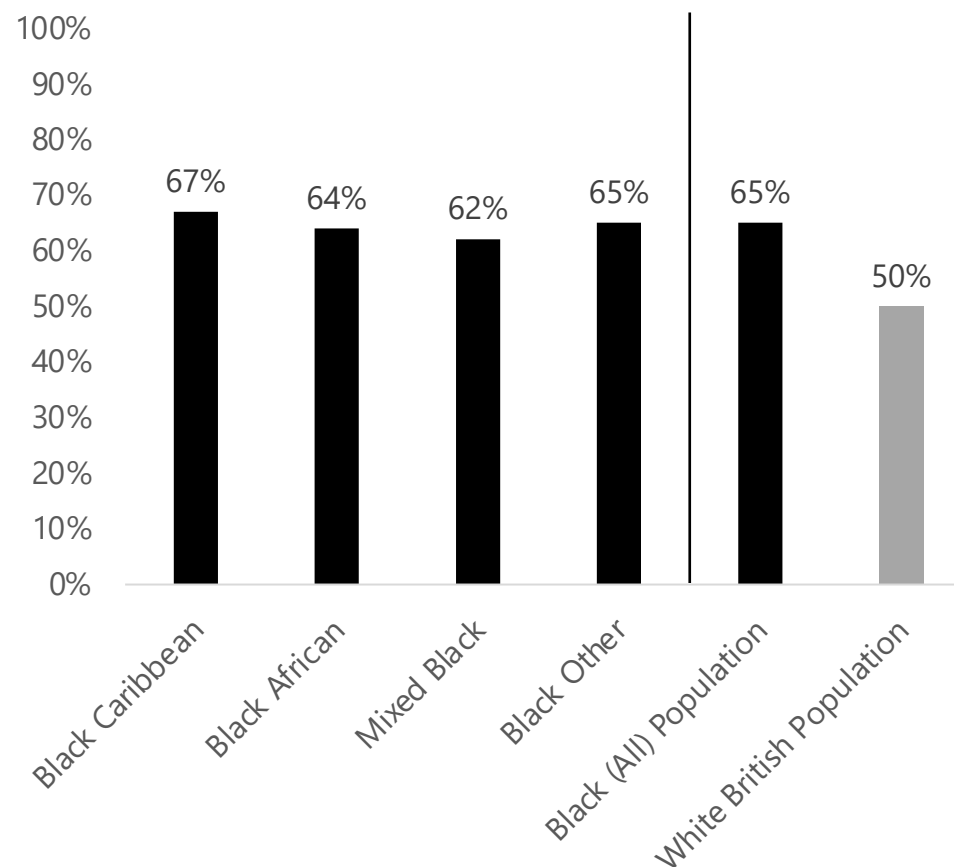
In 2017/18, 65% (1,020) Black clients were assessed as having severe or moderately severe symptoms of depression on entering Lambeth Talking Therapies (IAPT) compared to 50% (1,563) White British clients were assessed as having severe or moderately severe symptoms of depression.

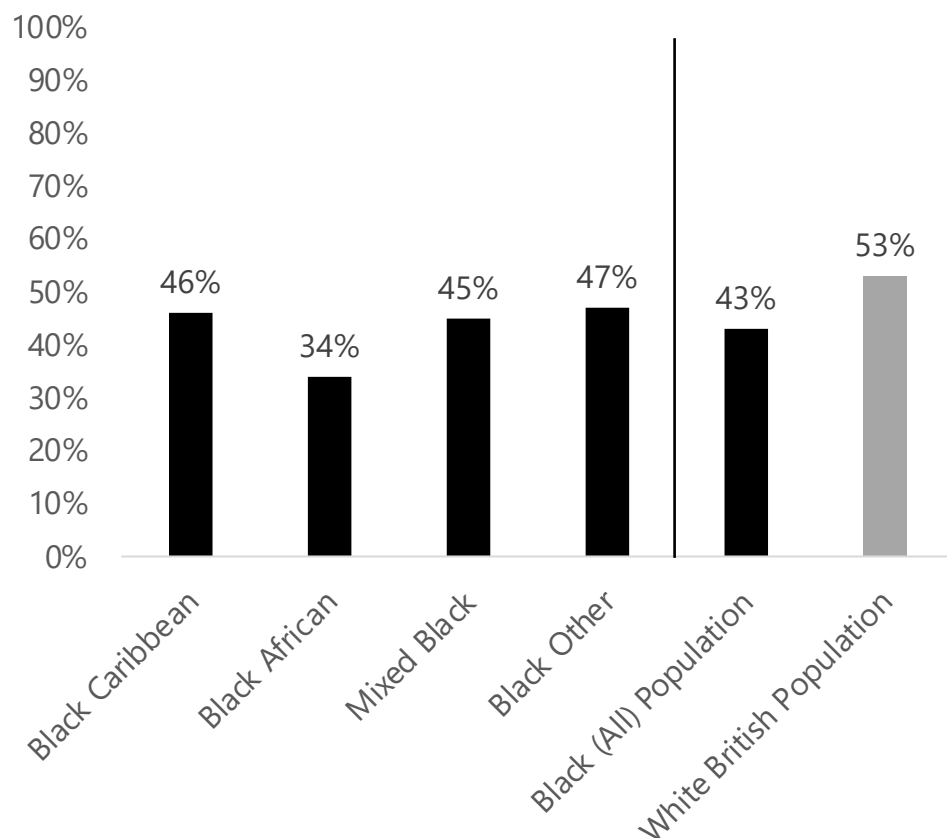
Is it better to be high or low?

Low

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Percentage of people who have recovered following Talking therapies treatment (2017-18)

In 2018/19, 43% (432) Black clients met national IAPT recovery thresholds compared to 53% (1,221) White British clients. Ethnic subgroup analysis shows that 34% (77) Black African clients met national IAPT recovery thresholds.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

Rate of people using the Single Point of Access per 1,000 population (2017-18)

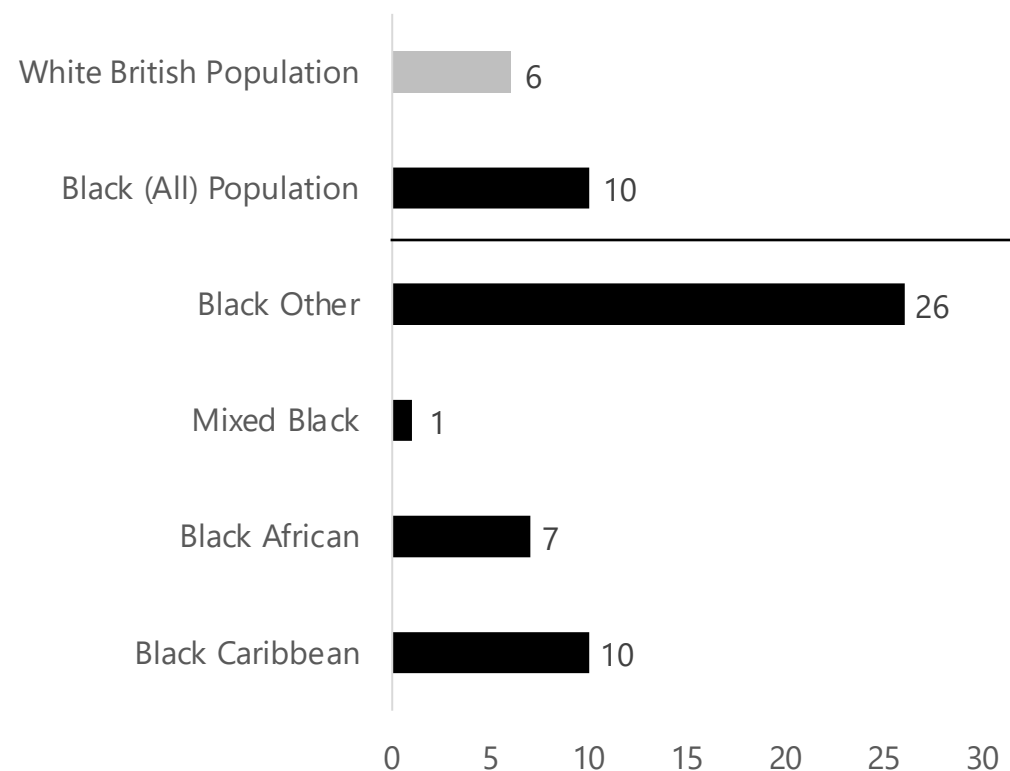
In 2018/19, the rate of people accessed the Living Well network hub was 10 per 1,000 (570) Black people compared to a rate of 6 per 1,000 (548) White British people. The odds of Black people accessing the Living Well network hub services were 1.8 or nearly twice as high compared with White British people. Please note that as 40% of ethnicity data for this indicator is missing so it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions.

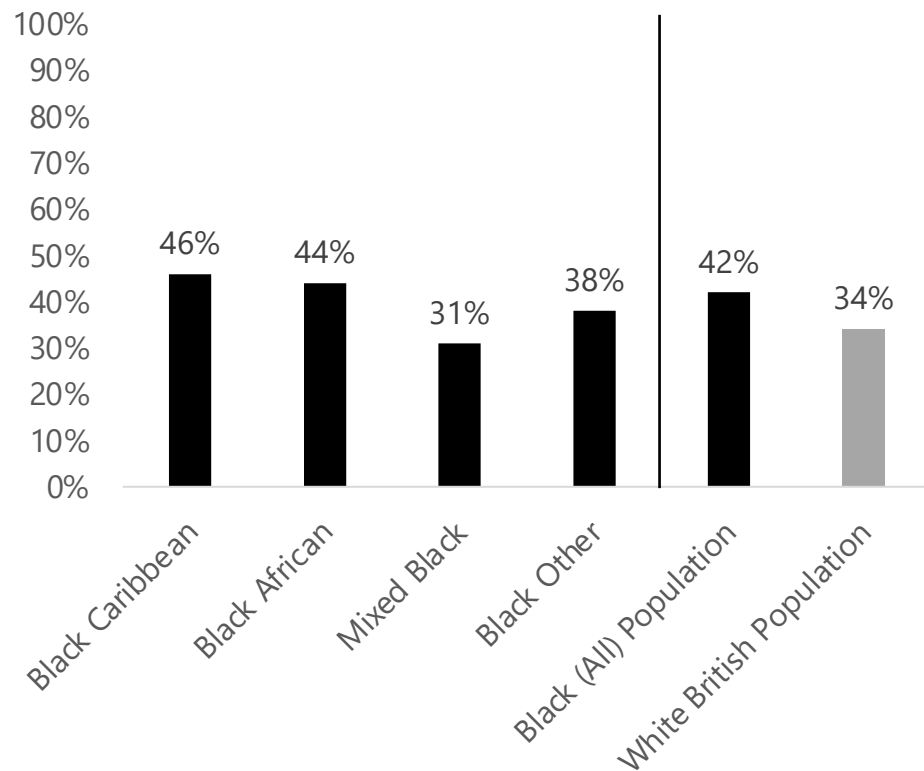
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Percentage of people with severe mental illness who have had a full list of physical health checks (2019 snapshot)

In 2019, 42% (909) Black people on the severe mental illness register had their annual physical health checks compared to 34% (529) White British people. The odds of Black people on the severe mental illness register getting their annual physical health checks were 1.4 times higher than for White British people.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

Percentage of people with severe mental illness with type 2 diabetes (2018 snapshot)

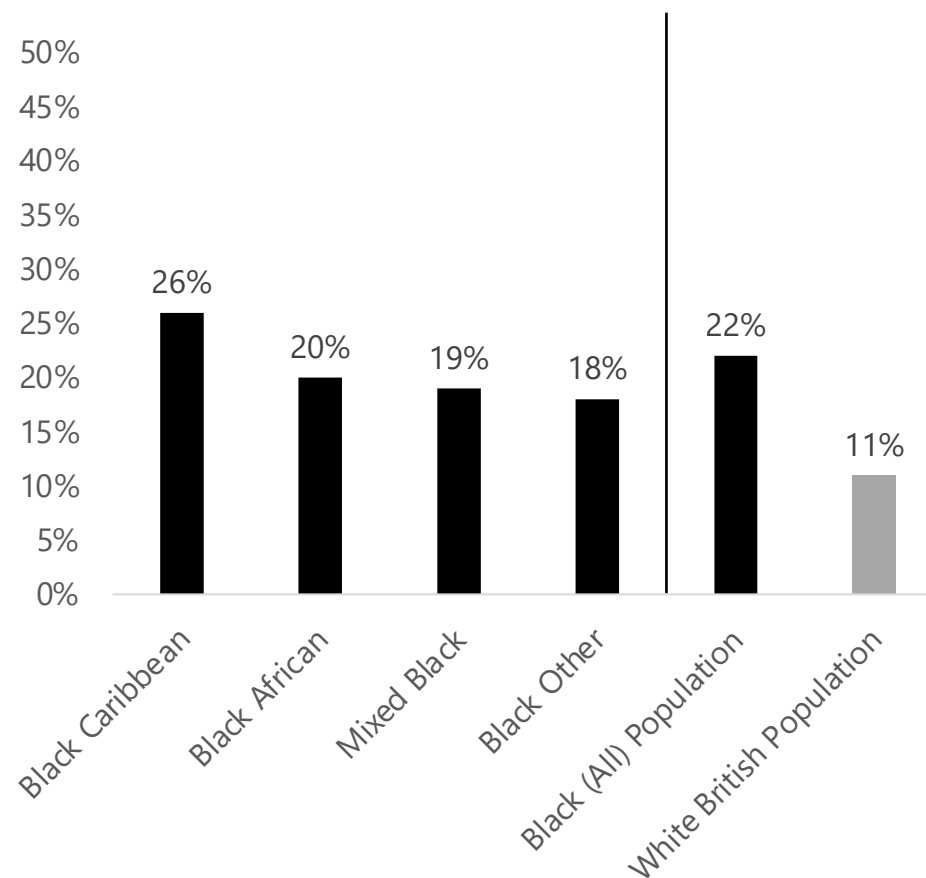
In 2018, 22% (419) Black people on the severe mental illness register had Type 2 diabetes compared to 11% (148) White British people. The odds of Black people on the severe mental illness register being Type 2 diabetic were OR 2.3 times higher than for White British people.

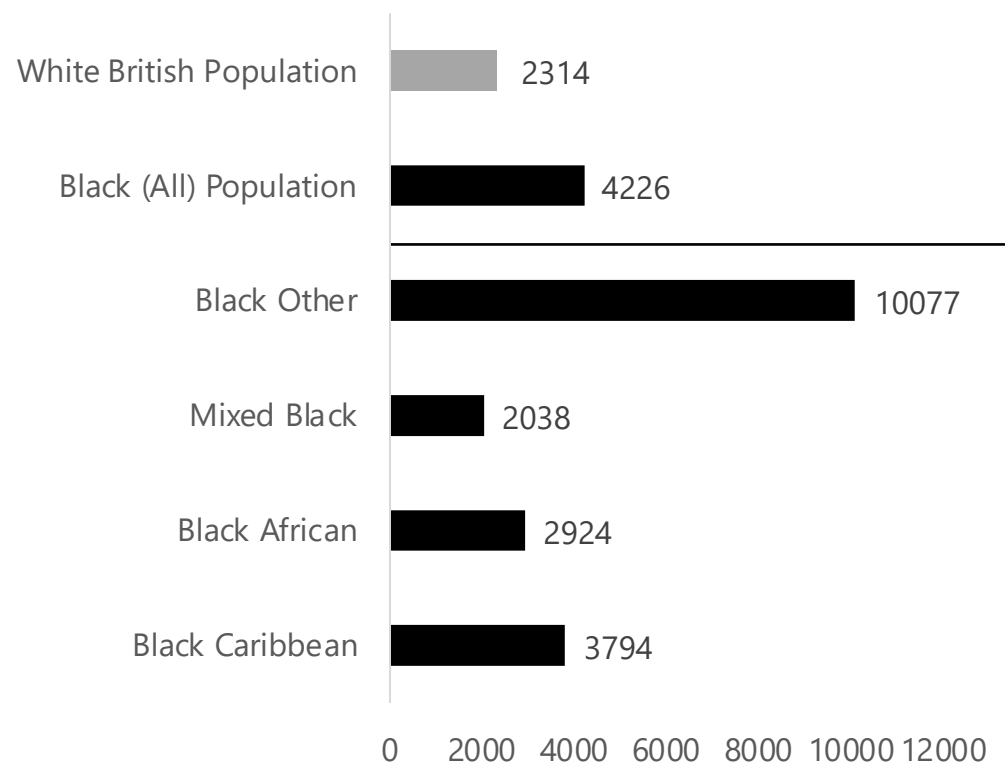
Is it better to be high or low?

Low

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Rate of people using community services – (not inpatient services) per 100,000 population (2018/19)

In 2018/19, the rate of people using adult community mental health services was 4,226 per 100,000 (2,668) Black people compared to a rate of 2,314 per 100,000 (2,549) White British people. The odds of Black people using adult community mental health services were 1.9 times higher than for White British people.

Is it better to be high or low?

Depends*

*It is not clear whether a high or low number is better e.g. a high number could be positive if it means that people are getting good access to services or could be negative if it is because there are a disproportionate number of people with problems

Rate of people seen by memory services per 100,000 population (2018/19)

In 2018/19, the rate of people accessing memory services was 612 per 100,000 (145) Black people compared to a rate of 620 per 100,000 (193) White British people. Ethnic subgroup analysis shows heterogeneity with a rate of 803 per 100,000 (86) for people from a Black Caribbean background. The odds of people from a Black Caribbean background accessing memory services is 30% higher than for White British people

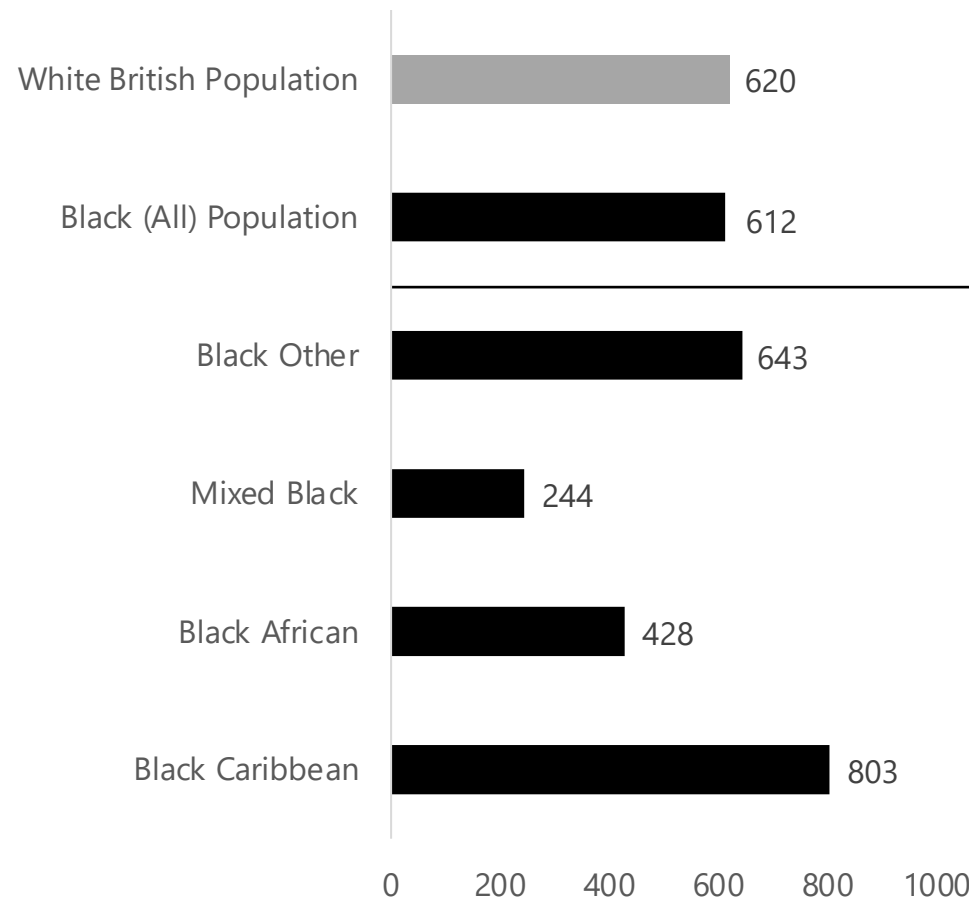
Is it better to be high or low?

Depends*

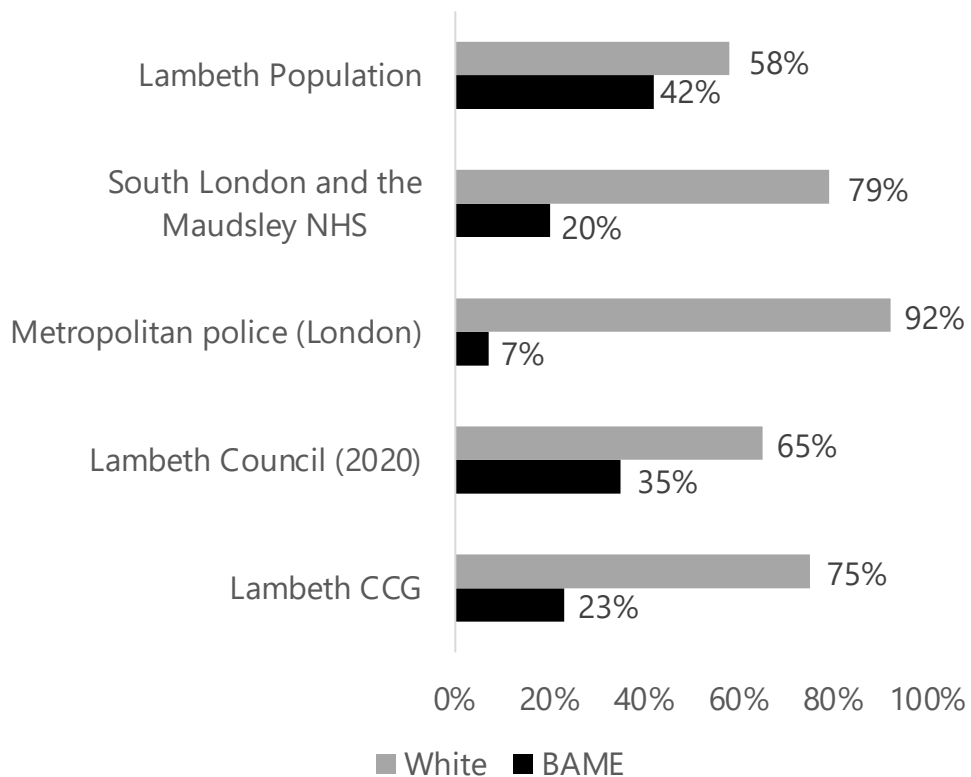
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BAME senior staff on more than £42,000

None of the public sector employers, for which we have data, proportionally represent the population of Lambeth. In addition, this data is not broken down by ethnic category, so it is not clear what proportion of the senior BAME staff are Black.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

Percentage of people on CPA in stable and appropriate accommodation (2018/19)

In 2018/19, 52% (432) Black people with severe mental illness on Care Programme Approach (CPA) were in stable accommodation compared to 51% (188) White British service users (CPA).

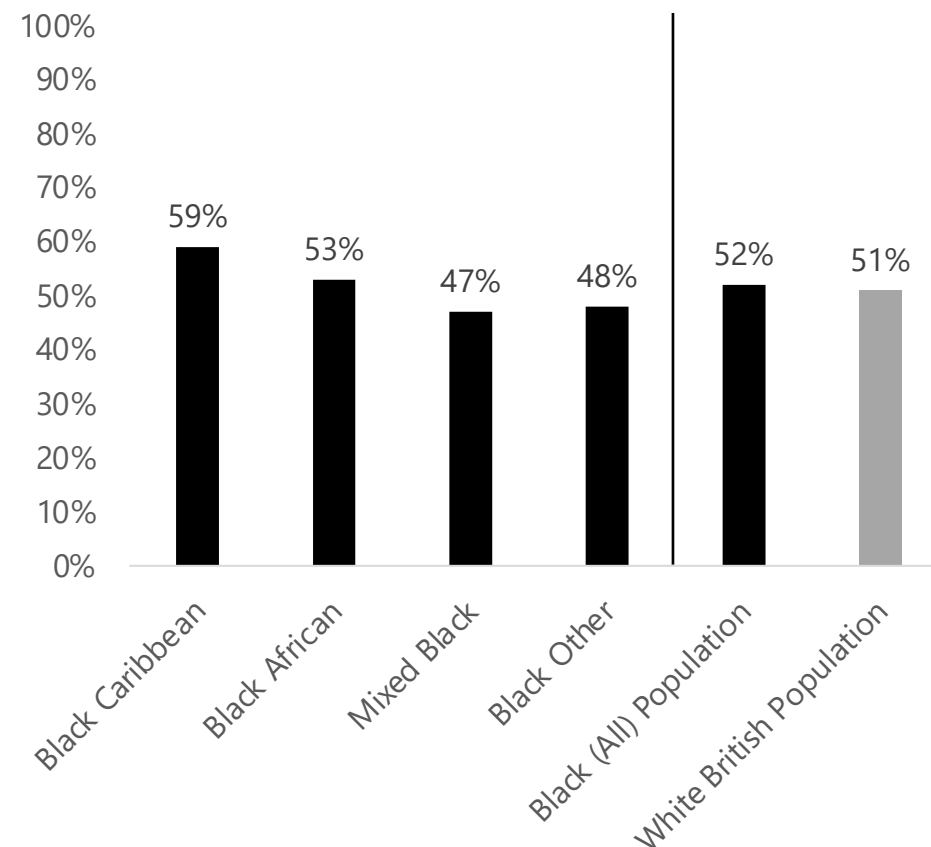
There is therefore relative parity between Black and White people on CPA.

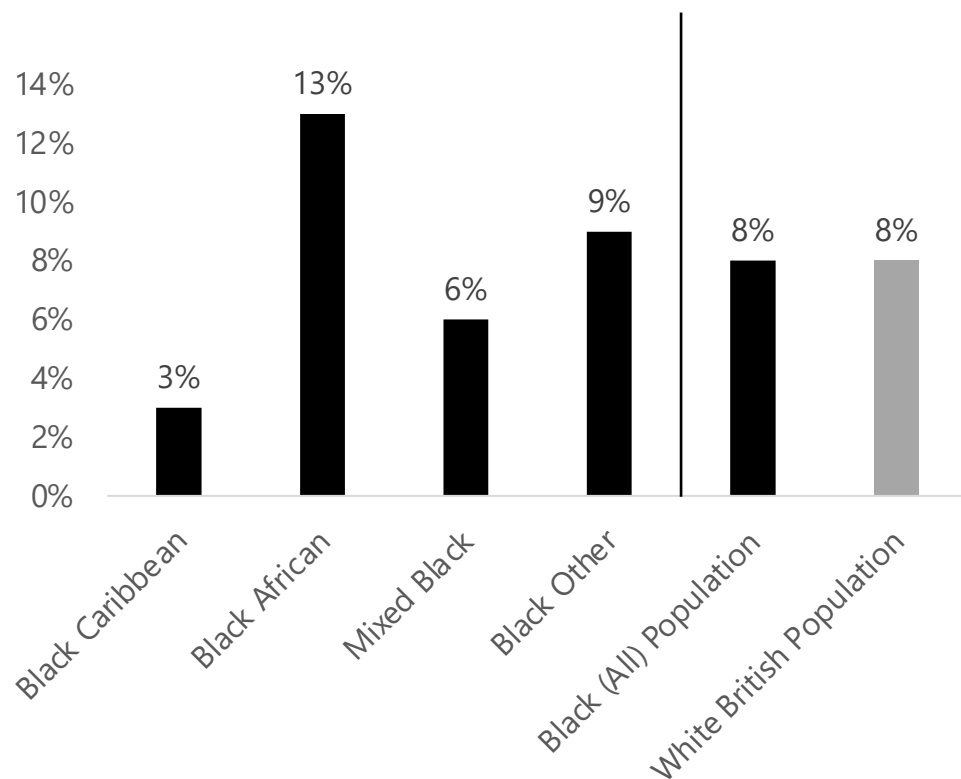
Is it better to be high or low?

High

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Percentage of people on CPA in employment, education and training (2018/19)

The percentage of people on Care Planning Approach (CPA) is low across the board. However, overall Black and White people equally experience poor outcomes. The general parity between Black and White people masks differences within the Black population where only 3% of Black Caribbean people are in work or training compared to 13% of Black Africans

Is it better to be high or low?

High

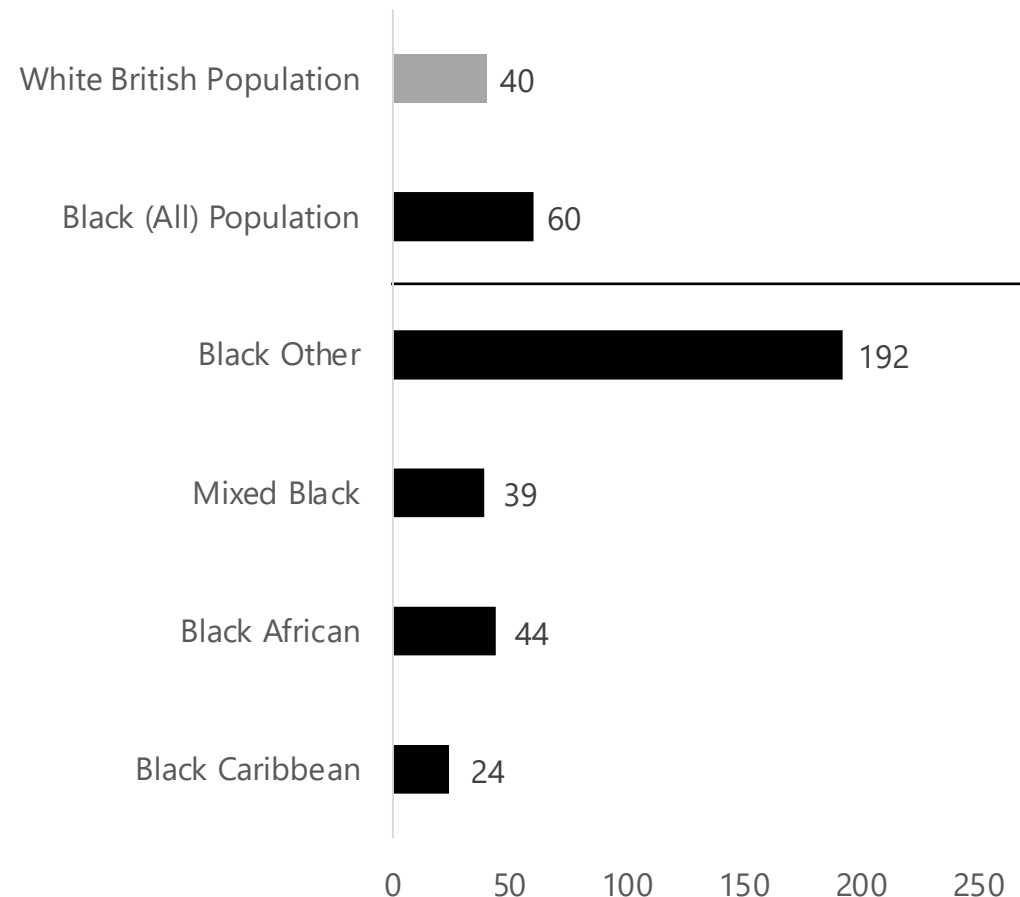
Rate of Section 136 hospital admissions per 100,000 population (2018/19)

In 2018/19, the rate of being detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act was 60 per 100,000 (38) Black people compared to a rate of 40 per 100,000 (44) White British people. People from a Black background are 1.5 times more likely to be detained.

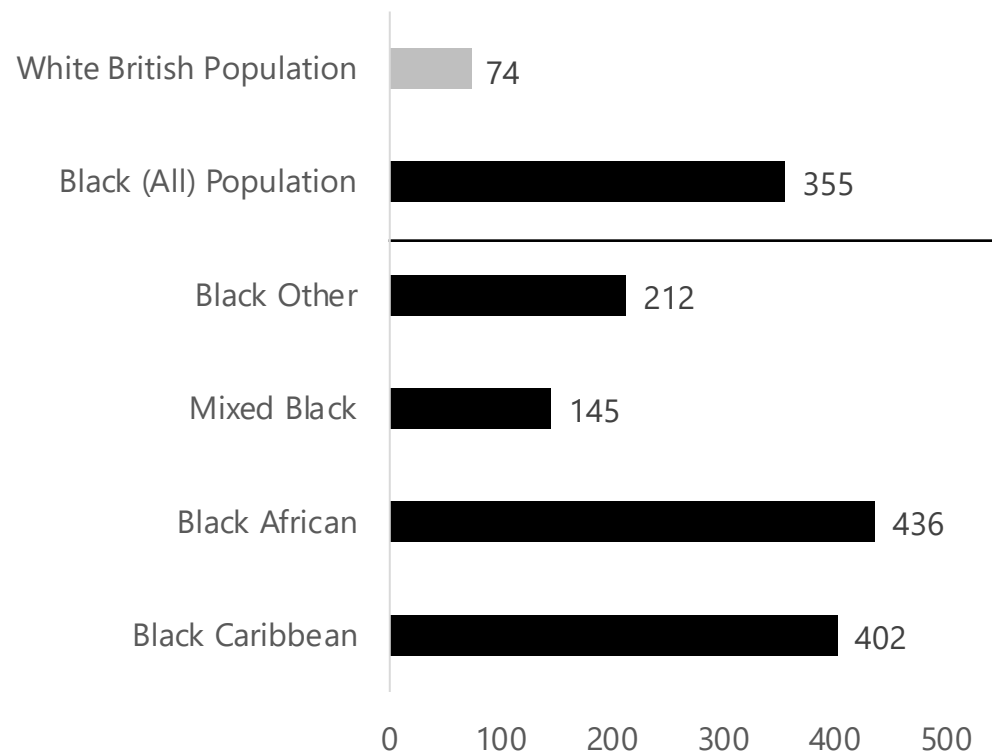
Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Rate of Warrants issued under section 135 of the Mental Health Act per 100,000 population (9-month snapshot, 2018).

In 2018 (9 month snapshot) the rate of section 135 warrants issued to assess people's mental health was 355 per 100,000 (244) warrants for Black people compared to a rate of 74 per 100,000 (81) warrants for White British people. The odds of warrants being issued to assess Black people under Section 135 of the Mental Health act were almost 5 times higher than for White British people.

Is it better to be high or low?

Low

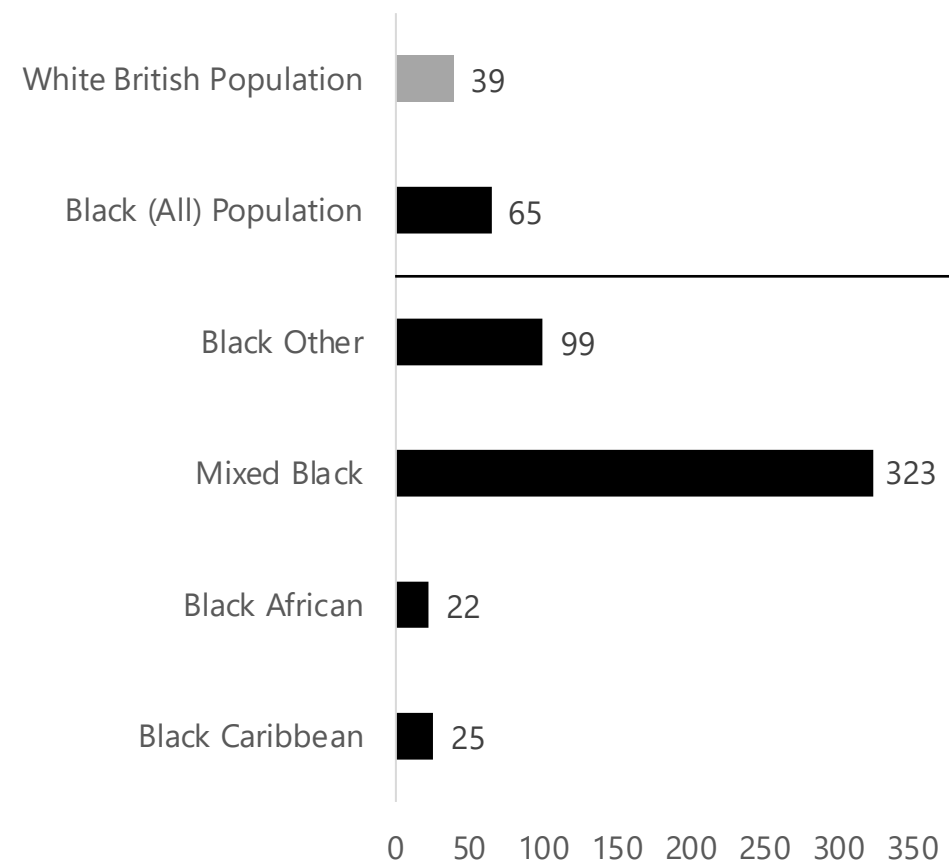
Rate of episodes of physical restraint on Lambeth Wards per 100 Lambeth ward inpatients (2017/18)

In 2017/18, the rate of physical restraint episodes per 100 mental health patients on Lambeth wards was 65 per 100 Black inpatients (228 episodes) compared to a rate of 39 per 100 White British inpatients (70 episodes). Ethnic subgroup analysis shows a rate of 99 physical restraint episodes per 100 inpatients from 'Black Other' backgrounds (139 episodes). There was a rate of 323 episodes per 100 'Black Mixed' inpatients (42 episodes)

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

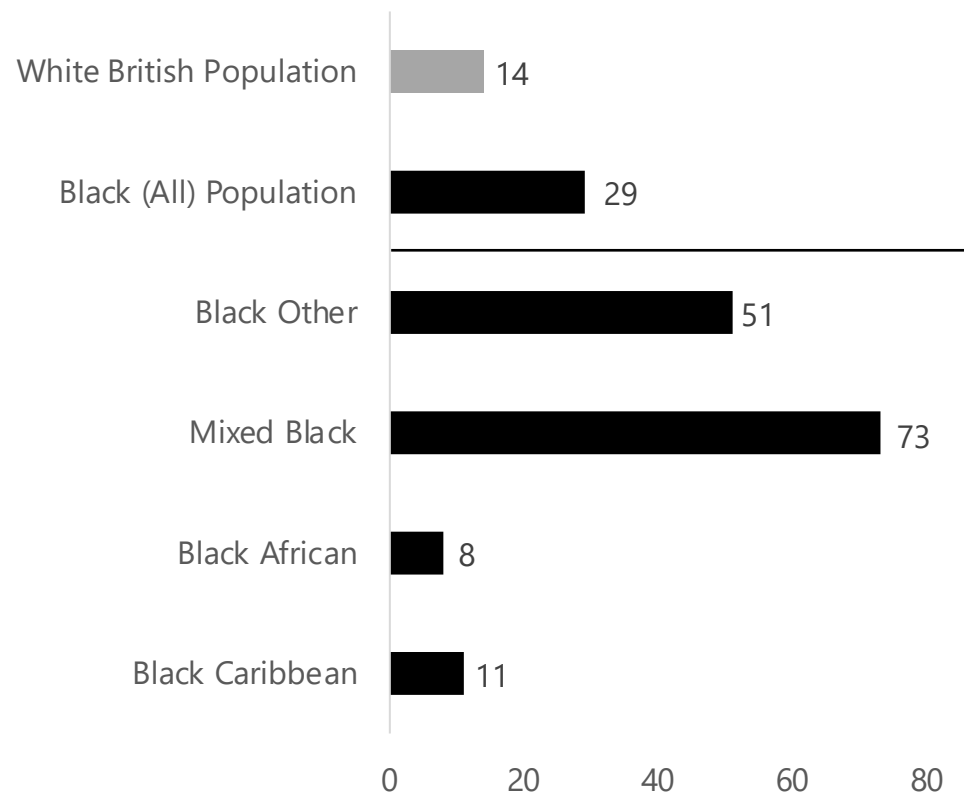
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3.6



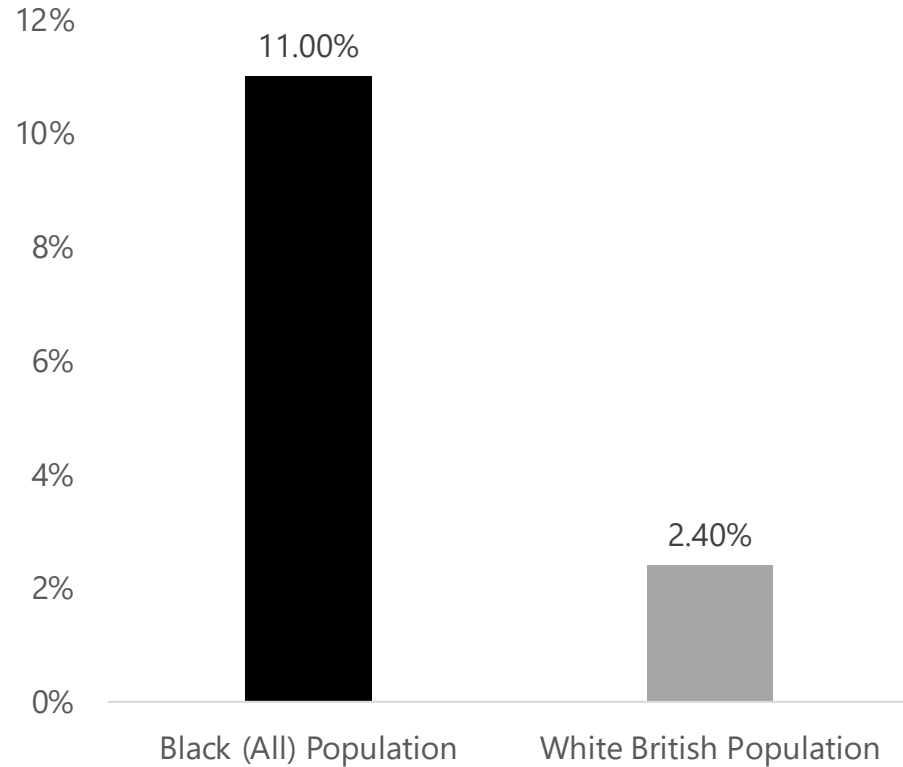
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Rate of episodes of prone restraint per 100 Lambeth ward inpatients (2015-18 combined years)

Over three years (2015-18), the rate of prone restraint episodes per 100 patients on Lambeth wards was 29 per 100 Black inpatients (322 episodes) compared to a rate of 14 per 100 White British inpatients (92 episodes). Ethnic subgroup analysis shows a prone restraint episode rate of 75 per 100 inpatients from 'Mixed Black' backgrounds (33 episodes).

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Stop and Search % of each population (breakdown by ethnic appearance not by ethnic group 2020-2021)

In 2020 Black people were stopped and searched at more than four times the rate of White people in Lambeth. Another way of thinking about the figures is that more than 1 in 10 Black People were searched in 2020/21.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

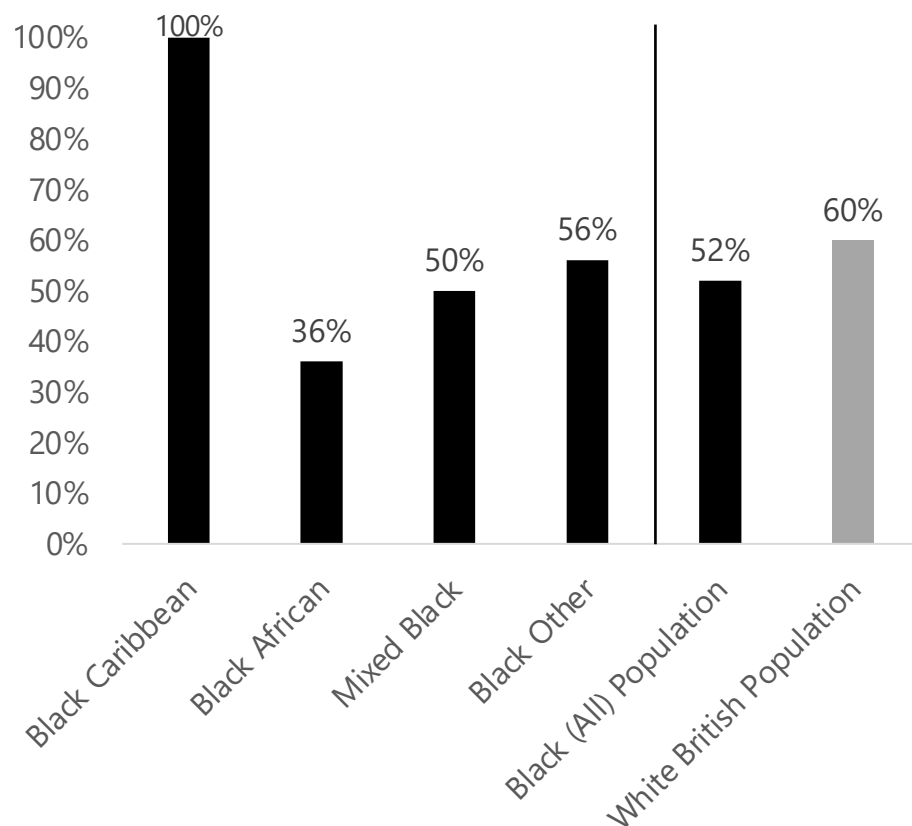
Key Questions

- Structural racism can explain the overall picture but what else can help us understand what is really going on in specific areas?
- Are we are measuring the right things?
- Why are there differences between different Black groups?
- If you had to choose only two or three things that we should do, what would they be?



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Percentage of people with first episode psychosis (FEP) seen by early intervention services within the 14-day target (2 year rolling average 2016 – 18)

Over two years 2016-18, 52% (60) Black people with First Episode Psychosis were seen by early intervention services within the 14 day target compared to 60% (28) White British people with First Episode Psychosis were seen by early intervention services within the target.

Is it better to be high or low?

High

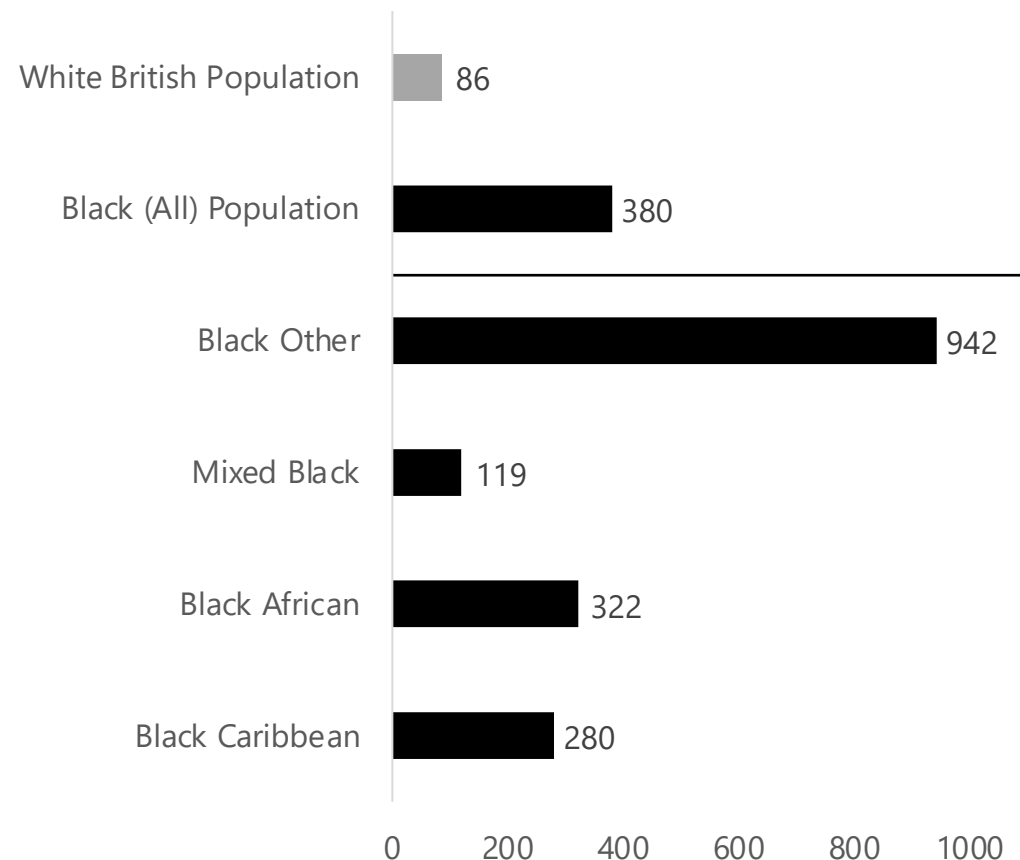
Rate of people detained in hospital under the Mental health Act (2018-19)

There is not much difference between Caribbean/African inpatient admissions according to the figures reported here, they are both higher than the White British reference group. What is really surprising about the findings, is the odds ratio for the 'Black other' group. This is 11 times higher compared to the White British reference group. It would be useful to explore in more detail the ethnicities of those in the 'Black Other' category.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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Stop and Search number of episodes (breakdown by ethnic appearance not by ethnic group 2020-2021)

In 2020 Black people were stopped and searched at more than twice the rate of White people in Lambeth.

Is it better to be high or low?
Low

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