

# Equality Impact Assessments (EIA) Form

Updated 7 March 2024

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This form should be completed in conjunction with reading the EIA Guidance.

You can also complete online at [www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/wbceiaform2021](http://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/wbceiaform2021)



Equality Act 2010

## Section 1 – Details of the service, service change, decommissioning of the service, strategy, function or procedure

<b>Title of the EIA</b>	Application for a Sexual Entertainment Licence and Policy Equality Impact Assessment.
<b>Assessment Lead Officer</b>	██████████
<b>Email</b>	████████████████████
<b>Telephone Number</b>	01925 442590
<b>Directorate</b>	Environment and Transport
<b>Department</b>	Public Protection and Prevention
<b>Date of Assessment</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> March 2024
<b>Details of the service, service change, decommissioning of the service, strategy, function or procedure.</b>	<p>The Council resolved at its meeting of the 5<sup>th</sup> September 2011 to adopt Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and its policy on sexual entertainment venues.</p> <p>An application was received on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2024 for the grant of a sexual entertainment venue for 15/17 Friar’s Gate Warrington.</p> <p>The Council needs to determine the application on its relative merits having regards to all material considerations, including the public sector equality duty.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 provides protection from discrimination in respect of protected characteristics, namely: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief and sex and sexual orientation. It places the Council under a legal duty to have due regard to the advancement of equality in the exercise of its powers, including licensing functions.</p> <p>The Licensing Authority will need to be mindful of this duty when determining the application, giving due regard to the need to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it</li> <li>· foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it</li> </ul> <p>The aim is to aid the determination of the application and to inform a future review of the policy.</p>
<b>Who is Affected?</b>	<p>The application will need to be determined on its relative merits, giving due weight and regard to relevant evidence, and the views of all interested parties.</p> <p>These will range from the applicant, the premises owner, employees, prospective users, members of the public, those who have objected to the application, and businesses and uses in the locality of the application.</p>
<b>Links and impact on other services, strategies, functions or procedures.</b>	<p>In determining the application regard will need to be given to the contents of the application including the standard conditions and conditions offered by the Applicant, the characteristics and needs of the area and the Public Sector Equality duty. There are links to planning, economic development and equality and diversity.</p>

<p><b>How does the service, service change, strategy, function or procedure help the Council meet the requirements of the <a href="#">Public Sector Equality Duty</a>?</b></p>	<p>The Council has a legal duty under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and foster good relations in the discharge of its licensing functions.</p> <p>When the application is considered, the council will need to have due regard to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation of performers at the club who may be subjected to sexual harassment and abuse by visitors to the venue.</li> <li>- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation of people and particularly women and girls who are in the vicinity of the club during its operating hours.</li> <li>- Foster good relations amongst members of the public who live in the vicinity of the club to ensure that community cohesion and public safety is maintained.</li> </ul>
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## Section 2 - Information – What do you know?

<b>What information (qualitative and quantitative) and/or research have you used to commission/change/decommission the service, strategy, function or procedure?</b>	
<p><b>Information Used</b></p>	<p>Warrington Council Public Sector Equality Duty Report “Knowing our Community and our Workforce 2022-2023”. <a href="#">Information about our customers and our workforce 2022-23.pdf (warrington.gov.uk)</a></p> <p>Warrington Borough Profile: <a href="#">Warrington Borough Profile 2021</a></p> <p>Warrington Borough Council: Safety of Women in public places survey July 2021</p> <p>The Regulatory Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011. <a href="#">Sanders Initial Findings.pdf (notbuyingit.org.uk)</a></p> <p>The School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Leeds ‘Regulating strip-based entertainment: sexual entertainment venue policy and the ex/inclusion of dancers’ perspectives and needs’ 2015, Sanders, Hardy, Campbell.</p>

	<p>Centre for Crime and Justice Studies: License to cause harm? Sex entertainment venues and women’s sense of safety in inner city centres, by Jackie Patiniotis and Key Standing: <a href="#">License to cause harm? Sex entertainment venues and women’s sense of safety in inner city centres   Centre for Crime and Justice Studies</a></p> <p>House of Lords Library: Tackling Violence against women and girls: <a href="#">Tackling violence against women and girls in the UK - House of Lords Library (parliament.uk)</a></p>
<b>Gaps in Information</b>	The Policy dates back to 2011 and a refresh of the policy will enable a consultation to place on the policy and its application.

### Section 3 - What did people tell you?

<b>What consultation and engagement activities have you undertaken and what did people tell you? Is there any feedback from other local and/or external regional/national consultations that could be included in your assessment?</b>	
<b>Details and date of the consultation/s and/or engagement activities</b>	<p><b>Warrington Borough Profile</b></p> <p>Information from the 2021 borough profile is set out under each protected characteristic where available in section 4 of this assessment.</p> <p><b>Safety of Women in Public Places Survey 2021</b></p> <p>The Safety of Women in public places survey received a total of 678 completed surveys during the three week period. The main people who completed the survey were residents of Warrington (59.8%) and those completed on behalf of a Warrington public sector organisation (9.9%). The percentage of women who completed the survey accounted for 88.1%.</p> <p>The main findings from the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 47.7% of respondents said that they felt public places in Warrington aren’t safe, with the majority feeling unsafe at night-time (68.3%).</li> </ul>

- The factors which contribute to the unsafe feeling are people hanging around (71.2%), drug/alcohol use (67.9%) and a lack of effective/visible policing (58.6%).
- The factors which the respondents feel affect personal safety in public places are being a certain age (53.8% agree or strongly agree) and appearance (51.8% agree or strongly agree).
- The main precautions that people take avoid certain areas (79.1%), drive/get a lift (62.9%) and not to go out alone (57.5%).
- 52.6% of people who completed the survey said that they've been a victim of harassment, intimidation or violence in a public place and 77.6% of those said that the incident hadn't been reported to the police.
- The main factors which contribute to the feeling of being unsafe are drug/alcohol use (69.1%), lack of effective/visible policing (58.6%), people hanging around (58.6%) and poor/no lighting (52.5%).
- The main age bands for those who responded are 35-44 (25.6%) and 45-54 (27.7%). Therefore, more than half the responses came from those aged 35-54.
- More than half those who completed the survey are married (50.4%).
- 94.0% said their ethnic origin was white, with 89.0% saying that they are straight/ heterosexual.

#### **Consultation on the Sexual Entertainment Policy**

The consultation took place between 17 January 2011 and 11 April 2011, as guided by the Cabinet Office Code of Practice on Written Consultation, which applied to all public consultations by Government departments and agencies; including consultations on EU directives.

The following were consulted:-

- Cheshire Constabulary;
- Neighbourhood Action Teams;
- Ward Councillors;
- Businesses licensed under the Licensing Act 2003;
- Residents Associations and Parish Councils;
- Faith Groups.

Six responses to the consultation were received. All supported the adoption of the policy; one response suggested some minor amendments to the conditions on sex shops, which have been incorporated within the final policy. No specific information was gathered on protected characteristics.

**Consultation on the application.**

The application was published in accordance with the statutory requirements imposed and during the 28-day consultation period, the Council received 22 individual objections, a petition containing 286 signatures and an objection from the Cheshire Constabulary. The objections, in the main, related to the nature of the entertainment, safeguarding issues for women and young girls, sexual equality, the locality which was in close proximity to residential properties, schools, and places of worship, and not in keeping with local development goals and aspirations. Concerns were also raised in relation to a potential increase in anti-social behaviour.

The Council received one email supporting the application which referred to the broader aspects of commercial needs in generating employment and boosting the nighttime economy.

The applicant has offered conditions which they wish the authority to take into account in their operating schedule. These will need to be given due weight in determining the application and the extent to which they mitigate any negative impact from the application on protected characteristics.

**National Papers on sexual entertainment venues.**

The Regulatory Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011.

The research that concluded that lap dancing continued to be a popular means of employment for some women motivated by future mobility, but that income remained precarious. Women reported feeling safe in work but nearly half reported frequent verbal harassment and unwanted touching by customers. The research did not find evidence of forced labour or trafficking.

In 2015 the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds published an article entitled 'Regulating strip-based entertainment: sexual entertainment venue policy and the ex/inclusion of dancers' perspectives and needs.

Research findings include one in four lap-dancers has a degree. Those dancers with degrees had not chosen dancing in place of a career in their chosen subject after university but instead were combining it with other forms of employment or education. One third of women interviewed were using dancing to fund new forms of education or training. No evidence or anecdotes of forced labour or the trafficking of women.

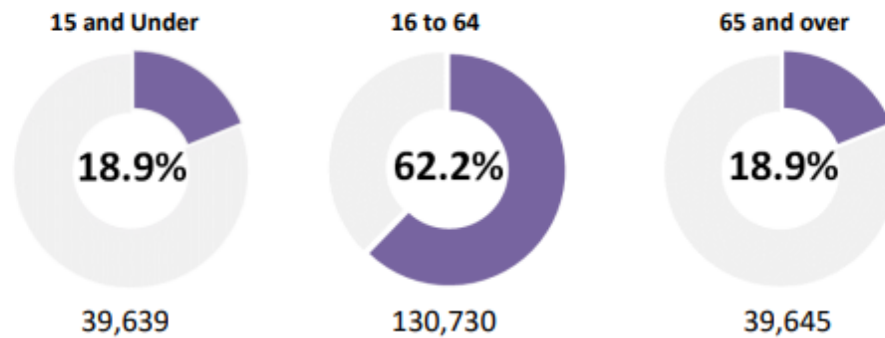
	<p><u>Centre for Crime and Justice Studies: License to cause harm? Sex entertainment venues and women’s sense of safety in inner city centres, by Jackie Patiniotis and Key Standing:</u></p> <p>Findings raised concerns that women’s sense of safety and wellbeing in public spaces is compromised by the widespread use of sexualised imagery of women and girls in public spaces and by the growth of Sexual entertainment venues, such as lap dancing clubs.</p>
<p><b>Gaps in consultation and engagement feedback</b></p>	<p>Consultation on the policy needs to be refreshed.</p> <p>The consultation on the application was carried out in accordance with the requirements the legal provisions. The application has to be determined on its relative merits based on the evidence in front of committee. This must take account of the Public Sector Equality Duty. Representations have been submitted referring to the Public Sector Equality Duty.</p>



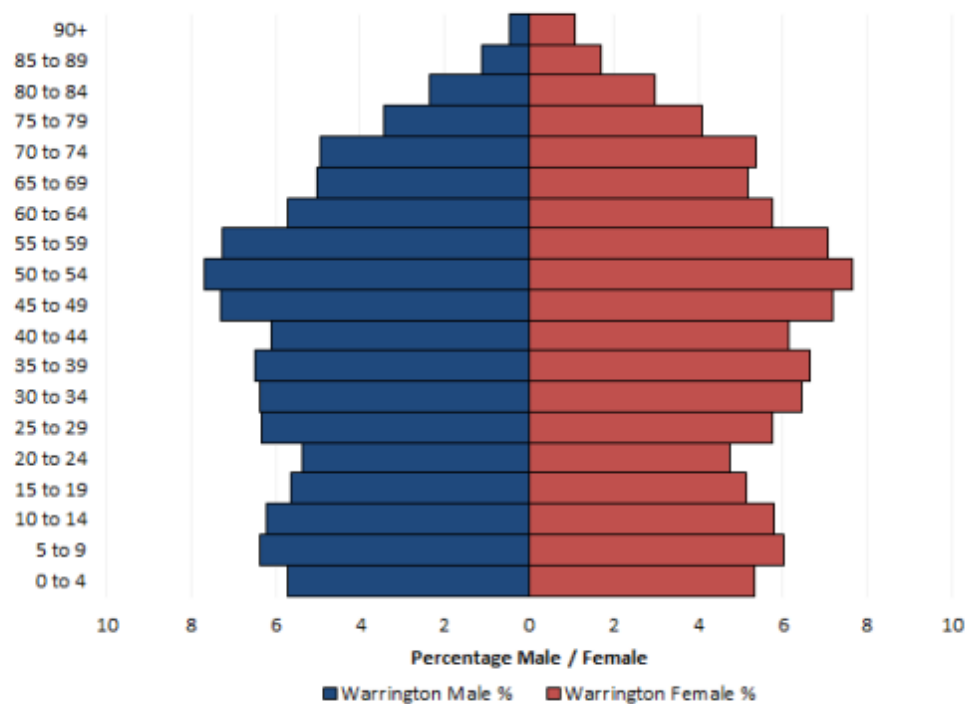
## Section 4 - Review of information, consultation feedback and equality analysis

<b>Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a></b>	<b>What do you know?</b> Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	<b>What did people tell you?</b> Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	<b>What does this mean?</b> Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
<b>Age</b>	<i>Excerpt from the borough profile 2021</i>		<p>Any premises will need to ensure that appropriate age verification is in place to prevent underage access, entry would not otherwise seek to discriminate based on age.</p> <p>The applicant has offered conditions on age verification for customers, and steps to be taken to ensure that performers shall be aged not less than 18 years, including the maintenance of records.</p>

### Population by broad age group



### Warrington population – Percentage by 5 year age categories (2019)



Some people may feel more or less vulnerable depending on their age in terms of their own personal safety.

In determining the application regard will need to be given to the character of the locality, this may include but not be limited to age sensitive uses such as the university and nurseries in the locality. There is also a number of residential uses within the town centre.

Information on the type of uses in the general locality is set out in Committee Report.



<b>Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a></b>	<b>What do you know?</b> Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	<b>What did people tell you?</b> Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	<b>What does this mean?</b> Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearly a fifth of the resident population are aged 0 to 15 years.</li> <li>• 6 out of every 10 of the resident population are aged 16 to 64 years.</li> <li>• Nearly a fifth of residents are aged 65 years or over.</li> <li>• Persons aged 50 to 54 years of age make up the largest age group accounting for 7.6% of the total population.</li> <li>• The average age is 42 years which is slightly higher than the Northwest and England average (40 years)</li> </ul> <p><u>The Regulation of Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011 Sanders and Harding.</u></p> <p>60% of dancers were aged between 22 and 29. The age range between dancers spanned from 18-53 years.</p> <p>74% started dancing when they were under 25 years old.</p> <p><u>Safety of Women in Public Places Survey</u></p> <p>The main age bands for those who responded are 35-44 (25.6%) and 45-54 (27.7%). Therefore, more than half the responses came from those aged 35-54.</p>		

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	53.8% suggested that being of a certain age was a factor in their personal safety in public places in Warrington, with 14.8% strongly agreeing that it was a factor.		
<b>Carers</b>	<p>In Warrington in 2022: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.9% of the population provides 19 hours or less per week of unpaid.</li> <li>• 1.9% of the population provided 20 to 49 hours per week of unpaid care.</li> <li>• 2.7% of the population provide 50 or more hours per week of unpaid care.</li> </ul> <p>The Warrington Health and Wellbeing survey (2023) found that 15.4% of residents were providing unpaid care to someone with a physical or mental illness; this was higher among women (18.9%) than men (11.7%). Further questions revealed that not everyone who provided help and support self-identified as a carer.</p> <p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of the night time economy.</p>		<p>Each case must be considered on its relative merits. Premises should comply with the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>Premises should seek to promote accessibility and inclusion.</p> <p>Licensed premises should make reasonable adjustments.</p>

Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
Disability	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17.8% of residents are disabled which is the same as England (17.8%) but lower than the North West at 19.8%.</li> <li>7.7% of residents are disabled with their day to day activities limited a lot. 10.1% of residents are disabled with their day to day activities limited a little. 82.2% of the population are not disabled.</li> <li>In 2021/22 the council provided long term support for 1396 men (41.5%) and 1969 women (58.5%). 65.7% (2212) were aged 65 and over and 34.3% (1153) were aged 18-64. Physical support was provided to 1899 (56.4%) of residents.</li> <li>In October 2022 10,389 people were registered to receive personal independence payments, 46.0% were men and 54% were women.</li> <li>4,781 (14.6%) children and young people with special education needs attended Warrington schools.</li> </ul> <p>The Warrington Health and Wellbeing Survey (2023) found that 8.3% of respondents received disability benefits, including Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Attendance Allowance. The percentage increased with age and was strongly patterned by socio-economic deprivation, with 13.4% in quintile 1 (the most deprived) in receipt of disability benefits, compared with 5.2% in quintile 5 (the least deprived). Women were slightly more likely than men to receive disability benefits (9.0% vs 7.4%).</p>		<p>The application should be consistent with the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>Each case must be considered on its relative merits and must not discriminate on the grounds of disability.</p> <p>Premises should seek to promote accessibility and inclusion.</p> <p>Licensed premises should make reasonable adjustments for workers and customers.</p> <p>There should be no barrier to performers in SEV premises in respect of disability.</p>



Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
	There is no specific information on the proportion of disabled users of sexual entertainment venues, further information will be sought as part of the consultation on the refreshed policy after the determination of the application.		Disability encompasses a wide range of factors as set out in the Equality Act 2010 definitions. There may be an impact on the mental health of people working in the venues depending on the nature of the operation.  No complaints have been received about access to the premises, or working conditions, when operating under the Licensing Act.
Gender reassignment	Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95.13% of residents gender identity is the same as their sex registered at birth which is higher than England (93.5%) and the North West (94.19%)</li> <li>• 0.16% of resident’s gender identity is different to that assigned at birth but no specific identity is given.</li> <li>• Smaller numbers of the population identified as transwomen, transmen, non-binary, and other gender identities.</li> </ul>		The application and its determination must be consistent with Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It must not discriminate on the grounds of gender reassignment.



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	<p><u>Safety of Women in Public Places Survey</u></p> <p>89.0% of respondents said that they are straight/ heterosexual.</p> <p>There is no specific intelligence of gender based violence associated with users of the night time economy. There are no known premises advertising as LGBTQ+ venues.</p>		<p>There should be no barrier to performers in SEV premises in respect of gender identify.</p> <p>There may be a fear of being less welcome into any gender specific premises depending upon the nature of its operation.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2021 the birth rate in Warrington was 1.48% which is lower than England and Wales (1.55%) and the North West (1.59%).</li> <li>• There were 1,619 live births to UK born mothers (83.8%) which is higher than England and Wales (71.23%) and the North West (78.20%).</li> <li>• There were 313 (16.20%) live births to non UK born mothers which is fewer than England and Wales (28.76%) and the North West (21.80%)</li> </ul> <p><u>The Regulatory Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011.</u></p> <p>Only 13.5% of dancers surveyed had children.</p>		<p>The application and its determination must be consistent with Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It must not discriminate on the grounds of pregnancy and maternity.</p>

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<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.3% of people identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category, up from 2.4% in 2011. This is lower than the North West (8.4%) and England (9.6%).</li> <li>• 0.7% of people identified their ethnic group as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African</li> <li>• 1.6% identified their ethnic group as Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups.</li> <li>• 93.5% of people identified their ethnic group within the "White" category (compared with 95.9% in 2011)</li> <li>• 0.9% of people identified in another ethnic group.</li> <li>• In Warrington 105 different languages are spoken. The most spoken languages are: - English (94.6%), Polish (1.5%), Romanian (0.7%) and South Asian (0.6%).</li> <li>• The Traveller caravan count showed that there were 37 traveller caravans in Warrington.</li> </ul> <p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises.</p>		<p>The application and its determination must be consistent with Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It must not discriminate on the grounds of race/ethnicity.</p>
<b>Religion or belief</b>	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34.6% of the population have no religion. This is similar to England (36.7%) and the North West (32.6%)</li> <li>• 56.7% of the population are Christian.</li> <li>• 1.7% of the population are Muslim.</li> <li>• Smaller numbers of the population are Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Sikh or identity with other religions.</li> </ul>		<p>The application and its determination must be consistent with Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It must not discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief.</p>





<b>Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a></b>	<b>What do you know?</b> Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	<b>What did people tell you?</b> Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	<b>What does this mean?</b> Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
	<p><u>Safety of Women in Public Places Survey</u></p> <p>19.1% suggested that being of a certain religion was a factor in their personal safety in public places in Warrington, with 5.2% strongly agreeing that it was a factor.</p> <p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises or sexual entertainment venues.</p>		<p>Some religions or faiths may not support the sale of alcohol or display of nudity.</p> <p>The Council has a discretion to have regard to the character of the locality or the use of premises in the vicinity – this may include religious buildings.</p>

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Sex	<p><u>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91.8% of the population are Straight or Heterosexual which is higher than England at 89.37% and the North West 90.12%</li> <li>• 1.3% of the population are Gay or Lesbian</li> <li>• 1.0% of the population are Bisexual.</li> <li>• Smaller numbers of the population are Pansexual, Asexual, Queer, or identified with another sexual orientation.</li> </ul> <p><u>The Safety of Women in public places survey</u></p> <p>The vast majority of those who answered the question were female (89.5%).</p> <p>47.7% of respondents said that they felt public places in Warrington aren't safe, with the majority feeling unsafe at night-time (68.3%).</p> <p>The main precautions that people take avoid certain areas (79.1%), drive/get a lift (62.9%) and not to go out alone (57.5%). Avoid certain areas increased to 91.1% for the town centre area.</p> <p>52.6% of people who completed the survey said that they've been a victim of harassment, intimidation or violence in a public place and 77.6% of those said that the incident hadn't been reported to the police. This increased to 68.8% for the town centre.</p>		<p>The application and its determination must be consistent with the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It must not discriminate on the grounds of sex.</p> <p>The applicant has set out conditions in their operating schedule governing the performance, including supervision, where a performance can take place, the need for clothing to be worn in all other areas, and the nature of the performance, including limiting physical contact.</p>



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	<p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises or sexual entertainment premises.</p> <p><u><a href="#">The Regulatory Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011.</a></u></p> <p>The University of Leeds study examined the supply of dancers. This report considered reasons for dancing. Advantages were stated as flexibility and independence. Disadvantages included lack of a stable income and fear of harassment.</p> <p><u><a href="#">House of Lords Library: Tackling violence against women and girls in the UK: Tackling violence against women and girls in the UK - House of Lords Library (parliament.uk)</a></u></p> <p>The ONS published a <u><a href="#">prototype 'violence against women and girls dashboard'</a></u> in September 2022, on the UK government website. The dashboard provides data on domestic abuse, sexual offences, harassment and child abuse. It currently contains ONS data from the CSEW and the OPN. However, CSEW data for the year ending March 2022 is based on six months of data collection between October 2021 and March 2022.</p> <p>The latest figures on the dashboard show that in England and Wales in the year ending March 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9% of women aged 16 and over were victims of domestic abuse in the last year</li> <li>• 3% of women aged 16 and over were victims of sexual assault in the last year</li> <li>• 9% of women aged 16 and over were victims of stalking in the last year</li> <li>• 8% of women aged 18 to 74 experienced abuse before the age of 16</li> <li>• 2,887 cases of HBA related offences were recorded by the police in the last year</li> </ul> <p>There were also 1,194 sexual exploitation referrals to the national referral mechanism in the UK in the year ending December 2018.</p>		<p>Conditions also relate to a performer never being alone with a customer or accepting any details from the customer and the use of CCTV.</p> <p>Voluntary conditions are also offered over no audience participation.</p> <p>Conditions are also offered restricting displays outside of the premises, that the interior is not visible from outside of the premises, and that the exterior is maintained to a satisfactory level of decorum.</p> <p>An incident log will also be maintained.</p>



Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
	<p>In addition to the figures published on the VAWG dashboard, these releases showed that in data recorded by the police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <u>victim was female in 74.1% of domestic abuse-related crimes</u> in the year ending March 2022.</li> <li>• Between the year ending March 2019 and the year ending March 2021, 72.1% of victims of domestic homicide were female compared with 12.3% of victims of non-domestic homicide.</li> <li>• In the year ending March 2022, the <u>victim was female in 86% of sexual offences</u>. Similarly, more victims of rape offences recorded by the police were female (91%) than male (9%).</li> <li>• For female victims of rape the perpetrator was most likely to be an intimate partner (46%) and for male victims of rape the perpetrator was most likely to be an acquaintance (38%), in the year ending March 2022.</li> </ul>		<p>Representations have been made with respect to this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Activity in venues may be seen to reinforce gender inequality and contribute to a culture that perpetuates negative, sexist interactions between men and women because the majority of activity in SEVs involves men paying women to dance for their sexual gratification.</p> <p>People maybe concerned about any link between the objectification of women and an increase in domestic violence.</p> <p>Everyone has a right to enjoy a night out without fear of harassment.</p>

Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
			<p>Some members of the public may avoid walking near SEVs, restricting their freedom of movement, as they may feel threatened or uncomfortable.</p> <p>It is understood that male and female dancers may be employed by the venue.</p>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91.8% of the population are Straight or Heterosexual which is higher than England at 89.37% and the North West 90.12%</li> <li>• 1.3% of the population are Gay or Lesbian</li> <li>• 1.0% of the population are Bisexual.</li> <li>• Smaller numbers of the population are Pansexual, Asexual, Queer, or identified with another sexual orientation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Safety of Women in Public Places Survey</u> 29.8% suggested that being of a certain sexual orientation was a factor in their personal safety in public places in Warrington, with 8.7% strongly agreeing that it was a factor.</p>		<p>Some people may feel less safe depending on their sexual orientation.</p>

Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
	<p>23.3% suggested that identifying as Transgender or non-binary was a factor in their personal safety in public places in Warrington, with 8.3% strongly agreeing that it was a factor.</p> <p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises. There are no known premises advertising as LGBT+ venues.</p>		
Care Experience as a child or young person and Care Leavers <sup>1</sup>	The Council supports 232 care leavers		There is known issues with respect to this protected characteristic

<sup>1</sup> **Experience of the Care System as a child or young person** – This refers to people who have spent time living with foster carers under local authority care, in residential care (e.g., a children’s home) or in kinship care <sup>[1]</sup> with relatives or friends as a child or young person. A **care leaver** is a young person aged 16-25 years old who has been ‘looked after’ at some point since they were 14 years old, were in care on or after their 16th birthday. The [Independent Review of Children’s Social Care](#) highlighted the significant levels of discrimination and disadvantage faced by care experienced people. In January 2024 this Council decided to treat “care experience” as if it were a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010”.

Protected characteristics groups from the <a href="#">Equality Act 2010</a>	What do you know? Summary of information used to inform the proposal including demographic information.	What did people tell you? Summary of customer and/or staff feedback	What does this mean? Impacts identified from the information and feedback (actual and potential). These can be either positive, negative or have no impact.
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	<p>Excerpt from the Customer Public Sector Equality Duty Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34.9% of residents have never married and never registered a civil partnership which is lower than England (37.9%) and the North West (39.4%)</li> <li>• 46.8% are married and 0.1 % are in a registered civil partnership.</li> <li>• 2.0% are separated and 9.6% are divorced or a civil partnership has been dissolved.</li> <li>• 6.6% are widowed or surviving a civil partnership partner.</li> </ul> <p>There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises, further information will be sought as part of the consultation on the Statement of Licensing Policy.</p> <p><u><a href="#">The Regulation of Dance: Sexual Consumption in the Night Time Economy 2011 Sanders and Harding.</a></u></p> <p>Half of the dancers were single (45.5%), but the other half were in some form of relationship with someone with whom lived (21.4%) or did not live (20.2%).</p>		<p>People maybe concerned about any link between the objectification of women and an increase in domestic violence.</p>

## Section 5 - Justification, Mitigation and Actions

<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>What can you do?</b> Actions to mitigate any negative impacts or further enhance positive impacts
<p>The applicant has offered conditions on age verification for customers, and steps to be taken to ensure that performers shall be aged not less than 18 years, including the maintenance of records.</p> <p>The applicant has set out conditions in their operating schedule governing the performance, including supervision, where a performance can take place, the need for clothing to be worn in all other areas, and the nature of the performance, including limiting physical contact.</p> <p>Conditions also relate to a performer never being alone with a customer or accepting any details from the customer and the use of CCTV.</p> <p>Voluntary conditions are also offered over no audience participation.</p> <p>Conditions are also offered restricting displays outside of the premises, that the interior is not visible from outside of the premises, and that the exterior is maintained to a satisfactory level of decorum.</p> <p>An incident log will also be maintained.</p> <p>The licensing committee must determine the application on its relevant merits to assess the extent to which it, and the conditions offered, addresses the public sector equality duty to eliminate harassment of women and advance equality of opportunity between men and women, and whether any further steps are appropriate, in granting or refusing the application.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the existing policy is reviewed and consulted on, and a report brought to the committee for their consideration, including an Equality Impact assessment of the updated policy.</p>



## Section 6 - Monitoring and Review

How will the impact of the service, service change, decommissioning of the service, strategy, function or procedure be monitored? How will actions to mitigate negative impacts be monitored? Date for review of the EIA	
<b>Details of monitoring activities</b>	<p>The application will need to be determined on its relative merits. Any decision is subject to appeal or Judicial Review. If granted the conditions of operation will be monitored and any complaints received investigated.</p> <p>The wider policy will be reviewed.</p>
<b>Date and responsible officer for the review of the EIA</b>	<p>Katherine Parry Licensing Manager Environment and Transport</p> <p>To review the EIA as part of a review of the Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy. For this process to commence within 6 months.</p>

## Section 7 - Sign Off

When you have completed your EIA, it should be signed off by a senior manager within your Department (Assistant Director or above). **Please forward a copy of the EIA to the Business Intelligence Team at [equalities@warrington.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@warrington.gov.uk).** EIA's will be published on the Council intranet and website.

Name	Signature	Date
[Redacted]	[Redacted Signature]	04/04/2024

## Section 8 - Help and Support

Help and support and advice please contact the Business Intelligence Team at [equalities@warrington.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@warrington.gov.uk)