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| <div> <div>EA</div> <div>USEFUL LINKS: Public Sector Equality Duty guidance Equality Act 2010 Equality Objectives Race Disparity Audit Be heard consultation hub</div> </div> <h2>Assessments</h2> | |
| Title of proposed EIA | WORKING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO DELIVER TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION SOLUTIONS |
| Reference No | EQUA557 |
| EA is in support of | Amended Service |
| Review Frequency | Two Years |
| Date of first review | 01/04/2022 |
| Directorate | Neighbourhoods |
| Division | Housing |
| Service Area | Housing Options and Private Rented Sector |
| Responsible Officer(s) | <div>■ Vicki Pumphrey</div> |
| Quality Control Officer(s) | <div>■ Karen Huxtable</div> |
| Accountable Officer(s) | <div>■ Julie Griffin</div> |
| Purpose of proposal | To obtain Cabinet approval of the strategy and the commencement of tendering activity for a private sector leasing contract for the provision of temporary accommodation. |
| Data sources | relevant reports/strategies; Statistical Database (please specify) |
| Please include any other sources of data | Council Plan and Budget 2018 to 2022 Birmingham Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017+ MHCLG Government Homeless Statistics |
| ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS | |
| Protected characteristic: Age | Service Users / Stakeholders |
| Age details: | <p>No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The procurement of additional properties will enable the Council to meet its statutory obligation to provide accommodation to homeless households.</p> <p>A person of any age can be threatened with or experience homelessness. Our homeless duties are to all people at any stage of life.</p> <p>The impact of homelessness begins at birth; children are more likely to be born at a low birth weight and miss their immunisations, and are less likely to be registered with a GP. Homeless children are three times more likely to experience poor mental health; the impact of which is long lasting.</p> <p>Young people are the most disadvantaged in the housing market because they are likely to have a low income and are viewed by Landlords as potentially high risk. As Birmingham is a young city, this is a particular local challenge. There are 4,118 young people facing homelessness in Birmingham, most of whom have been made homeless from their family home (42%).</p> <p>Increasing difficulties are experienced by people under-35 to secure affordable, independent accommodation – particularly for low-income and unemployed young people.</p> <p>Homeless households experience a lower life expectancy than the general population.</p> <p>This proposal will facilitate supporting older people identified with specific needs to find suitable accommodation.</p> |
| Protected characteristic: Disability | Service Users / Stakeholders |
| Disability details: | <p>No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The procurement of additional properties will enable the Council to meet its statutory obligation to provide accommodation to homeless households.</p> |

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| | <p>15.0% of all households owed a homeless duty in England, had a support need of physical ill health or disability (October - December 2019).</p> <p>Appropriate regard and provision is already embedded in service delivery to ensure accessibility for people with particular needs.</p> <p>People who have experienced homelessness are more likely to have additional needs around their mental, physical and emotional health and may need extra support to make a sustained recovery into stable housing and onward to a positive and healthy future.</p> |
| <p>Protected characteristic: Gender</p> <p>Gender details:</p> | <p>Service Users / Stakeholders</p> <p>No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The procurement of additional properties will enable the Council to meet its statutory obligation to provide accommodation to homeless households.</p> <p>It is recognised that the majority of people sleeping rough in England are male and aged over 26 years old.</p> <p>The majority of domestic abuse is perpetrated by men against women, or against other men that they are in a relationship with. Male violence accounts for the vast majority of serious harm and deaths through domestic abuse.</p> <p>During October to December 2019, single males without children were the largest household group in England owed homelessness duties, making up 49.3% of households owed a relief duty, and 28.4% owed a prevention duty.</p> <p>Single female parents with dependent children were the second largest group owed a homeless duty, comprising 27.9% of households, and the third largest group after single males and single females owed a relief duty, comprising 16.7% of relief duties owed.</p> |
| <p>Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment</p> <p>Gender reassignment details:</p> | <p>Not Applicable</p> |
| <p>Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership</p> <p>Marriage and civil partnership details:</p> <p>Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity</p> <p>Pregnancy and maternity details:</p> | <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Service Users / Stakeholders</p> <p>No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The procurement of additional properties will enable the Council to meet its statutory obligation to provide accommodation to homeless households.</p> <p>A pregnant woman, and anyone with whom she lives or might reasonably be expected to live, has a priority need for accommodation under the main homelessness duty. The provision of interim and temporary accommodation is critical to ensure every child has the best start in life.</p> <p>One in six pregnant women will experience domestic violence, and around 30% of domestic violence starts or worsens during pregnancy. Domestic abuse is a significant factor in the onset of pre-term labour, and maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity.</p> <p>The British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</p> |
| <p>Protected characteristics: Race</p> <p>Race details:</p> | <p>Service Users / Stakeholders</p> <p>No negative impact has been identified by this proposal upon this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Home ownership, access to social housing, affordability and the quality of housing varies very widely between ethnic groups. Home ownership is most common among households of White British, Indian, Pakistani, and Mixed White and Asian origin; it is substantially lower among</p> |

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| | African, Arab, and Mixed White and Black African households. |
| | The households that are most likely to rent social housing were headed by someone in the African, Caribbean, Other Black, Bangladeshi, Irish and Arab groups, or the Mixed groups other than Mixed White and Asian. As a group, ethnic minority households are also much more likely to rent privately than White British households and to spend a higher proportion of their incomes on rent, regardless of whether they rent from a social or private landlord. Their housing tends to be of lower quality, particularly among households of Pakistani origin, and overcrowding is more common, especially among households of Bangladeshi origin. |
| | Overcrowding affects ethnic minority households disproportionately. |
| | There has been an increase in the number of ethnic minority households accepted by local authorities as statutorily homeless over the past decade. |
| Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs | Not Applicable |
| Religion or beliefs details: | |
| Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation | Not Applicable |
| Sexual orientation details: | |
| Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise. | None |
| Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended | NO |
| What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal? | MHCLG Government Homeless Statistics |
| Consultation analysis | None |
| Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics. | None |
| Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact? | N/A |
| How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored? | N/A |
| What data is required in the future? | N/A |
| Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s) | No |
| If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead. | |
| Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal | |
| Consulted People or Groups | |
| Informed People or Groups | |
| Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA | This proposal will provide additional temporary accommodation to homelessness households of Birmingham and meet our statutory homelessness duties. |
| QUALITY CONTROL SECTION | |
| Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing? | Yes |
| Quality Control Officer comments | |
| Decision by Quality Control Officer | |
| Submit draft to Accountable Officer? | No |
| Decision by Accountable Officer | |
| Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer | |
| Reasons for approval or rejection | |
| Please print and save a PDF copy for your records | Yes |
| Julie Bach | |
| Person or Group | |
| Content Type: Item | |
| Version: 3.0 | |
| Created at 02/09/2020 11:46 AM by Viddi Pumphrey | |
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