

Equality Assessment

Equality Assessment of the potential impact of the recommendations of the Corporate Third Sector Programme Board for 2013-15 funding.

Responsible Directorate: Adults Health and Wellbeing – Older Peoples Lunchclubs

Priorities/Objectives

The primary purpose of Lunch Clubs is to enhance the lives of older people (50+), who may be at risk of social isolation or gradually losing their independence, through the provision of a range of practical and social activities. In addition, Lunch Clubs play a vital part in supporting people on low incomes to have a healthy cooked meal either free of charge or at minimal cost.

This funding is for work with adult residents of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets who are aged 50 and over and who are experiencing, or likely to experience reduced independence, health or well-being as a result of social isolation, lack of support, carers' inability to provide support and are financially disadvantaged.

MSG Budget 2013-15

	Cabinet Approved Annual Budget	Corporate Programme Board Recommended Allocations
2012/13*	£81,095	£100,798
2013/14	£324,380	£403,192
2014/15	£324,380	£403,192
Total Funding	£729,855	£907,180

*2012/13 award only represents 3 months allocation as funding for existing Main Stream Grants projects has been extended until 31st December 2012.

Identified Need*

According to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010/11, there are around 242,000 people living in Tower Hamlets. In 2010 7.1% of the total Tower Hamlets population was thought to be aged 65 and over (between 15,000-18,000 people)¹ compared to 18.9% nationally. LAPs 1 and 5 have the largest older population (aged 65 and over).

Residents aged 50 – 64 account for 9% (21,819) of the borough's total population. This is significantly lower than that for London, currently 15% and for England (18%). Whilst the borough will continue to have a predominately young population, analysis suggests that the change in the borough's population will be most significant amongst the older age group, and the 50 – 64 age group in particular. Between 2011 and 2026 the 50 – 64 age group is predicted to increase by 67% to 40,200 by 2026. By 2026 the 50 – 64 will account for 12% of the borough's population².

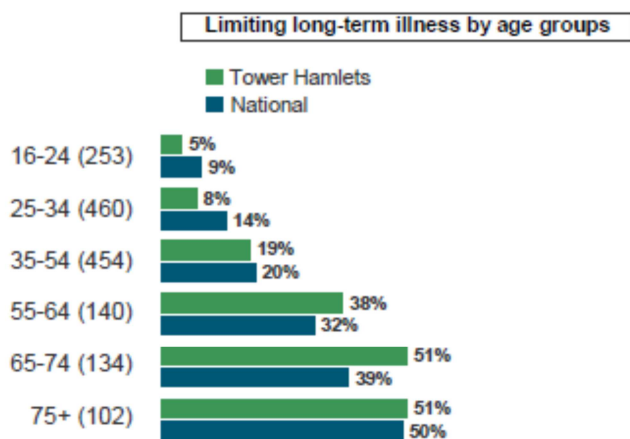
According to GLA 2011 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, (GLA 2012) 17% of borough population is over 50; 40% of BAME over 50; 60% of over 50s are White, 23% Bangladeshi

¹ Mayhew Harper Associates, 2009.

² [Profiling 50 - 64 Year Olds in Tower Hamlets – Research Briefing Feb 2012](#)

There is currently estimated to be an approximately equal gender split in the borough, with a slightly larger female population overall (50.3%) and over the age of 65 (54.6%), and a marginally smaller female population aged 18-64 years (49.9%). There is expected to be a marginal decrease in the population aged over 65 until 2020 (only in the 70-79 years population), followed by a gradual increase

Fig. 1: Prevalence of limiting long-term illness by age group across Tower Hamlets – (Fig. 3, Tower Hamlets Older People JSNA – Health and Lifestyle Survey Report, 2009)



The chart above illustrates that people aged 55-64 in Tower Hamlets are significantly more likely to suffer from long term conditions than other people of their age nationally, reflecting the significant social-economic deprivation and resulting health inequalities which affect many of the residents of Tower Hamlets.

¹ People in Tower Hamlets aged 55+ in single person household - 2009

Age	65 to 74	75+	Average 65+
% in Single Person Household	50%	72%	61%

Older people who live alone are significantly more likely to have a social care need than those who do not live alone.³ Overall, according to 2001 Census data, a higher than average proportion of older people in the borough live alone (around 47%, compared to a national average of around 33% for people aged over 65). More recent local data⁴ suggests that even this percentage represents an underestimate, with an average for those in the borough aged 65+ of 61% living alone.¹

Older People’s Predicted Use of Services between now and 2020

Analysis of data compiled since 2009/10 shows a progressive increase in services provided to older people. This data has been compiled by colleagues in Adult Health and Wellbeing (see Figs 9 – 10, below), and shows the total number of older people receiving AHWB-commissioned services in each year. Figures for 2010-11 only cover part of the year, but still show a clear rise in the number of services provided.

³ PSSRU, 2012

⁴ Tower Hamlets Health and Lifestyle Survey, 2009

Fig. 9: Total Numbers of Clients during Financial Year 2009-10

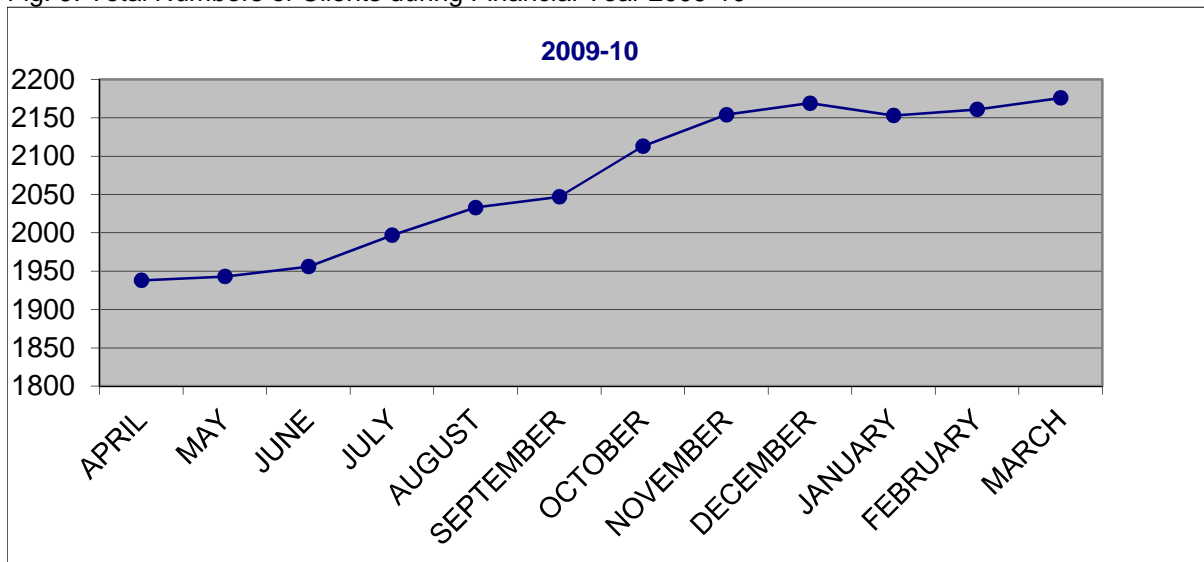
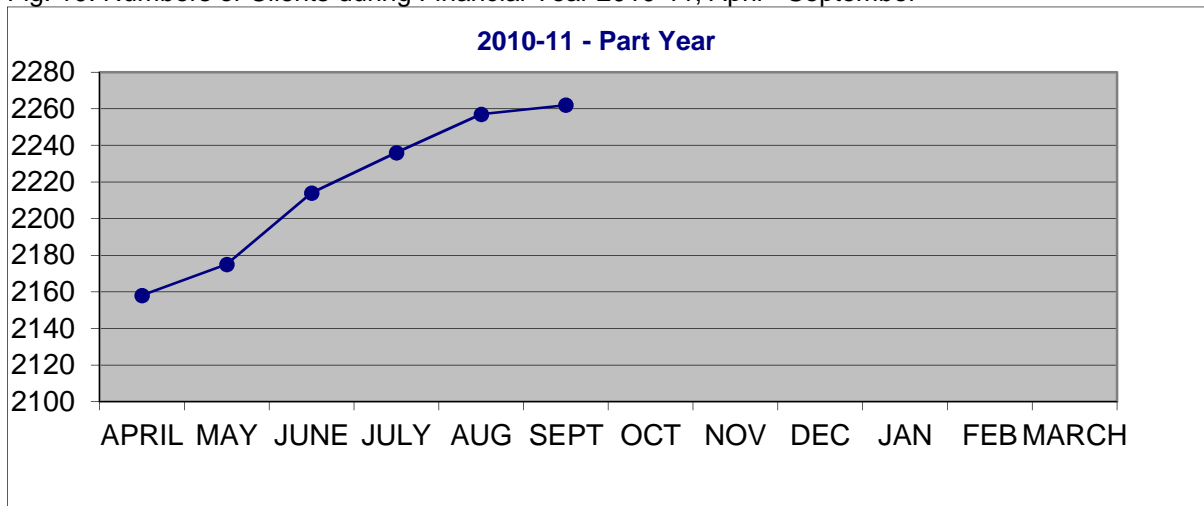


Fig. 10: Numbers of Clients during Financial Year 2010-11, April - September



Demand for adult social care services from older people is predicted to continue to increase between now and 2020. Preventive services such as Lunch Clubs are a key aspect of reducing and delaying the need for formal care and support.

60% of the Lunch Club provision is recommended for the BME population⁵, 35.5% of provision is recommended for generic, universal access to people over 50.

Population age profile and number of lunch clubs by LAP (Table A)⁶

⁵ 19 out of 31 recommended lunch clubs are for the BME communities, 11 are universal, 1 is specifically for people with Dementia

⁶ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Name	% pop aged 18 - 64	% pop aged 65+ against borough average (compared to borough average of 7.1%)	Current number of Lunch Clubs (2011/12)	Recommended number of Lunch Clubs (2012/15)
Tower Hamlets⁷	66.1%	7.1%	29	34
LAP 1	66.1%	8.3% ↑	5	7
LAP 2	67.2%	6.4% ↓	5	7
LAP 3	63.5%	7.6% ↑	3	2
LAP 4	68.0%	6.9% ↓	3	4
LAP 5	67.8%	8.7% ↑	3	1
LAP 6	61.1%	6.6% ↓	3	4
LAP 7	62.1%	7.2% ↑	4	6
LAP 8	72.7%	5.1% ↓	3	3
London ⁸	66.5%	13.8%	N/A	N/A
England ⁹	62.5%	18.9%	N/A	N/A

National studies indicate that¹⁰ those most likely to experience financial exclusion are:

- Households on low income.
- People with disabilities.
- The over 60s.
- Households in social housing.
- Black and ethnic minority households.

In relation to pensioner poverty Tower Hamlets has a relatively small pensioner population compared with other areas: nine per cent of the borough's population are aged 60 and over compared with 22 per cent across England. Despite the fact that proportionately fewer pensioners live in the borough, those that do, face unusually high levels of income poverty.

Impact Summary

Borough-wide there will be an increase from 29 lunch clubs to 33 (post review), including ten not currently funded by AHWB through either MSG or the Accelerated Delivery Programme (ADP). These new services include a specialist lunch club for users with dementia (and their carers); not a client group covered by the previous portfolio. There are an additional three lunch clubs serving the wider BME community, one specifically focussed on serving the Bangladeshi community and three more Somali specific services than the current provision.

Table A illustrates that there are 4 LAP's with higher than borough averages of older people, with LAPs 1 and 5 with the largest older population in the borough. LAP 5 will see a reduction from three lunchclubs to one as only one application was received for this LAP. The one remaining provider will be the only lunchclub in the north east part of the borough. As such, additional funding has been made available from the original recommendations. Additionally, additional resources have been identified to build capacity in areas where there is little or no provision that meets local needs. LAP 5 and the north east of the borough will be a priority. LAP 1 is recommended to get an additional two services, both in Bethnal Green North Ward. These are aimed at Bangladeshi specific and BME generic populations. LAP 7, which also has higher than borough averages of older people, is recommended to receive two additional lunch clubs; one of these aimed at the BME community and the other at the Somali community. LAP 2 has a lower than borough average older people population. Provision will increase from five to seven, however, one of the additional provision is specifically aimed at people living with dementia and their carers and is a borough wide provision. LAP 6 has a lower than borough average older people population and sees an increase from three lunchclubs to four. The Somali group accounts for one the largest BME groups and is more likely to

¹⁰ Tower Hamlets Financial Inclusion Strategy Report

be living in poverty and experience health inequalities. A high level of unemployment and problems with literacy are a particular problem with the older generation.

There are recommendations to reduce Lunch clubs in LAP 3 by one.

Equality Assessment

Target Groups	Impact ✓ - Positive ✗ - Adverse 0 = Neutral What impact will the proposal have on specific groups of service users or staff?	Reason(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a narrative to justify your claims around impacts and, Describe the analysis and interpretation of evidence to support your conclusion as this will inform decision making
Race	✓	<p>The proportion of Lunch Clubs recommended specifically for BME residents overall is 22 out of 34, therefore the BME community will be positively impacted. This group will see an increase of 9 clubs across the borough. However, this community will be adversely impacted in LAP 5 due to two existing providers choosing not to reapply for funding. However, additional resources have been identified to build capacity in areas where there is little or no provision that meets local needs. LAP 5 and the north east of the borough will be a priority.</p> <p>There is a reduction in lunch clubs for the general population, which primarily impact the white British, Irish and non-Bangladeshi or Somali BME population. However, there are a range of alternatives, with thirteen lunch clubs offering universal access for Tower Hamlets residents.</p> <p>The unit costs for individual lunchclub provision vary considerably from £0.93 - £14.33. The current recommended funding for lunch clubs means that a significant number of existing lunch clubs will have to reduce their costs or reduce the number of people able to access the service. There are a number of providers whose funding allocation will mean a per head unit cost of less than £2 if they are to continue to provide a service to those currently accessing the service. As it is not possible to provide this service for less than £2 officers will need to renegotiate contracts to enable providers to maintain a service to a reduced number of individuals but there will be some current service users who will not be able to continue to access the service. Nine providers would be impacted (three Somali, three general, one BME, one (of two) Chinese and the only Vietnamese provider in the borough)</p>
Disability	✓	<p>There is a recommendation to provide a specific service to people with Dementia, this will positively impact this group of people. In addition, Lunch Clubs are required to deliver activities from safe and secure premises that are accessible to people with disabilities and meet legal Health & Safety requirements. Generally, people with disability are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough</p>
Gender	0	<p>Whilst most lunch clubs are not gender specific, there are a number of men only or women only services. Overall, the number of these has not decreased from the previous provision. However, the reduction of funding for a men only Somali club in LAP 1 put them at risk of closure. This is the only such provision in this LAP.</p>
Gender Reassignment	0	<p>There is no specific provision for this group, this group are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough.</p>
Sexual Orientation	0	<p>There is no specific provision for this group, this group are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough</p>
Religion or Belief	0	
Age	✓	<p>In Tower Hamlets, 9,820 pensioners receive the guarantee part of Pension Credit. These represent half of all people aged 60 and over (46 per cent) – this is the highest pension credit guarantee rate in England and more than three times the national average (15 per cent). Within London, there is significant variation in the Pension Credit Guarantee claimant rates (including partners of claimants). In May 2011, the rate ranged from 9 per cent in the City of London up to 56 per cent in Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>While all wards in the borough have rates well above the national average, there is considerable variation in claim rates by area. Around two-thirds (65 per cent) of pensioners in Spitalfields & Banglatown (LAP 2) are receiving Pension Credit</p>

		<p>– twice as high as the percentage living in St Katharine’s & Wapping (LAP 4) (31 per cent).” LAP 2 will see an increase in provision from 5-6 lunch clubs. When setting age and pension credit guarantee claims together, the assessment would suggest that provision is shifting towards those with greater risk of exclusion and in greater need.</p> <p>All lunch clubs are for people aged 50 and over. Access to these services by people aged 50+ and the increase from 29 lunch clubs to 33 increases availability to this group. Those under 50 are restricted from using this service.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnerships.	0	this group are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough
Pregnancy and Maternity	0	this group are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough
Other Socio-economic Carers	0	this group are able to access any of the universal provision across the borough

Impact Considerations

The above illustrates that no protected characteristic has been severely adversely affected by the changes in provision except in LAP 5 where additional funding has been recommended, with potential risks to other characteristics in LAPs 1 and 7, due to funding reductions.

1. Overall summary of projects recommended for funding (all Target Groups are 50+)

Ref	Beneficiary Target Group	Geographic Area/s of Proposed Delivery	Anticipated Output/Lunches served per annum
OPLCS-01	General population	Based in Weavers Ward (LAP1), targets borough-wide as stated in application	4,800
OPLCS-02	General, including those with special needs	Based in Shadwell Ward (LAP4), also targets LAPs 3 and 6 as stated in application	1,632
OPLCS-03	General population	Based in Bow East Ward (LAP 5), targets borough-wide as stated in application	5,000
OPLCS-04	BME community	Based in Limehouse Ward (LAP7), also targets LAP3 as stated in application	5,040
OPLCS-05	Bangladeshi women	Based in Bethnal Green North (LAP1)	2,700
OPLCS-06	General population, including BME	Based in St Dunstan's and Stepney Green ward (LAP3), also targets LAP4 as stated in application	3,600
OPLCS-07	Users with dementia (and their carers)	Based in Spitalfields and Banglatown Ward (LAP2) and Limehouse Ward (LAP7), targets borough-wide as stated in application	480 (plus their carers)
OPLCS-08	Bangladeshi community	Based in St Katharine's and Wapping ward (LAP4)	3,600
OPLCS-09	Chinese community	Based in Limehouse Ward (LAP7), targets borough-wide as stated in application	2,880
OPLCS-10	General population	Based in Bromley-by-Bow ward (LAP6), targets borough-wide as stated in application	3,840
OPLCS-11	Somali women	Based in Spitalfields and Banglatown Ward (LAP2), also targets LAPs 1, 3 and 4 as stated in application	2,880
OPLCS-13	Somali community	Based in Mile End East (LAP6), also targets LAP4 as stated in application	1,920
OPLCS-14	Somali/BME women	Based in Bethnal Green North (LAP1), targets borough-wide as stated in application	4,224
OPLCS-15	General	Based in Spitalfields and Banglatown Ward (LAP2), targets borough-wide as stated in application	3,600
OPLCS-16	Bangladeshi community	Based in Whitechapel ward (LAP3)	6,000
OPLCS-17	Bangladeshi and Somali community	Based in East India and Lansbury Ward (LAP7)	2,700
OPLCS-18	Vietnamese community	Based in Blackwall and Cubitt Town Ward (LAP8), targets borough-wide as stated in application	6,240
OPLCS-19	Somali men	Based in Bethnal Green North (LAP1), targets borough-wide	10,080

		as stated in application	
OPLCS-20	General population	Based in Bromley-by-Bow ward (LAP6)	800
OPLCS-21	Somali community	Based in Bromley by Bow (LAP6) also targets LAP8 as stated in application	2,025
OPLCS-22	Bangladeshi/BME community	Based in Bethnal Green North (LAP1)	1,920
OPLCS-23	General population	Based in East India and Lansbury Ward (LAP7)	3,600
OPLCS-24	General population	Based in Spitalfields and Bangladownd Ward (LAP2)	2,880
OPLCS-26	General population	Based in Millwall Ward (LAP8)	3,264
OPLCS-27	Chinese community	Based in Limehouse Ward (LAP7)	5,760
OPLCS-28	Bangladeshi community	Based in Blackwall and Cubitt Town Ward (LAP8)	1,920
OPLCS-29	Women	Based in St Katharine's and Wapping Ward (LAP4)	7,200
OPLCS-30	Somali community	Based in East India and Lansbury Ward (LAP7)	3,600
OPLCS-31	General population	Based in Bethnal Green South ward (LAP2)	2,880
OPLCS-32	BME community	Based in Bethnal Green North ward (LAP1)	1,920
OPLCS-33	Bangladeshi community	Based in Spitalfields and Bangladownd Ward (LAP2)	1,200
OPLCS-35	General population	Based in St Katharine's and Wapping ward (LAP4), targets borough-wide as stated in application	4,320
OPLCS-36	General population	Based in Mile End and Globe Town ward (LAP1)	2,880
OPLCS-37	Bangladeshi community	Based in Bethnal Green South ward (LAP2)	Unknown
Comments:			

2. Projects not recommended for funding that had received Accelerated Delivery Programme funding in 2011/12

Ref	Beneficiary Target Group	Geographic Area/s of Proposed Delivery	Anticipated Output/Lunches served per annum
Comments: Organisations previously funded through Accelerated Delivery Programme, who applied for MSG, have been recommended for funding.			

3. Projects not recommended for funding who were not previously funded under this stream

Ref	Beneficiary Target Group	Geographic Area/s of Proposed Delivery	Anticipated Output/Lunches served per annum
OPLCS-12	Somali women	Based in Bethnal Green South	4,320

		ward (LAP2), targets borough-wide as stated in application	
OPLCS-25	General population	Based in Blackwall and Cubitt Town Ward (LAP8)	960
OPLCS-34	BME community	Based in Limehouse Ward (LAP7)	4,320
OPLCS-38	General population	Based in Millwall Ward (LAP8)	Unknown
OPLCS-39	Bangladeshi community	Based in Whitechapel ward (LAP3)	1,440
OPLCS-40	General population	Based in Whitechapel ward (LAP3)	Unknown
Comments:			

4, Projects not recommended for funding who were not previously funded under this stream where the primary beneficiary are from one of the 9 protected characteristics.

No of Projects	Beneficiary Target Group	Geographic Area/s of Proposed Delivery	Anticipated Output/Lunches served per annum
-	-	-	-
Comments: As services for Older People this includes all of the projects listed under section three.			

BACKGROUND

- i) Applications received: 40**
- ii) Number of projects recommended for funding: 34**
- iii) Number of projects not recommended: 6**
