

## Equality and Safety Impact Assessment



The **public sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. The Council's Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the council to better understand the potential impact of the budget proposals and consider mitigating action.

<p><b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b></p>	<p><b>HS 5 - Community Safety: Efficiency arising from centralisation of support.</b></p> <p>This proposal is to centralise support for the Community Safety team and as a result reduce this team by one fulltime post - support for the team can be provided by a centralised council corporate resource and on a Hampshire wide basis by the office of the Police &amp; Crime Commissioner.</p> <p>The detail of the proposal is for the current Community Safety Team of 3 full time equivalents to be reduced to 2.</p>
<p><b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b></p>	<p>The Community Safety Team deals with:</p> <p>Anti-social Behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealing with complaints from Southampton homeowners and private tenants about antisocial behaviour.</li> <li>• Assisting the Police, Local Authority Housing and Registered Social Landlord's when the complaint involves other tenants and residents.</li> </ul> <p>The Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment (2014/15) identified there were 12,486 crime reports for anti-social behaviour in Southampton.</p> <p>ICE Bus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 'In Case of Emergency', abbreviated as ICE, night time emergency bus is for those who are injured, unwell or in need of welfare support when out in Southampton city centre on a Saturday night.</li> <li>• The bus is available on a Saturday night between</li> </ul>

	<p>10pm – 4am, and during student Fresher’s and New Year’s Eve.</p> <p>The Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment (2014/15) identifies the total number of clients assisted was 347, an increase of 11% on 2013/14.</p>
<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	<p>The proposal is an efficiency resulting from a reduced need for dedicated support for the team. This proposal may have an impact on the reporting of anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Feedback from the Safe City Survey has shown that residents identify a number of antisocial problems as being problematic in their local area, especially rubbish/litter lying around, people being drunk/rowdy in public places and groups hanging around the streets.</p>
<b>Potential Positive Impacts</b>	
<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Rosie Zambra
<b>Date</b>	13/01/16

<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Mitch Sanders
<b>Date</b>	15/01/16

### Potential Impact

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>Findings from the Southampton City Survey (2014) has identified: Younger people are more likely to feel safe than older people. The perception that the level of crime has increased is strongest among those aged between 25 and 54.</p> <p>The ICE Bus clients are more likely to be younger people.</p>	<p>Closer partnership working with the Police, including PCSO’s, has provided a more resilient response to community safety issues.</p> <p>The Police &amp; Crime Commissioners Office is currently reviewing the county wide reporting arrangements for anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The Community Trigger gives victims and communities the right to require a multi-agency review and ensure that</p>

		<p>effective action is taken where an ongoing problem of persistent anti-social behaviour has not been addressed.</p> <p>The council has moved to a centralised approach to the provision of business support.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>National research identifies disabled people are more likely to experience crime and anti-social behaviour, than non-disabled people.</p> <p>Local mechanisms for reporting Hate Crime and harassment are not affected.</p>	As above.
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	Local mechanisms for reporting Hate Crime and harassment are not affected.	As above.
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified negative impacts.	As above.
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified negative impacts.	As above.
<b>Race</b>	<p>Findings from the Southampton City Survey(2014) has identified that Black and Ethnic minority residents do not feel as safe at night in their local area as white British residents.</p> <p>Local mechanisms for reporting Hate Crime and harassment are not affected.</p>	As above.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Local mechanisms for reporting Hate Crime and harassment are not affected.	As above.
<b>Sex</b>	Findings from the City Survey (2014) identified: Men are far more likely to say they feel safe after dark. Three in four men (72%) state they feel safe, compared to just over half of women (54%).	As above.
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Local mechanisms for reporting Hate Crime and harassment are	As above.

	not affected.	
<b>Community Safety</b>	Feedback from the public consultation identified: Low-level incidents of noise nuisance may escalate if not dealt with.	Mechanisms are in place to monitor the impact on incident rates and on other services to ensure effective action is take.
<b>Poverty</b>	Findings from the City Survey (2014) reinforce the view that perceptions toward crime are strongly linked to socio-economic deprivation.	As above.

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