

## SSA EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

<b>Directorate</b>	Chief Executive's Directorate
<b>Service Area</b>	Community Safety
<b>Service/policy/function being assessed</b>	Wandsworth's Community Safety Plan Tackling Crime, Protecting Communities
<b>Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to</b>	Wandsworth
<b>Staff involved</b>	Robyn Thomas Dan Patrick Claire O'Connor
<b>Date approved by Policy and Review Manager</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> September 2016

### SUMMARY

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

Collectively the Community Safety Partnership has one over riding objective 'to make Wandsworth a safe place to live, work, learn and visit - for all'

The Community Safety Partnership Plan recognises that work to tackle crime and increasing community safety needs to be supported by restoring neighbourhood policing to tackle crime & anti-social behaviour and providing additional protection and support to the most vulnerable people and places.

The Plan aims to treat all people fairly and equally. It recognises that protected groups as well as communities of interest and geography may be disproportionately impacted by particular crimes. And that therefore different services and/or interventions need to be in place to address this disadvantage.

The outcome would be for everyone to be safe and feel safe.

Any changes to individual services contained within the Plan will be subject to specific EINA's and will be the responsibility of the lead agency in accordance with the requirements of the Equalities Act 2010.

## 1. Background

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

### **Wandsworth's Community Safety Plan 2017-2021 'Tackling Crime, Protecting Communities'**

The production of a Strategic Assessment and the associated Partnership Plan is a statutory requirement arising from the review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006.

The Partnership Plan provides a rolling three year Plan and direction of travel. The Community Safety Partnership is required to review and update the priorities in the Plan each year. The process requires multi-agency work to provide the base data from the statutory partners within the CSP and to analyse this information in the form of the Strategic Assessment, which then informs the development of the community safety priorities for consultation and the development of the Partnership Plan.

The priorities for 2017-2021 are:

- Safer Neighbourhoods
- Reduce Adult Re-offending and Prevent Offending
- Reduce Violence Against Women and Girls
- Keep Children and Young People Safe
- Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Racialisation and Extremism

Demand reduction and addressing complex need will be critical to the deliverability of the Plan. There needs to be an increasing understanding of, and focus on, demand reduction both in relation to volume crime and higher harm/risk issues.

The emphasis on vulnerability in the Plan will help address demand created by unmet/insufficiently addressed complex needs.

The principle of community collaboration will help address demand by increasing community capacity, reassurance and confidence.

## 2. Analysis of need and impact

Protected group	Findings
Age	<p data-bbox="434 360 600 392"><u>Census data</u></p> <p data-bbox="434 395 2033 469">The 2011 census indicated that 11.8% of residents in Wandsworth were aged 0-9, 6.3% aged 10 to 17, 9.5% aged 18 to 24, 45.9% aged 25 to 44, 14.2% aged 45 to 59 and 12.2% aged 60 or over.</p> <p data-bbox="434 472 2033 509">Current population projections indicate that more than 60,000 of the Wandsworth population (almost 20%) are aged 0-17.</p> <p data-bbox="434 512 546 544"><u>Analysis</u></p> <ul data-bbox="488 547 2069 1294" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="488 547 1823 584">• There were almost 1,300 young victims (0-17) of crime over a 12 month period – 6.5% of all victims</li> <li data-bbox="488 587 2033 660">• This potentially undersells the role of young people in crime as they are more likely to be affected by lower volume, higher risk crimes including: knife crime, gang crime, child sexual exploitation and female genital mutilation.</li> <li data-bbox="488 663 1384 700">• 60% of offences against persons aged 10-17 are violent in nature.</li> <li data-bbox="488 703 1906 740">• The proportion of victims of crime aged 14-15 is higher than the proportion of the population aged 14-15.</li> <li data-bbox="488 743 1984 817">• 10.5% (3,760) of persons accused of crime were aged 12-17, comfortably higher than the equivalent population proportion for the age group</li> <li data-bbox="488 820 1473 857">• 34% of crime accusations for the 12-17 age group were violent in nature</li> <li data-bbox="488 860 1715 896">• Serious youth violence involving victims aged 1 to 19 has increased for 4 consecutive years.</li> <li data-bbox="488 900 1962 936">• Young people aged 10-17 are most likely to live in parts of the borough with prominent social housing estates.</li> <li data-bbox="488 940 2069 1054">• The borough is home to 11 secondary schools, 10 of which also offer 6<sup>th</sup> form provision. Approximately 30% of Wandsworth secondary school attendees (more than 3,500) live outside the borough. The termtime youth population does therefore vary from the residential youth population.</li> <li data-bbox="488 1058 2069 1173">• Persons aged 65 or over account for approximately 1 in 20 of all Wandsworth victims of crime. However, older victims are disproportionately affected by fraud offences, with available data indicating that approximately 1 in 4 victims of recorded fraud in Wandsworth are within this age group (including artifice and distraction burglaries)</li> <li data-bbox="488 1176 2069 1294">• Of the 125 responders to the Wandsworth community safety plan consultation, 103 declared their age threshold. 37% were aged 35-44, 21% aged 45-54 and 15% aged 25-34, 20% aged 55+. There was a relatively low response rate from persons aged 18-24 (2%) and no responses from persons under the age of 18.</li> </ul>

<b>Disability</b>	<p><u>Census data</u> According to the 2011 Census, the day to day activities of 4.8% of residents are limited a lot with a further 5.8% seeing day to day activities limited a little. The Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) estimate that there were 5,470 people living with sight loss, of whom 610 were living with severe sight loss, in Wandsworth in 2011. They forecast that the number of partially sighted and blind people will increase to 6200 living with sight loss, of whom 720 will be living with severe sight loss, by 2020.</p> <p><u>Analysis</u> Disability hate crime accounts for only 4% of reported hate crime offences in London, though is showing signs of increasing in prominence, having accounted for only 1% three years ago. 6% of 101 responders to the community safety plan declared as having a disability and 6% preferred not to answer.</p>
<b>Gender (sex)</b>	<p><u>Census data</u> 52% of residents are female, according to the 2011 Census.</p> <p><u>Analysis</u> 12 months data for young people accused of crime indicates that approximately 83% were male 45% of all victims of crime were female – more than 9,000 offences. 25-30% of assault offences are domestic in nature, while approximately 75% of domestic crimes are committed against female victims. Overall, approximately 50% of violent crime crime involved a female victims – a disproportionate statistic when offending profiles are taken into consideration. 1 in 5 offences against female victims is domestic in nature Domestic crime has increased by almost 80% in Wandsworth over the 4 years to end of 2015/16. Female victims are far more common than male for sexual offences MoJ statistics indicate that males are overrepresented in the Criminal Justice system. The most recent data shows that women account for only 16% of arrests, 22% of penalty notices for disorder and 24% of cautions. Of those offences that result in prosecution, only 27% are for females. The Wandsworth Integrated Offender Management scheme is also dominated by male offenders, with women accounting for only 14% of the cohort of 93 (80 men and 13 women) Of the 125 community safety plan consultation responses, 103 declared their gender – 50 male (49%), 49 female (48%), 4 prefer not to say (4%)</p>
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<p><u>Census</u> Data not collected</p>

	<p><u>Analysis</u> As with disability based hate crime, transgender hate crime accounts for a small proportion of offences, but is a relatively new 'formal' classification (July 2015). There were 185 offences across London over the 12 months to November 2016. It is extremely likely to suffer from underreporting but is showing signs of increasing as time goes on. The public consultation for the community safety plan received 125 responses. No responder identified as transgender.</p>
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	Data not collected
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	Data not collected
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<p><u>Census data</u> The 2011 Census showed that 53.3% of the Wandsworth resident population was White British, a further 18.1% White other and 28.6% BME. 17.4% of the BME population declared as mixed ethnicity e.g. White &amp; Asian. The BME population is proportionally younger than the non BME population. 35.6% of BME residents were aged 0-24 (vs. 23.1% of non BME), whereas 29.1% were aged 25-39 (vs. 42.4% of non BME).</p> <p><u>Analysis</u> 50.7% of younger victims of crime (0-17) were from the BAME community, compared to only 28.8% of victims over the age of 18. 67% of persons accused of a crime were from a non-white group, most evident at age 18. 82% of 100 responses to the community safety plan identified as white. Only 9% were from a BME community (including 7% 'mixed'). 9% did not declare an ethnicity.</p>
<b>Religion and belief, including non belief</b>	<p>Census data: In 2011, 53.0% of residents in Wandsworth were Christian. A further 27.0% stated that they had no religion, whilst 8.1% were Muslim</p> <p><u>Analysis</u> Racist and/or religious hate crime more than doubled in Wandsworth between 2011/12 and 2015/16. Faith based hate crime is also continuing to increase, though it is strongly suspected that all areas of hate crime suffer from under-reporting. 49% of 100 responses to the community safety plan consultation declared as 'no religion', 43% as Christian and only 2% as any other religion. 6% preferred not to answer.</p>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<p>Data not collected</p> <p><u>Analysis</u> The reporting of homophobic hate crime has been increasing in London since 2013/14 and there were nearly 2000 offences</p>

	<p>during 2015/16. There were 59 homophobic hate crime reports in London in the 12 months to November 2016, but this is again an area that would seem to suffer from underreporting.</p> <p>85% of 98 responses to the community safety plan consultation identified as heterosexual. 7% were gay or bisexual and 8% preferred not to answer.</p>
<p><b>Across groups i.e older LGBT service users or bme young men</b></p>	<p>As detailed above, the victimisation of young people is far more evenly split between BME and non-BME. While the young (0-17) population in Wandsworth is more ethnically diverse than the population aged 18+, there does remain a disproportionate representation of young BME victims of crime, particularly black men and this is evident within some of the more serious crime types including knife crime and gang violence.</p>

**Data gaps.**

<b>Data gap(s)</b>	<b>How will this be addressed?</b>
<p>Full awareness of impact on the protected characteristics is lacking due to existing data gaps, particularly in the areas of disability, gender reassignment and sexual orientation. Some of these are likely to affect a large number of Wandsworth residents.</p> <p>There are also data gaps regarding vulnerability and victimisation of vulnerable persons / groups, which will include protected groups.</p>	<p>Further data gathering will be undertaken to draw on information that has not been able to be sourced for the Strategic Assessment and this EINA.</p> <p>Work is in progress to analyse vulnerability and victimisation. This should identify and address data gaps identified.</p>

### 3. Impact

Protected group	Positive	Negative
<b>Age</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The CSP Plan has a priority to ‘Keep Children and Young People Safe’, the actions in the delivery plan cover key issues and services to address issues that impact children and young people.</li> <li>○ Older people may be affected by all crimes and anti-social behaviour however they are more vulnerable to crimes including cyber crime and artifice fraud. Action to tackle this is included under the Safer Neighbourhoods priority.</li> <li>○ Both young people and older people may be victims of hate crime which is covered through the priority ‘Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism’. Young people may be vulnerable to radicalisation either from the extreme right wing or Islamist extremists. Work to safeguard young people from such influences is also included in this priority.</li> <li>○ The victims and perpetrators of violence against women and girls may be young people and older people. Work to support and protect victims as well as work to address perpetrators behaviours and bring them to justice is included in the ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’ priority.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Disability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disability hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim’s disability or perceived disability. Such hate crime may be committed against a person or property. It is under reported, though to what extent is unclear.</li> <li>○ Wandsworth is setting up a new Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Disability hate crime is included in the priority ‘Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Extremism and Radicalisation’.</li> <li>○ People with disabilities may also be victims of abuse and/or violence from spouses, children or other family members. Action to address this is included in the priority ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’. This work is aligned to the work of the Adult’s Safeguarding Board.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Gender (sex)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current data shows that women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and men are over represented perpetrators. It is for this reason that Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is regarded as gendered abuse. VAWG is also under reported. The Plan recognises this, and also that men and boys are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. Work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting is within the priority to ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’.</li> </ul>	None identified

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The recommissioning of VAWG services is subject to a separate EINA. The service specification and the EINA will be brought to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the Council and subject to that meeting it will be published on the council website.</li> <li>○ Women can be perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour however services for offenders are focussed on the needs of male perpetrators / offenders (the majority). There are actions in the ‘Reduce Adult Re-offending and Prevent Offending’ priority to develop specific services to address the criminogenic needs of women.</li> </ul>	
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ People who have undergone gender reassignment may be more vulnerable to hate crime, known as transphobic hate incidents. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is likely that hate crime is under reported.</li> <li>○ Wandsworth is setting up a new Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Work to tackle hate crime is included in the priority ‘Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism’.</li> <li>○ Transgender people can also be victims of violence within their intimate relationships. VAWG is under reported. The Plan recognises this – and also that men are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. Work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting is included in the priority to ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current data shows that women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and men are over represented perpetrators. Such abuse can occur within all intimate relationships, whether marriages, civil partnerships, common-law or more casual. VAWG is also under reported. The Plan recognises this – and also that men and boys are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. Work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting is included in the priority to ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pregnancy and maternity are risk factors for VAWG. The pregnancy may be a trigger for the abuse or the pattern of abuse may change in terms of frequency and severity. The health risks can be increased to both the mother, unborn child and/or baby. It is for these reasons that the risk assessment checklist for domestic violence includes pregnancy. All women assessed as high risk will be referred into the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). This is incorporated in the priority to ‘Tackle Violence Against Women and Girls’.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hate crimes are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards a person’s race or ethnicity and/or religion or belief. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is</li> </ul>	None identified



	<p>likely that they are under reported. Hate crimes may escalate to further crimes or tensions in a community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wandsworth is setting up a new Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Work to tackle hate crime is included in the priority 'Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism'.</li> </ul>	
<b>Religion and belief, including non belief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hate crimes are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards a person's race or ethnicity and/or religion or belief. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is likely that they are under reported. Hate crimes may escalate to further crimes or tensions in a community.</li> <li>Wandsworth is setting up a new Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Work to tackle hate crime is included in the priority 'Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism'.</li> </ul>	None identified
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hate crimes are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards a person's sexual orientation. Hate crimes can be committed against a person or property. It is likely that they are under reported.</li> <li>Wandsworth is setting up a new Hate Crime Forum to better understand the extent of hate crime and related issues in the borough. Work to tackle hate crime is included in the priority 'Standing Together Against Hate Crime, Radicalisation and Extremism'.</li> </ul>	None identified

#### 4. Actions

Action	Officer	Deadline
Through the new Hate Crime Forum, monitor and respond to any evidence of disproportionate impact	Mick Allen	March 2018
Relevant EINAs to be completed as part of work identified above	Robyn Thomas	March 2018

#### 5. Consultation.

A public consultation was held on the plan in order to to understand what priorities residents and stakeholders thought should be set for the partnership and the borough as a whole, as well as for them to identify the most important issues to tackle in the local area. The responses have been analysed. In summary residents feedback was that the priorities addressed local need and that the actions being taken to address the issues were broadly supported.