

Title of proposed EIA	Homelessness Reduction New Burdens Grant
Reference No	EQUA668
EA is in support of	Amended Service
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	01/03/2022
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Housing
Service Area	Housing Options and Private Rented Sector
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Debbie Parkes
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leroy Pearce
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Julie Griffin
Purpose of proposal	To obtain Cabinet approval to accept the Homelessness reduction Act, New Burdens Grant for the financial year 2021/2022 allocated by Ministry of Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies
Please include any other sources of data	Birmingham Homeless Prevention Strategy 2017 Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy 2018-2023 Council Plan 2018-2022 Housing Birmingham Partnership Strategy Housing Reduction Act 2017

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Age

Age details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The acceptance of this grant will strengthen the assistance and provision of tools to prevent people threatened with homelessness or who are homeless having to access Temporary Accommodation due to a housing crisis.

The homeless duties are provided to all people at any stage of life.

The impact of homelessness begins at birth.

Impact begins at birth:

- Babies are more likely to be low birth weight, miss immunisations, not be registered with a GP

Children are more likely to experience:

- Learning and developmental difficulties, enduring mental ill health

Families are more vulnerable to:

- Family breakdown, domestic abuse, maternal mental ill health

Capacity of parent/s to effectively parent is significantly reduced

Closely linked with complex and chaotic life experiences:-

- Mental ill health, substance misuse problems, prison/ care system experience

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) are part of most street homeless people's life histories

Severe health inequalities, poorer health and wellbeing, and lower life expectancy

Homelessness households experience lower life expectancy than the general population

This grant will facilitate supporting older people and especially those that are homeless after hospital discharge

Protected characteristic: Disability

Disability details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

15% of all households owed a homelessness duty in England had a support need of physical ill health or disability

Appropriate regard and provision is embedded in service delivery to ensure accessibility for people of particular need

We work closely with the Hospital discharge pathway to ensure people who 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.

Protected characteristic: Sex

Gender details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

The acceptance of this grant will strengthen the assistance available to prevent people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness irrespective of gender identity.

The majority of rough sleepers are males over 25 years old.

The majority of Domestic Abuse is perpetrated by men against women.

Male violence accounts for the vast majority of harm and deaths through domestic abuse.

Single female parents with dependent children were the largest group owed a prevention duty, comprising 26.6 of households.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment

Gender reassignment details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified. The acceptance of this grant will strengthen the assistance available to prevent people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness irrespective of gender identity.

Homelessness amongst trans people is disproportionately high. Stonewall Housing has seen an increase in trans people accessing their services from 8% in 2014-15 to 23% in 2017-18.

Services and staff must let people self-identify and being mindful of how language can make people feel unsafe or unwelcome. There are many possible gender identities, e.g. trans man, trans woman, non-binary or gender fluid. Good practice is to let people self-identify and avoid asking unnecessary personal questions.

We also work to assure accommodation provided is safe.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnership details:

Not Applicable

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Not Applicable

Pregnancy and maternity details:

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

A pregnant woman might be reasonably be expected to have priority need for accommodation under the main homelessness duty. Earlier identification and intervention to prevent homelessness is critical to ensure every child has the best start.

Protected characteristics: Race

Service Users / Stakeholders

Race details:

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

Homeownership, access to social housing and the quality of housing varies widely between ethnic groups.

Overcrowding affects ethnic minority households disproportionately.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Not Applicable

Religion or beliefs details:

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Not Applicable

Sexual orientation details:

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

Socio-economic impacts

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?

www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

Consultation analysis

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact? No

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?

What data is required in the future?

Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

No

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

This grant will provide an opportunity to intervene, prevent and tackle homelessness for the people of Birmingham by developing an effective tailored response to individual needs and protected characteristics.

QUALITY CONTORL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

No

Quality Control Officer comments

Equalities have been considered. I pass to the Accountable Officer for final approval.

Decision by Quality Control Officer

Proceed for final approval

Submit draft to Accountable Officer?

No

Decision by Accountable Officer

Approve

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: 42.0

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