

SSA EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Directorate | Chief Executive |
| Service Area | Cross Council |
| Service/policy/function being assessed | Access for All |
| Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to | Wandsworth |
| Staff involved in developing this EINA | Josh Huckins |
| Date approved by Policy and Review Manager All EINAs must be signed off by the Policy and Review Manager | 09/07/24 |

1. Summary

Access for All aims to develop Britain’s best concessionary scheme as well as a programme of innovative, preventative services to support residents facing challenges, whilst cultivating approaches to address barriers to accessing services, such as transport and childcare costs, and availability. Individuals accessing concessionary support will be provided with comprehensive and preventative wrap-around support. In turn, individuals will experience greater inclusion and access to Council services.

Access for All will initially be targeted at residents in receipt of benefits alongside groups of residents who face additional barriers, including refugee and asylum seekers and our care experience young people and young people in care. This will be kept under review as the impact and take up of Access for All is evaluated.

This will expand upon concessionary offers which are currently offered to residents of Wandsworth. Initially, the scope of the project extends to council and partner organisations . However, the Council will also look to work with businesses and partners across Wandsworth to offer more concessions for residents.

The project scope centres on socio-economic status which often intersects with other protected characteristics. This means the positive impacts of Access for All will likely be felt by individuals within each of the protected characteristic groups. However, there are areas of Wandsworth which have residents facing higher levels of deprivation. These have been identified as Roehampton, Queenstown and Tooting. Our analysis has found that individuals who are non-white, disabled individuals, as well as single parents are more likely to reside in these areas. This suggests that these groups are more likely to be supported by Access for All support.

It is estimated using internal data that 47,411 residents make up one or more of the groups listed. This equates to 17.6% of the population in Wandsworth.

The data also shows that although Wandsworth is perceived as an affluent borough, over 10,000 households make less than £20,000 a year meaning a family, without additional help, will not be able to pay annual rent on a two-bed flat in the borough. Life expectancy also varies depending on where you live in Wandsworth with data showing a 7-year gap in male life expectancy between most and least deprived areas and a 6.2-year gap in female life expectancy between most and least deprived areas. These differences in lived experience, access to opportunities need to be tackled to ensure Wandsworth becomes a fairer borough for all.

Access for All will expand the concessions already provided, and so there are no negative impacts associated with the project. Analysis has highlighted that not all members of some groups highlighted within the EINA, such as carers (who provide care less than 35 hours a week), or children with an EHCP, may qualify to receive benefits under the scheme. To mitigate this, children who have an EHCP plan can apply for a WAND card which provides concessions for residents with special educational needs. Carers who are not eligible for carers allowance, may be eligible for other benefits from government which would then make them eligible to access the Access for All concessions. The target groups of Access for All include the most vulnerable in these categories rather than a blanket inclusion for all. This helps to target those in most need of additional support. This will be kept under review as the impact and take up of Access for All is monitored and evaluated

Another barrier is that not all children claim free school meals when eligible, and not all those eligible for Pension Credits claim them. The Council is taking proactive action to increase the take-up of these benefits by eligible residents, including using data from the Low-Income Family Tracker (LIFT) to auto-enrol pupils eligible for Free School Meals, and targeting communications at residents eligible for Pension Credits.

Access for All is looking to adopt a digital approach to providing support. Therefore, Digital exclusion may be a barrier to access for residents. To mitigate this, Access for All will consider implementing support to ensure a digital approach works for all residents.

2. Evidence gathering and engagement

| Evidence | Source |
|--|--|
| The Department of Education 'Schools, Pupils and their characteristics' dataset (2024) | Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic year 2023/24 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk) |
| Pupils not claiming free school meals - Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England (2012) | Pupils not claiming free school meals - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) |
| ONS Census (2021) | Census - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) |
| Pension Credit, eligible non-recipients: Barriers to claiming (2012) | Pension Credit eligible non-recipients: Barriers to claiming (publishing.service.gov.uk) |
| Indices of Deprivation (2019) | DataWand – Indices of Deprivation 2019 |
| Internet Users (ONS 2020) | Internet users - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) |
| Lloyds Essential Digital Skills (2022) | Essential Digital Skills Consumer Digital Index Lloyds Bank |
| NOMIS (2024) | Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk) |
| Jardine, Jennifer et al. 2021. 'Adverse pregnancy outcomes attributable to socioeconomic and ethnic inequalities in England: a national cohort study' <i>The Lancet</i> , 398 (10314), pp. 1905 - 1912 | Adverse pregnancy outcomes attributable to socioeconomic and ethnic inequalities in England: a national cohort study - The Lancet |
| ONS (2023) Economic Activity Status by Ethnic Group - Customised | Economic activity status by ethnic group - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) |
| Annual Population Survey (2023) Economic Activity Data ONS – Data Wand | Economy - UTLA Wandsworth Report Builder for ArcGIS (datawand.info) |

| | |
|--|---|
| DWP – Universal Credit Claimants (2024) Data Wand | Economy - UTLA Wandsworth Report Builder for ArcGIS (datawand.info) |
| NHS England – Who is considered a carer? | NHS commissioning » Who is considered a carer? (england.nhs.uk) |
| 2021 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | Wandsworth JSNA - Start Well |
| Regional and local authority data on immigration groups (Home Office 2024) | Regional and local authority data on immigration groups - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) |
| Asylum and resettlement datasets (Home Office 2023) | Asylum and resettlement datasets - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) |

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 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|--|
| n/a | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

3. Analysis of need

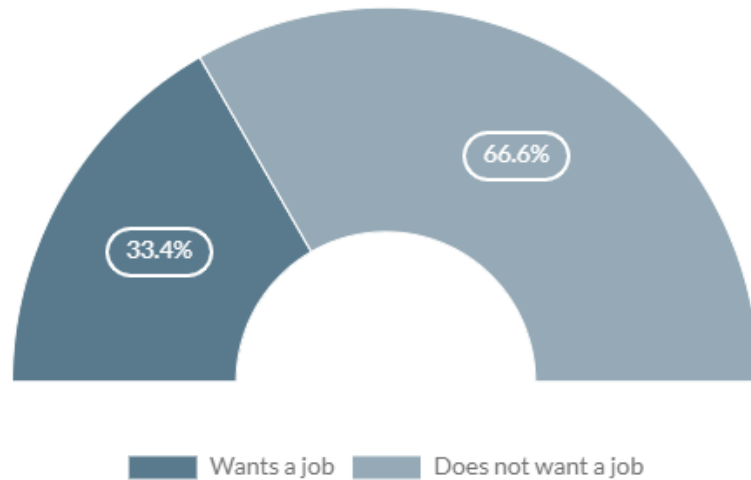
Potential impact on this group of residents and actions taken to mitigate impact and advance equality, diversity and inclusion

| Protected group | Findings |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Socio-economic status</p> | <p>Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2019)</p> <p>Wandsworth is within the 50% least deprived Local Authorities (LAs) in England, where in 2015, it was amongst the 50% most deprived. Data shows that whilst Wandsworth as whole is within the 50% least deprived local authorities in England there are areas in Roehampton, Latchmere and Tooting which are amongst the most deprived in the country. Although Wandsworth is perceived as an affluent borough over 10,000 households make less than £20,000 a year meaning a family, without additional help, will not be able to pay annual rent on a two-bed flat in the borough.</p> <p>Life expectancy also varies depending on where you live in Wandsworth with data showing a 7-year gap in male life expectancy between most and least deprived areas and a 6.2-year gap in female life expectancy between most and least deprived areas.</p> <p>Wandsworth ranks amongst the least deprived LAs in England for four of seven deprivation domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training and Health Deprivation & Disability). In 2019, in Wandsworth 10.7% of the population was income deprived.</p> <p>Despite relatively less deprived rankings since 2015, Wandsworth’s most deprived measures were the Living Environment and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) measure both regionally and nationally. In Wandsworth, scores indicate that 15% of children (0-15) and 21% of older people (60+) are affected by income deprivation. This statistic supports the approach of supporting a wider group of residents who are affected by income deprivation.</p> <p>Low-income groups & employment</p> <p>The Annual Population Survey (APS) by the ONS 2023 highlights the level of economic activity within the borough. This helps to understand the proportion of individuals who are on low-incomes, as well as those in, and out of employment.</p> |

84% of individuals aged 16-64 are employed in Wandsworth. By gender, 87.8% of males are employed whilst 80.6% of females are employed according to 2023 APS data.

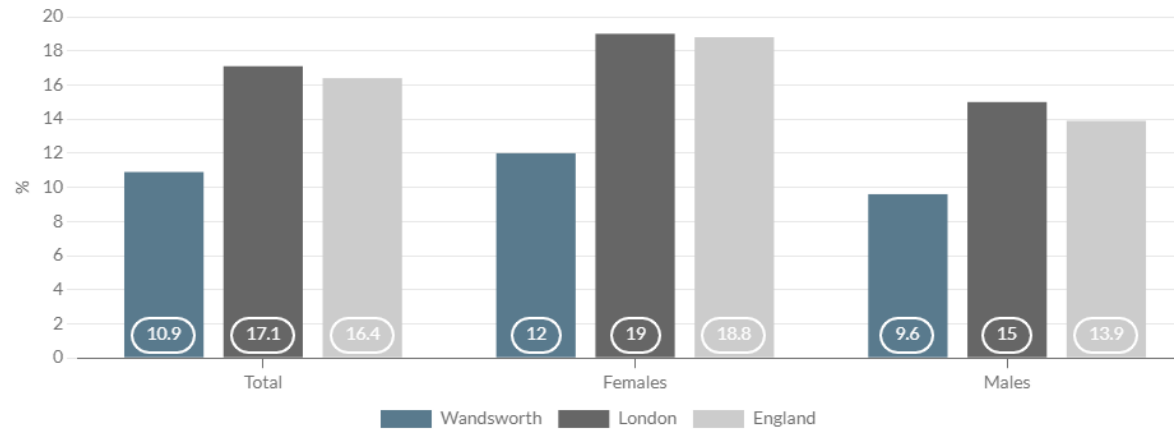
The table below highlights whether those who are economically inactive want to find employment (APS 2023). The Access for All broadening of concessions largely supports those on low-income or without employment.

Economically inactive who want a job for Wandsworth (2023 Dec)



A way to identify individuals on low, or no income is through understanding the proportion of individuals receiving universal credit. In May 2024, according to DWP Wandsworth had 26,469 people claiming universal credit. This equates to 10.9% of the population. This is lower than the London and England average.

People aged 16-65 on Universal Credit (May 2024)



Ethnicity and Economic Activity

ONS (2023) have published data regarding economic activity status by ethnic group using the Census 2021. The table below shows this data.

| Economic Activity | Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh | Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African | Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups | Other ethnic group | White |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Economically active (excluding full-time students): In employment | 55% | 49% | 64% | 58% | 74% |
| Economically active (excluding full-time students): Unemployed: Seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained: Available to start working within 2 weeks | 4% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 3% |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Economically active and a full-time student: In employment | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Economically active and a full-time student: Unemployed: Seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained: Available to start working within 2 weeks | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled | 3% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Economically inactive: Looking after home or family | 10% | 5% | 4% | 8% | 3% |
| Economically inactive: Other | 4% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 2% |
| Economically inactive: Retired | 11% | 12% | 4% | 7% | 10% |
| Economically inactive: Student | 10% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 4% |

This shows that individuals who are White (78% total active), or from Multiple ethnic groups (73% total active) are more economically active in Wandsworth. Black and Asian groups are the most economically inactive, with a total of 39% of individuals from each group being inactive. Asian individuals are the most likely to be looking after the home or family and are therefore economically inactive, whilst Black individuals are most likely to be retired.

Unpaid Carers

The largest proportion of unpaid carers provide care for 9 hours or less (2.3%) (ONS Census 2021). This is lower than the London and England average. The table below shows the number of hours unpaid carers provide in Wandsworth. This is also lower than the London and England average across each field.

| Name | 9 hours or less ⓘ | 10 to 19 hours ⓘ | 20 to 34 hours ⓘ | 35 to 49 hours ⓘ | 50 or more hours ⓘ |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Wandsworth | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| London | 2.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2 |
| England | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1 | 2.6 |

The expanded concessions under Access for All apply to individuals receiving carers allowance. Individuals who provide unpaid care for at least 35 hours a week are eligible for carers allowance. Consequently, a large proportion of unpaid carers within Wandsworth will not be provided with concessions under this scheme.

NHS England also note that many carers don't see themselves as carers as it takes them an average of two years to acknowledge their role as a carer. This will present difficulties in providing such individuals with concession benefits. Implementing a 'single conversation' approach, will ensure that carers are sign-posted to claim for the benefits they are entitled too.

Care Experienced People

The table below highlights the overall number of looked after children and unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

Table 7: Five-year Trend for Number of Looked After Children (LAC) and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children (UASC) on 31 March 2020

| Overall looked after children and unaccompanied asylum seeking children numbers | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of looked after children on 31 March | 250 | 290 | 307 | 307 | 277 |
| UASC looked after on 31 March | 20 | 25 | 25 | 44 | 37 |
| % looked after children on 31 March who are UASC | 8% | 9% | 8% | 14% | 13% |
| Care leavers* aged 17–18 years old | 51 | 65 | 75 | 66 | 92 |
| Care leavers* aged 19–21 years old | 107 | 133 | 149 | 177 | 201 |

*care leavers who are eligible for leaving care services and have left care.

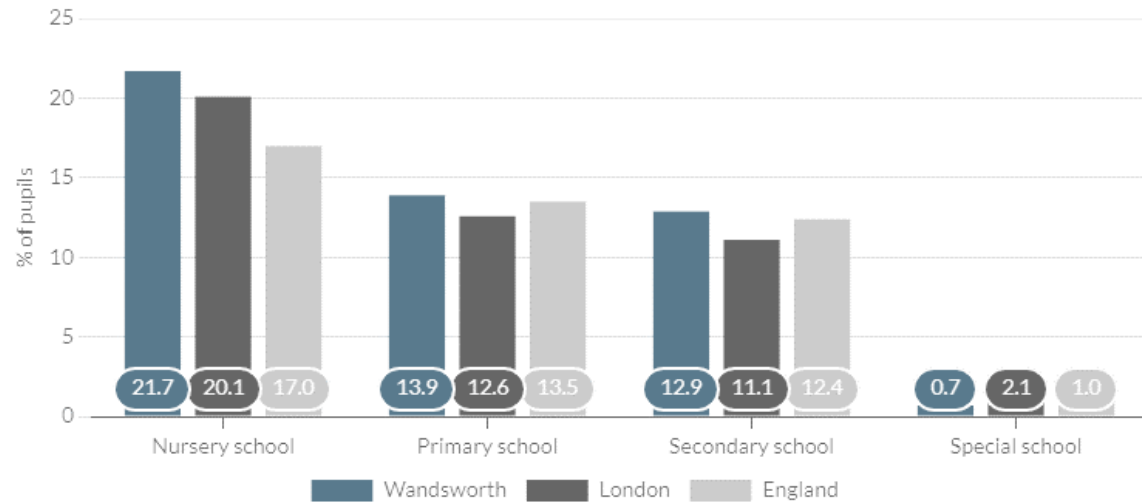
Source: SSDA903 Annual Report 2019 – 2020

At the end of March 2020, 277 children and young people were looked after by the local authority, this equates to a rate of 43 per 10,000 of the population, the 14th lowest in London. This is lower than statistical neighbours and the London average. In 2023, the number of children looked after had fallen to 237 individuals. This equates to 40 per 10,000 of the population.

In March 2020, 13% of the looked after children population are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and the majority of looked after children are aged 10+ years (73%) which is linked to a particularly high level of need in this age group. The latest rate of looked after children in Wandsworth was 7.5% higher from year 2011, in comparison with a 13.6% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | <p>Although the data shows that the number of looked after children fell from 2016, the number has increased from 2011. The number of care leavers has also increased incrementally each year. This provides justification for providing additional support for individuals that are corporate children/care experienced.</p> <p>Single Parents Census 2021 data highlighted that 8,281 households (6.0%) were Lone Parent families with dependent children.</p> <p>Of this, the highest concentrations of lone parent families were in Falconbrook (171 households) and Roehampton (167 households). These two locations are amongst the most deprived wards within Wandsworth (see race/ethnicity section below).</p> <p>Access for All will not apply specifically to lone parents. However, lone parents that are eligible for government benefits may be supported.</p> <p>Refugee Status Home Office data from March 2023 notes that Wandsworth had 97 asylum seekers in receipt of support from the authority. This number has risen from 40 individuals in June 2021. Only three other London Boroughs have fewer asylum seekers in receipt of support.</p> <p>Home Office data from 2024 notes that Wandsworth has 1304 asylum seekers residing within the Borough. This represents 0.4% of the population. This has risen from 1,069 in March 2023, which represents an 18% increase in one year. The rising number of asylum seekers within the Borough provides justification for improving support for this group of individuals.</p> |
| <p>Age</p> | <p>Children and Young People <i>Profile -</i> The ONS Census 2021 identified that there were 56,176 school children and full-time students in Wandsworth, making up 18.2% of the population of the borough.</p> <p><i>Free-School Meals –</i></p> <p>Access for All intends to provide benefits and support to resident children of all ages on free school meals.</p> |

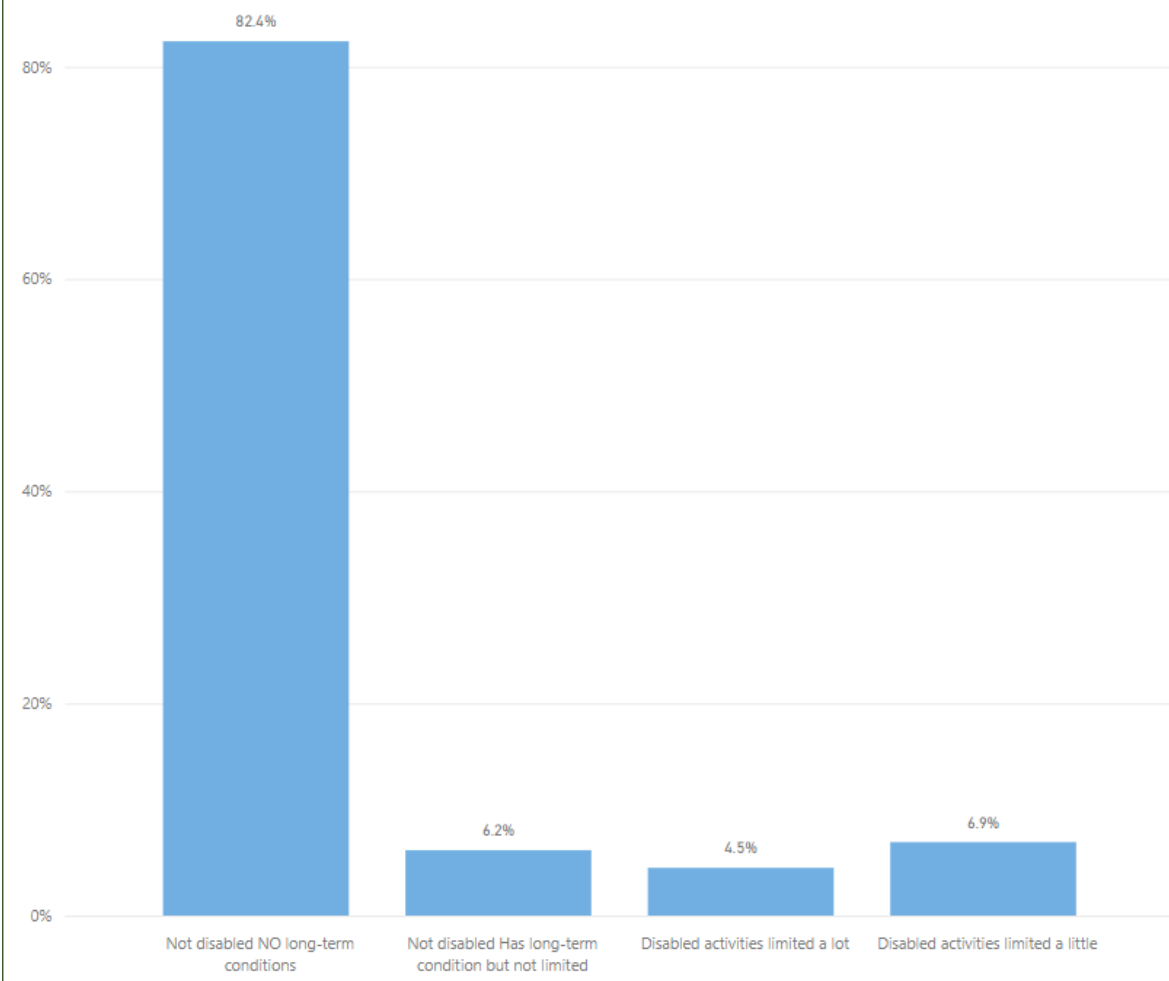
| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>The Department of Education 'Schools, Pupils and their characteristics' dataset highlighted that in Wandsworth, there were 9,411 pupils known to be eligible for free-school meals for the academic year of 2023/24. This equates to 28.8% of pupils in the Borough. This is an increase on the previous academic year from 27.7%, in which Wandsworth ranked the 14th highest of 32 London Boroughs.</p> <p>Of those that go to school in and live in the borough, there is a positive correlation between higher deprivation levels and the number of pupils registered for FSM – almost 70% in areas with higher deprivation.</p> <p>Older People</p> <p>The ONS Census 2021 identified that there were 31,300 individuals aged 65 and over in the Borough. This equates to 9.6% of the population. The proportion of those aged 65 and over is lower compared to London, in which this group makes up 11.9% of the population.</p> <p><i>Pension Credit –</i></p> <p>Access for All intends to provide benefits to individuals eligible for Pension Credits in Wandsworth.</p> <p>In January 2023, internal data indicated that 5,929 individuals were in receipt of Pension Credit. This equates to 17.57% of individuals 65 and over. Additionally, 429 individuals were eligible for, but not in receipt of Pension Tax Credit.</p> <p>According to the Government research paper, 'Pension Credit, eligible non-recipients: Barriers to claiming' the main reason for not claiming is uncertainty around eligibility (65% of respondents) and a perceived lack of need for the benefit (10% of respondents).</p> <p>It is essential that the Access for All support is open and accessible to all those eligible for free school meals and pension credit. Using data from the Low-Income Family Tracker (LIFT), the Council is working to auto-enrol pupils eligible for Free School Meals and targeting communications at residents eligible for Pension Credits.</p> |
| <p>Disability</p> | <p>Children</p> <p>In Wandsworth, the percentage of pupils receiving special educational needs support, and is on an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is larger in nursery, primary and secondary school than in London and England (Department for Education 2023). An Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan details the education, health and social care support to be provided to a child or young person who has Special Educational Needs (SEN) or a disability. This is shown in the graph below.</p> |



Within the EHC plan, individuals may be provided with a personal budget. Under the current Access for All project, individuals with an EHC plan are not eligible for concessions.

All Disability

The ONS Census data 2021, highlights that 11.4% (37,425 individuals) of the Wandsworth Borough identify as having a disability. The graph below illustrates the proportion of individuals in Wandsworth which are disabled; activities limited a lot, and activities limited a little. This also shows the proportion of individuals not disabled but have long-term conditions that do not limit them.



Looking at ward data from the Census 2021, this identifies that the wards with the largest percentage of disabled people are Roehampton (15.8%|2,977) and Shaftesbury & Queenstown (13.8%|2,100). Roehampton is also the most deprived Ward in the borough according to the indices of deprivation (2019).

| Age | % of the borough |
|-------|------------------|
| 0-15 | 0.78% |
| 16-24 | 1.07% |
| 25-34 | 1.74% |
| 35-49 | 1.99% |
| 50-64 | 2.64% |
| 65+ | 3.22% |

Individuals eligible for Disability Living Allowance and Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance will be entitled to concessions under the expanded Access for All Scheme. According to internal data from 2022, this equates to 4,241 individuals and 133 respectively. Assuming that individuals receiving incapacity benefit / severe disablement allowance will be receiving both benefits, this equates to 11.33% disabled individuals within the Borough. As part of the project, concessionary groups will be kept under review as the impact and take-up of Access for All is evaluated.

The grid below from the same source shows that the highest proportion of disabled residents are aged 65+, whilst the smallest proportion of disabled are 0-15.

| Age | % of the borough |
|-------|------------------|
| 0-15 | 0.78% |
| 16-24 | 1.07% |
| 25-34 | 1.74% |
| 35-49 | 1.99% |
| 50-64 | 2.64% |
| 65+ | 3.22% |

Research from the ONS (2020) and Lloyds (2022) also highlights that a barrier to digital skills, digital devices and good connectivity may also be accessibility issues for those with disabilities. To account for this, the Access for All project will consider implementing additional support to ensure a digital approach works for residents.

Sex

Demographics

Using ONS Census data 2021, the table below shows the sex distribution of the Wandsworth Population. The borough’s population is made up of 52% females and 48% males, and both are projected to increase by 13% each (approx. 22,000) by 2029.

| Sex | Population |
|--------|------------|
| Female | 170,345 |
| Male | 156,665 |

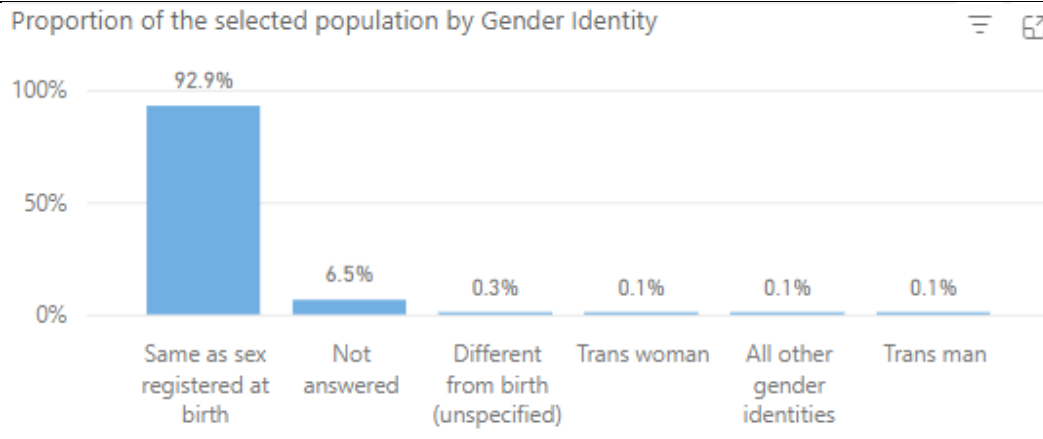
The proportion of women and men are roughly equal across the life-course age-bands until later in life. Women (84.2 years) experience longer life expectancy than men (80.6 years),. By the time people are aged 75 years and over there is a shift in balance between the proportion of both genders (59% female, 41% male). Life expectancy also varies depending on where you live in Wandsworth with data showing a 7-year gap in male life expectancy between most and least deprived areas and a 6.2-year gap in female life expectancy between most and least deprived areas. These differences in lived experience, access to opportunities need to be tackled to ensure Wandsworth becomes a fairer borough for all.

Benefits by Sex

The Access for All offer is largely being expanded to individuals that are eligible for benefits (as well as Asylum Seekers/Refugees and Corporate Children/Care Leavers). This approach means that individuals from each group of protected characteristics may benefit from the project.

Gender reassignment

According to ONS Census Data 2021, most Wandsworth residents identify as the same gender as their sex as registered at birth. The table below demonstrates the proportions of the Wandsworth population by their gender identity.



Data is unavailable regarding the impact or correlation between gender reassignment and socio-economic status.

Marriage and civil partnership

The table below demonstrates the proportion of the Wandsworth population according to marital status (ONS Census 2021).

| Marital status | % of the borough |
|--|------------------|
| Never married and never registered a civil partnership | 55.81% |
| Married or in a registered civil partnership | 32.99% |
| Divorced or civil partnership dissolved | 6.38% |
| Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner | 3.01% |
| Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership | 1.81% |

Data is unavailable regarding the impact or correlation between marriage and civil partnership and socio-economic status in Wandsworth.

Pregnancy and maternity

The Access for All project aims to provide economic access to residents across the Borough. This will reduce the impact of socio-economic differences between residents.

Adverse pregnancy outcomes can be attributable to socio-economic and ethnic inequalities in England, according to a national cohort study (Jardine et al., 2021). The results indicate that socioeconomic and ethnic inequalities were responsible for a substantial proportion of stillbirths,

preterm births, and births with fetal growth restriction (FGR) in England. The largest inequalities were seen in Black and South Asian women in the most socioeconomically deprived quintile.

The conclusion of the research supports the approach from Wandsworth. It asserts that prevention should target the entire population as well as specific minority ethnic groups at high risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes to address risk factors and wider determinants of health.

Race/ethnicity

Demographics

The table below shows the ethnic groups in Wandsworth from the ONS Census 2021. Wandsworth is an ethnically diverse borough when compared to England, however, compared to London and Inner London, Wandsworth has much higher proportion of White British individuals.

| ethnicity | Population |
|-----------|------------|
| White | 69.92% |
| Black | 10.77% |
| Asian | 10.23% |
| Mixed | 6.30% |
| Other | 2.78% |

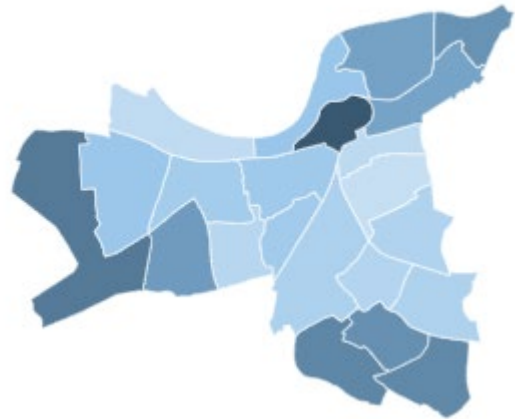
Ethnicity breakdown, numbers, and percentage, 2019, Wandsworth, Inner London, and London

| Ethnicity | Wandsworth n | Wandsworth % | Inner London % | London % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| White | 230621 | 70.2 | 56.9 | 56.6 |
| White British | 157737 | 48 | 34.7 | 39 |
| White Irish | 9484 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2 |
| White Other | 63400 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 15.6 |
| Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic | 98209 | 29.9 | 43.1 | 43.3 |
| Black Caribbean | 11802 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Black African | 16999 | 5.2 | 8 | 7.2 |
| Pakistani | 10559 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 3 |
| Indian | 8322 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 7.1 |

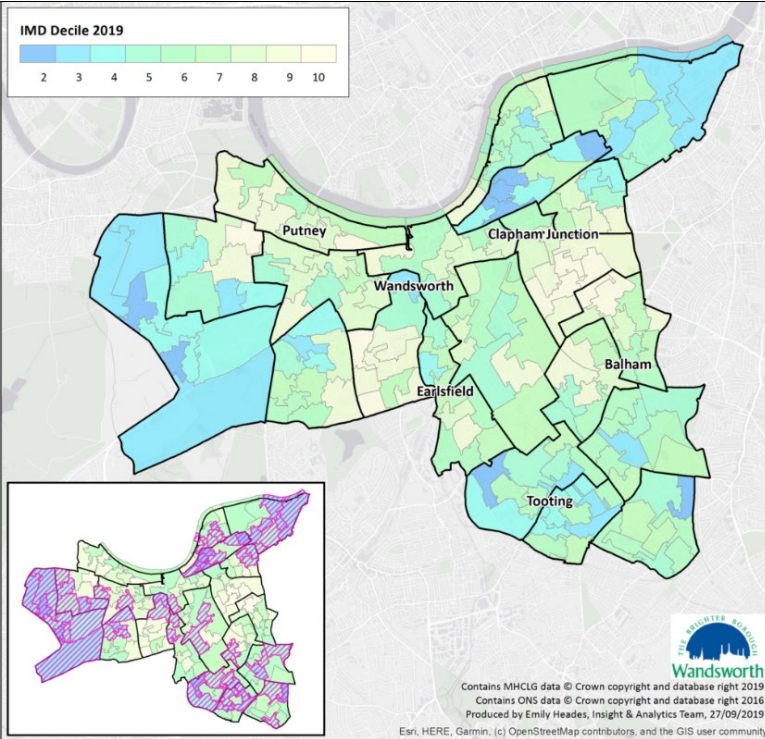
| | | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|------|
| Other Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic | 50527 | 15.4 | 25.1 | 22.2 |
| Total | 328830 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The map below uses Census 2021 data to highlight where individuals who are Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic live within the Borough. This shows that non-white individuals are more likely to reside in Clapham Junction, Roehampton, Queenstown and Tooting.

Selected ethnicity by ward



Using data from the Incidences of Deprivation 2019, the map below highlights the most deprived areas of the Borough. There appears to be overlap in the data as Roehampton, Queenstown and Tooting also experience the high levels of deprivation. Therefore, we could infer that non-white individuals are likely to experience deprivation within Wandsworth.



Religion and belief, including non belief

The table below shows religion, belief, and non-belief in Wandsworth from the 2021 Census.

| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="309 193 521 252">Religion</th> <th data-bbox="521 193 2190 252">% of the borough</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 252 521 304">Christian</td> <td data-bbox="521 252 2190 304">42.64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 304 521 357">No religion</td> <td data-bbox="521 304 2190 357">36.20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 357 521 410">Muslim</td> <td data-bbox="521 357 2190 410">9.92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 410 521 462">Not answered</td> <td data-bbox="521 410 2190 462">7.18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 462 521 515">Hindu</td> <td data-bbox="521 462 2190 515">1.96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 515 521 568">Buddhist</td> <td data-bbox="521 515 2190 568">0.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 568 521 620">Other religion</td> <td data-bbox="521 568 2190 620">0.57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 620 521 673">Jewish</td> <td data-bbox="521 620 2190 673">0.54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="309 673 521 726">Sikh</td> <td data-bbox="521 673 2190 726">0.29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Religion | % of the borough | Christian | 42.64% | No religion | 36.20% | Muslim | 9.92% | Not answered | 7.18% | Hindu | 1.96% | Buddhist | 0.70% | Other religion | 0.57% | Jewish | 0.54% | Sikh | 0.29% |
|---|---|----------|------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| Religion | % of the borough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian | 42.64% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No religion | 36.20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muslim | 9.92% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not answered | 7.18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 1.96% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | 0.70% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other religion | 0.57% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jewish | 0.54% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sikh | 0.29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Sexual orientation</p> | <p>Data does not show any correlation between religion and socio-economic status within Wandsworth.</p> <p>The 2021 Census was the first time it collected data on sexual orientation.</p> <p>The question was voluntary and only asked of people aged 16+ (n= 273,558). Locally, 14,148 (5.2%) of 16+ year olds were either gay/lesbian, bisexual or any other sexual orientation. This was lower than Inner London (6.4%) and higher than England (3.2%) and London (4.3%).</p> <p>Locally, males were more likely to identify as LGB+ with the majority aged between 25-44 years (higher proportion aged 24-34 years old). In females, the majority of LGB+ were more likely to be aged between 16-34 years (higher proportion aged 25-34 years old). England wide analyses show that majority of LGB+ were aged 16-34.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Across groups i.e older LGBT service users or Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic young men.</p> | <p>Where intersectionality has been identified, this has been highlighted in the sections above.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Data gaps

| Data gap(s) | How will this be addressed? |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Number of disabled individuals receiving other benefits? | |
| | |

4. Impact

| Protected group | Positive | Negative |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>Socio-economic status</p> | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. This will support each of the groups by providing wrap-around, preventative support and by removing financial barriers faced by individuals with limited financial means. This will make a real difference to the lives of residents, delivering improved outcomes.</p> <p>Access or All is about proactively engaging with residents to link them to support to ensure they are accessing everything they are entitled to and can benefit them. Potential benefits could include measures such as providing access to affordable tutoring. Developing innovative, preventative services will support residents of all ages facing challenges. This includes access to employment and training as well as developing approaches that address difficulties in accessing services such as transport costs, childcare costs as well as other maintenance costs such as pest control and bulky waste removal costs. This will also promote greater accessibility to leisure and cultural activities.</p> | <p>Access for All provides support to carers eligible for carers allowance. This is given to individuals who give unpaid care for a minimum of 35 hours a week. Carers providing less care than this may be entitled to Access for All support if they are eligible for other benefits from government.</p> <p>NHS England outlines that many carers don't see themselves as carers as it takes them an average of two years to acknowledge their role as a carer. This will present difficulties in providing such individuals with concession benefits. Implementing a 'single conversation' approach, will ensure that carers are sign-posted to claim for the benefits they are entitled too.</p> |

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| <p>Age</p> | <p>The broadening of Access for All will provide support and benefits for individuals of all ages within the borough that will make a real difference to residents’ lives and improved outcomes. This includes providing wrap-around, preventative support and removing financial barriers faced by individuals that are eligible for free-school meals and pension credit.</p> <p>Access for All is about proactively engaging with residents to link them to support to ensure they are accessing everything they are entitled to and can benefit them. Potential benefits could include measures such as providing access to affordable tutoring. Developing innovative, preventative services will support residents of all ages facing challenges. This includes access to employment and training as well as developing approaches that address difficulties in accessing services such as transport costs, as well as accessibility to leisure and cultural activities.</p> | <p>Within England, there are many individuals who do not claim free school meals or pension credit even when they are eligible.</p> <p>Many individuals fail to claim due to a lack of awareness regarding eligibility, as well as a feeling that that they do not need it.</p> <p>It is important that individuals who are eligible but do not claim benefits are made aware that they are also eligible for concessionary support. Otherwise, this support may not reach all those that is intended for. The single conversation approach should help alleviate this concern. Ongoing work using LIFT is also supporting residents to maximise income streams that are available to them, reducing the number of individuals that are not claiming benefits.</p> <p>Currently, an EHCP plan does not constitute eligibility to Access for All support. However, Wandsworth provides a WAND card to individuals with SEND. This provides bespoke concessions and benefits to card holders, similar to concessions that may be provided under Access for All. The target groups of Access for All include the most vulnerable in these categories rather than a blanket inclusion for all. This helps to target those in most need of additional support. This will be kept under review as the impact and take up of Access for All is monitored and evaluated.</p> |
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| <p>Disability</p> | <p>The broadening of the Access for All project will provide economic benefits for individuals eligible for disability living allowance and incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance.</p> <p>Although the scope of Access for All is not completely defined, the wider concessions package will reflect need that will make a real difference to resident’s lives and improve outcomes. Included within this, to mitigate the impact of digital exclusion, the project intends upon introducing programmes to digitally include disabled individuals within Wandsworth.</p> <p>Piloting services and approaches is a key strand of Access for All. As residents are provided with more rigorous preventative approaches, this will help to drive down demand on statutory services. This will improve user experience of services throughout the Borough.</p> <p>Access for All is about proactively engaging with residents to link them to support to ensure they are accessing everything they are entitled to and can benefit them.</p> <p>Potential benefits could include measures such as providing access to affordable tutoring. Developing innovative, preventative services will support residents of all ages facing challenges. This includes access to employment and training as well as developing approaches that address difficulties in accessing services such as transport costs, as well as accessibility to leisure and cultural activities.</p> | <p>The analysis of need has highlighted that only 11.33% of disabled individuals within the borough are in receipt of the disability living allowance and/or incapacity benefit / severe disablement allowance which would provide support under Access for All. However, concessionary groups will be kept under review as the impact and take-up of Access for All is evaluated and therefore may be subject to change.</p> <p>Additionally, individuals who are disabled with limited financial means may receive other government benefits which would warrant support through Access for All.</p> |
| <p>Sex</p> | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees</p> | <p>No negative impact identified.</p> |

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| | <p>as well as looked after children/care leavers. Sex is not a factor that is considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All is about proactively engaging with residents to link them to support to ensure they are accessing everything they are entitled to and can benefit them. Developing innovative, preventative services will support residents of any sex facing challenges. This includes access to employment and training as well as developing approaches that address difficulties in accessing services such as transport costs, as well as accessibility to leisure and cultural activities</p> | |
| <p>Gender reassignment</p> | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Gender reassignment is not a factor that is considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All could provide greater access to transport, childcare, as well as other services such as pest control or bulky waste removal. The project may also unlock opportunities for individuals to access leisure and cultural activities.</p> | <p>No negative impact identified.</p> |
| <p>Marriage and civil partnership</p> | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Marriage and Civil partnerships are not factors that are considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> | <p>No negative impact identified.</p> |

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| | Through Access for All, individuals may be able to access hall space at cheaper rates which could be used for marriage and civil partnership ceremonies. | |
| Pregnancy and maternity | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Pregnancy and Maternity are not factors that are considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All could introduce programs that provide greater access to childcare and transport for eligible residents, supporting parents within the borough during their maternity periods.</p> | No negative impact identified. |
| Race/ethnicity | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Race/ethnicity is not a factor that is considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All could provide greater access to transport, childcare, as well as other services such as pest control or bulky waste removal. The project may also unlock opportunities for individuals to access leisure and cultural activities.</p> | The analysis highlighted that non-white residents were more likely to reside within wards with the highest levels of deprivation. The policy will not negatively impact these groups. However, efforts should be made to ensure that offers reach and are taken up by individuals in deprived areas. |
| Religion and belief, including non belief | The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Religion and beliefs are not factors that are considered in providing expanded | No negative impact identified. |

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| | <p>eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All could provide greater access to transport, childcare, as well as other services such as pest control or bulky waste removal. The project may also unlock opportunities for individuals to access leisure and cultural activities.</p> | |
| Sexual orientation | <p>The project scope is centred upon socio-economic status and supports individuals eligible for benefits, asylum seekers/refugees as well as looked after children/care leavers. Sexual orientation is not a factor that is considered in providing expanded eligibility. However, individuals within this group may also be eligible for support.</p> <p>Access for All could provide greater access to transport, childcare, as well as other services such as pest control or bulky waste removal. The project may also unlock opportunities for individuals to access leisure and cultural activities.</p> | No negative impact identified. |

5. Actions to advance equality, diversity and inclusion

| Action | Lead Officer | Deadline |
|---|--------------|----------|
| Continue implementing income maximisation initiatives across Wandsworth to ensure that individuals who do not claim benefits when they are eligible are made aware of their eligibility for Access for All concessions. | | |

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| Digital exclusion may also be a barrier to access for residents. The Access for All project will consider any additional support that may be needed to ensure a digital approach works for all residents. | | |
|---|--|--|

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

| Consultation planned | Date of consultation |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Individuals who are likely to benefit from concessions will be consulted with over the summer to ascertain which support would be most positively impactful for them. | September – Mid-October |