

SSA EQUALITY IMPACT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Directorate	Chief Executive
Service Area	Stronger and Safer Communities
Service/policy/function being assessed	Wandsworth Community Safety Strategy 2024 - 2027
Which borough (s) does the service/policy apply to	London Borough of Wandsworth
Staff involved in developing this EINA	Davina Smith / Kiran Vagarwal
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	15/01/24

1. Summary

The current report supports the Wandsworth Community Safety Strategy 2024 /2027 which is the strategy for the statutory Community Safety Partnership Board for Wandsworth – Wandsworth Community Safety Partnership (CSP) retain ownership and oversee the delivery of this partnership Strategy and review of the equality Impact assessment.

The Wandsworth Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together agencies and organisations involved in crime prevention and community safety within the London Borough of Wandsworth. It includes the Council, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), London Fire Brigade (LFB), His Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service (HMPSS) and Public Health; as well as other statutory and non-statutory organisations that play an essential role in tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Wandsworth.

The Wandsworth CSP is a statutory board as set out and required under Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a requirement on the CSP to develop a Community Safety Partnership strategy that sets out the priorities of the CSP and how we will target and tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. Our aim is that Wandsworth is safer, stronger and continues thriving.

The strategy outlines how Wandsworth CSP will work together to focus on key priorities over the next three years of.

- Safer Neighbourhoods

- Preventing Offending and reducing re-offending.
- Prevent and respond to violence against women and girls
- Standing together against Hate Crime, Extremism and Radicalisation
- Keeping children and young people safe

The overarching priorities are further supported by local delivery subgroups, where detailed action plans, operational oversight of these priorities and service specific EINAs areas are held in consideration and implemented alongside action plans.

To note for reference alongside this Equality Impact and Needs Assessments please also refer to the:

- Public Space Protection Orders¹
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy

And other service specific and organisation equality assessments.

The EINA draws focus to the local London Borough of Wandsworth challenges in relation to performance and reduction of crime, however still recognising some key local achievements.

- Lowest overall crime rate for 12 inner London boroughs (ranked 11th overall for all 32 London boroughs).
- Dec 2022 – Nov 2023 saw a decrease of –13.3% for Knife Injury, Victims under 25, Non Domestic Abuse.
- Violent crime is 28% of overall crime (26,600 crimes in 2023) and violence without injury 18.3% of all notifiable offences, (-4,877 offences in 2023)
- Possession of Drugs (-29.1%, -250 offences) bicycle theft (-18.9%, -183 offences) robbery fell to a four year low in 2021 and has increased, but still 2nd lowest rate in London.
- -1.9% decrease of sexual offenses in the reporting period 2022/23 compared to the previous year.
- Reports of Racist and Religious hate crime increased by +2.7% in 2023, however with increased national conflict many boroughs across London have seen significant increases.

The EINA has given focus to the strategy aims to treat all people fairly and equally, also recognising where additional support is required, we are able to flex resources to meet the demand through strong partnership working and a shared commitment as outlined in the legislative requirements of the crime and disorder act and other more recent legislation.

The EINA recognises that protected groups, as well as communities of interest and geography may be disproportionately impacted and affected by particular crimes. Therefore the strategy and partnership recognises, different services and/or interventions are needed to be in place to address these disadvantages and create

¹ Insert Wandsworth PSPO

whole system change through a preventative public health model and being trauma informed (recognising adverse childhood experiences).

VAWG remains a key priority of the statutory CSP; it was also one of the top concerns flagged by residents in the recent Community Safety Consultation and further detail is provided as to the equality impact within the report. Over the last 18 months there have been numerous commitments delivered to tackling VAWG, including the stabilisation of services through a permanent multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) coordinator, removing the reliance of grant funding for the independent domestic violence advocacy (IDVA) service, a cost-of-living funded IDVA, the addition of a VAWG Community Safety Officer and an improved CCTV pilot.

2. Evidence gathering and engagement

Evidence	Source
Written reports	Sources provided in footnotes. Wandsworth serious violence strategic needs assessment
Local data	Data wand Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Key Websites and council webpage
National data	Government website
Regional data	Office of national statistics Safe Stats

3. Analysis of need

Protected group	Findings																					
Age	<p>The 2021 census revealed that in Wandsworth the,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population: is 327,506 (53 % female & 47 % male) Wandsworth’s populations median age is 33 years, Over 85s: 3.7 % (men); 4.86 % (women) <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1688 1139 2020"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">ONS Census 2021</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Geography</th> <th colspan="2">Wandsworth</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Measures</th> <th>value</th> <th>Percent %</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Age</th> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total: All usual residents</td> <td>327,506</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 4 years and under</td> <td>18,702</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aged 5 to 9 years</td> <td>16,907</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ONS Census 2021			Geography	Wandsworth		Measures	value	Percent %	Age			Total: All usual residents	327,506	100.0	Aged 4 years and under	18,702	5.7	Aged 5 to 9 years	16,907	5.2
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Aged 10 to 15 years	18,336	5.6
Aged 16 to 19 years	10,424	3.2
Aged 20 to 24 years	23,844	7.3
Aged 25 to 34 years	86,123	26.3
Aged 35 to 49 years	74,694	22.8
Aged 50 to 64 years	47,138	14.4
Aged 65 to 74 years	17,382	5.3
Aged 75 to 84 years	9,932	3.0
Aged 85 years and over	4,024	1.2

The 2021 census found that of the Wandsworth population (327,500) 75% of the population were aged 15-64, with 16% comprising ages 0-14 and 10% over 65.

Older Adults

The term 'older adults' has been defined as those over the age of 65 years (JSNA 2021 Chapter 1.3 Population projections). In Wandsworth in 2021 8.5% of the total population is 65 years +old. The proportion of older adults in the borough is lower than the London average (12.3%).

However, overall the biggest projected increase is seen and expected in future to be within the older age group with a 37% rise in 80+ year olds by 2029 (from 8,419 in 2019 to 11,511 in 2029), increase of 41% in the 65 plus age range,²

Wandsworth life expectancy: Males - 80 years; Females - 84 years.

Population

By 2029 the population is expected to increase to more than 373,000, reflecting that Wandsworth also has one of the fastest rates of population growth in London. Wandsworth has one of the youngest populations in the country, with a median age around 33.7 years (London=35.1) and has one of the highest proportions of the local population aged 20-44 years, in London. The largest increase in numbers will be among those aged 20-39 years,

Young People

Risk of exploitation is an area which Children services monitor and support through their MARVE (Multi-Agency Risk Vulnerability Exploitation) panel and MARVE Plus (18+) (Multi-Agency Risk Vulnerability Exploitation) Panel and Youth IOM Panel. In the past year, there has been a decrease in uptake for services relating to Child Sexual Exploitation. There is a view that this is not because it has reduced, but there is a need to support partners in making referrals and spotting the signs.

² https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/media/9516/wandsworth_jsna_people.pdf#page=6

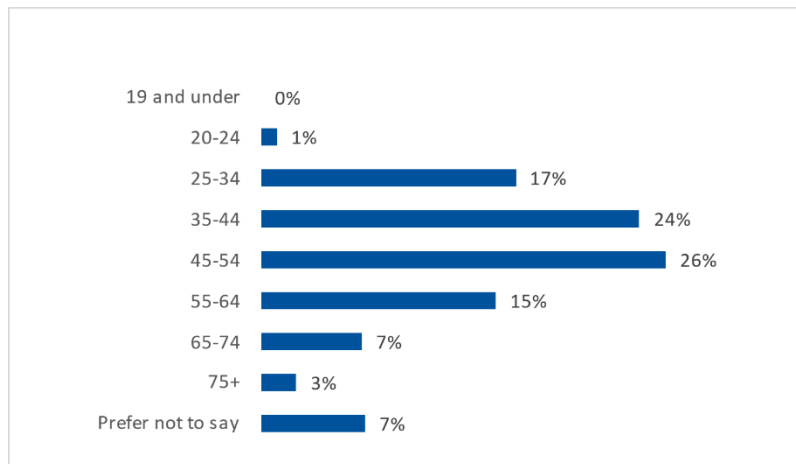
MARAC (2022/23 annual report)

- Cases with children – 52%, increase from last year’s 50%
- 6% of cases with children were referred by Children’s services,
- decrease from last year’s 9%
- Of 646 cases discussed, there were 645 children involved.
- Repeat cases with children – 15%, increase from last year’s 10%
- 39% of repeat cases with children were made by Children’s Services
- Victims under 18 – 1%, decrease from last year’s 1.2%
- Perpetrators under 18 – 0.5%, decrease from last year’s 2.1%

Wandsworth has fewer juvenile offenders as a percentage of offenders than the London average, **Out of court disposal** - in the period from January 2022 to December 2023, 24 Triages were delivered. Of these, 19 were male and (less than 10) females. 17 Youth Cautions ,6 Youth Conditional Cautions. 36 Community Resolutions issued to young people.

Community Safety Survey

Of the 487 residents who responded to the Community Safety survey their selected Age was:



Probation

- The Wandsworth service recognises that the largest cohort by age of offenders within the service are aged 26-35.

Victims of abuse

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) reports that “nearly one in five victims of domestic homicide (18%) were aged 70 years and over; in contrast, 1 in 20 victims of non-domestic homicide (5%) were aged

	<p>70 years and over, with the highest proportion of victims being from the younger age groups”.³</p> <p>Safelives reported in 2016 that the limited pool of research which does exist on DA and older people suggests that “older women’s experiences of DA are markedly different from those in younger age groups and that these differences have not been adequately acknowledged or accounted for”.⁴</p> <p>Local Advocacy Services</p> <p>The Q1 22/23 report provided by the advocacy service identifies the below figures for referrals and ages:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="399 645 1385 1451"> <tr><td>15 to 19 years</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>20 to 24 years</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>25 to 29 years</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>30 to 34 years</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>35 to 39 years</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>40 to 44 years</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>45 to 49 years</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>50 to 54 years</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>55 to 59 years</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>60 to 64 years</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>65 to 69 years</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>70 to 74 years</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>75 to 94 years</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	15 to 19 years	7	20 to 24 years	27	25 to 29 years	40	30 to 34 years	52	35 to 39 years	37	40 to 44 years	29	45 to 49 years	17	50 to 54 years	14	55 to 59 years	14	60 to 64 years	11	65 to 69 years	5	70 to 74 years	4	75 to 94 years	5
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<p>Disability</p>	<p>Local Demographics <u>Disability + unpaid carers.</u></p> <p>In 2021, 6.5% of Wandsworth residents were identified as being disabled and having their day-to-day activity limited a lot. This figure decreased from 8.9% in 2011. Around 6.8% of the population provide unpaid care in the borough of Wandsworth (ONS data).</p> <p>Local Demand Levels</p> <p>MARACs are held to protect and support high risk victims. MARAC data is collected on the cases where victims have a disability. Levels</p>																										

³ Source: [Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse/victim-characteristics)

⁴ Source: [Safe Later Lives - Older people and domestic abuse.pdf \(safelives.org.uk\)](https://safelives.org.uk/safe-later-lives-older-people-and-domestic-abuse.pdf)

	<p>for 2020/21 was 6% for Wandsworth, in line with the general borough’s population.</p> <p>The numbers of survivors supported by advocacy services (in Q1 of 2022/23) flagged as physically disabled under 10 and with learning disabilities is under 10. With the increased resources set out in the committee paper the Council would be able to do targeted outreach work to reach all members of our community.</p> <p>Prevalence In 2015 Public Health England published a report⁵ which reviewed the published evidence and statistical information about domestic violence affecting disabled people. It highlighted that disabled people experience disproportionately higher rates of domestic abuse. They also experience domestic abuse for longer periods of time, and more severe and frequent abuse than non-disabled people.</p> <p>Safelives reported that disabled women are twice as likely to experience domestic abuse as non-disabled women.⁶ This is repeated in the national strategy.⁷</p> <p>Research by Brighton University⁸ reported that 51% of lesbian, gay, bi, transexual, queer (LGBTQ+) people who defined as having a disability and 42% of those that defined as deaf, deafened or hard of hearing that were involved in the study had experienced domestic violence and abuse. 53% of those in the LGBT group that reported to have experienced mental health issues in the last 12 months had experienced domestic violence and/or abuse.</p>
<p>Sex</p>	<p>Local Data</p> <p>The 2021 census revealed that of the Wandsworth population (327,500) females made up 53%.</p> <p>Domestic Abuse: For 2021/22, of all domestic crime, women accounted for 73% in Wandsworth.</p> <p>Sexual offences: In same year, women accounted for 86.7% of victims in Wandsworth.</p> <p>A recent review of sexual offences in Wandsworth showed that around 41% of offences were stranger offences, highlighting</p>

⁵ Source: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/480942/Disability_and_domestic_abuse_topic_overview_FINAL.pdf (accessed February 2020)

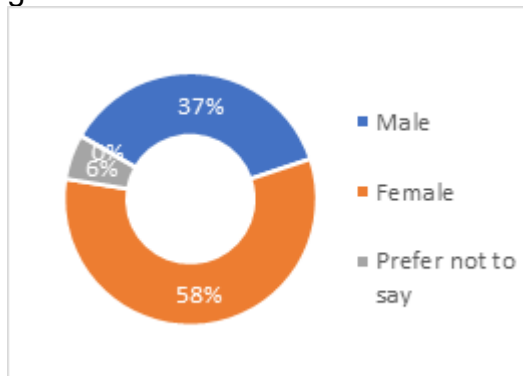
⁶ Source: <http://www.safelives.org.uk/knowledge-hub/spotlights/spotlight-2-disabled-people-and-domestic-abuse> (accessed February 2020)

⁷ Source: [Tackling violence against women and girls strategy \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/480942/Tackling_violence_against_women_and_girls_strategy_accessible_version.pdf)

⁸ http://www.realadmin.co.uk/microdir/3700/File/CMIT_DV_Report_final_Dec07.pdf
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/978-1-137-49698-0_8

Wandsworth Common, Roehampton and Queenstown as areas with a higher probability of offending.

Of the 487 residents who responded to the survey their selected gender:



Probation

The Wandsworth service recognises that of of offenders within the service, 284 identify as male, and 23 females.

Modern Slavery

Currently, there is no definitive source of data or suitable method available to accurately quantify the number of victims of modern slavery in the UK.¹¹ Nor is there robust local data available.

There has been one recent local DHR, case of ‘Fleur’ where a young French woman was subject to domestic servitude, that highlights the links between exploitation and wider VAWG.

Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) or ‘Honour’ Based Violence (HBV)

HTP include female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based violence, early child and forced marriage, abuse linked to spirit possession and breast ironing.

It is acknowledged that there is limited data in respect of all these themes locally, with a reliance on wider national data capture. In Q1 of 2023 the advocacy received two referrals relating to so called ‘honour-based’ violence.

FGM

FGM is illegal in the UK. It is a practice which takes place worldwide in at least 30 countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East
 NHS reports 2021: There were 1,715 women and girls who had an attendance where FGM was identified in the period between April 2021 and June 2021.¹⁴

85% of cases were undertaken in an African country¹⁵.

London Assembly Reported in 2017 that there were 95 cases associated with Wandsworth.¹⁶

	<p>Local data Whilst there is not a commonly based, accessible database for HTP, data is captured via the MARAC.</p> <p>Data for 2022/23</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="399 376 1316 461"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>HBV</th> <th>FM</th> <th>FGM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>17</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data for 2023/24 (to August)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="399 535 1316 620"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>HBV</th> <th>FM</th> <th>FGM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wandsworth</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>National Data</p> <p>In the year ending March 2018, according to the British Crime Survey, an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced DA in the last year (1.3 million women and 695,000 men)⁹.</p> <p>In the same year, 75% of all reported 1.2million DA related offences, the victim was female.</p> <p>Home Office Homicide Index data for the year ending March 2018 to the year ending March 20201 show that 76% of victims of domestic homicide were female (276 victims).¹⁰</p>		HBV	FM	FGM	Wandsworth	17	1	0		HBV	FM	FGM	Wandsworth	12	1	0
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<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>In Wandsworth those who identify with the same gender as their sex registered at birth is slightly lower than the UK average (92.9% vs 93.5%). In the 2021 Census, 0.62% of Wandsworth’s population reported that their gender identity was different to their sex registered at birth.</p>																

⁹ Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018#main-points> (accessed February 2020)

¹⁰ Source: [Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018#main-points)

	Wandsworth	Inner London	London	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	92.86% (n=254,037)	90.81%	91.21%	93.47%
Not answered	6.52% (n=17,831)	8.20%	7.88%	5.98%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.26% (n=713)	0.47%	0.46%	0.25%
Trans woman	0.13% (n=347)	0.17%	0.16%	0.10%
Trans man	0.11% (n=304)	0.15%	0.16%	0.10%
Non-binary	0.07% (n=182)	0.12%	0.08%	0.06%
All other gender identities	0.05% (145)	0.07%	0.05%	0.04%

Marriage and civil partnership	<p>Research</p> <p>As the population in Wandsworth is young most residents are not married or in civil partnerships, and compared to London, household sizes are smaller and fewer households have children. Almost 1 in 3 residents live alone. Of the almost 150,000 properties in Wandsworth, over two-thirds are flats, and almost a third of the households rent privately.</p> <p>Data for CSP is not collected.</p> <p>Within the VAWG and Domestic abuse arena analysis entitled ‘Domestic Violence, Sexual assault, and Stalking’ it was found that “there are considerable variations in the risk of inter-personal violence by marital status. Among women, domestic violence is highest among those who are separated. This violence may be either on-going from a former partner, or it may be violence during the past year by a husband from whom the woman had separated by the time of the interview.”¹¹</p> <p>Forced Marriage</p> <p>In 2020, the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) gave advice or support in 759 cases related to a possible forced marriage and/or possible female genital mutilation (FGM). This comprised 750 cases solely related to forced marriage, 3 cases related to both forced marriage and FGM, and 6 cases solely related to FGM.</p> <p>-603 cases (79%) involved female victims, and 156 cases (21%) involved male victims.</p> <p>-Pakistan is routinely the focus country with the largest number of forced marriage cases reported to the FMU.¹²</p>
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¹¹ Source: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](#)

	<p>This study reveals that forced marriage is a significant issue for all South Asian communities in the North-East of England. There are specific, gendered implications in the practice of forced marriage, with women and girls experiencing forced marriage differently, and with more serious consequences. While forced marriage is a form of DA, this research has found no increased risk of intimate partner domestic violence in forced marriage cases.¹³</p>																								
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>Research Pregnancy is a recognised risk factor in respect of abuse, with Refuge reporting that “domestic violence during pregnancy puts a pregnant woman and her unborn child in danger. It increases the risk of miscarriage, infection, premature birth, low birth weight, foetal injury, and foetal death”¹².</p> <p>Local Demand In Wandsworth in 2022/23 40 survivors discussed at the MARAC were pregnant. In the year to date there have been 9 discussed who are pregnant.</p> <p>It should be noted that this % has been relatively static, but the volume has increased. In other words, more pregnant women have been placed at high risk of serious harm over the past two years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1070 1318 1263"> <thead> <tr> <th>WANDSWORTH</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2021 v 2019 % increase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MARAC</td> <td>393</td> <td>480</td> <td>675</td> <td>+71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advocacy</td> <td>861</td> <td>997</td> <td>1063</td> <td>+23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WANDSWORTH	2019	2020	2021	2021 v 2019 % increase	MARAC	393	480	675	+71%	Advocacy	861	997	1063	+23									
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<p>Race/ ethnicity</p>	<p>Ethnicity</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1294 1385 1706"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Wandsworth</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>count</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All usual residents</td> <td>327,506</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh</td> <td>38,314</td> <td>11.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African</td> <td>33,062</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups</td> <td>20,598</td> <td>6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>222,090</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other ethnic group</td> <td>13,442</td> <td>4.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Commentary on VAWG – Safelives “Whilst ethnic minority women are disproportionately impacted by specific forms of violence against women and girls – such as forced marriage and “honour”-based violence – their experiences of violence are often intersecting and overlapping (Thiara, 2012). In other words, an ethnic minority woman could experience “honour”-</p>	Wandsworth				count	%	All usual residents	327,506	100.0	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	38,314	11.7	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	33,062	10.1	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	20,598	6.3	White	222,090	67.8	Other ethnic group	13,442	4.1
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¹² Source: [Domestic violence and pregnancy - Refuge Charity - Domestic Violence Help](#)

based violence in the context of domestic abuse. Despite being just as likely to experience abuse as any other ethnic group, research shows that the level of disclosure for ethnic minority victims of domestic abuse is far lower than that of the general population (Walby & Allen, 2004). From our own national dataset of 42,000 cases, we know that victims from minority backgrounds typically suffer abuse for 1.5 times longer before getting help than those who identify as White, British or Irish”.¹³

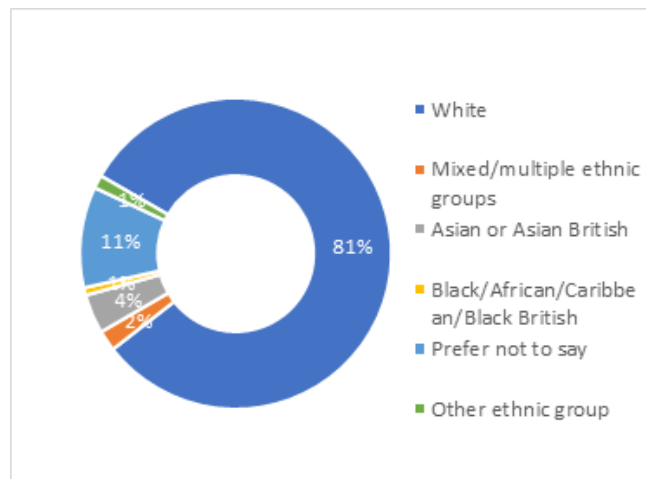
Probation

The Wandsworth service recognises that the largest cohort by ethnicity of offenders within the service are 145 who identify as White British.

Commentary on Local Crime and Safety Statistics

VAWG Community conversations (December 2021) demonstrated the breadth of communities affected by VAWG, also highlighted varied cultural barriers to seeking support, such as stigma, patriarchal cultures, fear of bringing shame on families.

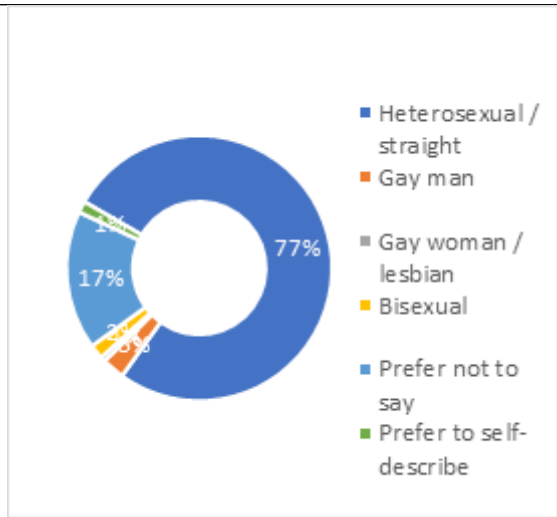
Of the 593 residents who responded to the survey their ethnicity



Religion and belief, including non belief	Date	ONS Census 2021	
	Geography	Wandsworth	
	Measures	value	percent
	Religion		
	Total: All usual residents	327,506	100.0
	No religion	118,543	36.2
	Christian	139,656	42.6
	Buddhist	2,275	0.7
	Hindu	6,419	2.0
	Jewish	1,756	0.5
Muslim	32,519	9.9	

¹³ Source: [Supporting B&ME victims – what the data shows | Safelives](#)

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>967</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religion</td> <td>1,871</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not answered</td> <td>23,500</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> </table>	Sikh	967	0.3	Other religion	1,871	0.6	Not answered	23,500	7.2	<p>Religion has been a key theme in one DHR for Wandsworth.</p> <p>Please see similar issues to those included in the Race and Ethnicity and Sex sections above that relate to honour-based violence and forced marriage that may be linked to religious, as well as cultural, beliefs.</p> <p>Wandsworth takes great pride in its community cohesion, however there have been a number of events nationally and internationally which have sadly resulted in an increase in hate crime across London.</p> <p>Hate Crime in Wandsworth has seen 326 offences (Dec 22-Nov 23) an increase of +5.8% (+18 offences) compared to the previous 12 month period.</p> <p>The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race • Religion • Disability • Sexual orientation • Transgender identity <p>The strategy will work alongside key faith and cultural groups to address the issues of crime and ASB. The strategy outlines this approach and this is further strengthened through the active involvement of key voluntary and community groups and leaders.</p>
Sikh	967	0.3									
Other religion	1,871	0.6									
Not answered	23,500	7.2									
<p>Sexual orientation</p>	<p>Research</p> <p>Safelives reports the following: LGBTQ+ twice as likely to self-harm and attempted suicide - more likely to be abused by multiple perpetrators, twice as likely to have experienced familial domestic abuse.</p> <p>Of the 593 residents who responded to the survey their sexual orientation was identified as.</p>										



Local Data – MARAC

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%)

MARAC: In Wandsworth, 3% of cases heard in 2021/22 related to people who identified as LGBTQ+, the proportion has risen from levels two years ago, Safelives advises that there should be between 2.5 and 5% of cases that are LGBTQ+ heard at the MARAC.

DHR

There is one DHR in Wandsworth which is in the early stages and may have themes relating to sexuality.

Advocacy Services

In Q1 of 2023 the advocacy service reported the below breakdown in referrals which highlights a need for better data collection.

Bisexual	1
Gay or lesbian	2
Not entered	15
Prefer not to say	1
Straight/Heterosexual	189
Unknown	35
Grand Total	213

Across groups i.e. older LGBT service users or Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic young men.

Victim Cross-analysis

The demographic characteristics were combined in the needs assessment to identify if there are particular, specific groups at higher risk of:

Victims of Crime

With a higher younger population there is a higher risk of robberies and theft then them becoming a victim of crime. This may be due to the access of new technologies and the interest there is in purchasing these items and reselling.

	<p>Full comparative victim data on robberies is not available except for under 25 victims of knife crime injury non-Domestic Abuse to which there has been a reduction in the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence with injury '2,459' offences, an increase of +1.2% (+29 offences) compared to the previous 12-month period. • Knife Injury, Victim <25, Non DA: 26 offences, a decrease of – 13.3% (-4 offences) compared to the previous 12-month period. <p>Stop and search Further analysis of understanding the rationale and approaches to stop and search and its disproportionate use across London is being reviewed at the MOPAC Disproportionality board with cross agency senior representation. There is a development of local dash boards to increase analysis and support interventions which protect and prevent the negative implications which follow from a poor experience of Stop and Search.</p> <p>Domestic abuse. There were 9.5 female victims per 1,000 residents aged 16+ (all ethnicities) and the highest risk female groups are: Black 18-24 (38.2) and 25-44 (28.0); Asian 18-24 (26.9). Further cross analysis showed that there was strong correlation with social deprivation.</p> <p>DHRs There are five ongoing reviews. In one case, there is a clear intersectionality in respect of race/faith and age. In another case, the victim had complex needs relating to substance misuse and challenges with her mental health. Another has mental health themes and race. National research and local data clearly show that many victims of domestic abuse live with mental illness and/or have substance misuse issues.</p>								
<p>Socio-economic status (to be treated as a protected characteristic under Section 1 of the Equality Act 2010) Include the following groups: · Deprivation (measured</p>	<p><u>Local Statistics:</u></p> <p>Wandsworth ranks as one of the least deprived ranking 20th out of 33 London boroughs.</p> <p>In London, Wandsworth ranks as the least deprived area within London for five of seven deprivation domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training; Barriers to Housing & Services and Crime) - it has a particularly high ranking for Education, Skills & Training.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1843 1289 2033"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Wandsworth %</th> <th>London %</th> <th>England %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Household is deprived in one or more dimension</td> <td>42</td> <td>51.9</td> <td>51.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Wandsworth %	London %	England %	Household is deprived in one or more dimension	42	51.9	51.6
	Wandsworth %	London %	England %						
Household is deprived in one or more dimension	42	51.9	51.6						

<p>by the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low-income groups & employment · Carers · Care experienced people · Single parents · Health inequalities · Refugee status 	<p>Unemployed 16-64 aged</p>	<p>3.8</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>3.9</p>	<p>We know that the financial pressures on families and the likelihood of increased crime and offending in areas of deprivation is linked. However the cost in loss of goods, emotional harm, loss in output, impact on health and victim support services The economic and social costs of crime second edition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)¹⁴ have tried to qualify the impact. More recently the Cambridge Harm Index is a toll used to measure the impact and cost of criminality.</p> <p>The Annual Population Survey for 2021 published by the ONS reports the percentage of the Wandsworth working-age (aged 16-64) population who have a degree or higher is 70.3%, which is above the 42.8% degree qualification rate for England.</p> <p>Employment rates is at 96.2% with the health industry the largest in Wandsworth based on the number of jobs, accounting for 21.9% of roles in the area.</p> <p>Wandsworth had a mean average salary for full-time employees of £44,872 in 2022.</p> <p>Wandsworth's unemployment rate is 3.8% with the biggest reasons for unemployed being a student (31.1% of the unemployed).</p> <p>Of Wandsworth households, 42.5% owned their home in 2021, down from 45.5% in 2011. In 2021, just over one in three households (36.3%) rented privately, compared with 31.7% in 2011. The percentage of Wandsworth households that lived in a socially rented property decreased from 20.3% to 19.3%.</p> <p>Female wages in Wandsworth average £42,381, and male wages averaged £46,858. Statistically, the average female earns £4,477 less than the average male, though this does not account for differences in hours worked. After adjusting for the difference in hours, males in Wandsworth earn 5.0% more per hour than females on average.</p> <p>The Index of Multiple Deprivation shows most deprived areas in the borough are around Roehampton and Putney Heath, Queenstown, Latchmere, Graveney and Furzedown (these are based on the Wards before the 2022 changes).</p> <p>Around 6.8% of the population provide unpaid care in the borough of Wandsworth.</p> <p>Wandsworth has approximately 50 asylum seekers placed in the borough by the Home Office, including in a contingency accommodation site used solely for single adult women. Wandsworth has also supported 63 Afghan refugees under the Government's</p>
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¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime>

	resettlement scheme, and 949 Ukrainians on the Homes for Ukraine scheme, 70% of whom are women.
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Data gaps

Data gap(s)	How will this be addressed?
Full awareness of impact on the protected characteristics requires further analysis, due to existing data gaps from a previous Strategic crime needs assessment, particularly in the areas of victims of crimes, partnership disproportionality, disability, gender reassignment and sexual orientation.	Further data gathering will be undertaken to draw on information that has not be able to be sourced for this EINA. The recruitment of a community safety data analyst will support in the collation and update to this EINA within the course of this strategy as we update the Strategic crime needs assessment during 2024
There are also additional areas regarding vulnerability and victimisation of vulnerable persons/groups, which will include protected groups which require further data collation across the partnership.	Work is in progress to analyse vulnerability and victimisation across children and adults, those with wider conditions and health inequalities and ill health. This should identify and address data gaps.

4. Impact

Protected group	Positive	Negative
Age	<p>The Wandsworth CSP Strategy has ensured children and young people are core with its own priority area, safeguarding and addressing any issues which may impact them.</p> <p>Older people may be affected by all crimes and anti-social behaviour however they are more vulnerable to crimes and exploitation including cyber crime, burglary and fraud. Action to tackle this is included under the Safer Neighborhoods priority and will be monitored through safeguarding processes.</p> <p>The age highlights various factors such as young and older people being vulnerable to exploitation, criminality/</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Age Data may be shared at the CSP meeting by Partner agencies and support the analysis and targeted support and resource allocation.</p>

	<p>offending, VAWG and victims of crime. Work to support and protect victims as well as work to address perpetrators behaviour and bring them to justice is included in the 'prevent violence against women and girls', Keeping our neighbourhoods safe, preventing offending, and reducing reoffending.</p>	
Disability	<p>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.</p> <p>The provisions set out in the paper will ensure that the multiple barriers confronting disabled communities are understood, ensuring service provision and appropriate support.</p> <p>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 'Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls'. This work is aligned to the work of the Adult's Safeguarding Board.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Hate crime data is collected as part of the sub-group analysis, monitoring, review and annual updates of PREVENT and channel panel to the CSP. This is incorporated within the Preventing and responding to Hate Crime and counter terrorism priority.</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p> <p>Disability Data may be shared at the CSP meeting by Partner agencies</p>
Sex	<p>Domestic abuse is recognised as a gender biased, where women are disproportionately affected. 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</p>	<p>Male victims of domestic abuse feel disenfranchised and lack confidence to seek support as victims of DA.</p> <p>Mitigation: (a) the VAWG strategy is very clear that male victims of DA are also supported.</p>

	<p>abuse and to increase reporting is a priority.</p> <p>The Wandsworth Community Safety Strategy, VAWG strategy and the co-ordinated community response will enable greater understanding and proactive action to address.</p>	<p>(b) development of male victim focused communications campaign will be incorporated into delivery plans.</p> <p>(c) interventions to divert and disrupt offending will be designed to meet the needs of the cohort, offering male role models and support.</p>
<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Transgender people can also be victims of violence within their intimate relationships. VAWG is under reported and men are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence. We will work to reduce the extent and impact of domestic abuse and to increase reporting.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p>
<p>Marriage and civil partnership</p>	<p>The Wandsworth Community Safety Strategy priority Preventing and responding to Violence against Women and Girls and the VAWG strategy refreshed will address the link between separation as a risk factor and domestic abuse, through continued survivor involvement and coordinated community response in developing local awareness and service delivery.</p> <p>Current data shows that women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and men are over-represented perpetrators.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p> <p>Data is also collected and monitored through the sub groups of the CSP, taking action as a partnership to respond and plan.</p>

	<p>VAWG is also under reported along with other crimes of exploitation and sexual offences.</p> <p>The Community Safety Strategy recognises that men and boys are victims of both domestic abuse and sexual violence, they are also the victim of crime and exploitation. We will work to reduce the extent and impact of this and to increase reporting is included in all the priority areas within the strategy.</p>	
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>Pregnancy and maternity are risk factors for VAWG. The pregnancy may be a trigger for the abuse, or their 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).</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Data is collected through both MARAC and IDVAs meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely.</p>
<p>Race/ethnicity</p>	<p>Trends and patterns are analysed, meaning any under representations or over representations can be monitored closely by the partnership.</p> <p>With enhanced provision, the Council would aim to ensure an equitable service to those affected communities living in Wandsworth.</p> <p>Black and Minority ethnic people and communities are disproportionately affected in the criminal justice area or in</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Data is collected and monitored through the subgroups of the CSP, taking action as a partnership to respond and plan.</p> <p>Data is being monitored through the Pan London MOPAC Disproportionality board.</p> <p>Disproportionality will be captured through an intersectional lens in all delivery and commissioning.</p>

	<p>wider Community Safety concerns. Note below further information to redress the balance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased approaches to trauma informed practice • Increased analysis of stop and search and other methods which disproportionately affect communities. • Interventions and support commissioned consider the Equity needs of the community and targeted group. 	
Religion and belief, including non belief	<p>The strategy draws focus to key learning and training as well as raising awareness of Hate crimes. It is likely that Hate Crimes are under reported. We know that hate crimes may escalate to further crimes or tensions in a community.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated,</p> <p>Data is collected through local and partner data sources which feed into the Community Safety Partnership sub-groups.</p>
Sexual orientation	<p>The reporting of Homophobic hate crime remains an area of the crime reports which we would review if local figures increase, however it remains included as a local priority within Hate Crime.</p> <p>We have undertaken a consultation when identifying our priorities and the respondents to the survey shared their sexual orientation.</p> <p>Future consultations will be wider reaching and seek to target voices less heard in our community.</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated, no sexual orientation data collected or shared with the partnership.</p>
Socio-economic status (to be treated as a	<p>The Wandsworth Community Safety Plan drives forward the need to ensure Wandsworth continues to be a borough</p>	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Data is collected through from police data sources and</p>

<p>protected characteristic under Section 1 of the Equality Act 2010) Include the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Deprivation (measured by the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation) · Low-income groups & employment · Carers · Care experienced people · Single parents · Health inequalities · Refugee status 	<p>which thrives and embraces community.</p> <p>In addition, the plan will integrate wider strategies and support for crime prevention and reduction with shared community safety priorities.</p> <p>The wider health inequalities and social factors which drive crime and leave others susceptible to becoming victims or being exploited will be analysed and as part of service design and commissioning we will seek as a partnership to mitigate and increase community safety.</p>	<p>partner dataset, any under representations or over representations can be monitored and reviewed at the CSP meetings and through sub-groups.</p>
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5. Actions to advance equality, diversity and inclusion

Action	Lead Officer	Deadline
<p>Facilitate the Community Safety Partnership board – to provide strategic oversight and ensure that equality, diversity and inclusion remain core to delivery.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy</p>
<p>Address issues of disproportionality as a partnership, seeking to amplify the voices of groups less represented and less heard.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy</p>
<p>In the commissioning of services to ensure Equality needs are applied and considered alongside procurement legislation.</p>	<p>Senior Community Safety Consultant</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the course</p>

	/ Head of Stronger and Safer	of the strategy
Closely monitor data shared with the partnership - monitor any areas of disproportionality or over representation. Data collated through the partnership and with support from the Data analytic team/officer.	Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer	Quarterly at Wandsworth CSP and Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy
Regular Community Tension Monitoring will be undertaken looking at tension levels relating to race, faith, travellers, the LGBTQ+ community, young people (including gang activity) and issues relating to people with disabilities.	Senior Community Safety Consultant / Head of Stronger and Safer	Ongoing throughout the course of the strategy