

APPENDIX 1: EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Directorate	Adult Social Care and Public Health
Service Area	Public Health
Service/policy/function being assessed	Wandsworth and Richmond Assessment Point (WRAP) for Winter Warmth and Fuel Poverty Service
Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to	Wandsworth
Staff involved in developing this EINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tony May, Public Health Lead • Damilola Gbadebo, Public Health Lead • JoAnn Taylor-Villanueva, Senior Public Health Lead • Nike Arowobusoye, Consultant in Public Health
Date approved by Directorate Equality Group (if applicable)	
Date approved by Policy and Review Manager All EINAs must be signed off by the Policy and Review Manager	Andrew Hagger, Policy and Review Manager 27 May 2022

1. Summary

This EINA presents the findings of the needs assessment for Wandsworth and Richmond Assessment Point (WRAP) winter warmth and fuel poverty service. WRAP is a key evidence-based service aimed at reducing preventable deaths and illness due to cold weather and helping vulnerable households with energy efficiency measures, helping reduce carbon emissions, and providing links to community health and wellbeing support to service users.

Key findings

This EINA has found that, as the aim of this contract is to update and enhance the existing offer for: vulnerable households on a low income, older adults at risk of winter mortality or fuel poverty; households with families, especially younger families, often characterised with Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups; expectant mothers; and people with disabilities and long-term conditions, they will all receive an improved service offer.

The EINA identified that families with children under 5 years seem to be under-represented in the current WRAP service provision. The provider would be required to work more closely with organisations who work with households with young children such as Little Village and other Baby Banks across the borough to increase referrals from these households.

The service specification requirements will be updated so that the provider has a role to support the Council to deliver against its equalities duties. In addition, contract monitoring meetings will have a standard agenda item on equalities.

Project summary

- The WRAP service has met and exceeded its KPIs and provided additional activity externally funded by South London Energy Efficiency Partnership (SLEEP).
- WRAP supports the protected characteristics of its services users.
- The WRAP service supports vulnerable groups at risk of fuel poverty:
 - People aged over 65
 - People living with long term conditions
 - Families with children with disabilities
 - Low-income households with children under 5
 - Low-income households
- The WRAP service provides community support to service users to improve health and wellbeing. This is primarily delivered via a conversation to all residents it supports with winter warmth home assessments and small measures and fuel poverty support.
- Signposting works best for people who are confident and skilled enough to find their own way to services after a brief intervention. The proposed re-tendering of the WRAP Winter Warmth service has an added new community action activity that will address health and wellbeing. The new WRAP service will provide a follow-up contact with the service users to find out about health and wellbeing issues identified during the initial interaction. The purpose is to verify if the issue was resolved, or if additional advice is required. These conversations with residents would also identify relevant health and wellbeing issues such as emotional health and wellbeing, loneliness and isolation, physical inactivity and long-term conditions, dementia awareness, and vaccine uptake.
- During the follow up contact, data will be captured to understand the uptake and any barriers to accessing the relevant support which would benefit people across all demographics. The provider will identify needs of the service users to contribute to developing future Making Every Contact Count (MECC) training modules or public health interventions, where feasible.
- Demand for WRAP services is increasing. In 2021/22 WRAP service experienced a 22% increase in demand in Wandsworth from the previous year (2020/21).
- Since 2020, the WRAP service has seen an increase in referrals from low-income households with families with children or with a disability or with a long-term condition or with mental health issues. Key factors for this change were the result of the Covid 19 pandemic and after-effects of job losses and rise in the cost of living.
- Across the borough, the WRAP service received fewer referrals in 2021/22 from households with at least one resident aged 65 or over. This cohort reduced from 39% of all referrals to 29%.
- When demand increases, people/ households with multiple risk factors are prioritised by the service.

2. Evidence gathering and engagement

a. What evidence has been used for this assessment? For example, national data, local data via DataWand

Evidence	Source
<p>National and London Fuel Poverty Picture¹ The number of households nationally in fuel poverty is 13.2% and in London is 15.2%. The number of vulnerable households only in fuel poverty nationally 14.3%.².</p> <p>People of different ages may be adversely impacted by fuel poverty issues as nationally 20.4% of households facing fuel poverty include a child under five. 10% of fuel poor households have a youngest person aged 60-74 years and 9% have an adult 75 years or older.</p> <p>A person from a household whose status of the reference person is unemployed the proportion in fuel poverty within this group is 36.6% or full-time education is 40.1%.³.</p> <p>The latest figure (2020) recorded the proportion of fuel poor households in London has dropped from 15.2% in 2019 to 11.5% in 2020. Two factors caused the drop. The first is an observed increase from the English Housing Survey in the share of A-C homes from 46% in 2019 to 55% in 2020. The 2020 data was collected during the Covid pandemic which necessitated a change in survey methods. Second a</p>	<p>Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2020, GOV.uk Data 2021 based on fuel poverty 2019 data, (published end of April 2022)</p> <p>Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Fuel Poverty Detailed Tables, GOV.uk Data 2022 based on 2020 data</p>

¹ In 2019, Fuel poverty is defined in the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000 as “a person [who] is a member of a household living on a lower income in a home which cannot be kept warm at reasonable cost.” An inability to heat a home is driven by three common factors across a household’s income, their fuel costs, and their energy consumption.

² Note that official fuel poverty statistics published by the Government lags two years behind and will relate to the number of fuel poor households in 2020 or 2019 – at least two years before the current increases in energy prices. The Government in May 2022 reported that energy prices and the wider costs of living are increasing and will likely impact many more households..

³ Fuel poverty detailed tables under the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator (2020 data).

<p>change in methodology that used a longer timeframe⁴.</p> <p>Wandsworth Fuel Poverty Picture</p> <p>Households are considered 'fuel poor' if they are living in poverty with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of D or below and live below the poverty line after spending on their heating needs. 8.6% of households are considered in fuel poverty (2020).</p> <p>National and London Excess Winter Mortality (Winter Deaths)</p> <p>More people die in winter compared to summer. Calculated as excess winter deaths, this is a comparison of deaths in the winter months of December to March with the average of the four-month period before and after. Excess winter deaths tends to be deaths of older residents or those with long term disabilities or health conditions. Cold housing can contribute as a risk factor for the causes of excess winter deaths. Respiratory diseases are the leading cause of excess winter deaths.</p> <p>An estimated 63,000 excess winter deaths occurred in England and Wales in winter 2020 to 2021, 6.1 times higher than winter 2019 to 2020; the growth was mostly driven by the large number of coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths in the non-winter months of 2020 (April to July) and the winter months of 2021 (December to March).</p>	<p>Datawand, Fuel Poverty, Wandsworth, 2018</p> <p>UK Health Protection Agency, Cold Weather Plan for England, 2021</p> <p>WRAP Service & WRAP service evaluation report, 2021-22</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p>
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⁴ The approach to the modelling used for these new estimates is similar to last year when the LILE metric was used for the first time the model has been revised to fit data over a longer period of time which has changed some of the independent variables selected in the sub-regional modelling

b. Who have you engaged and consulted with as part of your assessment?

Individuals/Groups	Consultation/Engagement results	Date	What changed as a result of the consultation
WRAP service users	Feedback calls to 5% of service users (60 responses)	April 2021	The only recommendation was to improve grant-funded offerings, but this element is outside the control of the WRAP service as regional and national grant funds are relied upon for delivery of this element
WRAP referral partners	Survey was issued to 30 WRAP referral partners. 13 responses were given (43%)	April 2022	Recommendation to continue and extend crisis offering (fuel vouchers and emergency heating grants)

3. Analysis of need

Potential impact on this group of residents and actions taken to mitigate impact and advance equality, diversity and inclusion

Protected group	Findings																				
Age	<p>Wandsworth service users 2021/22</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Wandsworth</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number Service Users</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: right;">Age</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 5 years or under</td> <td style="text-align: center;">126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 6 - 15 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">198</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 16 - 59 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">520</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 60 - 69 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 70 - 79 years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people living in the home aged 80+ years</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,068</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p>	Wandsworth			Number Service Users	Age		Number of people living in the home aged 5 years or under	126	Number of people living in the home aged 6 - 15 years	198	Number of people living in the home aged 16 - 59 years	520	Number of people living in the home aged 60 - 69 years	82	Number of people living in the home aged 70 - 79 years	74	Number of people living in the home aged 80+ years	68	Total	1,068
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	<p>The WRAP experienced an increase in referrals from Citizens Advice Bureau and the Food Bank in 2021/22. This significantly changed the age demographic of those supported. During 2019/20, 70% of service users were aged 60+. During 2020-21 this dropped to 39%. During the winter of 2021/22, this figure dropped again, and only 29% of those supported were aged 60+. This shift highlights a significant change in the demographic for those in fuel poverty from older people to low-income households (in most cases, low-income families). This is likely the result of pressures from rental costs and higher costs of living at a time where wages and benefits are not rising in equal measure.</p> <p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p> <p>Demographic shift</p> <p>During 2021/22, there was a significant shift in the demographic of those supported. The WRAP service usually supports older residents now as we noted above it is families with children. This shift was linked to an increase in referrals from frontline teams referring younger people in financial crisis and low-income families with children at risk of falling into fuel poverty. Families with children under 5 years seem to be under-represented in the WRAP service provision. The provider would be required to work more closely with organisations who work with households with young children.</p> <p>Wandsworth Excess Winter Mortality (Winter Deaths)⁵</p> <p>There were 70 Excess Winter Deaths in Wandsworth during 2019/2020 (Excess winter mortality index of 14.3%). Excess winter deaths tends to be deaths of older residents, in particular those over 75 years old, those who are frail or social isolated, as evidenced by the National Cold Weather Plan for England. Children under the age of five are also prioritised as they are at risk of ill-health such as respiratory illness and influenza.⁶</p>
<p>Disability</p>	<p>Fuel Poverty</p> <p>Nationally 16.8% of households with either a person with long-term illness or disability is in fuel poverty. (GOV.uk Data 2022).</p> <p>Local Analysis</p> <p>WRAP data since the Covid 19 pandemic (April 2020 to April 2022)</p>

⁵ The number of excess winter deaths is linked to the outside temperature and the underlying level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well-equipped people and their environments are to cope with the drop in temperature.

⁶ UK Health Security Agency. The Cold Weather Plan for England: Protecting health and reducing harm from cold weather. 2022.

	<table border="1" data-bbox="432 190 1238 331"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Service users reporting having one or more disability or long-term condition (E.G mobility, arthritis, COPD etc.) as a percentage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p> <p>The service benefits those who are more at risk of experiencing excess winter deaths and cold weather related illness which is at increased risk for those with pre-existing long term disabilities or health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or diabetes .⁷</p>		Service users reporting having one or more disability or long-term condition (E.G mobility, arthritis, COPD etc.) as a percentage	Wandsworth	70%										
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Sex	<p>Local Analysis</p> <p>WRAP Service Referrals by sex</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 831 991 913"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Male</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>29%</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p> <p>Social isolation and lack of social support are risk factors for poor mental and physical illness, especially among older people. This is relevant to gender as amongst borough residents aged over 65 who live alone, the majority are female, which is likely due to higher mortality rates among men⁸. Females also benefit from the service because the at-risk population in the event of severe cold weather includes those who are pregnant, with the potential impact of cold on the fetus, or women who have young children⁹.</p>		Male	Female	Wandsworth	29%	71%								
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Gender reassignment	<p>The WRAP service has not collected any data on whether service users have gender reassignment</p>														
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>Local Marriage and civil partnership WRAP data since the Covid 19 pandemic (April 2020 to April 2022) – primary household service user</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1541 1385 1641"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Single</td> <td>Married*</td> <td>Widow/ Widower</td> <td>Divorced</td> <td>Separated</td> <td>Did not state</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>54%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>* The WRAP service did not collect data on those describing themselves as civil partnered</i></p>		Single	Married*	Widow/ Widower	Divorced	Separated	Did not state	Wandsworth	54%	19%	13%	9%	3%	2%
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⁸ General Household Survey 2012; Office for National Statistics. Accessed from https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/10966/housing_strategy_eina_jan14.pdf?msckid=b7cfa958c61011ecb270f1874973a1a4.

⁹ UK Health Security Agency. The Cold Weather Plan for England: Protecting health and reducing harm from cold weather. 2022.

	<p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p> <p>There is no data to link the service with any adverse impact on marital and civil partnership status.</p>																								
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>Wandsworth WRAP data in Wandsworth since the Covid 19 pandemic (April 2020 to April 2022) shows 23% of service users had at least one child under the age of 5 years.</p> <p>This service has shifted in the demographic for those in fuel poverty from older people to low-income families with young children. Pregnant women, with concerns of the potential impact of cold on the fetus, or women who have young children are prioritised in the National Cold Weather plan as noted under ‘sex’ above.</p>																								
<p>Race/ethnicity</p>	<p>WRAP Ethnicity Data - since the Covid 19 pandemic (April 2020 to April 2022) – primary household service user</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 891 1123 994"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic</th> <th>White</th> <th>Did not state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>56%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: WRAP Service Evaluation Report April 2022</p> <p>Health inequalities exist among those with long-term conditions, who are more at-risk of developing an additional illness during the winter months. In Wandsworth, there is a higher proportion of people with non-diabetic hyperglycaemia (NDH) in the white group compared to minority ethnic groups; 51% compared to 43% respectively. Around 35% of people diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes are white, 60% minority ethnic origin, with a further 5% unknown or not stated. As Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups make up around 30% of the population in Wandsworth, this reflects the health inequality of diabetes among minority ethnic groups. These groups would benefit from the WRAP service to reduce their risk of a co-morbidity related to cold homes.¹⁰</p>		Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic	White	Did not state	Wandsworth	56%	32%	12%																
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¹⁰ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Borough of Wandsworth. Live Well Chapter. 2021.

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	Heterosexual	Gay	Bisexual	Preferred not to say							
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Across groups i.e older LGBT service users or Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic young men.	WRAP service does not collect this data.										

Data gaps

Data gap(s)	How will this be addressed?
Gender reassignment and civil partnership	The new service specification will be updated to make collecting this data a requirement

4. Impact

The new WRAP service will continue to support people at risk of fuel poverty and winter illness or death. The quantity of activity has been increased to meet growing demand this includes the provision of emergency fuel vouchers and a new follow up conversation to provide additional lifestyle support to improve service users’ health and wellbeing. This service will benefit households with long-term conditions and disabilities, women who are pregnant and/or with small children, who are more likely to qualify to use the service. It should positively impact on women who tend to live alone and live longer.

The programme delivery will be monitored by Public Health through the Public Health Quality Assurance process.

Protected group	Positive	Negative
Age	The service is for households with adults and children and the	No negative impact is anticipated

	eligibility criteria does not have an upper age limit	
Disability	The service is for households with people with disabilities, physical or learning.	No negative impact is anticipated
Sex	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Gender reassignment	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Marriage and civil partnership	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Pregnancy and maternity	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Race/ethnicity	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Religion and belief, including non belief	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.
Sexual orientation	Eligibility criteria does not exclude	No negative impact is anticipated.

5. Actions to advance equality, diversity and inclusion

Action	Lead Officer	Deadline
Families with children under 5 years seem to be under-represented in the WRAP service provision. The provider would be required to work more closely with organisations who work with households with young children such as Little Village and other Baby Banks to increase referrals from these households.	Tony May	March 2023
Include within the service specification requirements to support the Council to deliver against its equalities’ duties’	Tony May	October 2022
Include within contract monitoring meeting a standard agenda item on equalities and report on these in evaluation report.	Tony May	May 2023

6. Further Consultation (optional section – complete as appropriate)

Guidance

Is any further consultation planned? Set details out below.

Consultation planned	Date of consultation
No consultation has been carried out to-date	