

Title of proposed EIA	Homelessness Prevention Grant 2023-25
Reference No	EQUA1059
EA is in support of	Amended Service
Review Frequency	No preference
Date of first review	01/04/2025
Directorate	City Housing
Division	Housing Solutions and Support Service
Service Area	Housing Solutions and Support Case Worker Service
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Debbie Parkes
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kieran Cronin
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stephen Philpott
Purpose of proposal	To obtain Cabinet approval to accept the allocation of Homelessness Prevention funding offered by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities for the financial years of 2023-2025
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies
Please include any other sources of data	Birmingham Housing Strategy 2022- 27 Levelling Up strategy Homelessness Reduction Act (2017) Rough Sleeping strategy Domestic Abuse Act (2021) Homelessness Prevention strategy 2017

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic Area

Gender Issues / Stakeholders

Protected characteristic: Age

Age details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates that Birmingham's resident population was 1,140,500 in 2020

Birmingham has the greatest proportion of children (22.5%)

Between 2010 and 2020 Birmingham's population increased by around 79,500 (7.5%). Growth was strongest for the 20's age group

The acceptance of funding will strengthen the work we do with people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Young people are most disadvantaged by the housing market, are likely to have low income and can be regarded as 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%).

Protected characteristic: Disability

Disability details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

There is no negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

21% of people in Birmingham report a disability in 2019 an increase in 19% since 2008/9

19% of working adults report a disability

Of those who reported a disability, 27% reported a mental health impairment in 2018/19

This extra funding will ensure that these vulnerable households can be supported to stay in their homes rather

than face eviction.

Being homeless has a significant impact on health, and are more likely to have multiple and complex physical need.

Tackling and preventing homelessness will therefore contribute to health inequalities

Protected characteristic: Sex

Gender details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

There is no negative impact of this proposal identified.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment

Gender reassignment details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

No negative impact of this proposal has been identified.

Aquarter of trans people have experienced homelessness in Britain - based on Stonewalls research

According to the Point-in-Time Count (PIT), The number of adult transgender individuals experiencing homelessness increased 88 percent since 2016 and the number experiencing unsheltered homelessness increased 113 percent during the same period.

Transgender individuals are disproportionately unsheltered. Sixty-three percent are living in such situations. For comparison, 49 percent of cisgender people experiencing homelessness are unsheltered.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Not Applicable

Marriage and civil partnership details:

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Service Users / Stakeholders

Pregnancy and maternity details:

No negative impact has been identified.

Pregnant women have priority need under the main homelessness duty. Acceptance of this funding will assist in supporting women at this more vulnerable stage of life.

In 2020 there were 14,991 live births in Birmingham.

Protected characteristics: Race

Service Users / Stakeholders

Race details:

Birmingham is more ethnically diverse than most British cities. Over one third of people in Birmingham are non-white, a larger proportion than any other major city in the UK

According to the 2011 census 57.9% of people in Birmingham are White. Asian and Asian British people make up the next largest group, with 26.6% of the population. They are followed by Black or Black British (9.0%), mixed (4.4%), and Other, including Arab (2.0%).

Ethnic minority households are around three times more likely to become statutorily homeless. As a result are more likely to be supported with this funding, therefore there is no negative impact of this proposal.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Not Applicable

Religion or beliefs details:

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation details:

Service Users / Stakeholders

There is strong epidemiological evidence that members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) community face significant health inequalities throughout their lives. These include:

- Increased risk of suicide and self-harm

- Increased risk of developing depression and anxiety

- Increased rates of smoking

- Increased rates of teenage conception

- Increased rates of sexually transmitted diseases

- Risk of domestic violence and injury on a par with heterosexual females

- Less likely to report crimes due to possible negative reaction of services involved

- Increased rates of eating disorders and substance misuse

- Experiences of homophobia, aggression and violence.

- Increased isolation in older age and smaller support networks

- Increased difficulty during end of life and with bereavement

The evidence base suggests that inequalities are also experienced differently within the LGBT population. Bisexual and trans people experience poorer health outcomes than their lesbian and gay counterparts, and LGBT people who are from ethnic minorities or disabled also experience higher levels of inequalities. However, all four groups face significantly worse physical and mental health than their heterosexual and cis-gender counterparts.

There is also clear evidence that the inequalities are greater for people who are LGB or T and are from ethnic communities or

have disabilities, for example rates of depression and anxiety among lesbian and bisexual women from ethnic communities is significantly higher than rates in the overall population of lesbian and bisexual women and higher than women in general, and that almost twice the proportion of disabled gay and bisexual men have thought about taking their own lives in the last year compared gay and bisexual men without a disability, this is also ten times the rate of similar thoughts in the general population of men.

As a result this funding will support to reduce homelessness in this group

Socio-economic impacts

Birmingham suffers from high levels of deprivation, with 43% of the population living in LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England, and 51% of children (under 16s) living in the 10% most deprived areas. Using the rank of average scores measure Birmingham is ranked the 7th most deprived local authority in England.

Birmingham is the most deprived authority in the West Midlands

Homelessness is both causes and is caused by many aspects of poverty, including financial pressure and unemployment.

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?

Government Statistics

Census Data

Service Level Data

	<p>-----</p> <p>The main finding is that those with protected characteristics are more likely to experience homelessness and therefore are more likely to be helped by this funding to prevent homelessness.</p>
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?	Not applicable
How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	All individuals accessing this grant funding will have a full Housing Needs Assessment and date is recorded and monitored quarterly
What data is required in the future?	None
Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)	No
If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.	None
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 in 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

Decision by Quality Control Officer

Submit draft to Accountable Officer?

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

Content Type: Item

Version: 43.0

Created at 27/01/2023 02:13 PM by ☐ Debbie Parkes

Last modified at 28/02/2023 10:15 AM by Workflow on behalf of ☐ Stephen Philpott

Reviewed and approved, typo corrected.

Proceed for final approval

Yes

Approve

28/02/2023

Yes

Close