

# SSA EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Housing and Regeneration</b>
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Housing and Homelessness Strategy</b>
<b>Service/policy/function being assessed</b>	<b>Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2018-2023</b>
<b>Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to</b>	<b>Richmond</b>
<b>Staff involved</b>	<b>Keith Burnett</b>
<b>Date approved by Directorate Equality Group (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Date approved by Policy and Review Manager</b> All EINAs must be signed off by the Policy and Review Manager	22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2017
<b>Date submitted to Directors' Board</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> January 2018

## SUMMARY

### Please summarise the key findings of the EINA.

#### Positive:

- The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, addressing housing market pressure and homelessness, ensuring good quality homes and supporting their needs.
- It is positive that there is not an issue with pregnant women or households containing dependent children being in B&B for longer than six weeks. This shows that temporary accommodation is appropriate for these households.
- According to the Census, 48% of residents in the Borough were married where 77.4% were homeowners, with or without a mortgage. Married people are more likely to be in a stable housing tenure.
- Lone female parents with dependent children made up 56% of accepted homeless cases. The measures in strategy will ensure that more homeless households are housed appropriately and there will be a greater emphasis on prevention.
- Additional resources will be secured to fulfil the new homelessness duties.
- To support victims of domestic violence, which disproportionately affects females, the Council will continue to commission Refuge to operate two refuges in the borough. Additionally, SPEAR and Refuge will work jointly to provide a specialist refuge for rough sleeping women with complex needs.
- A higher proportion of those with a long term health problems or disability, are homeowners than other groups, however a higher proportion also live in socially rented accommodation which could be due to difficulties accessing alternative forms of housing, such as the private rented sector. The strategy sets out the plan to deliver a programme of home adaptations to people with disabilities so that

they can remain living independently. It also sets out its support of the development and implementation of mental health and learning disability accommodation pathway.

- Homelessness acceptances with mental health as the main vulnerability fell by 67% between 2012/13 and 2016/17, from 39 to 11.
- The 25-44 age group are overrepresented in homelessness acceptances in Richmond compared with the borough demographic. The strategy clearly sets out measures to tackle homelessness and implement the Homelessness Reduction Act to maximum effect. This includes: securing additional resources, working with partners to improve prevention, provide alternative housing solutions and to provide suitable accommodation for rough sleepers.
- Younger people are also less likely to be owner occupiers and more likely to rent privately. Therefore, they may find it harder to access homeownership and be at more risk of homelessness. The Council will maximise its resources and make best use of assets to deliver more affordable homes for residents on a range of incomes, including social rented, intermediate and other sub-market rent.
- Rough sleepers in Richmond in 2016/17 aged 46-55 were in a higher proportion than the Outer London average. The Council will maintain and where possible, enhance a well developed rough sleeper service.

Negative:

- Data on sexual orientation is not reported in Government homelessness returns but it is collected by LBRuT. Of the cases between 2010/11 and 2015/16 where the lead applicant disclosed their sexual orientation, 94% of cases were listed as heterosexual, 3% as “other”, 1% as bisexual and 2% as gay or lesbian. These figures were broadly in line with national statistics, such as the Integrated Household Survey which found that in 2014 93% of the British population identified as heterosexual, 1% as gay or lesbian, 1% as bisexual and 0.3% as “other”<sup>1</sup>. The question is however non mandatory and applicants often do not complete the section. Measures will be implemented to ensure questions on housing and homelessness applications to the Council will be mandatory. Information in relation to the protected characteristics of religion and belief and gender identity is requested through the current online form. However, it isn’t mandatory, therefore, it is not robust enough to assess the impact of the Housing and Homelessness Strategy on these protected characteristics. Equality monitoring questions will be included in the new application forms for homelessness and housing which will be mandatory.

## 1. Background

**Briefly describe the service/policy or function:**

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<sup>1</sup> ONS (2015) *Sexual Identity by Region, UK*. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/referencetable04sexualidentitybyregionuk>

The Housing and Homelessness Strategy sets out the Council's priorities over a five year period. It focuses on four key themes which are:

- Delivering affordable homes; new supply and redevelopment of existing social housing stock
- Addressing housing market pressures, preventing homelessness and increasing housing options: Homeless Strategy Objectives 2018-2023;
- Ensuring good quality homes; providing choice, standards and quality for renters; and
- Support the needs of vulnerable residents, working with care and support services to provide quality housing options.

**Theme One: Delivering Affordable Homes; new supply and redevelopment of existing social housing stock**

**Objective:**

- To work in partnership with PRPs, private developers and the GLA to support the development of new affordable homes
- Deliver a range of affordable homes that meet the needs of local residents and workers
- Maximise and make best use of financial assets and resources, both Council and PRPs, to deliver more affordable housing
- 

**Theme Two: Addressing Housing Market Pressure and Homelessness: Homelessness Strategy 2018-2022**

**Homelessness Prevention**

**Objectives:**

- To successfully implement the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (HRA) from April 2018. To ensure that the new duties are bedded in across Housing Services, developing a 'whole borough partnership' approach to support making the aims of the Act a success locally, thereby preventing homelessness.
- To work with partner agencies to shift the focus from reactive to preventative upstream homelessness prevention work.
- To establish improved links with landlords in the private rented sector with the aim of working together to prevent homelessness and increase housing options.

**Providing Appropriate Accommodation**

**Objectives**

- Provide enhanced housing solutions for homeless households and those at risk of homelessness. more housing solutions for people whose homelessness cannot be prevented.
- To improve the Council's supply of temporary accommodation by reducing expenditure in this area and reinvesting in preventative services.
- To provide suitable accommodation that meets the needs of the households living in temporary accommodation and vulnerable groups, including rough

sleepers.

### **Supporting Vulnerable Groups, including Rough Sleepers**

#### **Objectives:**

- Enhance support services for homeless people and those at risk of homelessness
- Maintain and where possible enhance rough sleeper services and to reduce rough sleeping through the ongoing provision of effective outreach services which aim to move rough sleepers off the streets through the pathway model of support
- Ensure vulnerable groups have access to support to maintain their tenancy
- Keep under review protocols relating to youth homelessness.

### **Theme Three: Ensuring Good Quality Homes – Providing Choice, Standards and Quality for Renters**

#### **Objectives:**

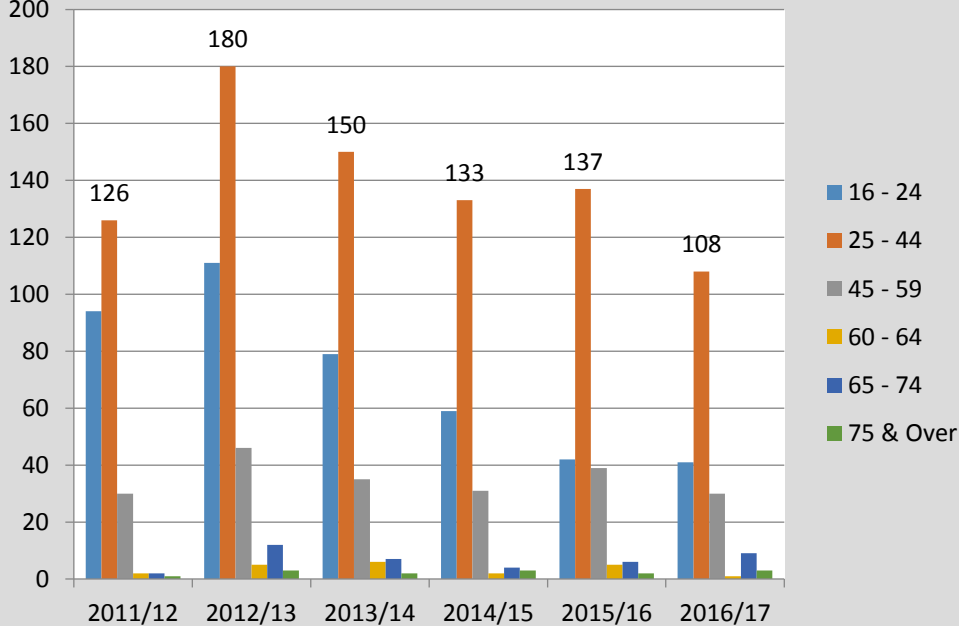
- To improve conditions in the private rented sector
- Implement changes to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) licensing
- Implement the regulations arising from the Housing and Planning Act and publicise the new requirements to landlords so that they are aware of their responsibilities
- Continue to prioritise fire safety and take any necessary actions arising from the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety
- To support the regeneration of Ham Close Uplift Programme
- To secure the efficient use of existing social housing stock and maximise opportunities for social housing tenants to move, downsize and address overcrowding
- Ensure the Housing needs of Gypsy & Travellers are assessed
- To improve housing management standards for residents in PRP accommodation through the work of the Tenants' Champion providing a complaints resolution service and supporting better multi agency working on complex cases.

### **Theme Four: Supporting the needs of vulnerable residents**

#### **Objectives:**

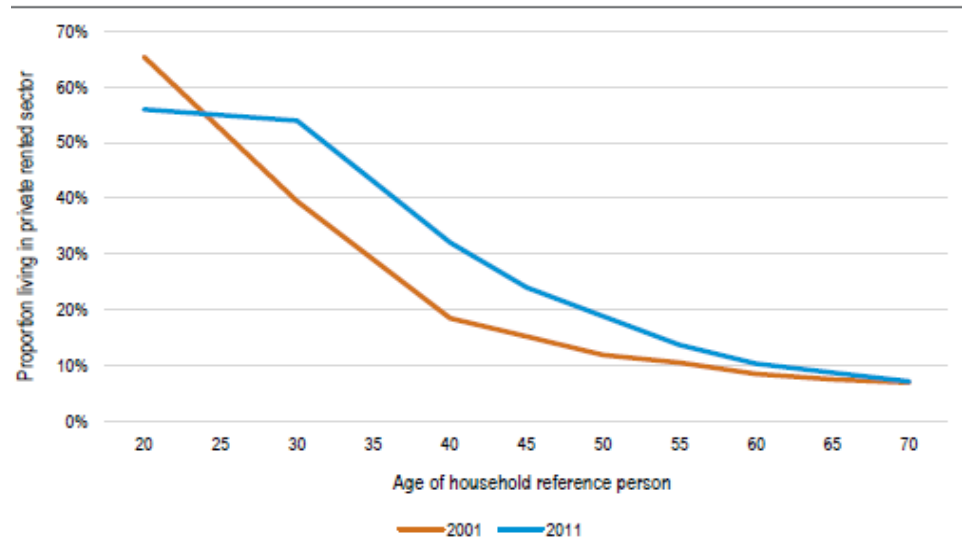
- Support residents affected by welfare reform and prepare for the implementation of full service Universal Credit
- Reduce fuel poverty for low income and vulnerable households
- Deliver a programme of home adaptations to people with disabilities so that they can remain living independently
- Support opportunities which will improve the housing offer for older people, including those with care and support needs and extra care housing
- Support the development and implementation of mental health and learning disability accommodation pathways and supported accommodation for looked after children and care leavers as they move towards independence.
- To ensure the Council and partner PRPs play an active role in promoting the safeguarding of children and adults from harm

## 2. Analysis of need and impact

Protected group	Findings																																																																						
Age	<p data-bbox="400 436 580 472"><b><u>Census 2011:</u></b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="699 501 1107 1008"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="705 510 906 568">Age</th> <th data-bbox="906 510 1101 568">Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 568 906 645">0-20</td> <td data-bbox="906 568 1101 645">24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 645 906 721">21-30</td> <td data-bbox="906 645 1101 721">12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 721 906 797">31-40</td> <td data-bbox="906 721 1101 797">18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 797 906 873">41-50</td> <td data-bbox="906 797 1101 873">16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 873 906 949">51-60</td> <td data-bbox="906 873 1101 949">11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="705 949 906 1008">61+</td> <td data-bbox="906 949 1101 1008">17%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="400 1084 772 1120"><b><u>P1E Homelessness Returns:</u></b></p> <div data-bbox="400 1149 1390 1910"> <p data-bbox="517 1173 1294 1240" style="text-align: center;"><b>Age of Primary Applicant for Homeless Acceptances 2011/12 to 2016/17</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="416 1267 1378 1890"> <caption>Age of Primary Applicant for Homeless Acceptances 2011/12 to 2016/17</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 44</th> <th>45 - 59</th> <th>60 - 64</th> <th>65 - 74</th> <th>75 &amp; Over</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>95</td> <td>126</td> <td>30</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>110</td> <td>180</td> <td>45</td> <td>5</td> <td>12</td> <td>2</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>78</td> <td>150</td> <td>35</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>58</td> <td>133</td> <td>30</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>42</td> <td>137</td> <td>38</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>40</td> <td>108</td> <td>30</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>108</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="400 1944 1378 2018">In 2015/16, there were 108 homelessness acceptances from the 25-44 age group, accounting for 56% of those accepted as homeless which is higher</p> </div>	Age	Percent	0-20	24%	21-30	12%	31-40	18%	41-50	16%	51-60	11%	61+	17%	Year	16 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 74	75 & Over	Total	2011/12	95	126	30	2	1	0	126	2012/13	110	180	45	5	12	2	180	2013/14	78	150	35	5	8	2	150	2014/15	58	133	30	2	4	1	133	2015/16	42	137	38	5	4	1	137	2016/17	40	108	30	2	8	1	108
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than the borough demographic. The 16-24 age group, accounted for 21% of acceptances, followed by 16% in the 45-59 age group. The number and proportion of accepted cases aged 16-24 has fallen year-on-year since 2012/13.

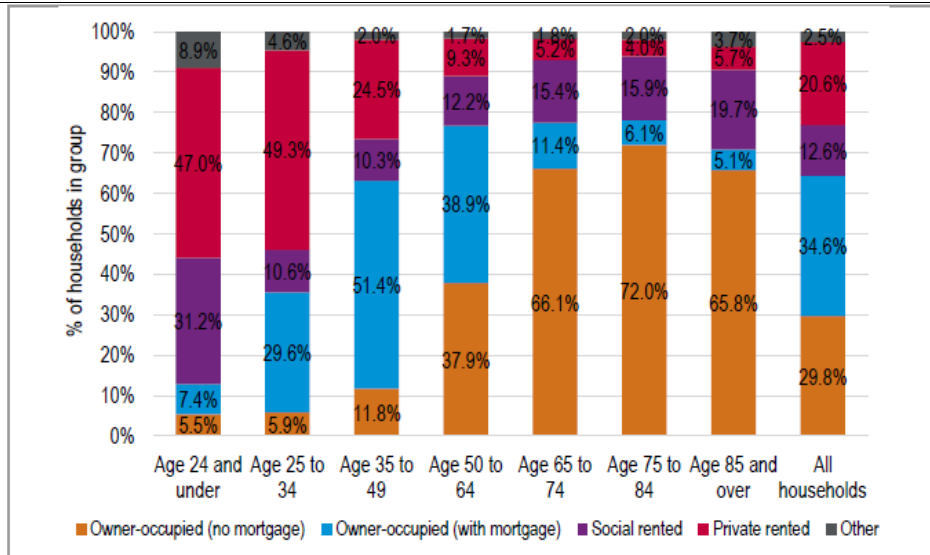
**Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA):**



Source: Census (2001 (Table S013) and 2011 (DC4201EW))

Younger people are less likely than older residents to be owner occupiers and are more likely to live in the private rented sector or with family or friends. This, in turn, means that they are at higher risk of homelessness as the top three reasons for homelessness in 2015/16 were the ending of an AST tenancy (private sector), parents no longer willing to accommodate and other friends or relatives no longer willing to accommodate. Additionally, people are renting in the private rented sector for longer and into older age.

**SHMA: Housing tenure by age range Census 2011**



**Age of Rough Sleepers 2016/17**

Age	Richmond upon Thames 2016/17	Outer London Average 2016/17
18-25	12%	9%
26-35	24%	25%
36-45	24%	30%
46-55	31%	25%
55+	9%	12%

Table 8, Source: CHAIN data  
Rounded up or down to nearest %

The highest proportion of rough sleepers in 2016/17 were aged 46-55 age, at 31%. This is higher than the outer London average and is followed by those aged 36-45 and 26-35, each accounted for 24% of rough sleepers. Additionally, 9% of rough sleepers were aged over 55.

**Disability**

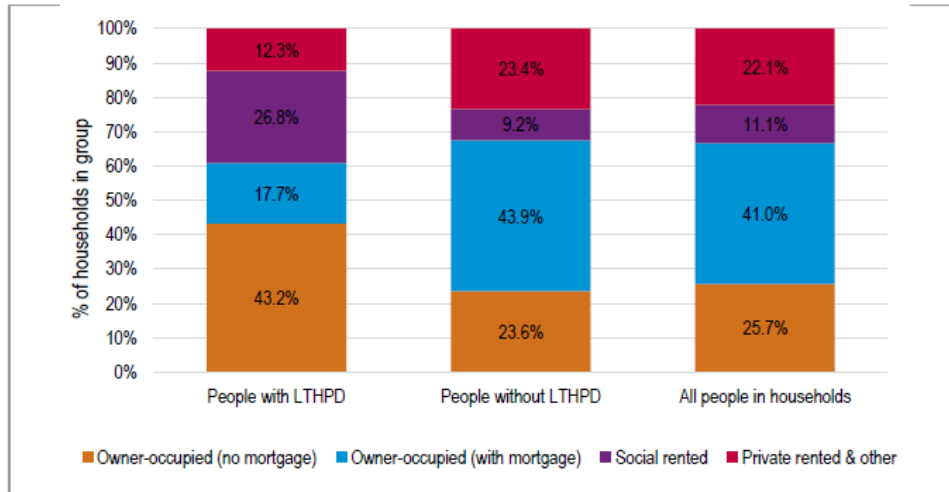
**Census 2011**

People Permanently Sick or Disabled (2011)	People Permanently Sick or Disabled (% of all aged 16-74 (2011))
2,802	2.03%

The 2011 Census also identified that 11.5% of the population of the Borough indicated that they had a long-term health problem or disability that affected their day-to-day life.

SHMA: People with a Long-term Health Problem or Disability (LTHPD)

**Figure 56: Tenure of people with LTHPD – Richmond-upon-Thames**



Source: 2011 Census

People with LTHPD are significantly more likely to be an owner occupier without a mortgage or live in social housing than be an owner-occupier with a mortgage. This could be due to an older home owning demographic in Richmond whom are more likely to have long-term health problems. The higher proportion of social renters with LTHPD could be due to difficulties accessing alternative forms of affordable or accessible housing tenure.

**P1E Homelessness Returns:**

There were 33 accepted homeless cases in 2015/16 found to be in priority need due to having a physical disability or mental health issue. They account for 17% of homeless acceptances for the year. Of these 11 were due to mental illness or disability and 22 for physical disabilities.

Homeless acceptances with a mental health issue as the main priority need reason, reduced by 67% between 2012/13 and 2016/17, from 39 to 11. Estimates of those with mental health issues within the Borough<sup>2</sup> indicate that the proportion of accepted homeless households with mental health issues stated as priority need, was lower than the estimated 20% of the population in the borough with a mental health issue.

**Gender (sex)**

**Census 2011**

Male	Female
49% (91,149)	51% (95,849)

Single parent households

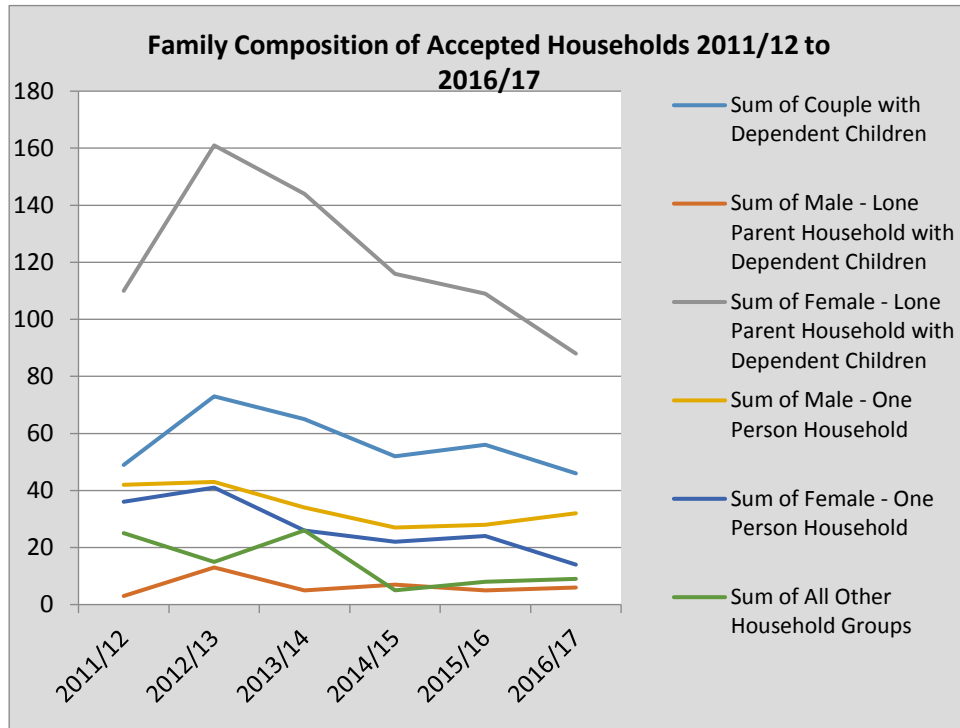
<b>Lone Parent Households 2011 Census</b>
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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.datarich.info/resource/view?resourceId=331> Estimated 20,000 residents (2010)



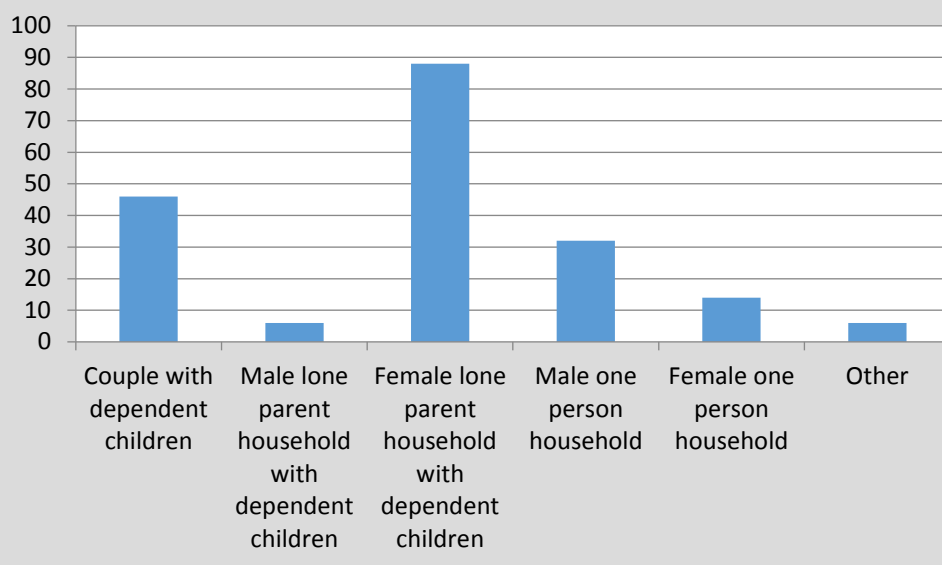
Single Parent H/Hold Male	365	0.46%
Single Parent H/Hold Female	3,503	4.40%
Total Richmond Households	79,800	100%

**P1E Homelessness Returns:**



When comparing the household composition of accepted households, Richmond is similar to the London as a whole. For example, in London in Q4 2016/17, lone female parents with dependant children made up 51% of accepted homeless cases compared to 56% in Richmond. Similarly, couples with children make up the second largest group in both Richmond and in Greater London.

**Gender of Homeless Acceptances 2016/17**



Among homeless households demand for two bedroom accommodation is highest, with 60% of accepted homeless applicants registered on the housing queues as at October 2017 awaiting this size of accommodation. This should be borne in mind when considering how to maintain access to the PRS and to make best use of social stock in the Borough, for example through facilitating moves which free-up this size of accommodation. However, Richmond historically has a higher proportion of bedsit and one bedroom Registered Provider stock, meaning that the delivery of larger family sized accommodation also remains an important balancing priority. Additionally, 28% of homeless applicants require three or more bedroom homes.

Data from the P1E returns shows that women were more likely than men to be accepted as statutorily homeless. 46% of homeless acceptances in 2016/17 were from households classified as female lone parents with dependent children whilst 7% were from female one person households. In comparison, only 3% of homeless acceptances were from male lone parents with dependent children and 17% from male one person households. These findings represent a common trend where lone female parents become the primary carers for dependent children after relationship breakdowns.

**Domestic Violence**

Homeless acceptances from those whose primary reason for homelessness is violent relationship breakdown involving a partner range from 8% in 2010/11 rising to 12% of acceptances in 2012/13 before declining to 7% of acceptances in 2015/16. This equated to 12 acceptances in 2010/11 rising to 42 in 2012/13 and 16 in 2015/16. It is well documented that those

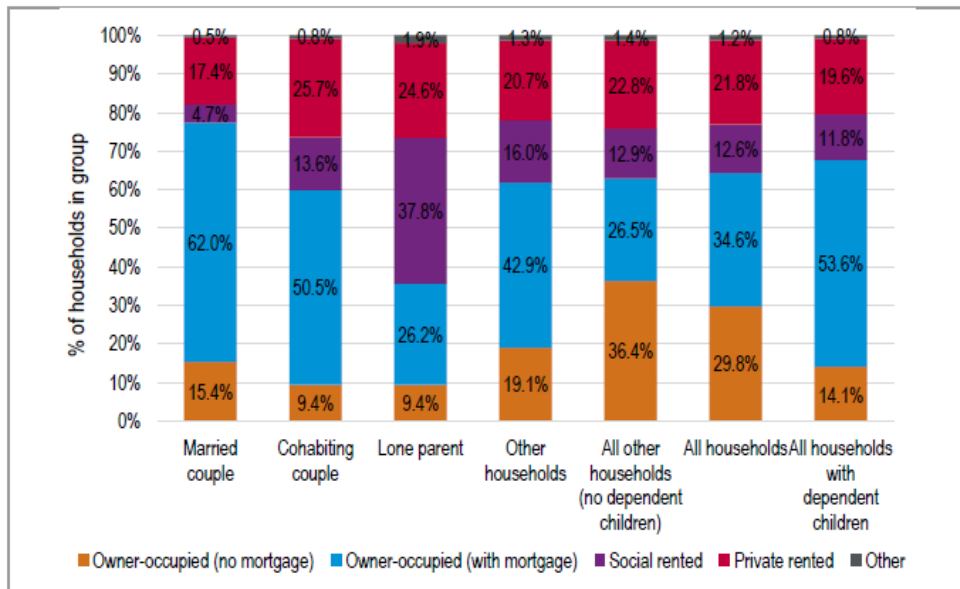
	<p>using homelessness services due to violent relationship breakdown are predominantly female which is disproportionate to the borough profile.</p>														
<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p><b><u>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014</u></b></p> <p>The number of people presenting to health services and Gender Identity Clinics for gender dysphoria is growing rapidly – an estimated 15-20% increase per annum. This is thought to be due to a number of factors including increased public awareness and knowledge, NHS provision of services, legislative changes, mutual support within the growing Transgender community and more respectful press coverage. Using the 2009 Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) incidence estimate and predicted growth, incidences in 2013 of presenting would be roughly 6 per 100,000 aged 15 and over per year.</p> <p>Assuming uniform distribution of individuals geographically, there may be between 16 and 39 people with gender dysphoria in Richmond Borough, and the potential for 12 presentations for treatment in 2013 in those over 15 years old.</p> <p>There is little information on gender reassignment amongst those using homelessness services in Richmond.</p> <p>The previous review identified that collecting information on transgender residents using homelessness services was an issue and the facility is available for the collection of this data. However, the information collected is not statistically significant as a large proportion of applicants did not answer this question. The new strategy will address improving the collection of all protected characteristics groups.</p>														
<p><b>Marriage and civil partnership</b></p>	<p><b><u>Census 2011</u></b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="639 1402 1152 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="639 1402 1152 1485"> <b>Marriage and Civil Partnerships in Richmond upon Thames</b> </th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="639 1485 940 1568"> <b>Status</b> </th> <th data-bbox="940 1485 1152 1568"> <b>Percentage of Population</b> </th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1568 940 1608">           Single         </td> <td data-bbox="940 1568 1152 1608">           37%         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1608 940 1648">           Married         </td> <td data-bbox="940 1608 1152 1648">           48%         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1648 940 1688">           Divorced         </td> <td data-bbox="940 1648 1152 1688">           8%         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1688 940 1729">           Separated         </td> <td data-bbox="940 1688 1152 1729">           2%         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1729 940 1774">           Widowed         </td> <td data-bbox="940 1729 1152 1774">           5%         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition to the information above, 665 residents (0.44% of those eligible) responded as being in a registered same sex civil partnership.</p> <p><b><u>P1E Homelessness Returns:</u></b></p>	<b>Marriage and Civil Partnerships in Richmond upon Thames</b>		<b>Status</b>	<b>Percentage of Population</b>	Single	37%	Married	48%	Divorced	8%	Separated	2%	Widowed	5%
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The 2011 Census provides the number and percentage of residents who are married or in a Civil Partnership. According to this data, 48% of residents were married in Richmond.

24% of accepted homeless households in 2015/16 were a couple with dependent children which is lower than the borough profile. Therefore, it is likely that the percentage of married and civil partnership homeless households is also lower than the borough profile as the majority of homeless acceptances are single parents with dependent children or vulnerable single person households.

Census 2011

Figure 60: Tenure of households with dependent children – Richmond-upon-Thames



Source: 2011 Census

In Richmond, married couples are most likely to be an owner occupier with and without a mortgage at 77.4% which is a higher proportion than the demographic of the borough. They are also less likely to live in socially rented accommodation out of all of the groups. Conversely, lone parents are less likely to own property and are most likely to live in social housing.

Pregnancy and maternity

**P1E Statistics**

Priority Need Category	Londo n %	SLP+LB W %	LBRu T %
Household includes, a pregnant woman and there are no other dependent children	6%	5%	10%

**ONS birth summary statistics**

In 2012, there were 2,916 live births to women living in Richmond. The live birth rate was 72 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in the borough which is predicted to remain fairly stable over the next ten years.

**P1E Homelessness Returns:**

10% (23) of acceptances in 2015/16 were found to be in priority need as the household included a pregnant woman where there were no other dependent children in the household. This is higher than 6% in London and 5% for the South London Partnership plus Wandsworth boroughs.

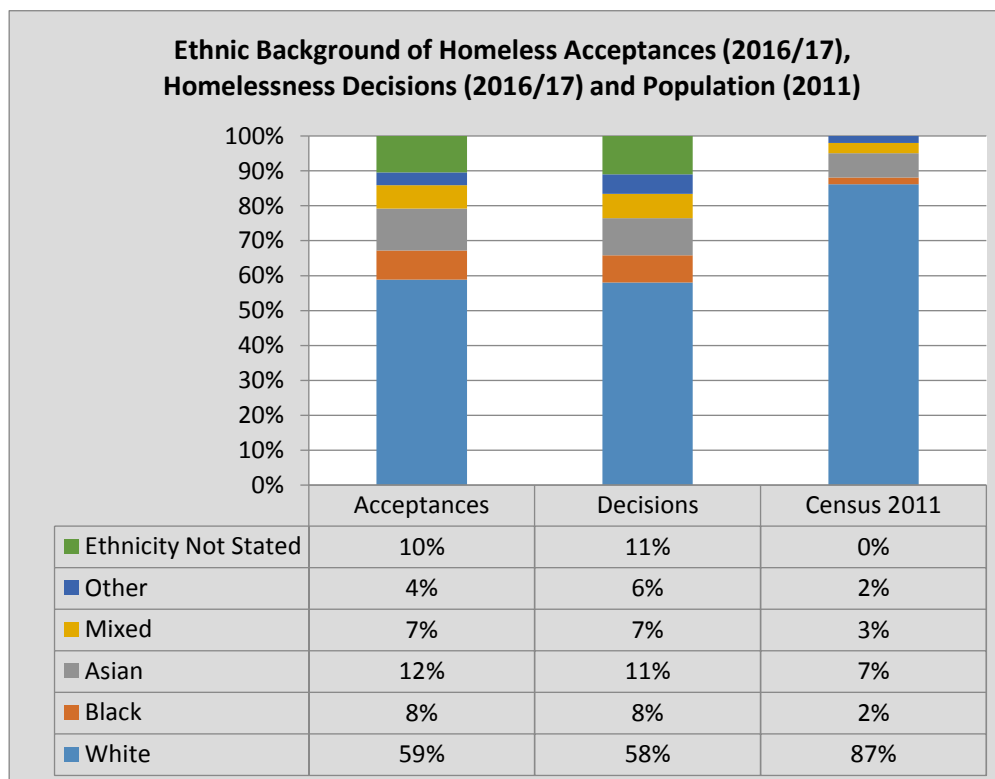
**Race/ethnicity**

**Census 2011**

	Richmond upon Thames	England	London
White	86%	86%	60%
Black	2%	3%	13%
Asian	7%	8%	18%
Mixed	4%	2%	5%
Other	2%	1%	3%

**Source, P1E Returns 2015/16 and Census 2011**

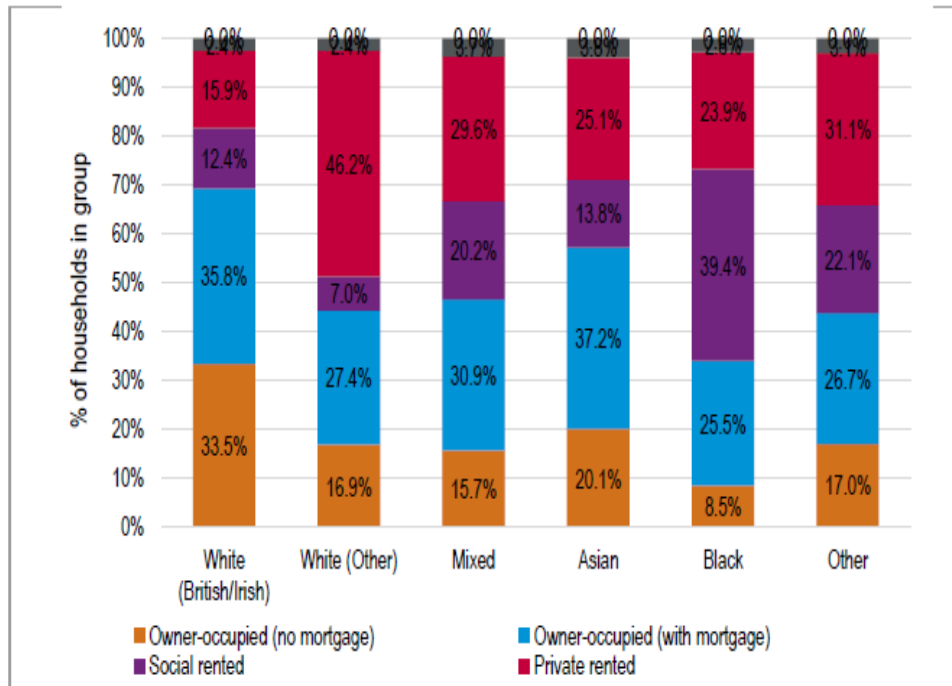
**Census 2011:**



Households from a BME background were overrepresented in the cases accepted as homeless in LBRuT with 31% of homelessness acceptances being from individuals with a BME background in 2016/17. This is also the

case across London where, in 2016/17, on average 60% of all homeless acceptances were from applicants identifying as from a BME background. Black households in particular were significantly overrepresented; 2011 Census data shows that 2% of the Borough's population identifies as Black compared to 8% of homelessness decisions and 8% of acceptances made in 2016/17.

**Figure 58: Tenure by ethnic group – Richmond-upon-Thames**



Source: 2011 Census data (from NOMIS)

A higher proportion of those in the white British ethnic group are owner occupiers and are least likely to live in social housing. Those in the white other group rent privately than other ethnic groups. BAME groups are more likely than other ethnic groups to live in socially rented accommodation.

BAME households are also less likely to be owner occupiers and therefore more likely to be privately renting or living with friends or family.

**Religion and belief, including non belief**

**Census 2011**

Religion/Belief	%
Christian	55%
Buddhist	1%
Hindu	2%
Jewish	1%
Muslim	3%
Sikh	1%
Other Religion	0%
No Religion	28%

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No Religion Stated</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </table> <p>LBRuT requests information on religion and belief when service users apply for housing or use homelessness services. However, the question is not mandatory and the is not reliable to measure the impact of the Strategy.</p>	No Religion Stated	8%
No Religion Stated	8%		
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<p>The 2011 census did not have a specific question regarding sexual orientation.</p> <p>Data on sexual orientation is not reported in the P1E Returns but is collected by Richmond. Of the cases between 2010/11 and 2015/16 where the lead applicant disclosed their sexual orientation, 94% of cases were listed as heterosexual, 3% as “other”, 1% as bisexual and 2% as gay or lesbian. These figures were broadly in line with national statistics, such as the Integrated Household Survey which found that in 2014 93% of the British population identified as heterosexual, 1% as gay or lesbian, 1% as bisexual and 0.3% as “other”<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>The data on homelessness cases in the Borough is not comprehensive. LBRuT request information on sexual orientation. However, for 69% of homelessness decisions between 2010/11 and 2015/16, sexual orientation was not recorded as the question is optional and was not completed by the user. There have been so few cases recorded, it is difficult to identify trends in the homelessness cases where a decision has been made.</p> <p>National research indicates that younger LGBT people were at greater risk of homelessness whilst living in the family home as a result of their sexuality. This is because research suggests that individuals ‘coming out’ to family members can cause tension in the family and some evidence suggests this leads to this group being overrepresented amongst homelessness cases<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>In November 2017, the LGBT Forum raised the issue of young LGBT+ people being unable to access social housing as they are highly mobile within London and would struggle to meet the local connections criteria. The Strategy does not impact on housing allocation policy however this may link to homeless amongst the younger LGBT+ community.</p>		
<b>Across groups i.e older LGBT</b>	Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Asian households for which there were homelessness decisions were aged 25-44 and 24% were aged 45-59.		

<sup>3</sup> ONS (2015) *Sexual Identity by Region, UK*. Available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/referencetable04sexualidentitybyregionuk>

<sup>4</sup> NIESR (2016) *Inequality among lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender groups in the UK: a review of evidence*. Available from: [http://www.niesr.ac.uk/sites/default/files/publications/160719\\_REPORT\\_LGBT\\_evidence\\_review\\_NIESR\\_FINALPDF.pdf](http://www.niesr.ac.uk/sites/default/files/publications/160719_REPORT_LGBT_evidence_review_NIESR_FINALPDF.pdf)

<p><b>service users or bme young men</b></p>	<p>Decisions made on cases with those aged 60-64, 65-74 and 75 and over account for just 5% of all decisions. Only 5% of households aged 16-24 had decisions made on their cases which is considerably lower than the average for the Borough at 18% in 2015/16.</p> <p>The proportion of those from each age group is largely aligned with the trend in Richmond Borough and the rest of London with those aged 25-44 (57%), 45-59 (22%) and 16-24 (18%) accounting for the majority of the cases on which decisions were made.</p> <p>Of those who identified as being in from a mixed ethnic group between 2013/14 and 2015/16, there were no applicants over the age of 60, whilst 33% of decisions were for households aged 25-44 and 20% for those aged 45-59. A large proportion of decisions for the group were made on households aged 16-24 with 47% in this age range. Due to the diverse nature of this group, however, it is difficult to analyse the causes and trends with the size of the dataset. In addition, at the time data was collected for the 2011 Census, 52% of mixed ethnic group residents of Richmond Borough were under 18 years of age which will skew the data.</p>
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**Data gaps.**

<b>Data gap(s)</b>	<b>How will this be addressed?</b>
<p>There are data gaps for the following protected characteristics the housing and homelessness strategy: sexual orientation, gender reassignment and religion and belief.</p>	<p>The information on these protected characteristics is currently requested by LBRuT in relation to housing and homelessness applications. However, they are optional and service users often do not provide the information. The Council will address these gaps by improving data collection by ensuring that the equalities monitoring questions are mandatory.</p>

**3. Impact**

<b>Protected group</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>The 25-44 age group are overrepresented in homelessness acceptances in Richmond compared with the borough demographic. The strategy clearly sets out measures to tackle homelessness and implement the Homelessness Reduction Act to maximum effect. This includes: securing additional resources, working with partners to improve prevention, provide alternative</p>	



	<p>housing solutions and to provide suitable accommodation for rough sleepers. More resources will be secured to fulfil the new homelessness duties which will have a positive effect on younger homeless people.</p> <p>Younger people are also less likely to be owner occupiers and are more likely to rent privately. Therefore, they may find it harder to access homeownership and be at more risk of homelessness. The Council will maximise its resources and make best use of assets to deliver more affordable homes for residents on a range of incomes, including social rented, intermediate and other sub-market rent.</p> <p>Rough sleepers in Richmond in 2016/17 aged 46-55 were in a higher proportion than the Outer London average. The Council will maintain and, where possible, enhance a well developed rough sleeper service.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will help residents in all age groups. It aims to deliver affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the need of vulnerable residents. This includes an improved housing offer for older people, including those with care and support needs.</p>	
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>A higher proportion of those with a LTHPD are homeowners than other groups. However, a higher proportion also live in socially rented accommodation which could be due to difficulties accessing alternative forms of housing or accessible homes, such as the private rented sector. The strategy sets out the plan to deliver a programme of home adaptations to</p>	

	<p>people with disabilities so that they can remain living independently. It also sets out its support of the development and implementation of mental health and learning disability accommodation pathways.</p> <p>Homelessness acceptances from people with mental health issues as the main vulnerability reason fell by 67% between 2012/13 and 2016/17</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will help residents in all age groups to deliver affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the need of vulnerable residents. This includes an improved housing offer for disabled people.</p>	
<p><b>Gender (sex)</b></p>	<p>Lone female parents with dependent children made up 56% of accepted homeless cases. The measures in the Strategy will ensure that more homeless households are housed and there will be a greater emphasis on prevention.</p> <p>To support victims of domestic violence, which disproportionately affects females, the Council will continue to commission Refuge to operate two refuges in the borough. Additionally, SPEAR and Refuge will work jointly to provide a specialist refuge for rough sleeping women with complex needs.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options</p>	

	and supporting the need of vulnerable residents.	
<b>Gender Identity</b>	The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the need of the borough's residents.	Information is limited on the transgender population in the borough in relation to housing and homelessness. The Council will improve its collection of data to ensure that better information is collected in the future, so that accurate equalities information is held to identify the impact on gender identity.
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	<p>According to the Census 2011, 48% of residents in the Borough were married where 77.4% were homeowners, with or without a mortgage. This shows that married people are more likely to be in a stable housing tenure.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the need of the borough's residents.</p> <p>In 2015/16, 24% of accepted homeless households were a couple with dependent children. Therefore, it is likely that the percentage of married and civil partnerships approaching as homeless is also lower than the borough profile.</p>	
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	10% of homelessness acceptances in 2015/16 were found to be in priority need as the household included a pregnant woman and there were no other dependent children in the household. The increased emphasis on prevention in the Homelessness Reduction Act and other	

	<p>measures will help to meet the need of pregnant women.</p> <p>There is not an issue in Richmond with pregnant women or households containing dependent children being in B&amp;B for longer than six weeks. This shows that temporary accommodation is appropriate for these households.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the needs of vulnerable people.</p>	
<p><b>Race/ethnicity</b></p>	<p>Households from a BAME background were overrepresented in accepted homeless cases at 31%, despite only representing 15% of the borough population, according to the 2011 Census. In addition, BAME households are also less likely to be owner occupiers and are more likely to be privately renting or living with friends or family. This could be due to difficulties accessing affordable housing and places them at increased risk of homelessness due to tenure security.</p> <p>Black ethnic group households were significantly overrepresented in the proportion of acceptances. 2% of the Borough's residents identify themselves as black but formed 8% of acceptances in 2015/16.</p> <p>The percentage of households accepted as homeless in 2015/16 that identify as Asian, were slightly overrepresented at 10% compared with the borough profile of 7%. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Asian households for which there were</p>	

	<p>homelessness decisions were aged 25-44 and 24% were aged 45-59.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the needs of vulnerable people. These measures will have a positive impact on those in the BAME ethnic groups.</p>	
<b>Religion and belief, including non belief</b>	<p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the needs of vulnerable people. The measures will have a positive impact for people of any religion and belief.</p>	<p>Information is limited on religion and belief in relation to housing and homelessness. The Council will improve the collection of data to ensure that better information is collected to accurate the impact on those with this protected characteristic.</p>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<p>National research indicates that younger LGBT people were at greater risk of homelessness whilst living in the family home as a result of their sexuality. The Strategy sets out how LBRuT will provide increased support to prevent and relieve homelessness which will help younger LGBT+ people.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a range of measures which will improve the housing offer to residents by delivering additional affordable housing, increase new supply and redevelopment of social housing. It also seeks to address housing market pressures and homelessness, ensure good quality homes, provide housing options and support the needs of vulnerable</p>	<p>Information is limited on sexual orientation in relation to housing and homelessness. The Council will improve the collection of data to ensure that better information is collected to accurate the impact on those with this protected characteristic.</p>

	people. The measures will have a positive impact for people of any sexual orientation.	
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#### 4. Actions

Action	Lead Officer	Deadline
Measure the impact of changes to homelessness across the protected characteristics.	Keith Burnett	Each year
Ensure that information is collected for homelessness applications when the new online form comes into effect and in time for the Homelessness Reduction Act	Keith Burnett	December 2017

#### 5. Consultation. (optional section– as appropriate)

Where a significant change is proposed to a service or where a new policy/service/service specification is being developed it is best practice to consult on the draft findings of an ENIA in order to identify if any impact or need has been missed.

This EINA will be subject to a public consultation alongside the Housing and Homeless Strategy and the Homelessness Review.
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