EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Community Connections



STAGE I: WHAT IS BEING ASSESSED AND BY WHOM?

What is being assessed - including a brief description of aims and objectives?	This assessment relates to the Housing Improvement Policy 2018 from Community Connections. This is an updated version of the Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy. This sets out the legislation available to enforce housing standards and the tools that can be used by the Local Authority. It provides guidance on when and how the tools will be used.
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Department and service	Community Connections, People
Date of assessment	5/10/18

STAGE 2: EVIDENCE AND IMPACT

Protected characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (eg data and feedback)	Any adverse impact See guidance on how to make judgement	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible
Age	Rising house prices, a shortage of properties and changes to Housing Benefit are making it hard for young people to get on to the housing ladder or achieve independence. This means they are now more likely to live with parents or remain in the private rented sector. The average age in Plymouth (39.0 years) is about the same as the rest of England	Whilst the impact is differential because there are more young people entering the private sector. Our assessment is the impact isn't negative and therefore there is no negative impact.	None required.	N/A

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closed over recent years, one in three households with a disabled person still live in non-decent accommodation. A total of 31,164 people (from 28.5 per cent of households) declared themselves as having a long-term health problem or disability (national figure 25.7 per cent of households), compared with the total number of people with disabilities in UK (11,600,000). Some staff are not equipped to deal confidently with requests from disabled customers for reasonable adjustments to enable them to access Council services. With regard to computer access, we need to address	Whilst non decent accommodation could have a greater impact upon persons with disabilities the policy is aimed at redressing poor standards in the private sector. Therefore the overall impact is positive. Frontline access to the service is online, through face to face at the Council's first stop shop and by telephone. Whilst we feel that staff involved in making decisions in relation to the policy are generally adequately equipped to consider the needs of disabled clients we will need to ensure new members of staff receive appropriate training and existing staff have refresher training as appropriate. It is possible there may be learning from the Learning Disability Board sub group.	PCC is developing an online package of disability awareness training. We will liaise with the sub group to see any recommendations to implement.	Operational Manager to ensure staff are signposted to the training as required. Review -12 months. Review -12 months.
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	the knowledge to keep up with changes in technology. We have asked the Learning Disability Board to set up a sub-group to address housing issues in Plymouth, especially for people coming back to the county from long term mental health placements.			
Faith/religion or belief	84,326 (32.9 per cent) of the Plymouth population stated they had no religion. Those with a Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish or Sikh religion combined totalled less than I per cent. Christianity: 148,917 people (58.1 per cent), decreased from 73.6 per cent since 2001. Islam: 2,078 people (0.8 per cent), doubled from 0.4 per cent since 2001.	No impact anticipated.	N/A	N/A
Gender - including marriage, pregnancy and maternity	Overall 50.6 per cent of our population are women and 49.4 per cent are men: this reflects the national figure of	No impact anticipated.	N/A	N/A

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	50.8 per cent women and 49.2 per cent men. There were 3280 births in 2011. Birthrate trends have been on the increase since 2001, but since 2010 the number of births has stabilised. Areas with highest numbers of births include Stonehouse (142), Whitleigh (137) and Devonport (137). Of those aged 16 and over, 90,765 people (42.9 per cent) are married. 5,190 (2.5 per cent) are separated and still legally married or legally			
Gender reassignment	in a same-sex civil partnership. Recent surveys have put the prevalence of transgender people between 0.6 and 1% of population (some very recent reports have upped this to 2%). Over the last 8 years the prevalence of transgendered people in the UK has been increasing at an average rate of 20%+ per annum in adults and 50% for children.	No impact anticipated.	N/A	N/A

Race

Our community is slowly becoming more diverse. community that are White British remains higher than the UK average it is decreasing. At the time of of our population was White | be positive, in particular: British. By 2011 this had decreased to 93 per cent.

Local population growth between the 2001 and 2011 census had been driven by migration from outside the UK (63 per cent), most commonly from newly admitted EU countries. We are a dispersal area for asylum seekers: around 300 people will be accommodated in the City at Office contracted any given time.

Our Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities are very diverse. The Polish, Chinese and Kurdish communities are amongst the largest. The census records that there are at least 43 main languages spoken in the city, and nearly

There will be disproportionate Whilst the proportion of our numbers of BAME tenants in the private rented sector. Our policy is designed to improve the standards within private rented accommodation and the minority communities. the 2001 census 97 per cent | general impact would therefore

> We are aware of issues around provider. Where rogue landlords e.g. operating a complaints have been blanket policy of refusing tenancies for BAME groups because they don't wish to be burdened with the right to rent checks as required by Home Office.

We have had a significant number of complaints from asylum seekers about Home accommodation provider.

Some BAME communities may require advice and support in languages other than English.

There are legal mechanisms for enforcing against rogue landlords including those that discriminate against ethnic

We have an ongoing dialogue with the escalated we have raised these at strategic level with the Home Office.

This will be addressed in the Rogue Landlord Policy which will sit underneath this policy. It will be reviewed within the next 12 months.

100 different languages are spoken in our schools. We have a small resident Gypsy and Traveller community. Across the country 18 per cent of households are social rented (17 per cent Private Rented). When comparing White British households with all other ethnic groups* they were less likely to rent social housing. 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. In Plymouth 19 per cent of households are Social Rented, (20 per cent are

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	Private rented). More detailed work is needed to extrapolate data which is help by Social landlords. 92.9 per cent of Plymouth's population identify themselves as White British. 7.1 per cent identify themselves as Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) with White Other (2.7 per cent), Chinese (0.5 per cent) and Other Asian (0.5 per cent) the most common ethnic groups. Our recorded BAME population rose from 3 per cent in 2001 to 6.7 per cent in 2011, and therefore has more than doubled since the 2001 census.			
Sexual orientation - including civil partnership	The key findings from a recently published report by Stonewall "LGBT in Britain - Hate Crime and Discrimination", (Sept 2017) are set out below. NOTE: data based on YouGov polling of more than 5000	We are aware of issues around rogue landlords discriminating against members of the LGBT community.	There are legal mechanisms for enforcing against rogue landlords including those that discriminate against LGBT communities.	This will be addressed in the Rogue Landlord Policy which will sit underneath this policy. It will be reviewed within the next 12 months.

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LGBT people in Britain - data includes 'transgender');	
One in 10 LGBT people (10 per cent) who were looking for a house or flat to rent or buy in the last year were discriminated against because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	

STAGE 3: ARE THERE ANY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING? IF SO, PLEASE RECORD ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Local priorities	Implications	Timescale and who is responsible
Reduce the gap in average hourly pay between men and women by 2020.	N/A – no staffing implications in this policy.	N/A
Increase the number of hate crime incidents reported and maintain good satisfaction rates in dealing with racist, disablist, homophobic, transphobic and faith, religion and belief incidents by 2020.	Whilst it won't be likely as a result of this policy this may be an outcome from the proposed Rogue Landlord Policy.	N/A
Good relations between different communities (community cohesion)	Maintaining high standards in the private rented sector is important in maintaining good relations between tenants from differing backgrounds and the wider community.	N/A
Human rights Please refer to guidance	The policy supports Protocol 1, Article 1 - peaceful enjoyment of your property.	N/A

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STAGE 4: PUBLICATION

Responsible Officer	Date

Director, Assistant Director or Head of Service

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