
Fundamental review of
Social Housing Allocations
Annex A
Intimidation points by Section 75 group

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The main screening document identifies that the proposal to remove intimidation points may impact on more than one of the Section 75 groups.

To inform the policy proposal, DfC requested some further information from NIHE.

Information was provided on the Section 75 characteristics of applicants on the waiting list with intimidation points (as compared to the waiting list as a whole) and of applicants with intimidation points who were allocated a home (as compared to all households allocated a home).

The charts below compare these Section 75 profiles.

Note that:

- Transfers are excluded from the data
- Where cases are <10 in number, they have been excluded from the charts.

Waiting list figures refer to a specific date (the waiting list as at 31/12/16).

Allocations figures refer to allocations in the 12 months to 31/12/16.

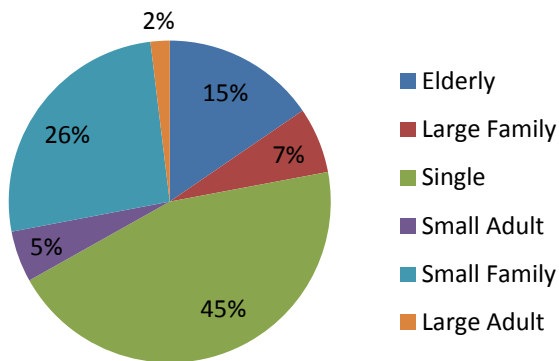
Time waiting is given in months.

	Total applicants	Applicants with intimidation points
On the waiting list	36,984	242 (0.65%)
Time waiting (mean)	38	22.4
Time waiting (median)	22	14
Allocated a home	7,540	360 (4.77%)
Time waiting (mean)	19	14.4
Time waiting (median)	10	8

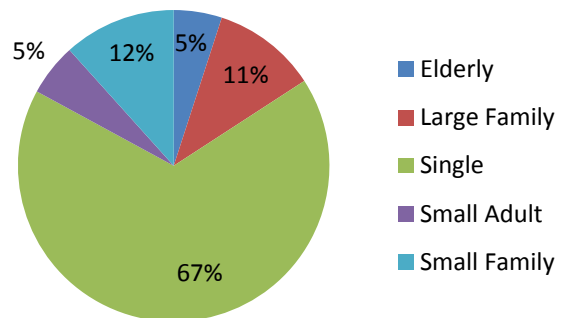
Household composition (waiting list):

Compared to the 36,984 applicants on the waiting list as a whole, the 242 applicants with intimidation points were **more** likely to be single adults.

Total applicants on waiting list at 31/12/16

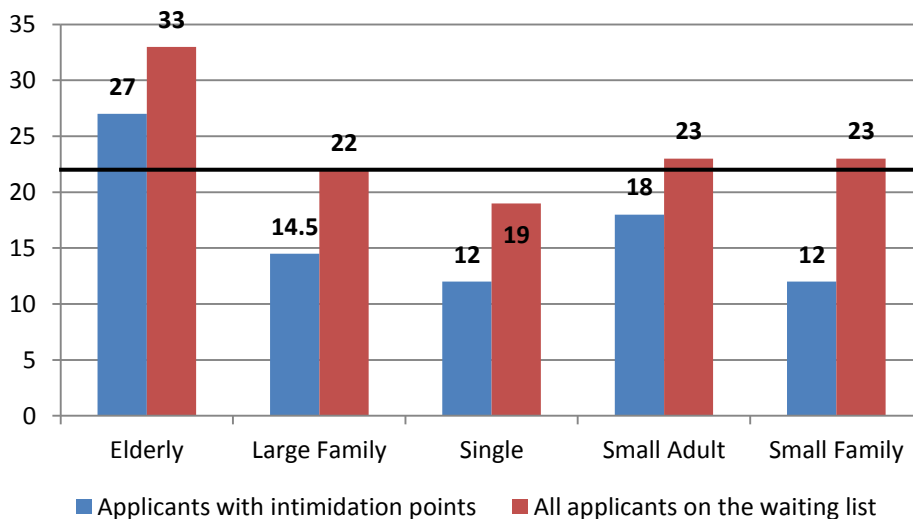


Applicants with intimidation points on waiting list at 31/12/16



In terms of time waiting, on average all household types with intimidation points waited **less** than the average for their household type. On average, all household types with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for the waiting list as a whole (22 months), with the exception of elderly households, who waited 27 months on average. It should be noted that the total number of Elderly households is small (just 5% of the 242 intimidated households).

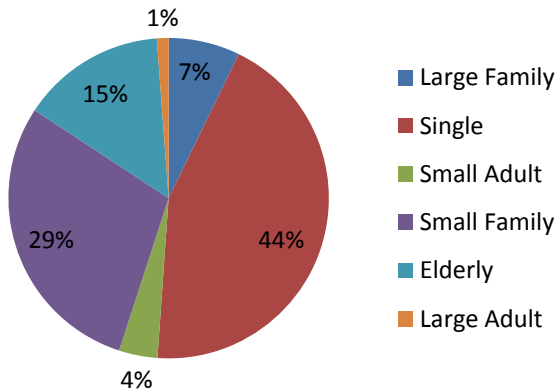
Median average months on waiting list (waiting list as at 31/12/16)



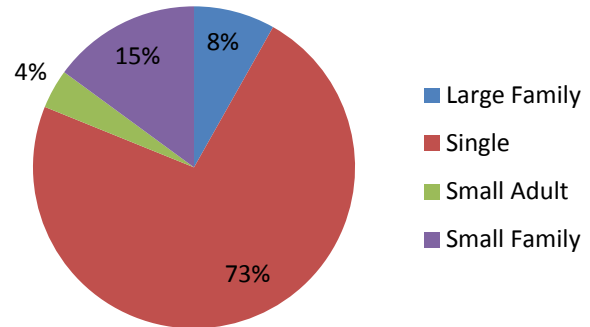
Household composition (allocations):

Compared to the 7,540 allocated households, the 360 households with intimidation points were **more** likely to be single adults.

All allocations (1 year to 31/12/16)

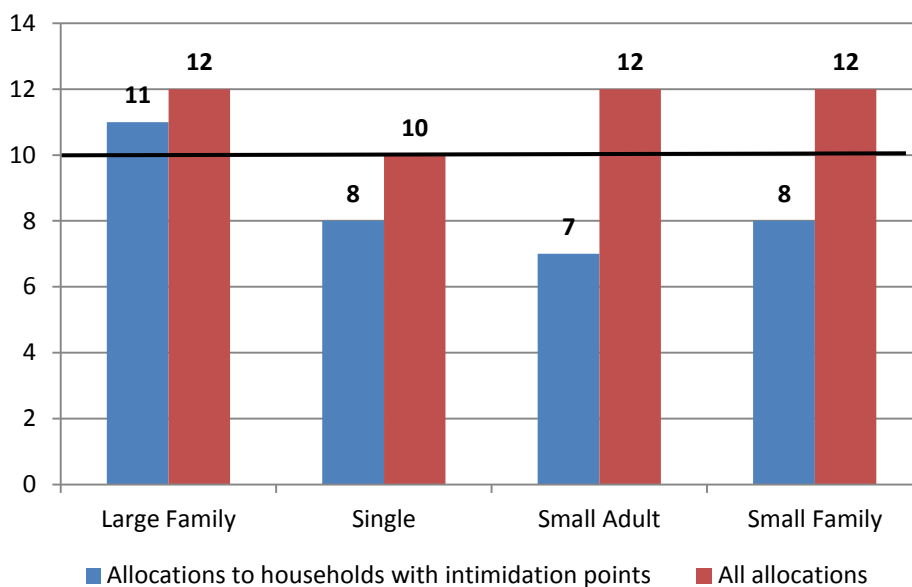


Allocations to applicants with intimidation points (1 year to 31/12/16)



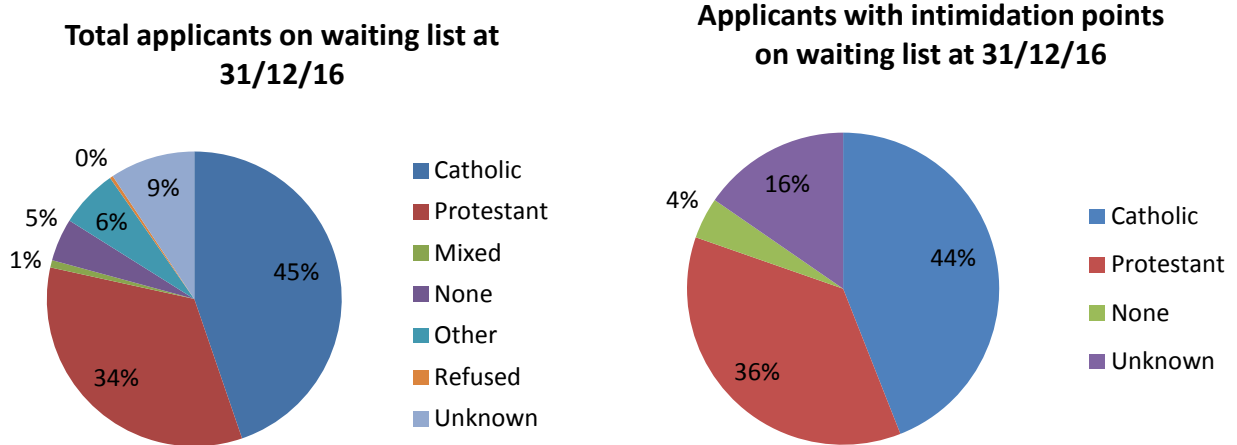
In terms of time waiting, **all** household types with intimidation points waited **less** than the average for their household type. On average, all household types with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for all allocated households (10 months), with the exception of large families, who waited a month longer on average.

Median average months on waiting list at point of allocation (allocations in the year to 31/12/16)

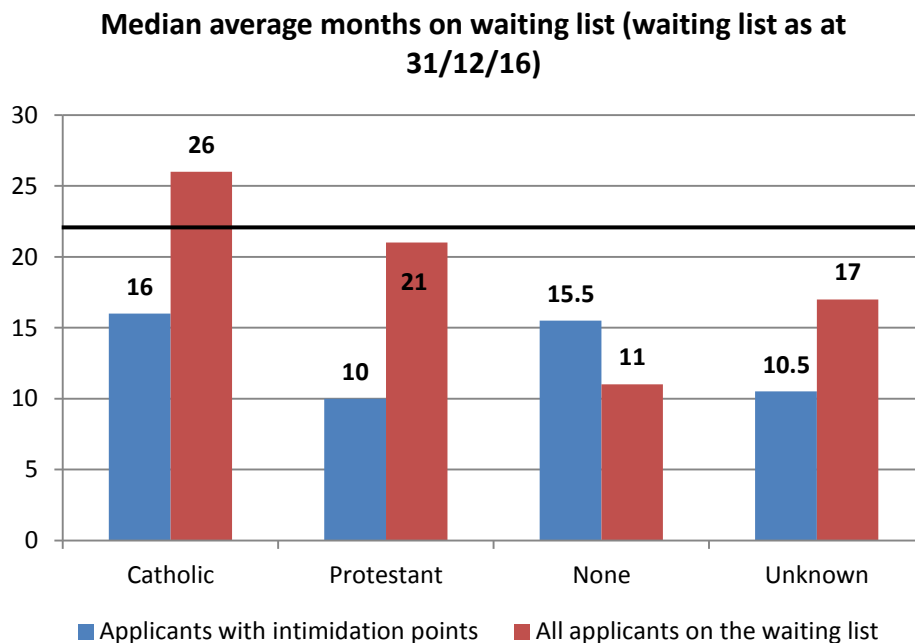


Religion (waiting list):

Compared to the 36,984 applicants on the waiting list as a whole, the 242 applicants with intimidation points were **more** likely to be of unknown religion.



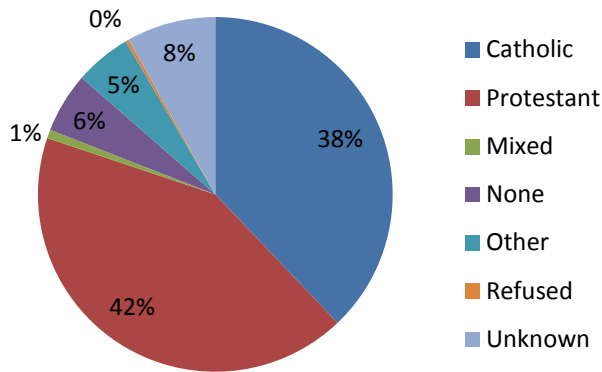
In terms of time waiting, on average all groups waited **less** than the average for their religious group, with the exception of the 'None' group, who waited longer than the average. On average, all religious groups with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for the waiting list as a whole (22 months). It should be noted that the total number of 'None' households is small (just 4% of the 242 intimidated households).



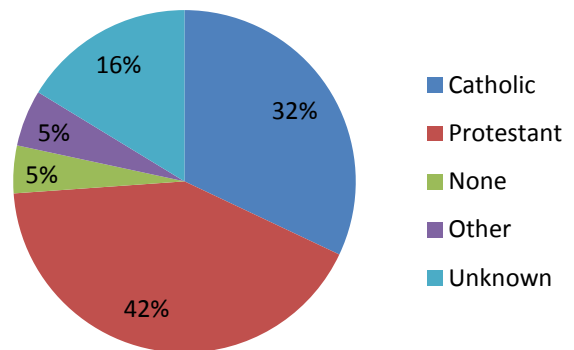
Religion (allocations):

Compared to 7,540 allocated households, the 360 households with intimidation points were **less** likely to be Catholic, and more likely to be of unknown religion.

All allocations (1 year to 31/12/16)

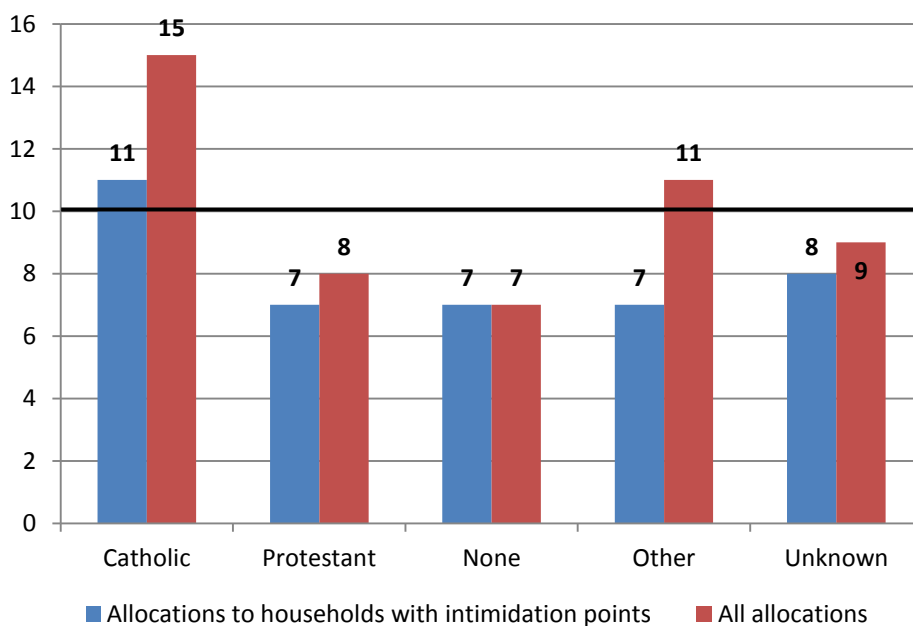


Allocations to applicants with intimidation points (1 year to 31/12/16)



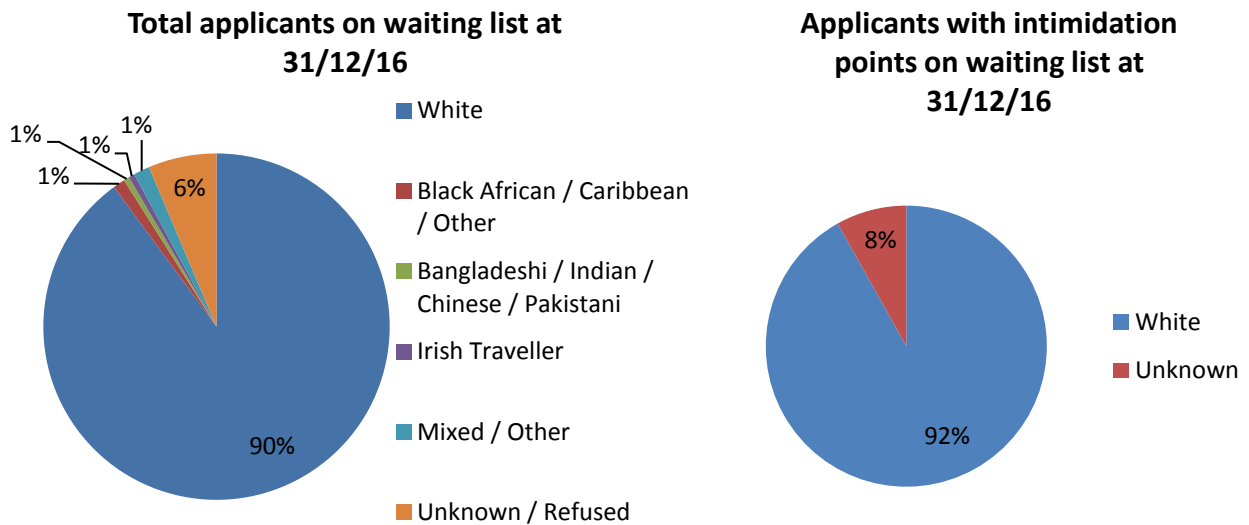
In terms of time waiting, **all** religious groups with intimidation points waited less than the average for their household type, with the exception of the 'None' group who waited the same time. On average, all religious groups with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for all allocated households (10 months), with the exception of Catholics, who waited a month longer on average.

Median average months on waiting list at point of allocation (allocations in the year to 31/12/16)

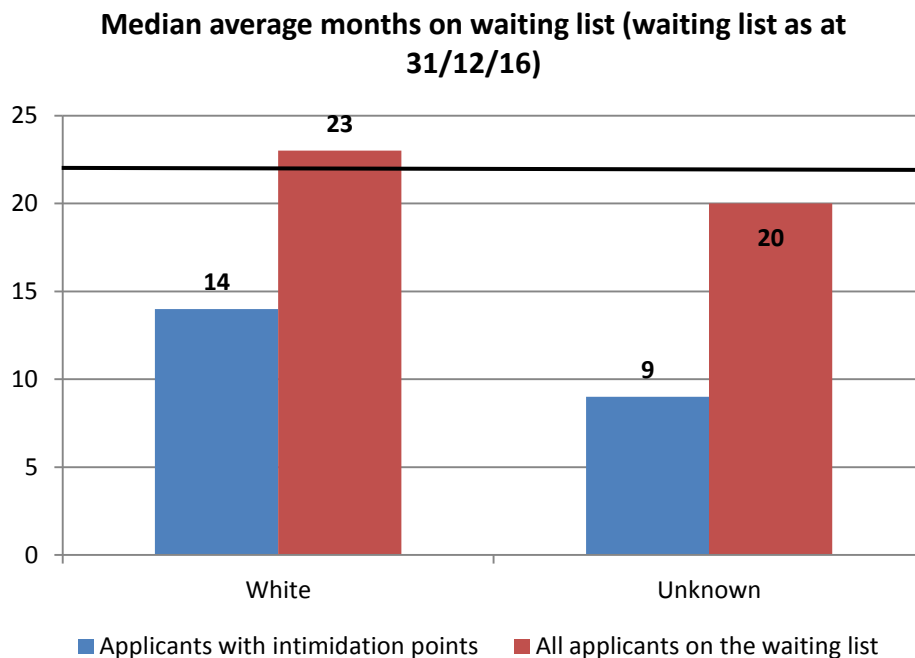


Ethnicity (waiting list):

Compared to the 36,984 applicants on the waiting list as a whole, the 242 applicants with intimidation points were slightly **more** likely to be white or of unknown ethnicity.

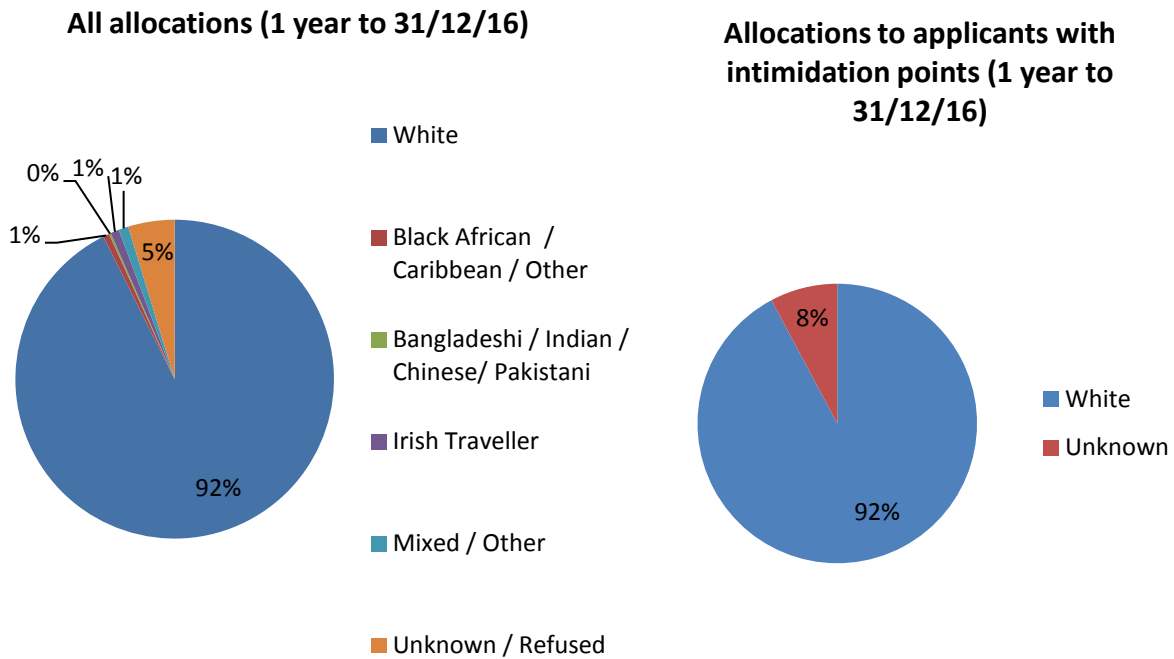


In terms of time waiting, only two ethnic groups feature after cases below 10 in total are excluded. On average, both groups waited **less** than the average for their ethnic group. On average, both ethnic groups waited **less** than the average (median) for the waiting list as a whole (22 months).

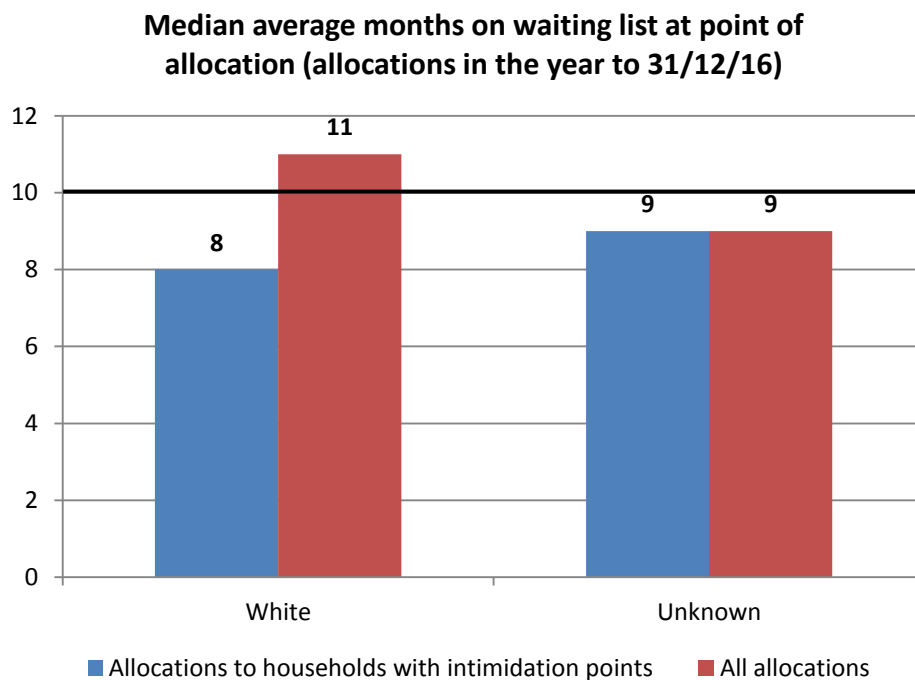


Ethnicity (allocations):

Compared to the 7,540 allocated households, the 360 households with intimidation points were slightly more likely to be of unknown ethnicity.

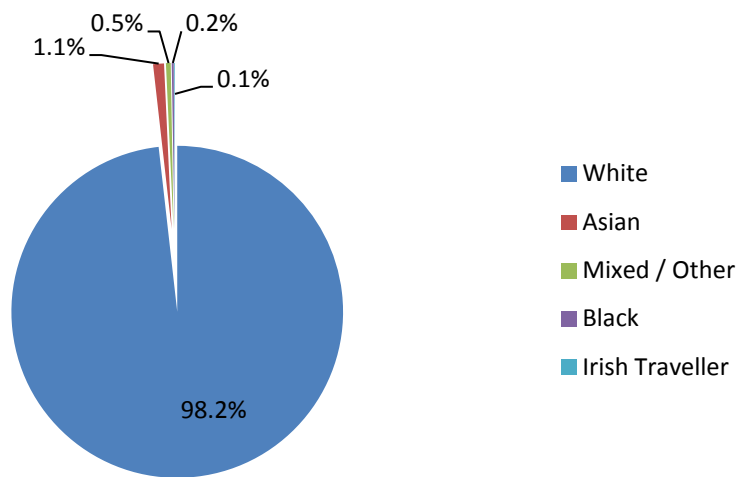


In terms of time waiting, white households with intimidation points waited less than the average for their household type, while households whose ethnic group was unknown waited the same time as all unknown allocated applicants. On average, both ethnic groups with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for all allocated households (10 months).



This may be compared to the 2011 Census, which found that 98.2% of the NI population was white.

Ethnic group, NI population (Census 2011)



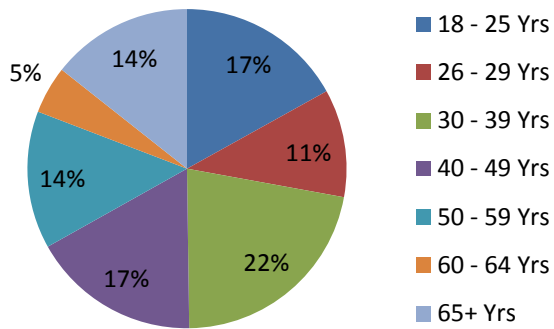
It should be noted that the Census did not include an 'unknown' category.

The above tables suggest that, while minority ethnic groups make up 1.8% of the Census population, they are slightly over-represented among all allocations (2.6%). In respect of intimidation, it should be noted that the case numbers are very small (below 10 cases in each of the three years for which data was available).

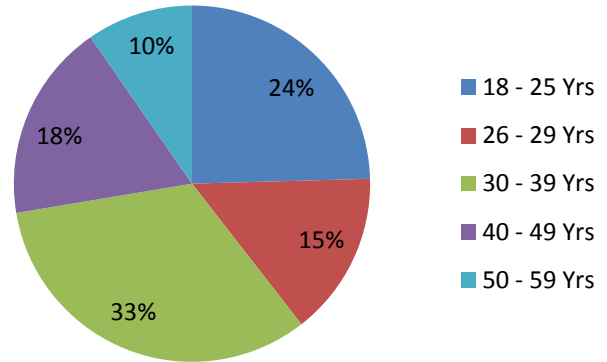
Age (waiting list):

Compared to the waiting list as a whole, applicants with intimidation points were of working age, and more likely to be in the younger age groups.

Total applicants on waiting list at 31/12/16 (excl. under 18s)

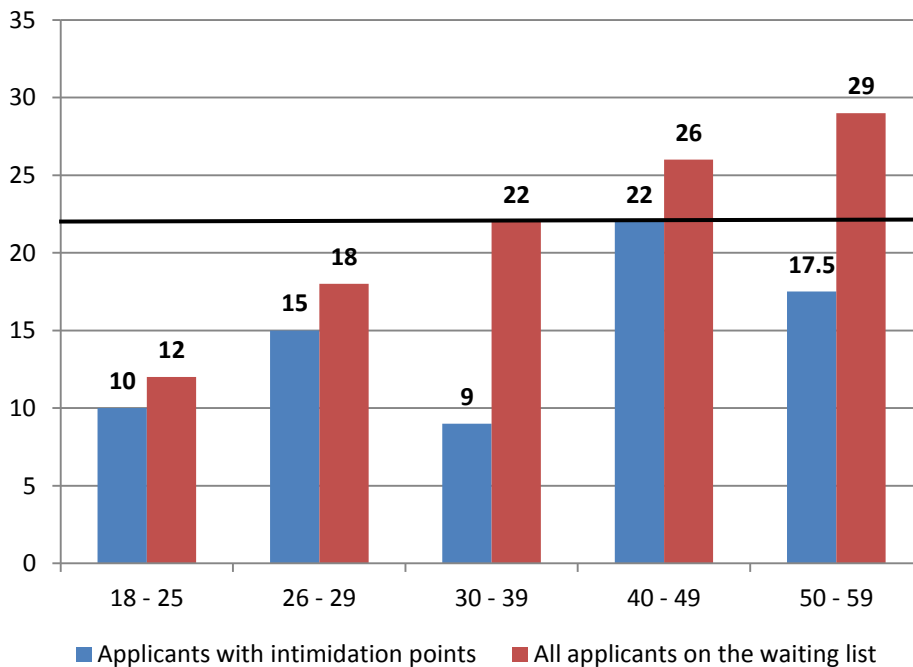


Applicants with intimidation points on waiting list at 31/12/16



In terms of time waiting, on average **all** groups waited less than the average for their age group. On average, all groups except the 40-49 age group waited **less** than the average (median) for the waiting list as a whole (22 months).

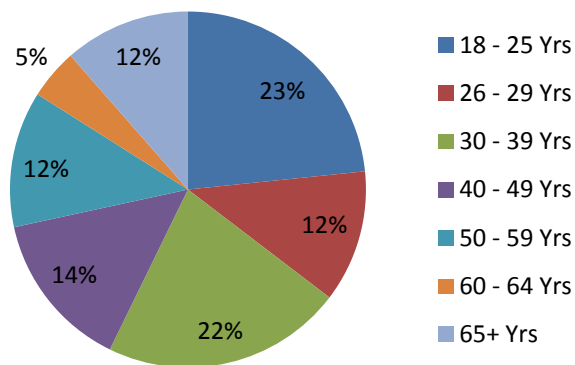
Median average months on waiting list (waiting list as at 31/12/16)



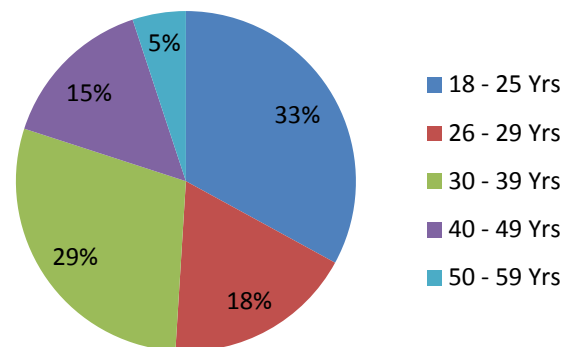
Age (allocations):

Compared to the 7,540 allocated households, the 360 households with intimidation points were again of working age, and more likely to be in the younger age groups.

**All allocations (1 year to 31/12/16)
(excl. under 18s)**



**Allocations to applicants with
intimidation points (1 year to
31/12/16)**



In terms of time waiting, **all** age groups waited less than the average for their age group. On average, all age groups with intimidation points waited **less** than the average (median) for all allocated households, with the exception of the 50-59 age group, who waited longer.

**Median average months on waiting list at point of
allocation (allocations in the year to 31/12/16)**

