

# Consultation and Engagement



## Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-30

Consultation Report

December 2024

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

In compliance with the Homelessness Act 2002 the Council has a legal requirement to produce an updated homelessness strategy at least every five years.

The revised Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-2030 is intended to integrate with other corporate and citywide strategies such as the Council's [Corporate Strategy 2022-2027](#), and the [Bristol One City Plan](#).

In developing the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-2030, Bristol City Council consulted on the proposed strategy priorities and objectives. The consultation took place in two phases; from 20 August to 1 October 2024 and from 30 October to 20 November 2024.

This consultation report describes the consultation methodology and the feedback received, which will be considered by council officers before a decision on the 2025-2030 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy and accompanying Action Plan (2025) is made by the Homes and Housing Delivery Committee

## 1.2 Key challenges

Between 2019 and 2024 Bristol saw some of the most challenging cost of living conditions on record and as a result homelessness and rough sleeping has increased in the city. This increase has been accelerated by several factors with the biggest cause of homelessness in the city now 'End of Private Rented Tenancies'. Alongside this, rents have increased significantly in cost, Local Housing Allowance rates and the benefit cap have been frozen and the price of essentials such as food and energy have grown.

The extent of the challenge faced by the city in relation to homelessness and rough sleeping is evidenced in the council's Homelessness Review 2024; a comprehensive assessment of homelessness and rough sleeping in the city which identifies key trends and challenges. The review also examines wider issues including population in Bristol, economic factors, health inequalities and deprivation.

## 1.3 Engagement

Prior to consultation, the council conducted engagement meetings with several groups with an emphasis on hearing from those with lived experience to help inform and develop the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-2030.

These engagement sessions helped shape the priorities and objectives that were consulted on. In total, council officers ran 13 different workshops and listening exercises which resulted in hearing from over 170 different colleagues, sector professionals, volunteers, and people with lived experience of homelessness.

As part of this engagement the council met with the following groups:

- Bristol Homelessness Forum (May 16)
- BCC Policy Network (May 16)
- Food on the Streets (May 20)
- Logos House staff (May 23)
- BCC cross-council staff (May 28)
- Independent Futures – Changing Futures Bristol lived experience group (May 29)
- Shelter – lived experience women’s group (3 June)
- 1625 Independent People – lived experience young person’s group (June 4)
- Housing Matters Advisory Board (June 4)
- One25 - Bridging Gaps lived experience women’s group (June 4)
- Ashley Community Housing (ACH) and Bristol Refugee and Asylum Seeker Partnership (BRASP) – lived experience refugee and asylum seekers group (June 13)
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Survivor Forum – (Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership) (June 20)

In addition to engagement sessions, a multi-agency steering group comprised of a range of individuals that work within homelessness and prevention services was established to help co-produce the priorities and help ensure all voices and experiences were considered during their development. The group was Co-Chaired by someone with lived experience of homelessness and met four times between March and October 2024.

#### **1.4 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025 consultation**

The strategic priorities and objectives that were developed with council staff, sector professionals, volunteers and those with lived experience were consulted on in two phases: from 20 August to 1 October 2024 and from 30 October to 20 November 2024. It sought views from the public on the following strategic priorities:

1. Prevention
2. Accommodation
3. Working in Partnership
4. Helping people move forward

As part of the consultation survey, respondents were asked to rate the importance of each priority along with the proposed corresponding objectives. Free text boxes were included to provide the opportunity for feedback and comment on the proposals.

## 1.5 Scope of this report

The consultation report describes the consultation methodology and the feedback received, which will be considered by council officers before a decision on the 2025-2030 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy and accompanying action plan is made by the Homes and Housing Delivery Committee.

- **Chapter 2** of this report describes the consultation methodology
- **Chapter 3** presents the consultation survey response rate and respondent characteristics
- **Chapter 4** summarises respondents' suggestions on other priorities that should be considered and any other comments and suggestions and or gaps in the draft strategy priorities and objectives
- **Chapter 6** sets out the effects that respondents said the proposals would have on them because of their protected characteristics
- **Chapter 7** describes how this report will be used and how to keep updated on the decision-making process.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Survey

#### 2.1.1 Online survey

The [Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy consultation survey](#) was available on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub ([www.ask.bristol.gov.uk](http://www.ask.bristol.gov.uk)) between 20 August 2024 and 1 October 2024. To capture more feedback, the survey was re-opened between 30 October 2024 and 20 November 2024. An [Easy Read version](#) was also available on the Consultation and Engagement Hub.

#### Survey information

The survey contained the following information as context for the survey questions.

- Details of the council's priorities to address homelessness and rough sleeping. This included background information and previous engagements with organisations and individuals between May 2024 and June 2024 (under additional information section).
- Details of the objectives needed to achieve the proposed priorities.

#### Survey questions

The survey questions sought respondents' views on the following:

- How important each priority is to the respondent.
- How important each objective is to achieve the priority to the respondent.
- Respondents' suggestions and comments on other priorities that may not have been included.
- Respondents' suggestions and comments on the overall draft strategy priorities and objectives.

The 'About you' section requested information which helps the council to check if the responses are representative of people across the city who may have different needs.

- Respondents' postcode – this identifies if any parts of the city are under-represented in responding to the consultation and it can show if people from more deprived areas of the city have different views compared to people living in less deprived areas
- Equalities monitoring information – this enables the council to check if people with specific protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are under-represented in the responses
- Other information about respondents; for example, whether they are a councillor, a council employee, or represent a local organisation.
- How respondents found out about the consultation – to help the council publicise future consultations effectively.

Respondents could choose to answer some or all questions in any order and save and return to the survey later.

## 2.1.2 Alternative formats

An [Easy Read version](#) of the consultation was available on the Consultation and Engagement Hub and could be completed online or printed and returned by post.

Paper copies were distributed with Freepost return envelopes to organisations in Bristol and were available on request.

Other formats (braille, large print, other alternative formats, and translation to other languages) were available on request.

## 2.2 Publicity and briefings

### 2.2.1 Objective and background

The following programme of activity was carried out to publicise and explain the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025 to 2030 consultation.

Promotion of the consultation aimed to reach people with lived experience of homelessness or rough sleeping, service users, service providers, and local organisations that work with people who are at risk or experiencing homelessness.

We sought to get responses from a diverse range of people, with particular emphasis on ethnic minority groups, refugees and the Gypsy Roma Traveller community.

To achieve this, information was shared with a wide range of stakeholders and across a number of channels. Stakeholders were given promotional tools to help them share the consultation and encourage responses.

The consultation was open from 20 August to 1 October 2024. We received 126 responses in total in phase one, and the decision was taken to re-open the consultation for a further three weeks from 30 October to 20 November 2024 where we received a further 268 responses totalling to 394 responses after phase two. The objectives for this second phase were to encourage more responses, particularly from black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, the Gypsy Roma Traveller community, and refugees.

This report summarises all promotional activity that took place of both phases of the consultation, totalling nine weeks.

### 2.2.2 Paper copies

Paper copies (280 copies for phase one and 295 copies for phase two) were distributed to a range of service providers and Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise organisations working with people facing homelessness and rough sleeping. The locations of these paper copies were promoted widely.

- **Temple Street (BCC)** 100 Temple Street, Bristol, BS1 6AG
- **Logos House** Logos House, Wade Street, St Judes, Bristol, BS2 9EL
- **Jamaica Street (Riverside)** Jamaica Street Hostel, 1 Jamaica Street, Kingsdown, Bristol, BS2 8JP
- **Stonebridge Park (Places for People)** 27A Stonebridge Park, Eastville, Bristol, BS5 6RP



- **St Mungos’ Long Hills** Longhills, 160 Whitefield Road, Fishponds, Bristol, BS5 7TZ
- **St Mungo’s Dean Crescent** 11 Dean Crescent, Southville, Bristol, BS3 1AG
- **One25** The Grosvenor Centre, 138a Grosvenor Road, St Pauls, Bristol, BS2 8YA
- **Julian Trust Night Shelter** The Night Shelter, 16 Little Bishop St, St Paul's, Bristol BS2 9JF
- **Wild Goose Café / Spring of Hope Night Shelter** 32 Stapleton Road, Easton, Bristol, BS5 0QY
- **BOSH** 64 Bond St, Broadmead, Bristol BS1 3LZ
- **Turnaround Bristol** Bristol Methodist Centre, Lincoln Street, BS5 0BJ
- **Young people’s pathways: St Georges’ house** St George's House, 101 St George's Road, Hotwells, Bristol, BS1 5UP
- **Young people’s pathways: LiveWest @ the Foyer** LiveWest, Bristol Foyer, 2A Victoria Street, Redcliffe, Bristol, BS1 6DT
- **Shelter** Brunswick Court, Brunswick Square, Bristol, BS2 8PE
- **Caring in Bristol** 3 Pritchard Street, St Paul's Bristol, BS2 8RH
- **Bristol Somali Resource Centre** 43 Ducie Rd, Barton Hill, Bristol BS5 0AX

Paper copies were also sent to City Hall (College Green, BS1 5TR) for councillors and officers to distribute at meetings

We received three paper responses during phase one and 33 paper responses during phase two.

Copies were also given to Bristol City Council’s Gypsy Roma Traveller liaison team and Housing Options team.

### 2.2.3 Stakeholder communications

Emails were sent out directly to stakeholders throughout the consultation periods. Stakeholders were asked to share the consultation through their networks, direct people towards locations of paper copies, and were also provided newsletter and social media copy to aid promotion.

The following organisations and groups were contacted:

<p>Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy steering group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second Step</li> <li>• Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Ashley Community Housing</li> <li>• NHS</li> <li>• St Mungos</li> <li>• Changing Futures Bristol</li> <li>• 1625 Independent People</li> <li>• In Hope</li> <li>• One25</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SARI</li> <li>• Caring Bristol</li> <li>• Probationary Services</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Housing Matters</li> </ul>
Family Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elim Housing</li> <li>• Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Places for People</li> <li>• Live West</li> <li>• Ashley Community Housing</li> <li>• 1625 Independent People</li> </ul>
One City Homes and Communities Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1625 Independent People,</li> <li>• ACH</li> <li>• Brighter Places</li> <li>• Bristol Association of Letting &amp; Management Agents (BALMA)</li> <li>• Bristol Community Land Trust</li> <li>• Bristol Housing Festival,</li> <li>• Bristol Older People's Forum (BOPF)</li> <li>• City of Bristol College</li> <li>• Eastside Community Trust,</li> <li>• Homes and Landlord services – Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Housing Management Board</li> <li>• Missing Link</li> <li>• Neighbourhoods and Communities – Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Quartet Community Foundation</li> <li>• SARI (Stand Against Racism &amp; Inequality)</li> <li>• The Crown Estate</li> <li>• University of Bristol (UoB),</li> <li>• Vistry Partnerships</li> <li>• Womble Bond Dickinson (WBD)</li> </ul>
One City Task and Finish Group – Race Equality in Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elim Housing</li> <li>• SARI</li> <li>• Brighter Places</li> <li>• ACH</li> <li>• Alliance Homes</li> <li>• Homes and Landlord services – Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Curo Group</li> <li>• Osborne Clarke</li> <li>• BME London</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goram Homes</li> <li>• Abri</li> </ul>
<p>One City Task and Finish Group – Living Rent Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homes and Landlord services – Bristol City Council</li> <li>• WECIL</li> <li>• University of the West of England</li> <li>• VOSCUR</li> <li>• Brighter Places</li> <li>• KWMC</li> <li>• Black South West Network</li> <li>• ACH</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Generation Rent</li> <li>• Next Link Housing</li> <li>• University of Bristol</li> <li>• Acorn</li> <li>• Bristol Disability and Equality Commission</li> <li>• Housing Matters</li> <li>• 1625 Independent People</li> <li>• Phil Saunders Associates</li> </ul>
<p>Cost of Living Coordination Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bristol City Council</li> <li>• Avon and Somerset Police</li> <li>• Bristol Law Centre</li> <li>• Changes Bristol</li> <li>• Citizens Advice Bristol</li> <li>• Clean Slate Ltd.</li> <li>• Feeding Bristol</li> <li>• Bristol Dioces</li> <li>• Good Faith Partnership</li> <li>• Housing Matters</li> <li>• Quartet Community Foundation</li> <li>• Richmond Fellowship</li> <li>• VOSCUR</li> <li>• Department for Work and Pensions</li> <li>• WSB</li> <li>• Bristol Women’s Voice</li> <li>• SLR Consulting</li> <li>• K W Alliance</li> <li>• Centre for Sustainable Energy</li> <li>• Filwood Hope</li> </ul>

<p>Bristol Reducing Rough Sleeping Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing Futures</li> <li>• St Mungos</li> <li>• Julian Trust</li> <li>• One 25</li> <li>• In Hope</li> <li>• Probationary Services</li> <li>• Recovery for All</li> <li>• Bristol City Council – street-team Anti-Social Behaviour</li> <li>• Homeless Health Centre</li> <li>• Bristol City Centre BID</li> <li>• Homeless Link</li> <li>• Kings Church London</li> <li>• Good Faith Partnership</li> <li>• Bristol City Council – public health</li> <li>• Second Step</li> <li>• Changing Futures</li> <li>• Bristol Drugs Project</li> <li>• Housing Matters</li> <li>• Housing Matters</li> <li>• Riverside</li> <li>• Avon and Somerset Police</li> <li>• Bristol Cathedral</li> <li>• Golden Key Bristol</li> <li>• 1625 Independent People</li> </ul>
<p>Advice Agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bristol Citizens Advice</li> <li>• North Bristol Advice Centre</li> <li>• Bristol Law Centre</li> </ul>
<p>Bristol Homelessness Forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help Homeless Believe</li> <li>• Bristol Soup Run Trust</li> <li>• Streetlife</li> <li>• Homeless Meal Service Bristol</li> <li>• Stokes Croft Church</li> <li>• Blonde Angels</li> <li>• Roots</li> <li>• Bourne Christian Centre</li> <li>• Feed the Homeless</li> </ul>

<p>Equalities groups and other organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gypsy Roma Traveller Group</li> <li>• Babbasa Youth Empowerment Projects</li> <li>• Council of Bristol Mosques</li> <li>• Bristol Muslim Strategic Leadership Group</li> <li>• Bristol Somali Forum</li> <li>• Bristol Somali Resource Centre</li> <li>• WECIL</li> <li>• GR8T+</li> <li>• Bristol Disability and Equality Commission</li> <li>• Bristol Equality Network</li> <li>• Wellspring Settlement</li> <li>• Black South West Network</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• Borderlands</li> <li>• Bridges for Communities</li> <li>• Bristol Mind</li> <li>• Aid Box Community (ABC)</li> </ul>
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From these emails, stakeholders clicked on the link to the consultation over 600 times.

#### 2.2.4 Bristol City Council owned channels

Online and paper versions of the consultation document were shared via the following council and partner channels and networks:

- We Are Bristol weekly newsletter –
  - 21 August to 1,744 subscribers, achieved 69 clicks
  - 7 November to 1,871 subscribers, achieved 38 clicks
- Direct email to 1,486 community contacts via Bristol City Council’s community development team
  - 11 November
- Community development newsflash to over 600 subscribers
  - 22 August
  - 14 November
- Direct email to the Bristol Inclusion Health Network -
  - 31 October
- Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership newsletter –
  - 18 November to 2097 professionals in Bristol

The consultation was also shared and promoted via the council's social media channels:

- 2 posts of Nextdoor, 7 posts on X, 6 posts on Facebook
- Posts received a total of 241 clicks through to the consultation
- These posts were seen over 24,000 times
- There were 52 comments in total

A [press release was issued](#) on the council's newsroom on 21 August. This did not receive any news coverage.

### **2.2.5 Internal communications**

The consultation was shared directly with staff from the following internal teams at Bristol City Council, alongside copy to share or send to stakeholders:

- Adult and community learning
- Adult care commissioning
- Adult social care
- Children's commissioning
- Children's safeguarding
- Children's social care
- Citizen services
- City centre and highstreets
- Employment, skills and learning
- Equalities and inclusion
- Gypsy Roma Traveller liaison
- Harbour estates
- Housing delivery
- Housing options
- Migrant inclusion
- Private housing and accessible homes
- Public Health
- Refugee resettlement
- Safer communities
- Community development

Information and paper copies were shared with Bristol City Council's Citizen Service Point.

Information was included in the all-council staff weekly bulletin on 27 August and 4 November 2024.

Information was shared in the internal weekly newsletter to Housing and Landlord Services staff on 1 November 2024.

## 2.2.6 Engagement and events

Officers attended the following meetings and events to promote the consultation and encourage attendees to take part on share through their networks.

- Tenancy Services Service User Group (31 October)
- Bristol City Council Policy Network (5 November)
- One City Coordination Group – Poverty and cost of living (6 November)
- Winter Surge meeting (6 November)
- Community Exchange meeting (6 November)
- City Partners meeting (6 November)
- Shelter Housing Roundtable (13 November)
- Case Review Group (CRG) – multi agency working (18 November)

### 3 Survey response rate and respondent characteristics

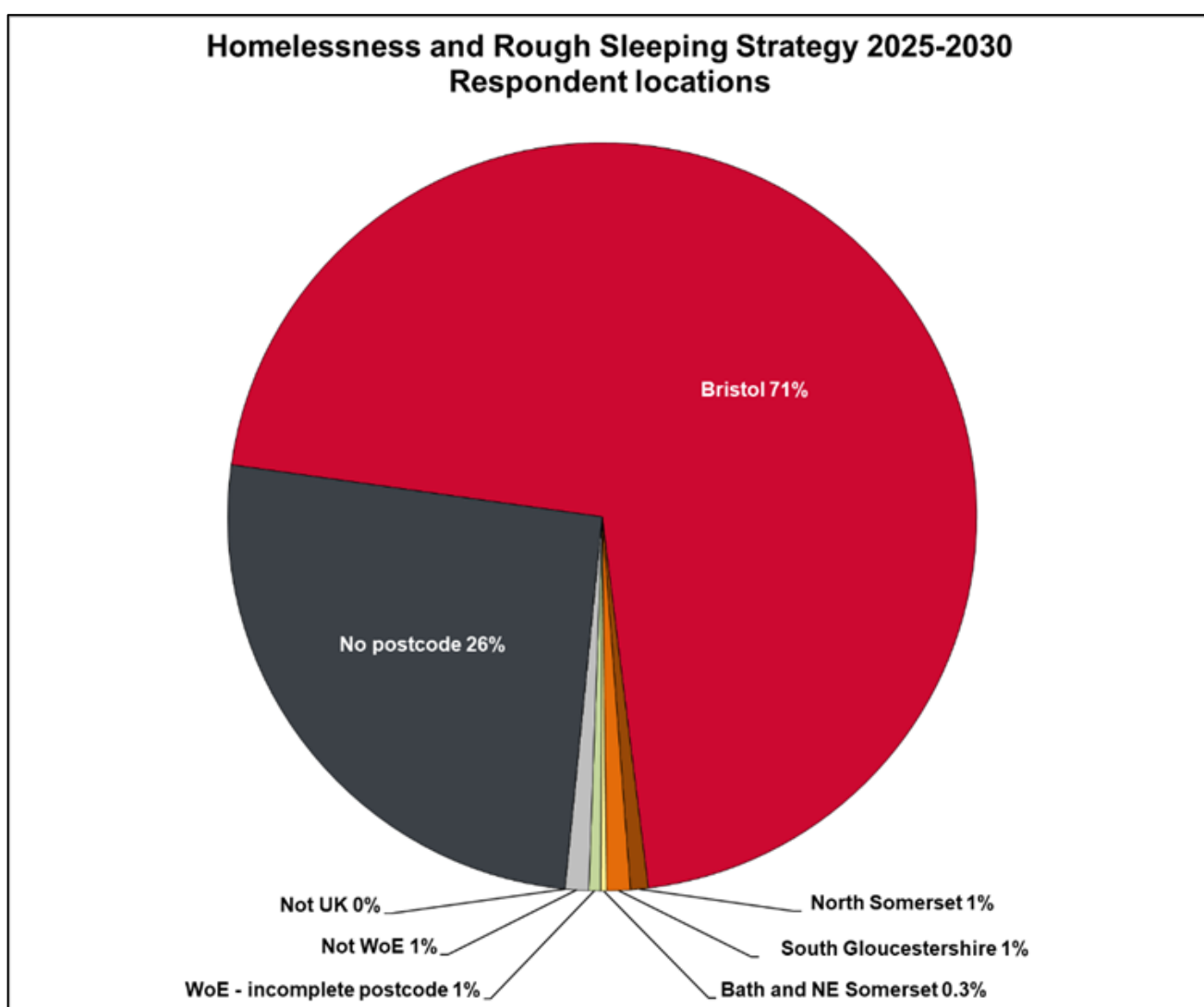
#### 3.1 Response rate to the survey

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-30 consultation survey received 394 responses, of which 349 were responses to the main online survey, nine were responses to the Easy Read survey and 35 were paper surveys.

#### 3.2 Geographic distribution of survey responses

260 respondents (71%) provided postcodes from within the Bristol City Council area, 1% of responses were from North Somerset, 1% were from South Gloucestershire, 0.3% were from Bath & Northeast Somerset (B&NES), and 101 did not provide a postcode.

**Figure 1: Geographic distribution of responses**

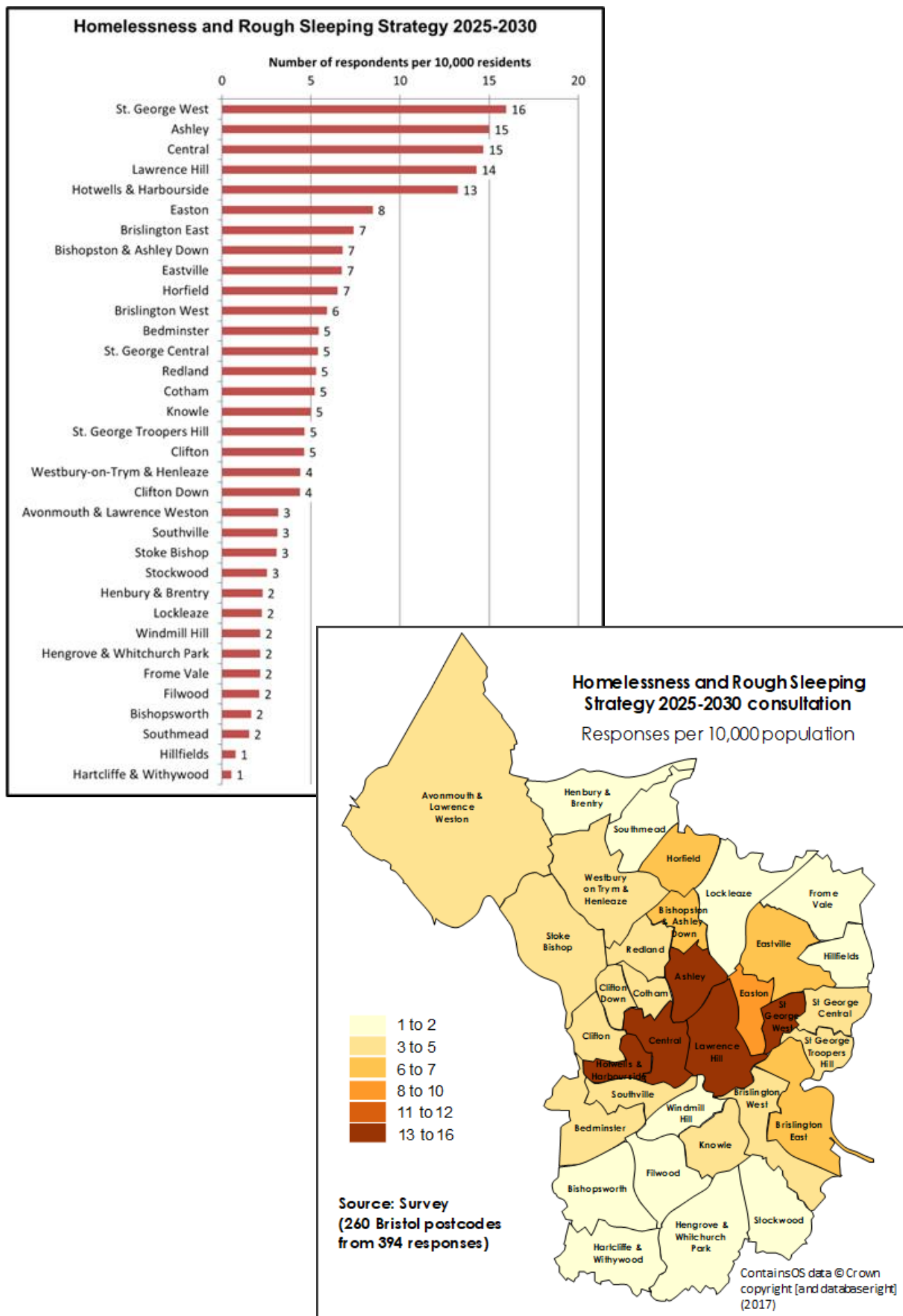


Of the 279 responses from within the Bristol City Council area, 260 provided full or partial postcodes from which the ward of origin could be identified<sup>1</sup> (Figure 2).

<sup>1</sup> The other 99 responses included incomplete postcodes which are within Bristol but do not include enough information to identify a specific ward.



**Figure 2: Geographic distribution of responses in Bristol**



### 3.3 Response rate from areas of high and low deprivation

The home location of respondents in Bristol was compared with nationally published information on levels of deprivation across the city<sup>2</sup> to review if the responses received include a cross-section of people living in more deprived and less deprived areas. This helps the council to know if the views of citizens in more deprived areas differ from people living in less deprived areas.

The comparison looked at levels of deprivation in 10 bands (known as 'deciles') from decile 1 (most deprived) to decile 10 (least deprived). Figure 3 compares the percentage of Bristol respondents<sup>3</sup> living in each of the deprivation deciles (red bars) to the percentage of all Bristol citizens who live in each decile (grey bars).

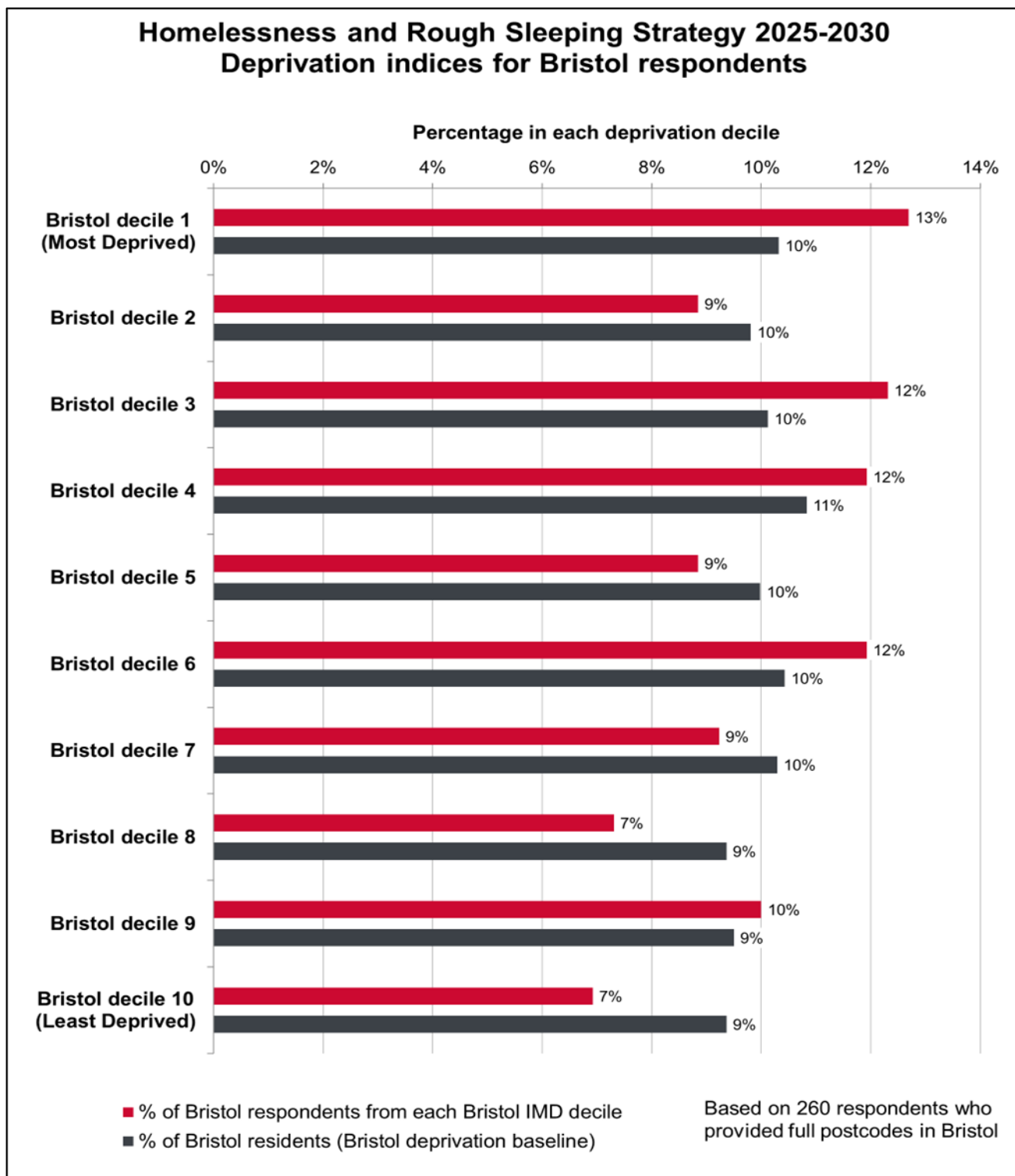
Figure 3 shows there was over-representation of responses from deciles 1, 3, 4 and 6. There was an under- representation from decile 8 and 10. Responses from deciles 2, 5, 7 and 9 closely reflect the proportion of Bristol citizens living in these deciles.

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<sup>2</sup> The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes information about deprivation for small areas throughout England - known as 'Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOAs). For each LSOA, a measure of deprivation is published called 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD), which takes account of 37 indicators that cover income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment. The latest IMD data are from 2019 and define IMD for each of the 32,844 LSOAs in England used in the 2011 Census, of which 263 LSOAs are in the Bristol City Council area. Postcodes provided by respondents can each be matched to one of the 263 LSOAs in Bristol and thus to one of the deprivation deciles. Note: postcodes provide approximate locations; they are not used to identify individuals or specific addresses.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 260 respondents who provided full postcodes in the Bristol administrative area from which deprivation decile can be identified.

**Figure 3: Comparison of response rate from areas of high and low deprivation**



Percentages in Figure 3 are shown to the nearest whole number. The length of each bar reflects unrounded percentages; hence bars shown with the same percentage (e.g. decile 4) may be slightly different in length.

### 3.4 Characteristics of survey respondents

#### 3.4.1 Overview

356 (90%) respondents answered one or more of the equalities monitoring questions. Respondent characteristics are summarised below. The charts compare:

- characteristics for all respondents who answered the equalities questions (shown by bars with a red outline)
- characteristics of 'Bristol respondents' who answered equalities questions and provided a Bristol postcode (shown by solid red bars)
- characteristics of all Bristol's citizens based on the 2021 Census (shown by solid grey bars). Census 2021 data are available for seven protected characteristics (age, disability, ethnicity, religion/faith, sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation)

Note that many of the respondents who did not provide postcodes may also live in the Bristol City Council administrative area but are not included in figures for 'Bristol respondents'.

In summary, groups that were under-represented in the responses were:

- Children and young people aged 24 years and younger, and people aged 85 and older
- People of Asian or Asian British backgrounds; Black, Black British, Caribbean or African backgrounds; Mixed or multiple ethnic groups; Other White Background; and people of other ethnic background
- Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhist, and Sikhs
- Men
- Heterosexual citizens

The following groups responded in higher numbers than their proportion in the population:

- People aged 35 to 74 years
- Disabled people
- White British people
- People with no religion, Buddhists, Jews, and people with 'Other religion'
- Women
- Bi, gay/lesbian, and people who use another term to describe their sexual orientation

Chapter 5 describes the effects that respondents said the proposals would have on them because of their protected characteristics.

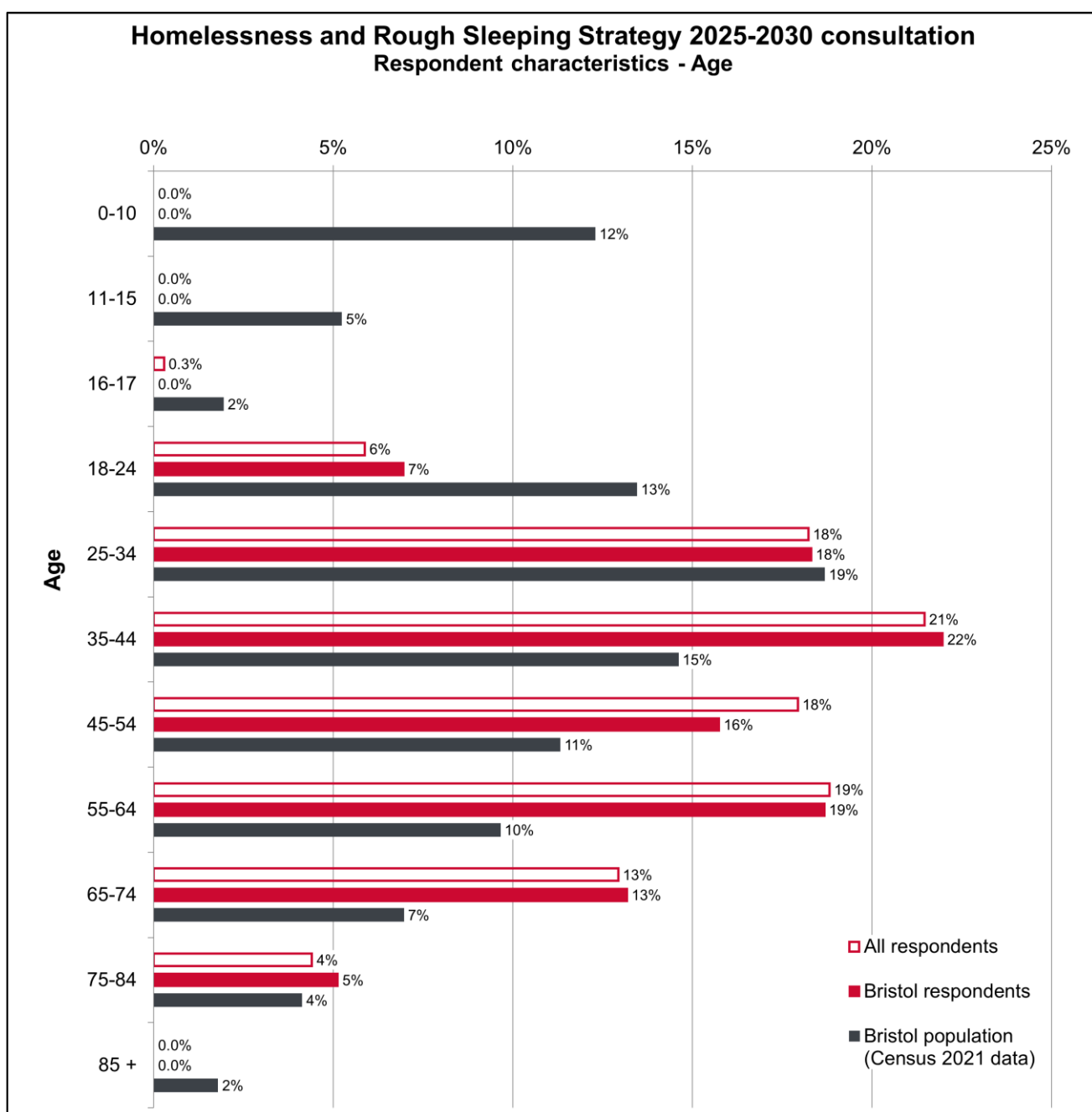
### 3.4.2 Age

The highest number of responses were from respondents aged 35-44 years (28%), followed by 55-64 (19%).

All age groups between 35 and 74 responded in higher proportions than these ages in the population. Response rates from people aged 25-34 years and 75-84 closely match the proportion of these age groups in Bristol’s population. Survey responses from children (under 18), young people aged 18-24 and people aged 85 and older were under-represented. These percentages exclude the 4% of respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

In each age category, the proportions of ‘all respondents’ and ‘Bristol respondents’ were very similar.

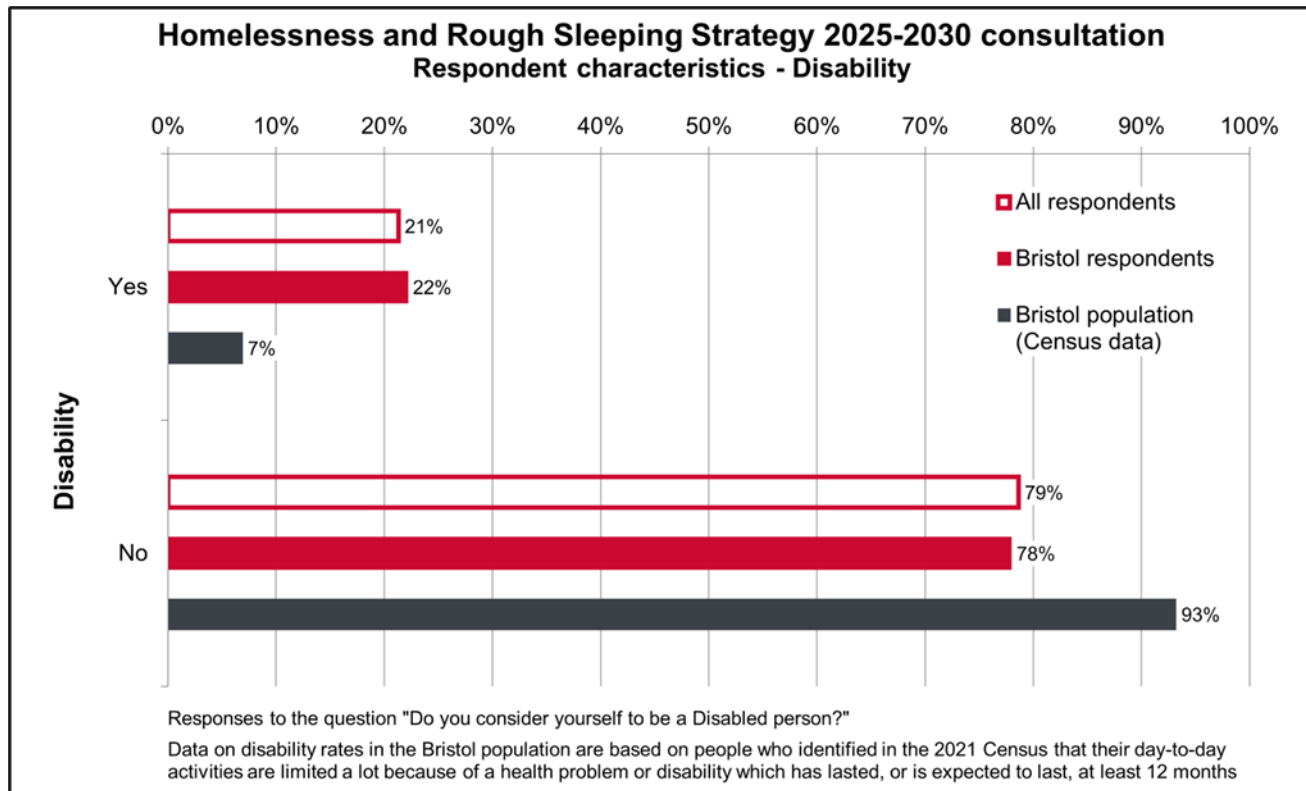
**Figure 4: Age of respondents**



### 3.4.3 Disability

The proportion of disabled respondents (21% of all respondents; 22% of Bristol respondents) is greater than the proportion of disabled people living in Bristol. These percentages exclude the 6% of respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’

**Figure 5: Disability**



### 3.4.4 Ethnicity

The response rate from White British respondents (82% of all respondents; 83% of Bristol respondents) is higher than the proportion of these citizens in the Bristol population.

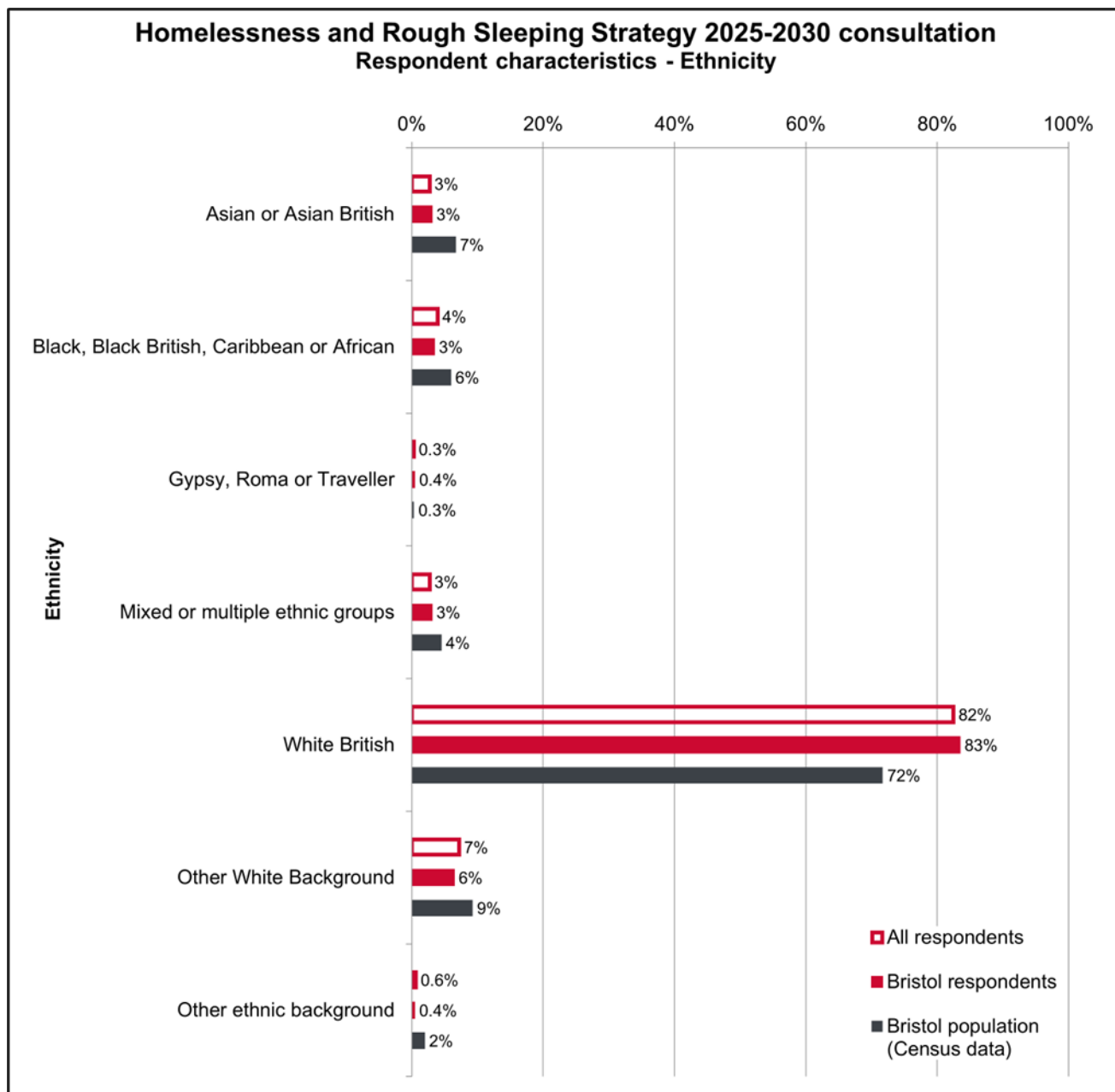
The proportion of Gypsy, Roma or Traveller (0.3%) and mixed or multiple ethnic groups (3% of all respondents; 3% Bristol respondents) is similar to the proportion of these citizens in the Bristol population.

The following ethnic groups were under-represented in the response rates compared to the proportion of people in each of these ethnic groups living in Bristol:

- Asian or Asian British (3% of all respondents; 3% of Bristol respondents)
- Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African (4% of all respondents; 3% of Bristol respondents)
- Other White Background (7% of all respondents; 6% of Bristol respondents)
- Other ethnic background (0.6% of all respondents; 0.4% of Bristol respondents)

These percentages exclude the 6% of respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

**Figure 6: Ethnicity of respondents**



**3.4.5 Religion/Faith**

People with no religion (63% of all respondents; 64% of Bristol respondents) responded in higher proportion than people of no religion in Bristol’s population (55%).

Buddhists (3% of all respondents; 2% of Bristol respondents), Jews (0.6% of all respondents; 0.4% of Bristol respondents) and people with ‘Other religion’ (2% of all respondents; 3% of Bristol respondents) also responded in slightly greater numbers than the proportions of these faiths in Bristol.

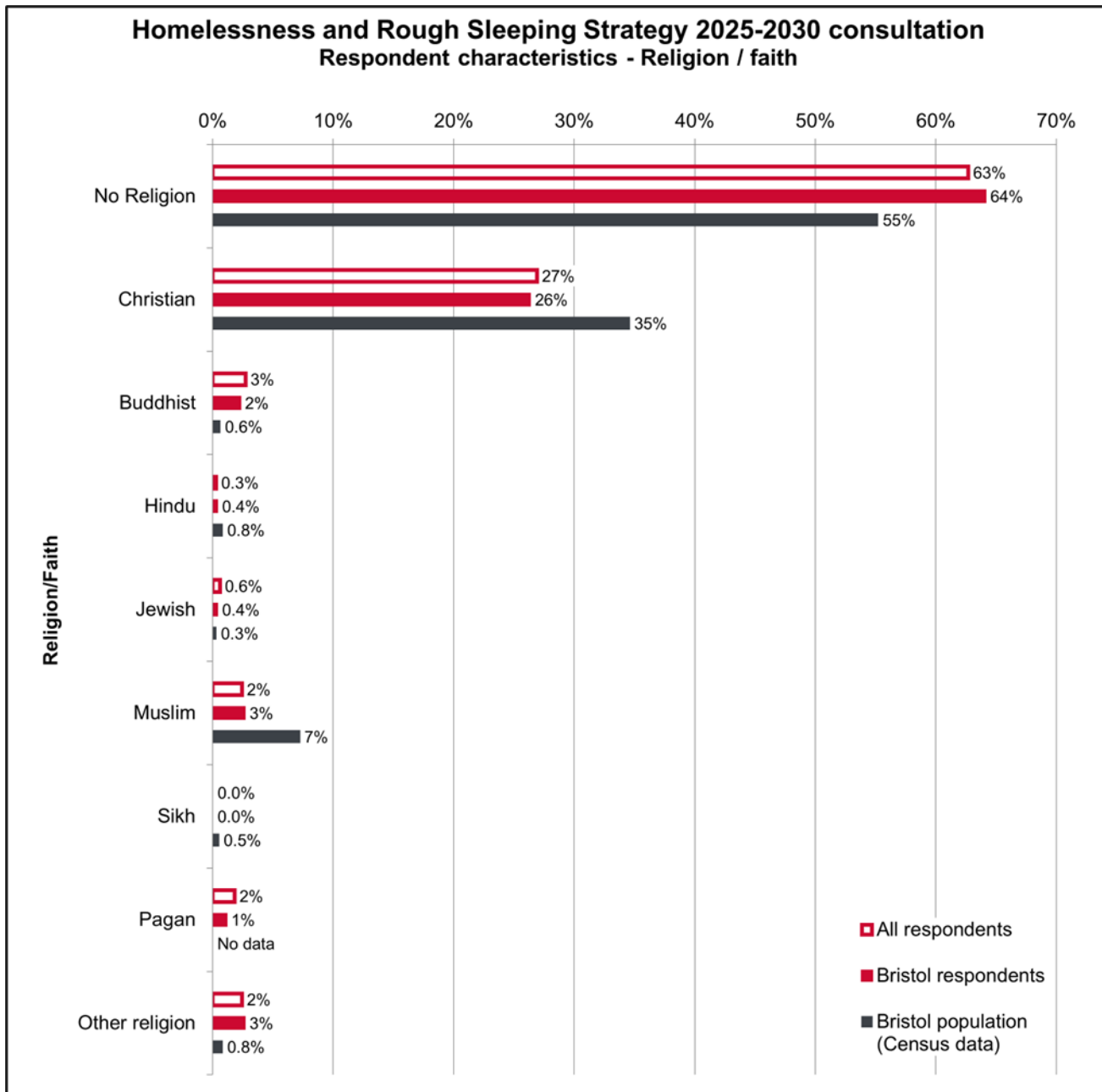
Christians (27% of all respondents; 26% of Bristol respondents), Muslims (2% of all respondents; 3% of Bristol respondents), Hindus (0.3% of all respondents; 0.4% of Bristol respondents) and Sikhs (0%) were under-represented compared to the proportions of these faiths living in Bristol.

2% of respondents are Pagan. There are no data from the Census 2021 for the proportion of Pagans living in Bristol.

These percentages exclude the 8% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

The proportion of each religion/faith for all respondents closely matches Bristol respondents.

**Figure 7: Religion/faith of respondents**



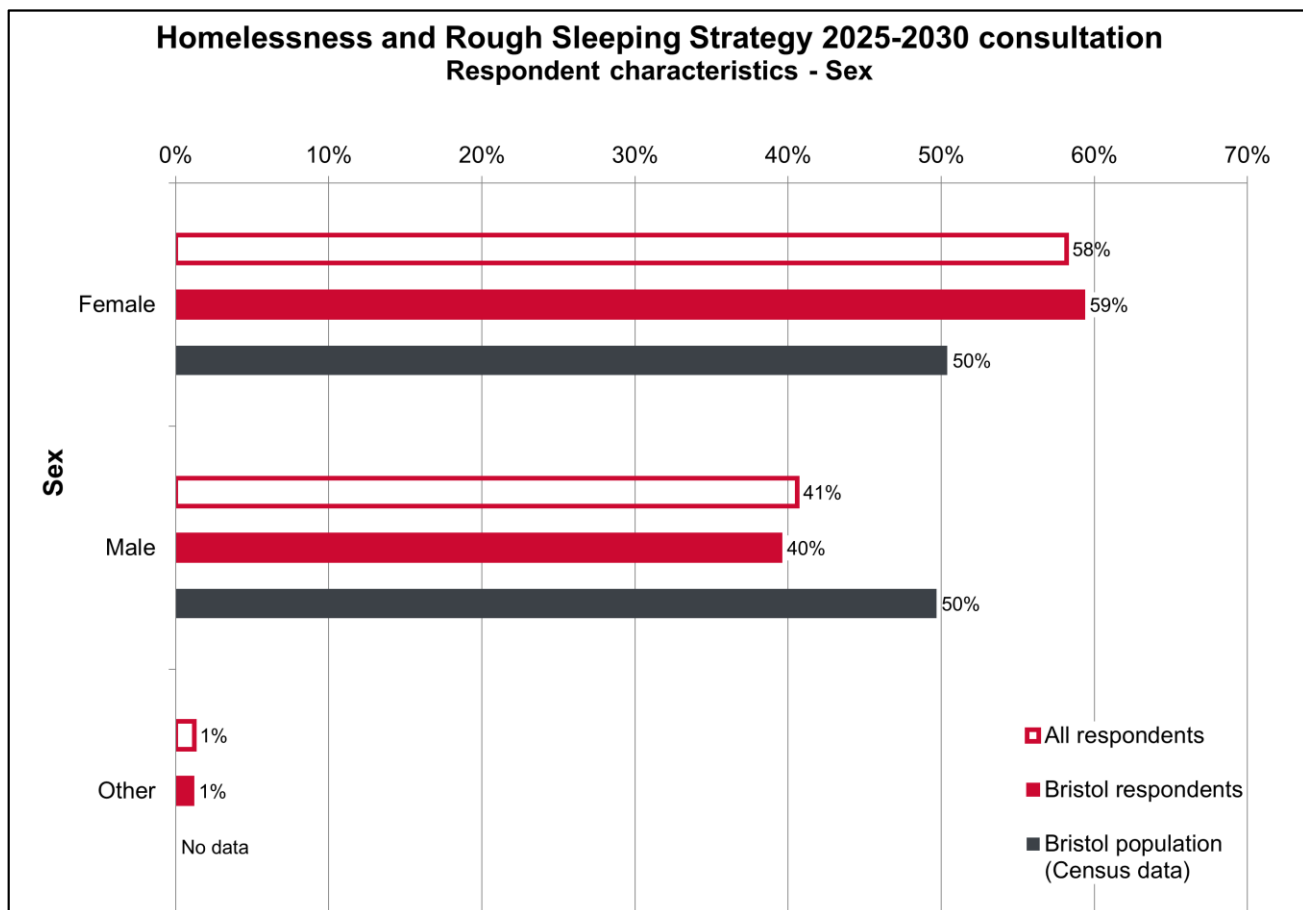


### 3.4.6 Sex

58% of all survey responses were from women and 41% were from men. This compares to 50% of each sex in the Bristol population. 1% of responses were from people who identified as 'other sex'.

The proportion of male and female for all respondents closely matches Bristol respondents. These percentages exclude the 7% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

**Figure 8: Sex of respondents**

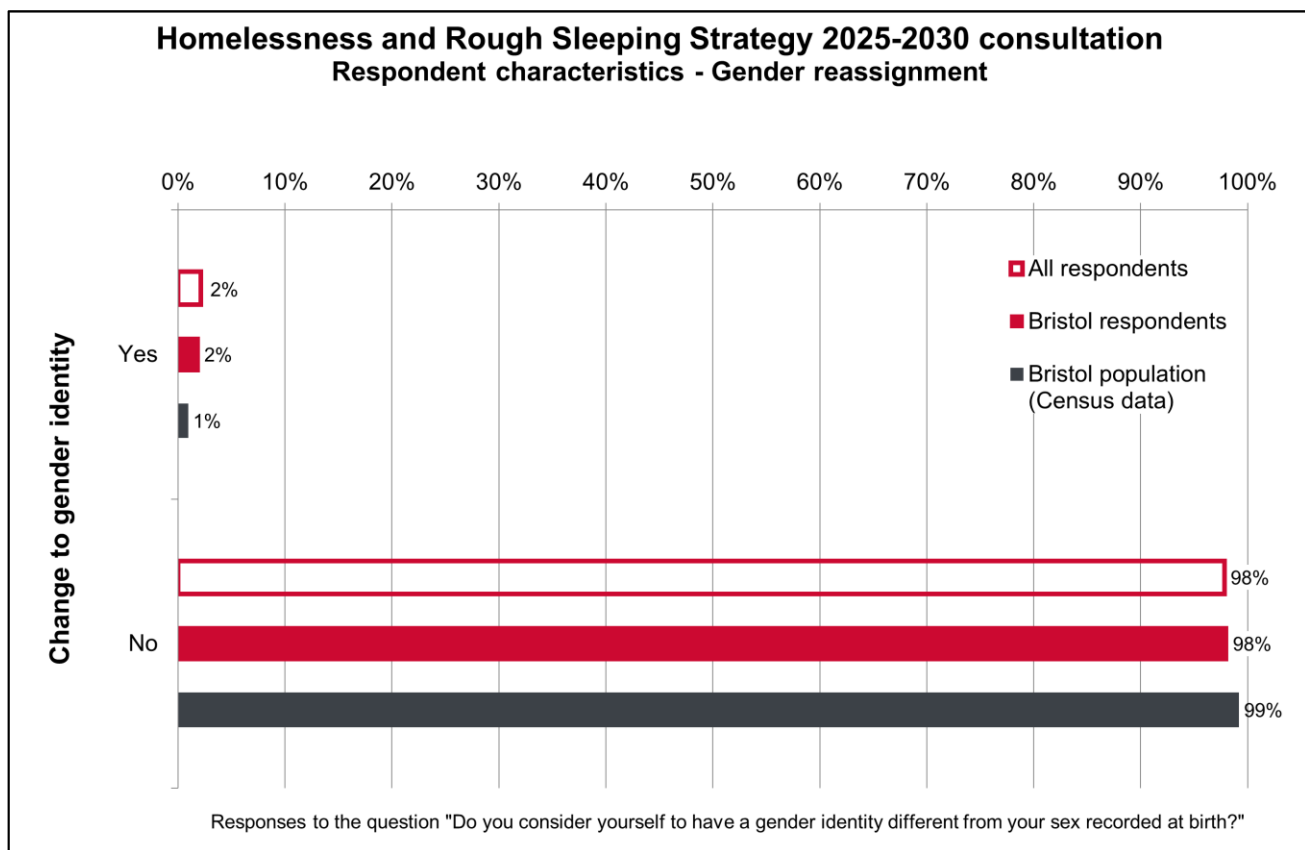


### 3.4.7 Gender reassignment

2% of respondents (2% of Bristol respondents) stated they have a gender identity different to their sex recorded at birth. This is similar to the 1% of the Bristol population who stated in the 2021 Census that their gender identity is different to their sex recorded at birth.

These percentages exclude the 8% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

**Figure 9: Gender reassignment**



### 3.4.8 Sexual orientation

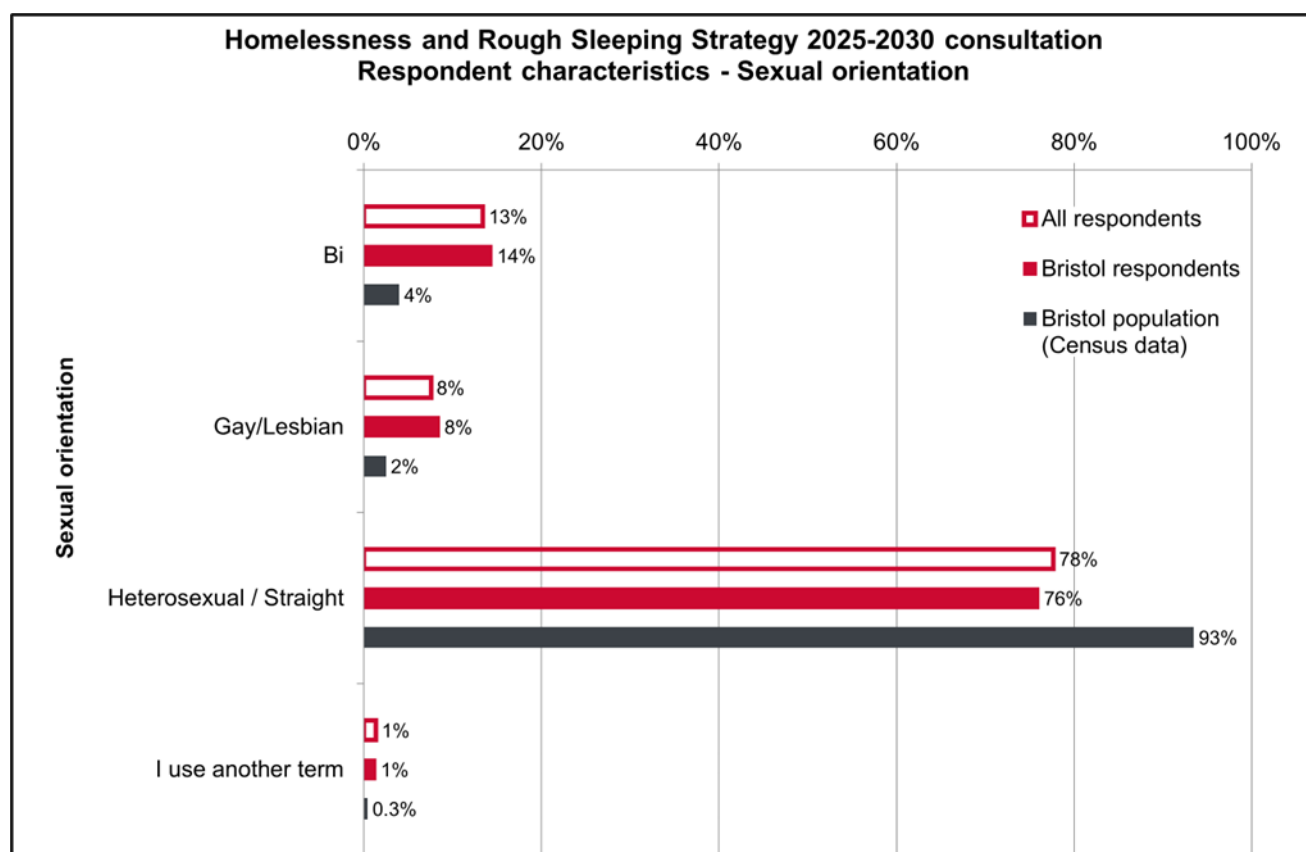
People who are bi (13% of all respondents; 14% of Bristol respondents), gay/lesbian (8%), or who use another term for their sexual orientation (1%) responded in higher numbers than the proportions of these groups in Bristol's population. In the 2021 Census, the proportions of each group in Bristol was 4% bi, 2% gay/lesbian, and 0.3% use another term.

Heterosexual respondents (78% of all respondents; 76% of Bristol respondents), were under-represented compared to the proportions of heterosexual people living in Bristol (93%).

The proportions of each group for all respondents match the proportions for Bristol respondents.

These percentages exclude the 17% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

**Figure 10: Sexual orientation**

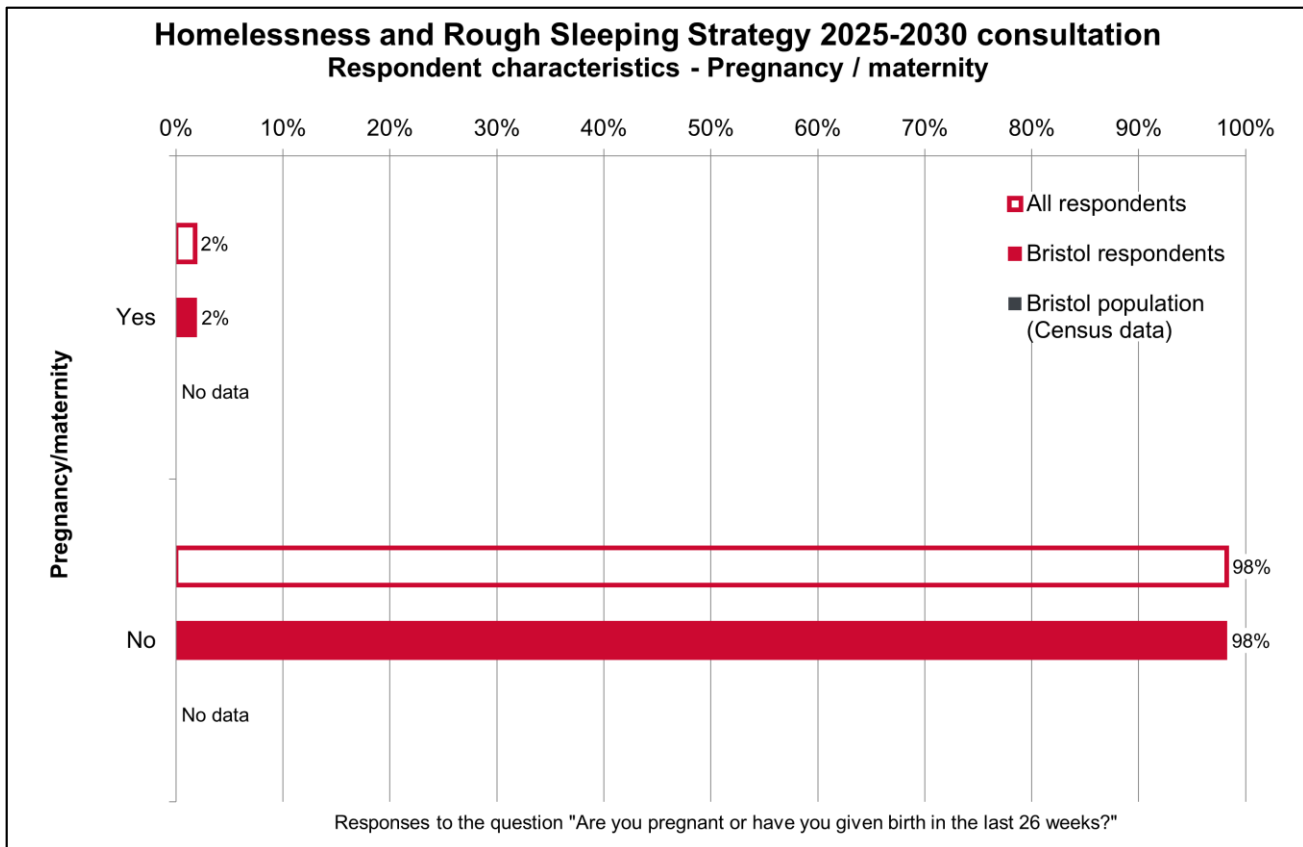


### 3.4.9 Pregnancy and maternity, carer status and and refugee/asylum status

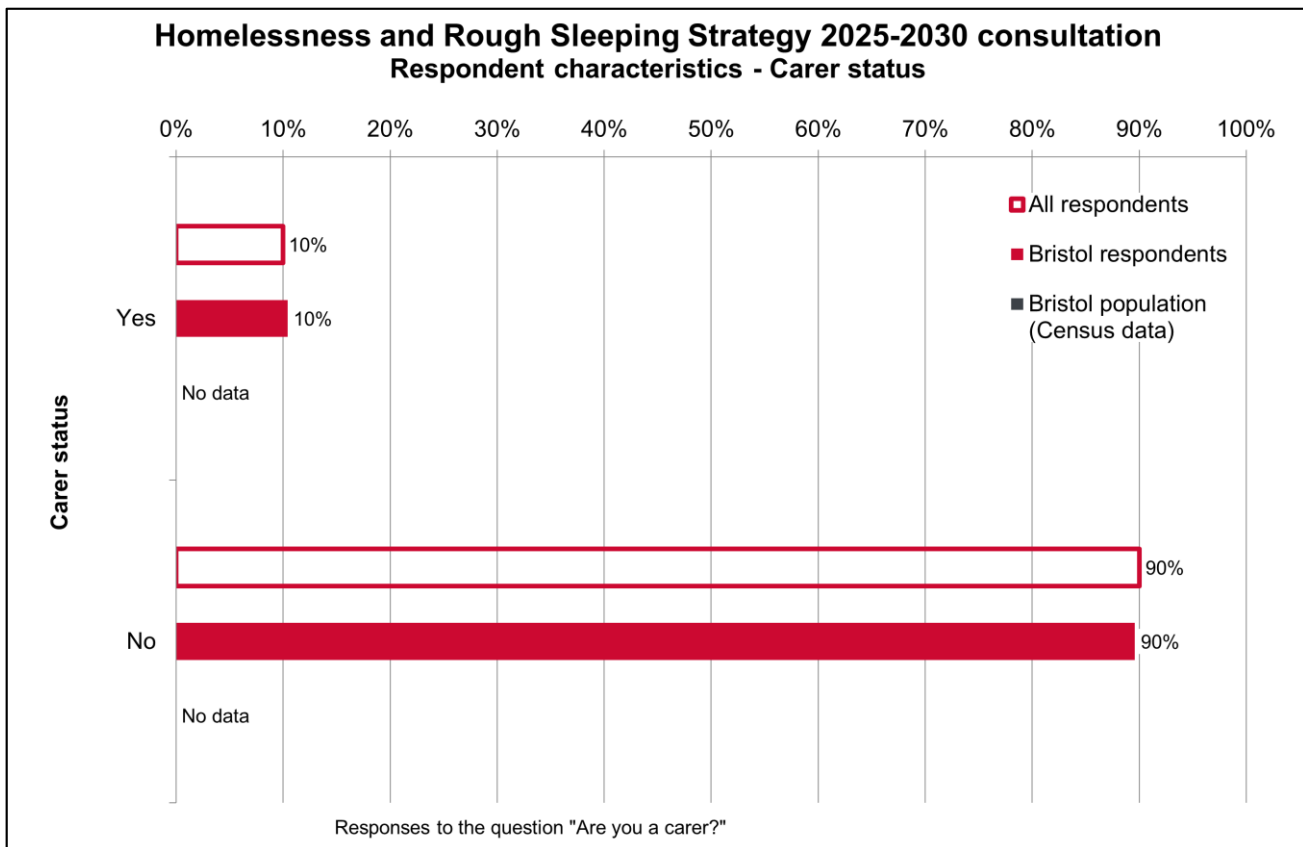
The survey also asked respondents about their pregnancy and recent maternity status, if they are a carer, and if they are a refugee or asylum seeker.

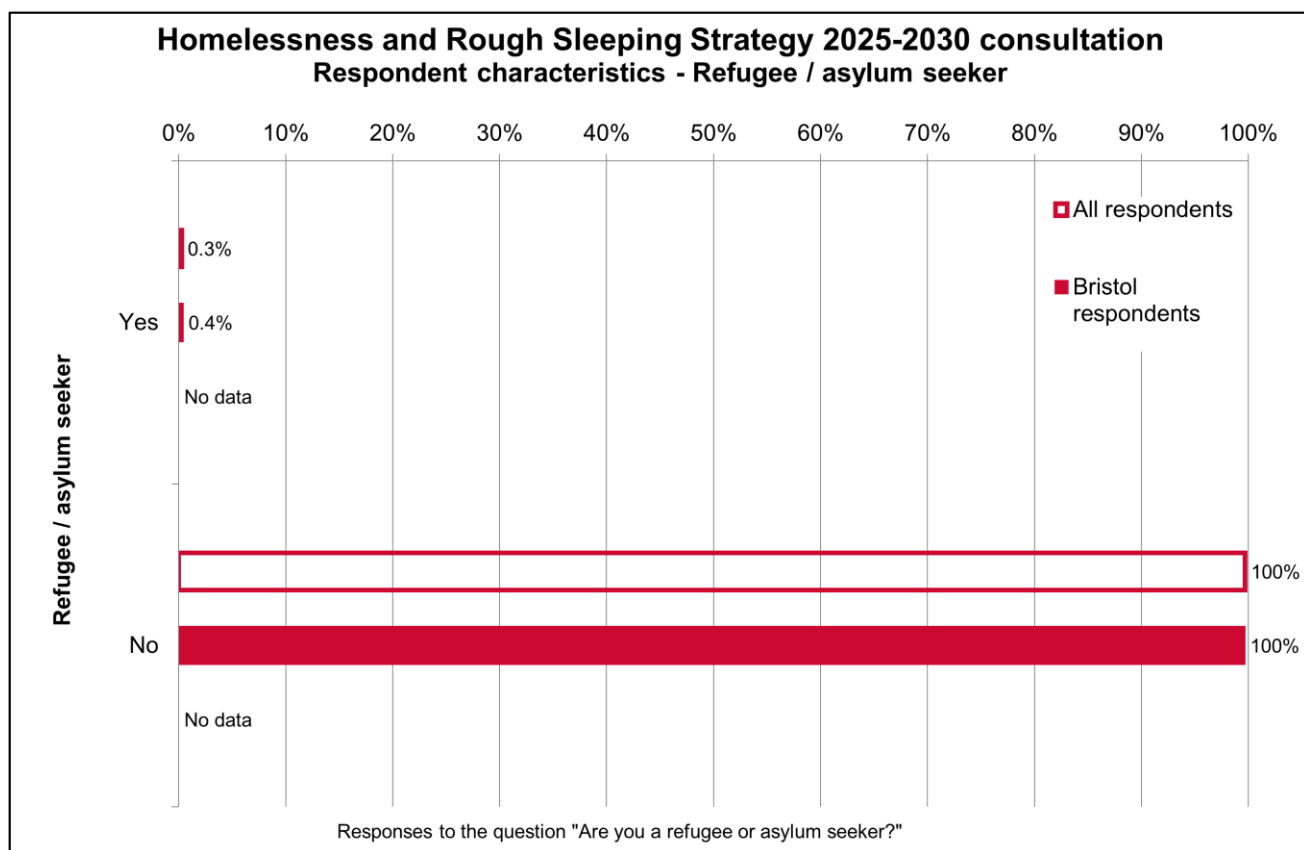
Census data are not available for the proportion of people with these characteristics living in Bristol. Figures 11, 12, and 13 show the proportions of all respondents and Bristol respondents for each of these characteristics. The proportion of each characteristic for all respondents matches the proportion for Bristol respondents.

**Figure 11: Pregnancy and recent maternity**



**Figure 12: Carer status**



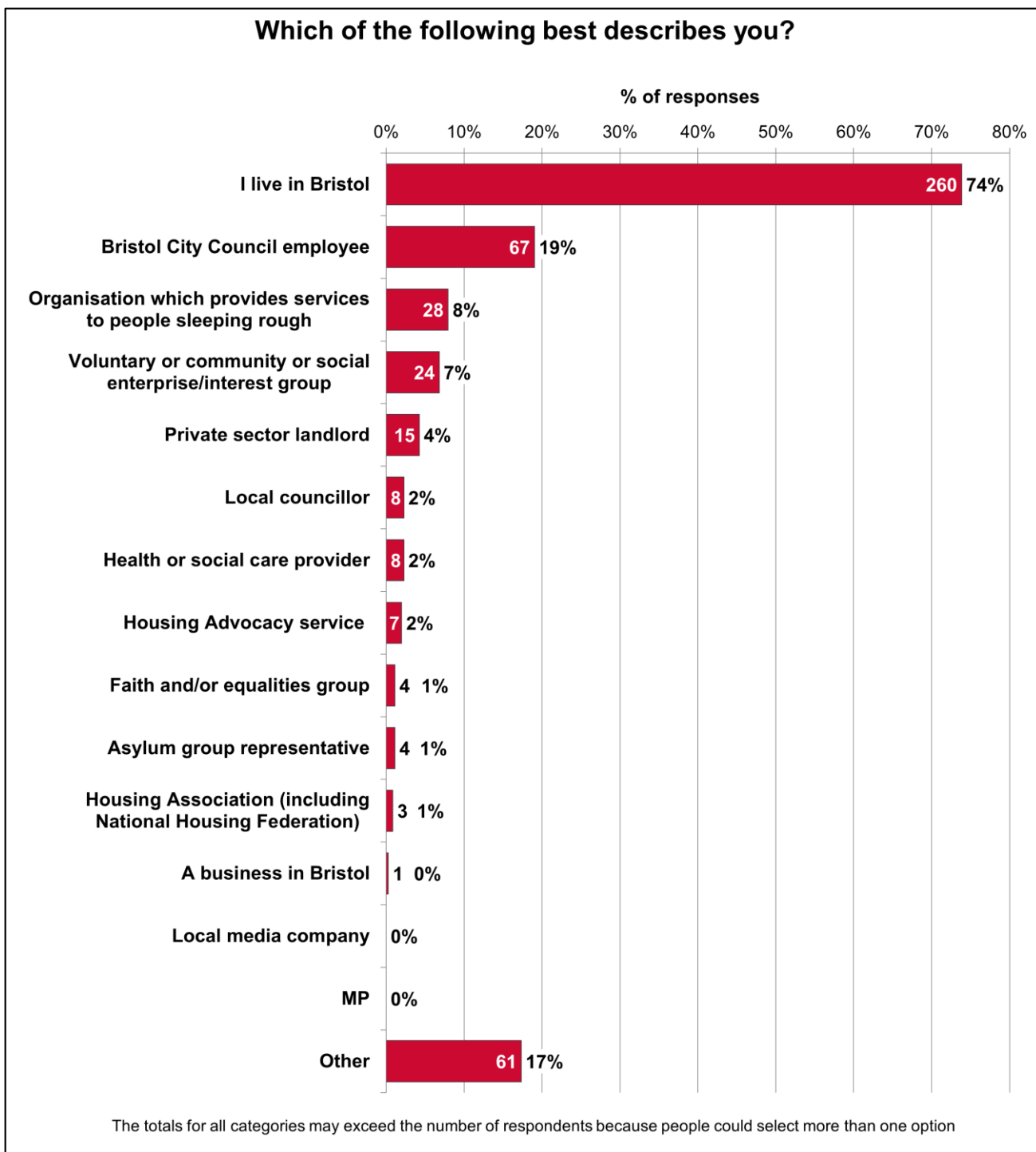
**Figure 13: Refugee or asylum seeker status**

### 3.4.10 Other respondent characteristics

Respondents were asked "Which of the following best describes you?" selecting from a list of 15 options. 352 (89%) respondents answered this question (Figure 14). Because respondents could select more than one option, the percentages below exceed 100%.

- 260 (74% of the 352 respondents who answered the question) said they are Bristol residents
- 67 (19%) are Bristol City Council employees
- 28 (8%) responded on behalf of an organisation which provides services to people sleeping rough
- 24 (7%) responded on behalf of a Voluntary/Community/Social Enterprise/interest group
- 15 (4%) are private sector landlords
- 8 (2%) are local councillors
- 8 (2%) responded on behalf of a health or social care provider
- 7 (2%) responded on behalf of a Housing Advocacy service
- 4 (1%) responded on behalf of a faith and/ or equalities group
- 4 (1%) responded as an asylum group representative
- 3 (1%) responded on behalf of a housing association (including National Housing Federation)
- 1 (0%) represent and/or own a local business
- 61 (17%) selected 'other'.

**Figure 144: Which following best describes you?**



Of the 61 respondents who selected 'other' to describe their situation:

- 20 (33%) are members of the public of whom:
  - 7 highlighted their interest or concern about homelessness, one of who specified their concern about van dwellers on the Downs
  - 1 has a close relative with complex issues, and has regular contact with homeless services in Bristol
  - 1 has supported vulnerable poorly-housed friends, including offering temporary and respite accommodation
  - 1 is also a landlord and works for a social housing provider
  - 1 is a resident volunteer with a resident-led group and their planning & housing groups
  - 1 stated they rent in the private sector
  - 1 described themselves as a taxpayer
  - 7 did not specify any additional issue
- 11 (18%) said they are currently homeless of whom two are living in vans and one is in temporary accommodation
- 11 (18%) said they were previously homeless or have lived experience of homelessness
- 7 (11%) are support workers for homeless people, including
  - An employee of 1625 Independent People
  - And employee of a charity that supports women with complex needs
  - An empowerment worker in supported housing for men
  - A support worker for homeless people in a hostel
  - A speech and language therapist for homeless people
- 4 (7%) are health professionals, including 3 GPs with homelessness expertise and one professional at the Bristol Royal Infirmary
- 2 (3%) volunteer for charities in the homelessness sector, including:
  - a volunteer with Caring in Bristol
  - a volunteer and trustee of a charity that supports homeless people and rough sleepers
- 2 are members of a residents' association
- 7 respondents described other situations including:
  - A response from Changing Futures Bristol
  - A response from a representative body for lettings & management agents
  - A student representative
  - A respondent who works for Bristol City Council in parks and interacts with rough sleepers daily
  - One respondent who said they are angry about waste, inefficiency and profiteering

## 4 Survey results: Proposed strategy priorities and objectives

### 4.1 Strategy priorities – all respondents

#### 4.1.1 Respondents' views on priorities

Respondents were asked to state the importance of each of the 4 proposed priorities:

- **Priority 1: Prevention** - The best way to reduce homelessness is to prevent it in the first place. We aim to help people at the earliest opportunity and ensure they get the best advice and help possible.
- **Priority 2: Accommodation** - Increase supply of, and access to, accommodation in Bristol.
- **Priority 3: Working in partnership** with a well-connected, well-trained, resilient homelessness prevention sector
- **Priority 4: Helping people move forward** after experiencing homelessness as well as reducing the number of people in crisis

394 respondents (100% of the 394 people who responded to the consultation survey), stated the importance of each proposed priority (Figure 15).

#### **Priority 1- Prevention:**

- 79% rated it 'very high importance'
- 15% rated it of 'high importance'
- 5% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% respondents said it was 'low importance'
- 1% rated it as 'not at all important'

#### **Priority 2- Accommodation:**

- 77% rated it 'very high importance'
- 16% said it was of 'high importance'
- 5% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was of 'low importance'
- 1% rated it as 'not at all important'

#### **Priority 3- Working in partnership:**

- 57% rated it 'very high importance'
- 32% said it was of 'high importance'
- 8% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% rated it as 'low importance'
- 2% said it was 'not at all important'



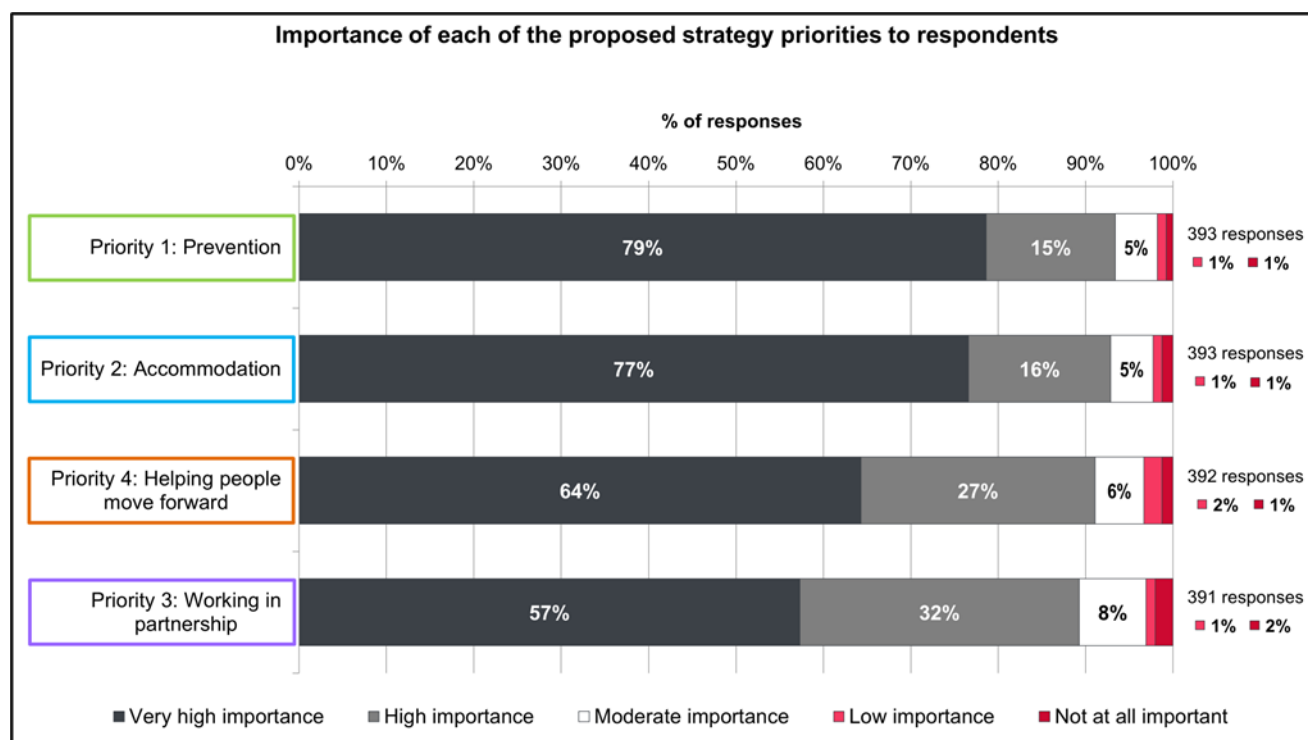
### Priority 4- Helping people move forward:

- 64% rated it 'very high importance'
- 27% said it was of 'high importance'
- 6% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% rated it as 'low importance'
- 2% said it was 'not at all important'

In Figure 14, the four priorities are shown in order of descending importance as follows:

- The priority which had the highest percentage of respondents say was high or very high importance is shown at the top (Priority 1: Prevention)
- The priority which had the lowest percentage of respondents say was high or very high importance is shown at the bottom (Priority 3: Working in partnership)

**Figure 155: Importance of each of the proposed strategy priorities to respondents**



## 4.1.2 Strategy objectives

Respondents were also asked to assign importance of the 14 objectives needed to achieve the priorities:

### Priority 1- Prevention:

- Objective 1: Bring together community, voluntary and statutory stakeholders to participate in homelessness prevention; identifying people at risk and providing them with signposting and support.
- Objective 2: Identify and increase best practice for homelessness prevention work, recognising the different causes of homelessness.
- Objective 3: Make sure housing is available. Make information and advice accessible for clients seeking early help to meet a housing need.

### Priority 2- Accommodation:

- Objective 4: Secure more accommodation for the most vulnerable people (seek to extend Housing First schemes amongst other initiatives).
- Objective 5: Improve the quality and suitability of Temporary Accommodation, while also seeking to be more efficient with our money. Reduce spending on accommodation that can be redirected into homelessness prevention services.
- Objective 6: Move more people into sustainable longer-term accommodation. Increase the supply of move-on accommodation by working with housing providers through the new Supported Housing Delivery plan.
- Objective 7: Support more people move into the Private Rented Sector, through incentivising landlords, providing, and promoting deposit schemes, and supporting tenancies.

### Priority 3- Working in partnership:

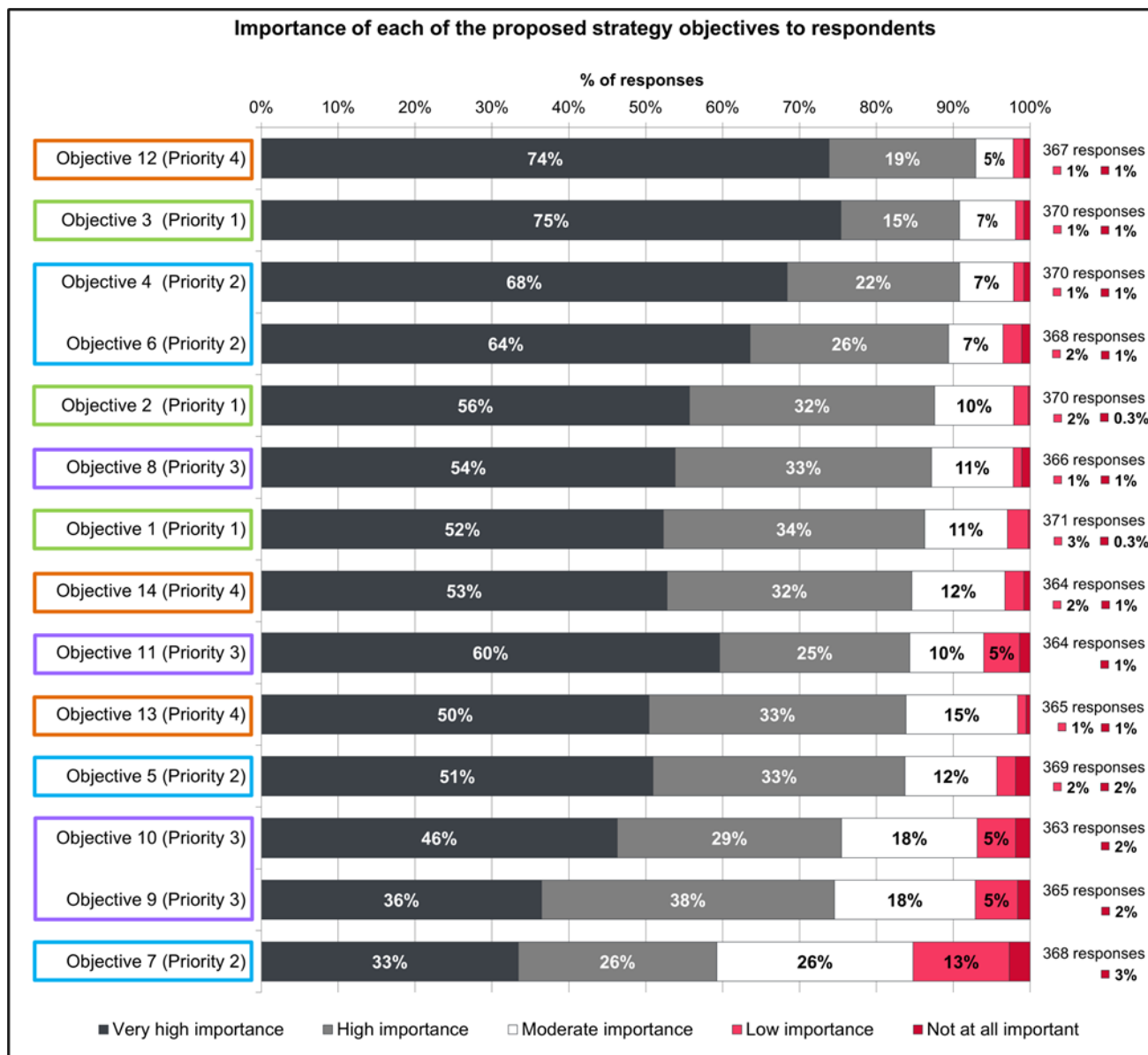
- Objective 8: Work collaboratively to problem-solve the big homelessness issues and ensure that the sector has resources and knowledge on services available.
- Objective 9: Explore where we can share training, improve the use of data, and increase information-sharing amongst partners for better outcomes for those we work with.
- Objective 10: As well as the current roll-out of staff training on a trauma-informed approach, we will embed the 2023 Centre for Homelessness Impact work on our workforce's wellbeing, recognising that this is the bedrock of compassionate, honest, and trauma-informed communication and practice.
- Objective 11: Work with Government to influence national homelessness policy, co-ordinating with key partners on a strategy to campaign and lobby as a city on key issues.

### Priority 4- Helping people move forward:

- Objective 12: Work to ensure that places in longer-term accommodation are available, so that people spend less time in emergency and temporary accommodation (settings which can destabilise people’s lives).
- Objective 13: Ensure everyone has access to information on the full range of support and accommodation options that can help with moving forwards.
- Objective 14: Commission targeted homelessness services that recognise and build on people’s existing skills and aspirations to help them flourish.

371 respondents (94% of the 394 people who responded to the consultation survey), rated the importance of one or more of the 14 proposed objectives (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Importance of each of the proposed strategy objectives to respondents**



### **Priority 1 - Prevention:**

**Objective 1:** Bring together community, voluntary and statutory stakeholders to participate in homelessness prevention; identifying people at risk and providing them with signposting and support.

- 52% said it was of 'very high importance'
- 34% rated it of 'high importance'
- 11% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 3% said it was 'low importance'
- 0.3% rated it 'not at all important'

**Objective 2:** Identify and increase best practice for homelessness prevention work, recognising the different causes of homelessness.

- 56% rated it 'very high importance'
- 32% said it was of 'high importance'
- 10% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 2% said it was 'low importance'
- 0.3% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 3:** Make sure housing is available. Make information and advice accessible for clients seeking early help to meet a housing need.

- 75% rated it 'very high importance'
- 15% said it was of 'high importance'
- 7% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

## **Priority 2 - Accommodation:**

**Objective 4:** Secure more accommodation for the most vulnerable people (seek to extend Housing First schemes amongst other initiatives).

- 68% rated it 'very high importance'
- 22% said it was of 'high importance'
- 7% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 5:** Improve the quality and suitability of Temporary Accommodation, while also seeking to be more efficient with our money. Reduce spending on accommodation that can be redirected into homelessness prevention services.

- 51% rated it 'very high importance'
- 33% said it was of 'high importance'
- 12% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 2% said it was 'low importance'
- 2% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 6:** Move more people into sustainable longer-term accommodation. Increase the supply of move-on accommodation by working with housing providers through the new Supported Housing Delivery plan.

- 64% rated it 'very high importance'
- 26% said it was of 'high importance'
- 7% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 2% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 7:** Support more people move into the Private Rented Sector, through incentivising landlords, providing, and promoting deposit schemes, and supporting tenancies.

- 33% rated it 'very high importance'
- 26% said it was of 'high importance'
- 26% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 13% said it was 'low importance'
- 3% said it was 'not at all important'

### **Priority 3- Working in partnership:**

**Objective 8:** Work collaboratively to problem-solve the big homelessness issues and ensure that the sector has resources and knowledge on services available.

- 54% rated it 'very high importance'
- 33% said it was of 'high importance'
- 11% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 9:** Explore where we can share training, improve the use of data, and increase information-sharing amongst partners for better outcomes for those we work with.

- 36% rated it 'very high importance'
- 38% said it was of 'high importance'
- 18% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 5% said it was 'low importance'
- 3% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 10:** As well as the current roll-out of staff training on a trauma-informed approach, we will embed the 2023 Centre for Homelessness Impact work on our workforce's wellbeing, recognising that this is the bedrock of compassionate, honest, and trauma-informed communication and practice.

- 46% rated it 'very high importance'
- 29% said it was of 'high importance'
- 18% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 5% said it was 'low importance'
- 2% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 11:** Work with Government to influence national homelessness policy, co-ordinating with key partners on a strategy to campaign and lobby as a city on key issues.

- 60% rated it 'very high importance'
- 25% said it was of 'high importance'
- 10% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 5% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

#### **Priority 4- Helping people move forward:**

**Objective 12:** Work to ensure that places in longer-term accommodation are available, so that people spend less time in emergency and temporary accommodation (settings which can destabilise people's lives).

- 74% rated it 'very high importance'
- 19% said it was of 'high importance'
- 5% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 13:** Ensure everyone has access to information on the full range of support and accommodation options that can help with moving forwards.

- 50% rated it 'very high importance'
- 33% said it was of 'high importance'
- 15% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 1% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

**Objective 14:** Commission targeted homelessness services that recognise and build on people's existing skills and aspirations to help them flourish.

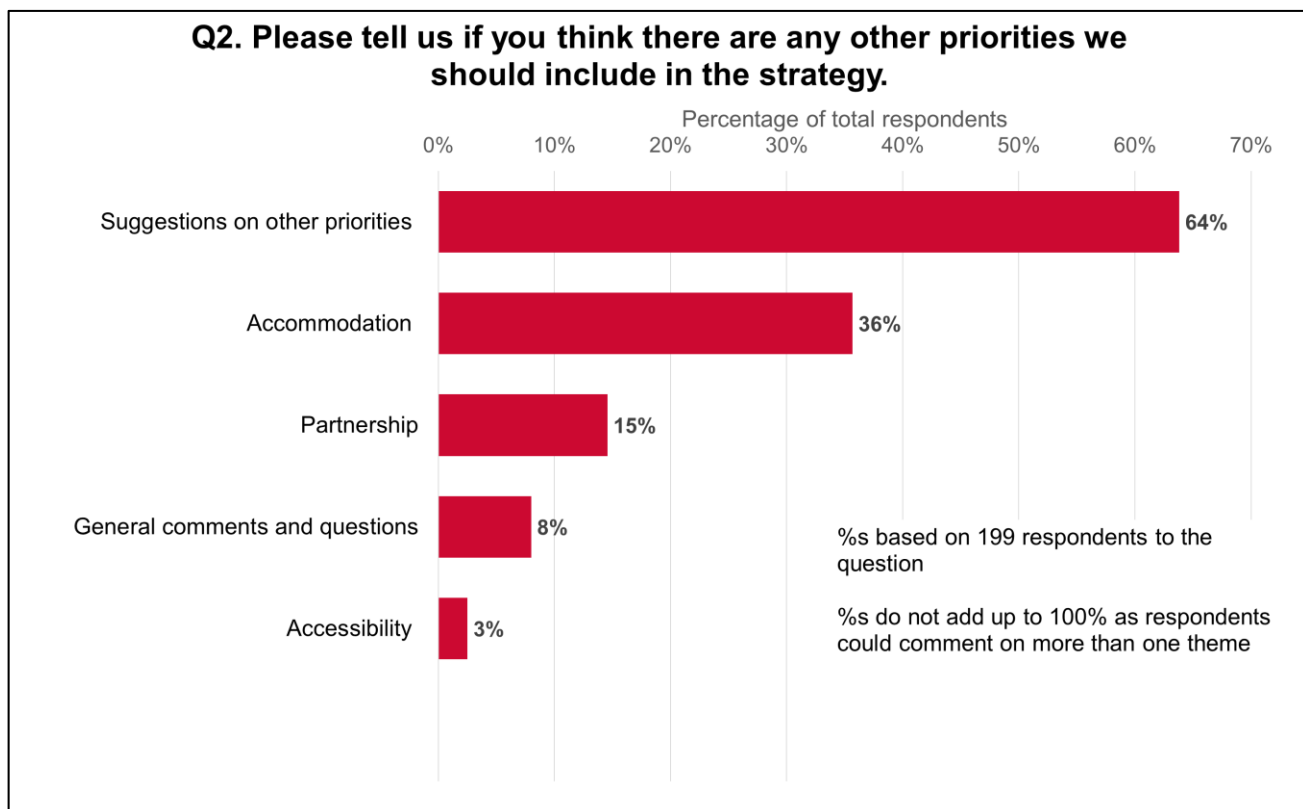
- 53% rated it 'very high importance'
- 32% said it was of 'high importance'
- 12% said it was of 'moderate importance'
- 2% said it was 'low importance'
- 1% said it was 'not at all important'

## 4.2 Other priorities that should be included in the strategy (Question 2)

### 4.2.1 Overview

Of the 394 respondents' 199 (51%) provided free text responses suggesting other priority areas in the strategy. Figure 17 shows the broad themes of respondents' answers to question two.

**Figure 17: Q2. Please tell us if you think there are any other priorities we should include in the strategy.**



- 127 (64%) suggested other priority areas for the strategy.
- 71 (36%) made comments about accommodation
- 29 (15%) made comments on working in partnership
- 20 (8%) made general comments about the strategy. These included general comments and questions about the strategy and some comments on the survey.
- 5 (3%) made comments about accessibility into the service and adopting a person-centred approach.

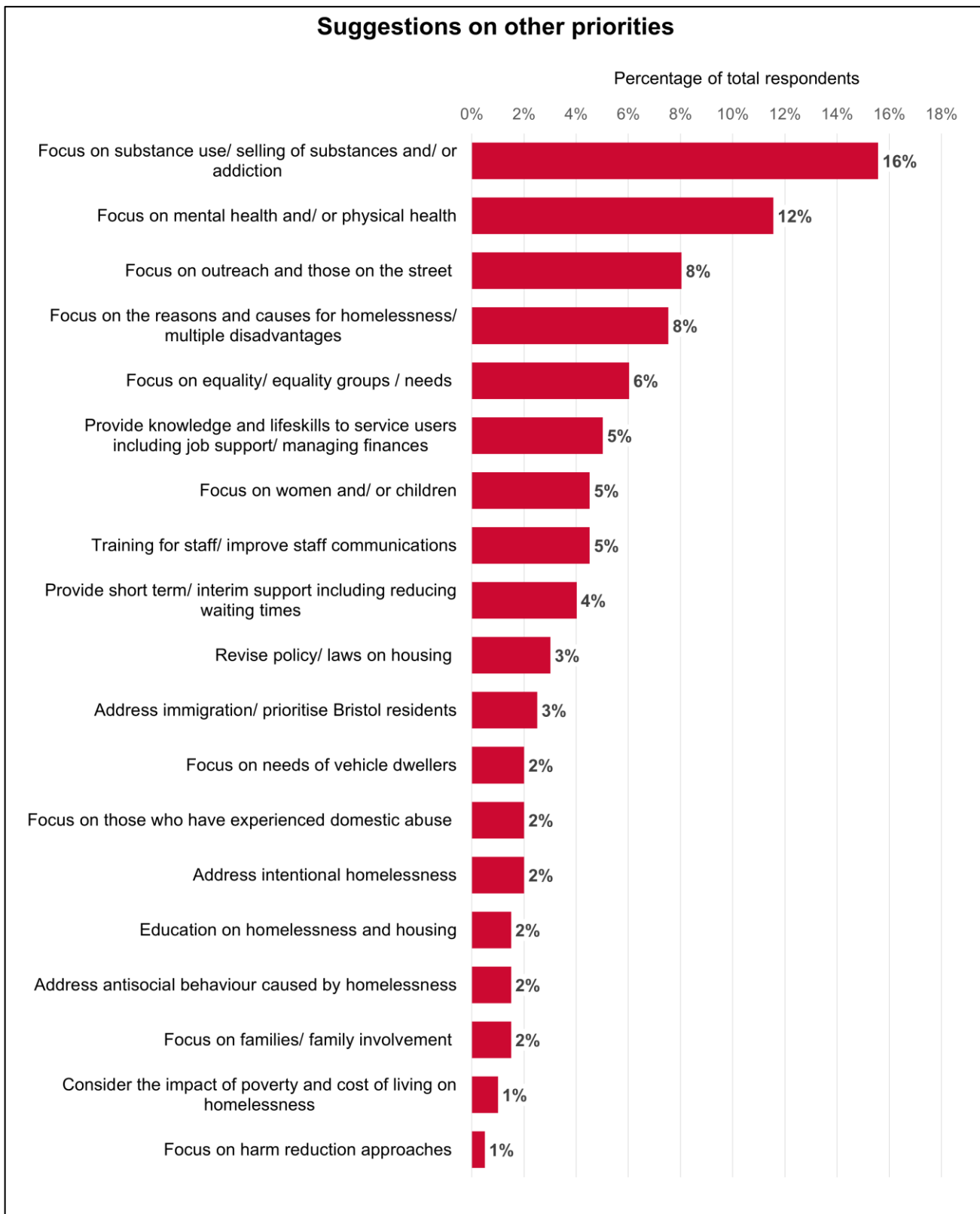
Sections 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 show a breakdown of the suggestions for other priorities and comments about accommodation and partnership.



### 4.2.2 Suggestions for other priorities

Figure 18 shows a breakdown of ideas by the 127 (64%) respondents who suggested other priority areas for the strategy.

**Figure 18: Q2. Suggestions on other priorities**

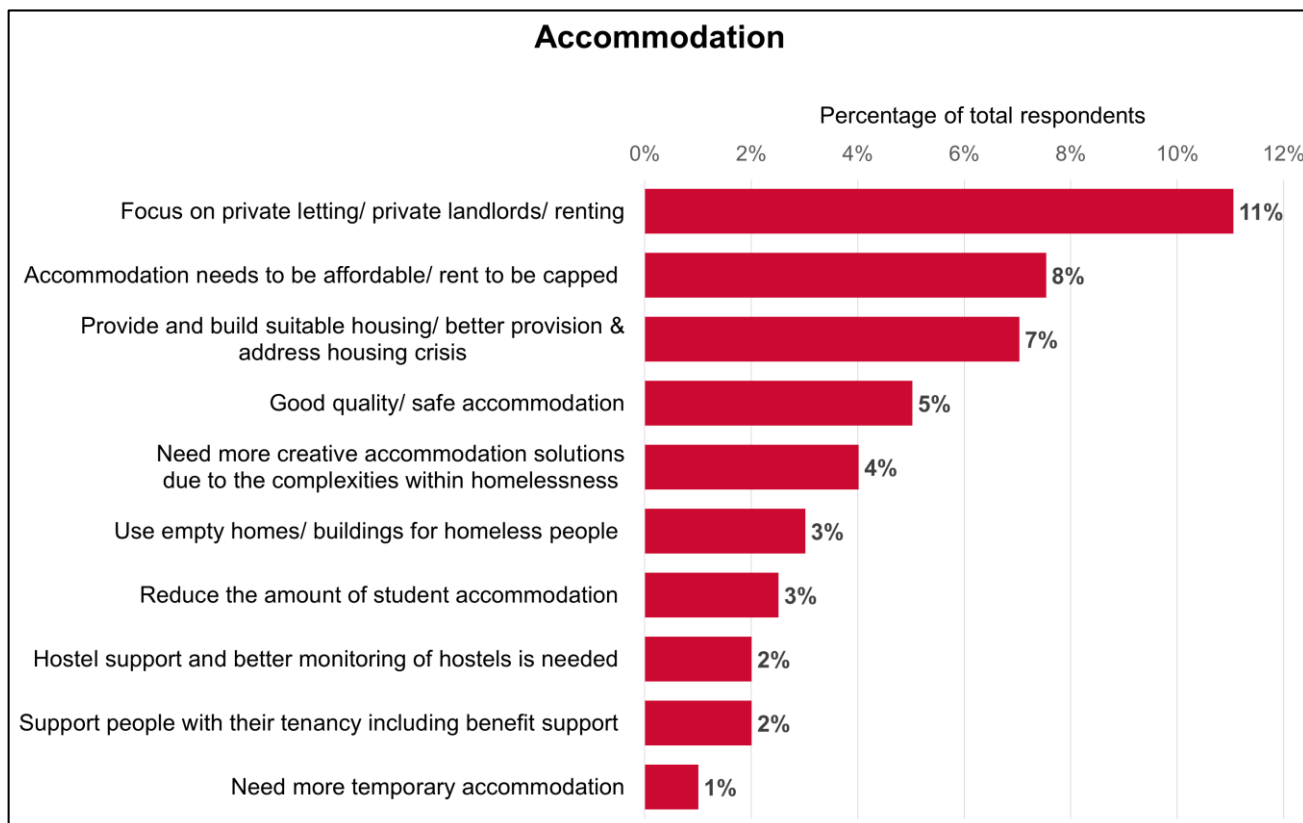


- 31 (16%) respondents suggested that focusing on substance use including the selling of substances and addiction should be prioritised. A consistent theme was that there needs to be “support for substance abuse as homelessness and this are often linked”.
- 23 (12%) respondents said mental health needs to be prioritised within the strategy. This included working closely with mental health services to support those experiencing homelessness.
- 16 (8%) suggested a focus on outreach and those on the streets. A consistent theme was to help those who are currently rough sleeping.
- 15 (8%) respondents suggested that the reasons for homelessness are prioritised.
- 12 (6%) suggested equality and equality group needs should be a priority.
- 10 (5%) suggested that prioritising life skills and employment support to those experiencing homelessness to give them “confidence” and “security”.
- 9 (5%) respondents said that women and children should be a priority.
- 9 (5%) said that training for staff should be prioritised and communications need to be improved.
- 8 (4%) suggested that short term support should be prioritised.
- 6 (3%) suggested that housing laws and policies need to be revised as a priority.
- 5 (3%) suggested that addressing immigration and Bristol residents needs to be prioritised.
- 4 (2%) made comments about focusing on vehicle dwellers. A consistent theme was the question of how they fit into the homelessness strategy.
- 4 (2%) said that domestic abuse needs to be addressed within the strategy priorities.
- 4 (2%) suggested intentional homelessness needs to be addressed.
- 3 (2%) made comments about educating others on homelessness and “how it is more complex than ‘just get a job’”.
- 3 (2%) suggested that tackling antisocial behaviour within the homelessness cohort should be a priority.
- 3 (2%) said that there should be a focus on families and their involvement. A consistent theme was how important it is to work with the families of those experiencing homelessness as well.
- 2 (1%) said the impact of poverty and the cost of living should be prioritised.
- 1 (1%) suggested focusing on a harm reduction approach.

### 4.2.3 Comments about accommodation

Figure 19 shows a breakdown of ideas by the 71 (36%) respondents who made comments about accommodation.

#### Figure 19: Q2. Accommodation



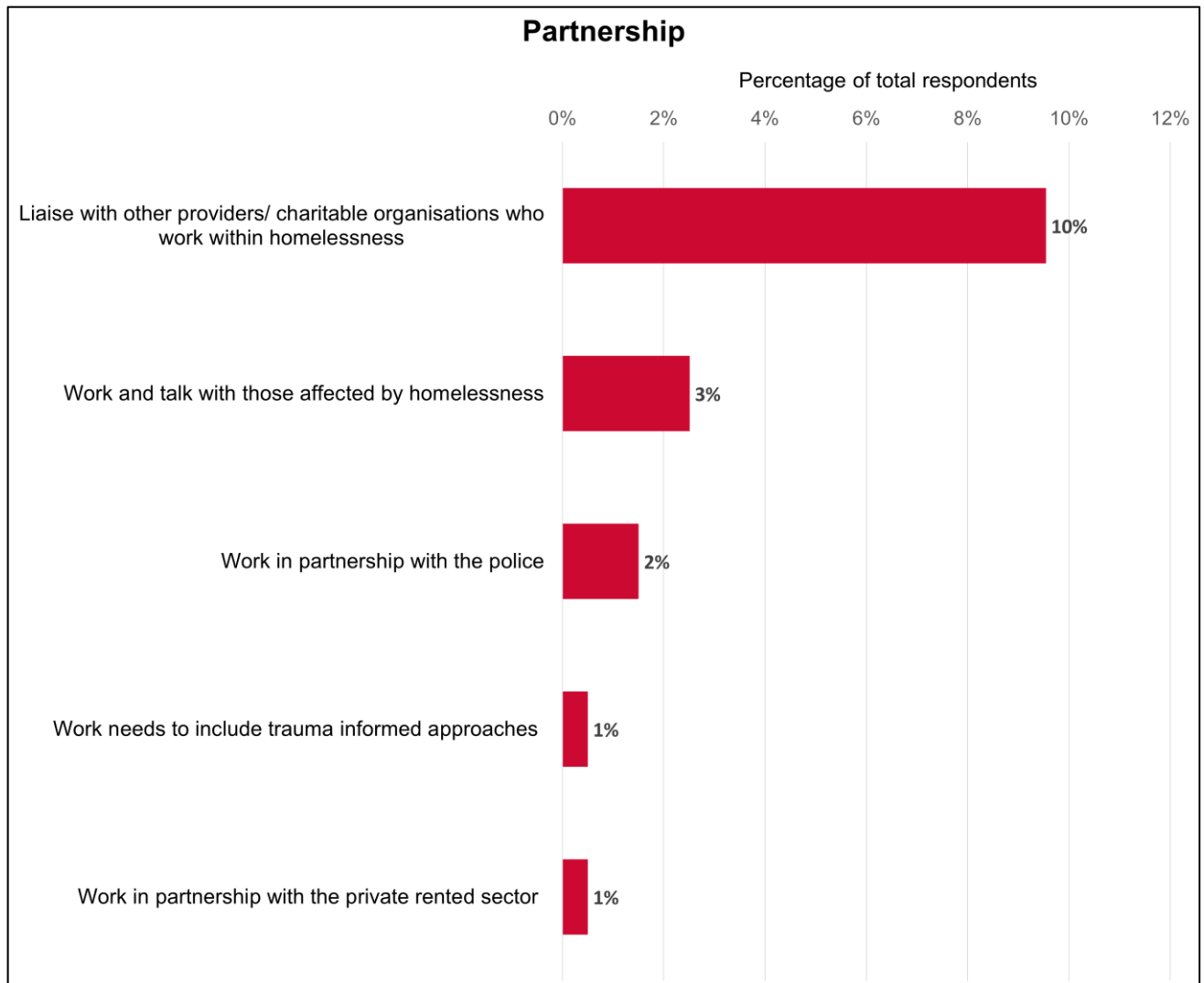
Of the comments about accommodation:

- 22 (11%) respondents made comments about private letting and private landlords. A consistent theme was to improve standard of renters and to look at regulating private renting in Bristol.
- 15 (8%) respondents suggested that accommodation needs to be affordable, and rent should be capped.
- 14 (7%) respondents said to build suitable housing.
- 10 (5%) said that accommodation needs to be safe and good quality.
- 8 (4%) said there needs to be more creative solutions to accommodation. This included how “some people will find traditional homes difficult to live in”. Another consistent theme was to “provide a range of different types of accommodation”.
- 6 (3%) suggested using empty buildings and homes to house individuals.
- 5 (3%) said to reduce the amount of student accommodation.
- 4 (2%) said hostels should be better monitored.
- 4 (2%) suggested supporting individuals with their tenancy including benefit support.
- 2 (1%) made comments about temporary accommodation.

#### 4.2.4 Comments about working in partnership

Figure 20 shows a breakdown of ideas by the 29 (15%) respondents who made comments about working in partnership.

**Figure 20: Q2. Working in partnership**



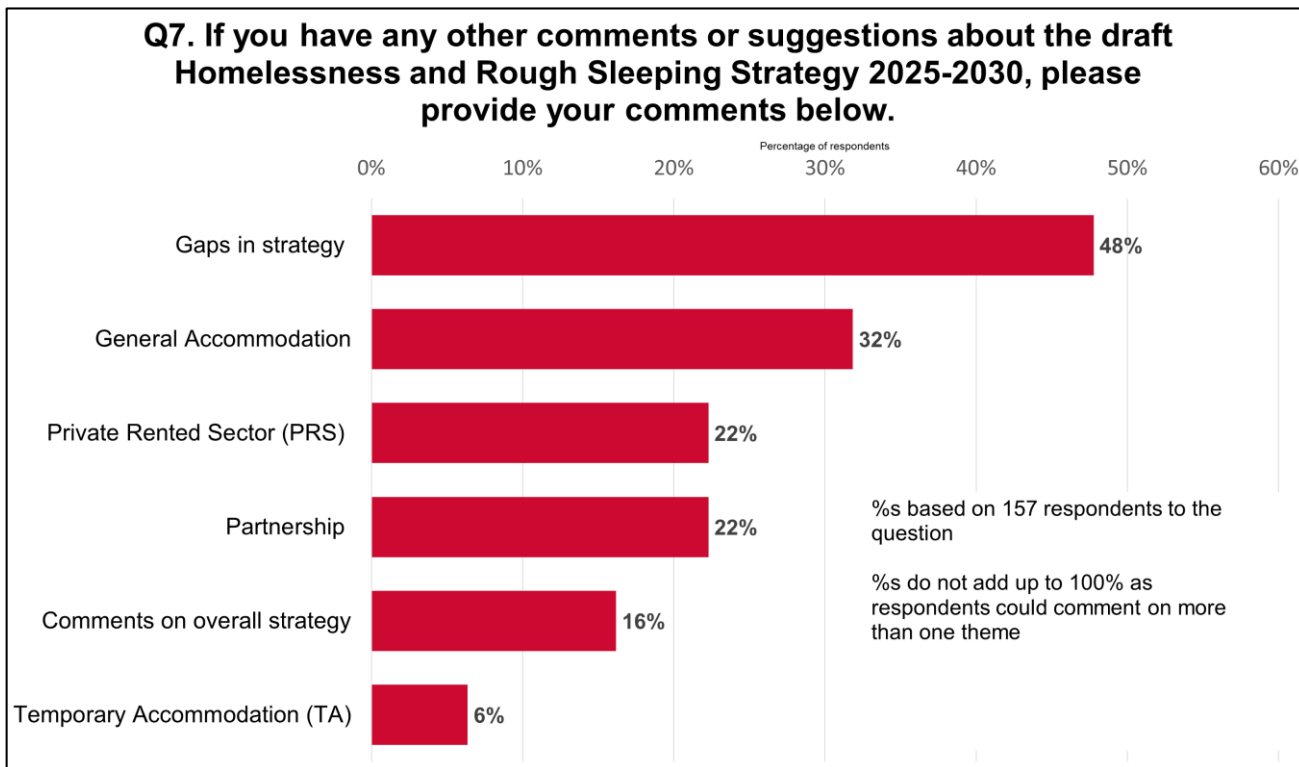
- 19 (10%) respondents suggested that the council should liaise and collaborate with other providers and/ or charitable organisations who work within homelessness.
- 5 (3%) made comments about working alongside those experiencing homelessness.
- 3 (2%) made suggestions about working with the police.
- 1 (1%) suggested “partnership working with a trauma informed approach”.
- 1 (1%) suggested working in partnership with the Private Rented Sector.

### 4.3 Other comments or suggestions about the strategy (Question 7)

#### 4.3.1 Overview

Of the 394 respondents’ 157 (40%) provided free text responses with other comments and or suggestions about the draft strategy. Figure 21 shows the broad themes of respondents’ answers to question 7.

**Figure 21: Q7. If you have any other comments or suggestions about the draft Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025-2030, please provide your comments below.**

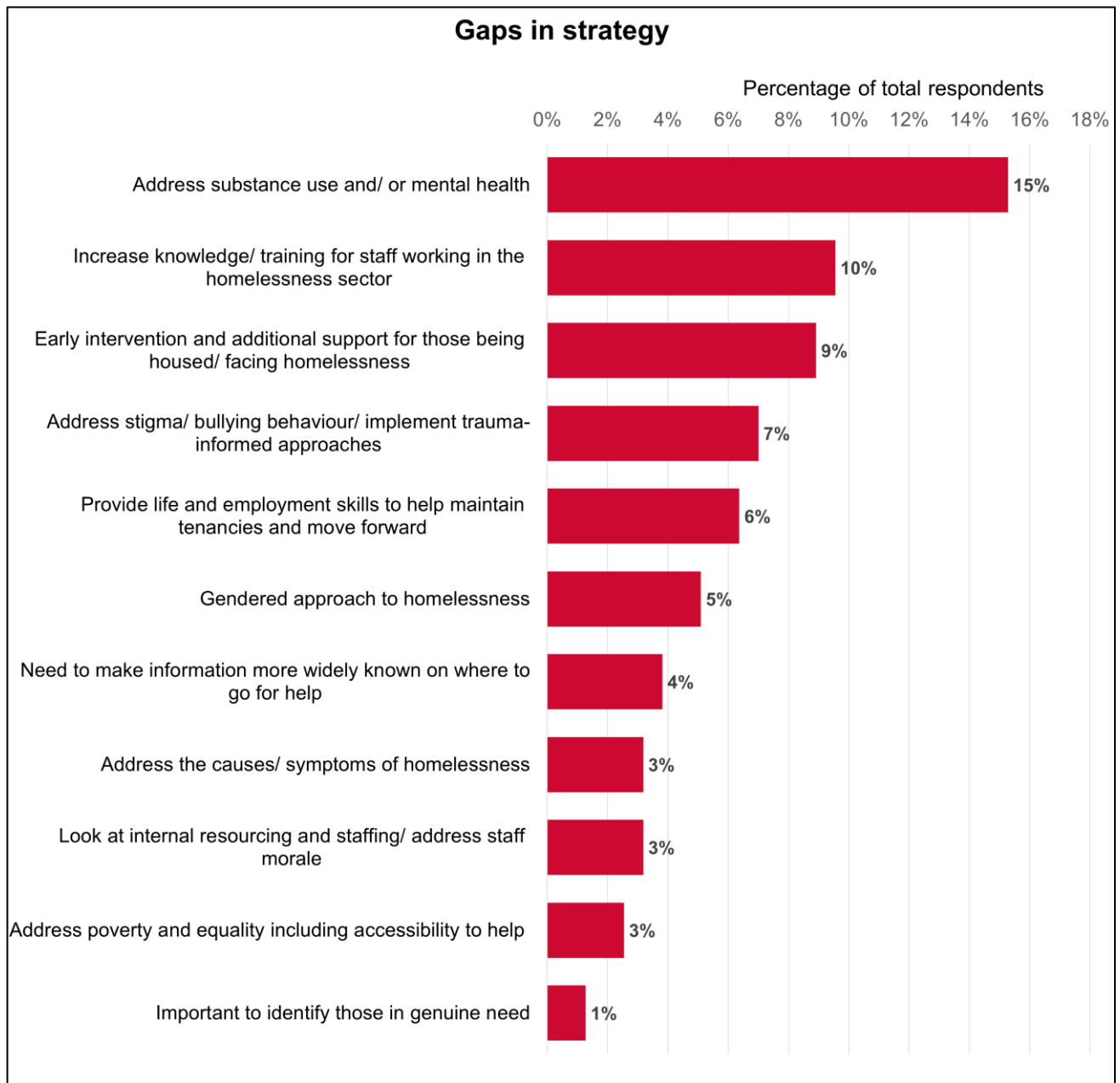


- 75 respondents (48%) made comments about the gaps in the strategy
- 50 respondents (32%) made comments about accommodation
- 35 respondents (22%) mentioned the Private Rented Sector (PRS)
- 35 respondents (22%) made comments about partnership working
- 25 respondents (16%) made general comments including whether they agreed or disagreed with the overall strategy.
- 10 respondents (6%) made comments about temporary accommodation

### 4.3.2 Comments on gaps in the strategy

Figure 22 shows a breakdown of the comments by 75 (48%) respondents who identified gaps in the strategy.

**Figure 22: Q7. Gaps in the strategy**



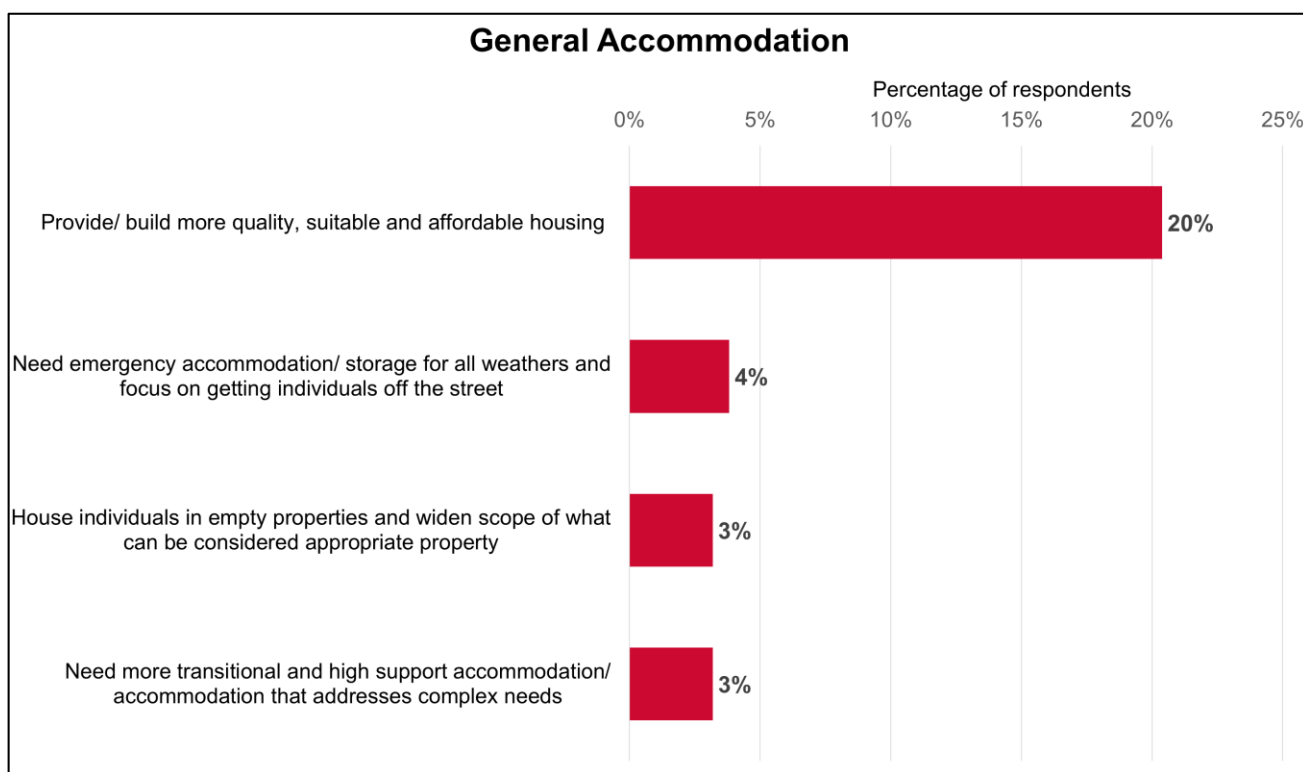
- 24 (15%) respondents suggested that substance use, and mental health need to be addressed when working with homelessness and rough sleeping. A consistent theme was the suggestion that individuals may need ongoing support with their addiction and/ or mental health, which could help sustain tenancy.
- 15 (10%) made comments about increasing knowledge and training for those working within the homelessness sector.
- 14 (9%) said there needs to be early intervention and additional support for those being housed or facing homelessness.
- 11 (7%) made comments about addressing stigma/ bullying behaviour that is linked to homelessness. A consistent theme was implementing trauma informed approaches within homelessness workforces.
- 10 (6%) suggested providing life and employment skills to help maintain tenancies and move forward.

- 8 (5%) suggested a gendered approach to homelessness. A consistent theme was how there needs to be an understanding about “additional vulnerabilities, such as those faced by homeless women” and they need more “targeted attention”.
- 6 (4%) said that information needs to be more widespread, so individuals know where to go for help.
- (3%) suggested that internal staffing and morale needs to be addressed.
- (3%) made comments about addressing poverty and equality including accessibility.
- 2 (1%) said it was important to identify those in genuine need.

### 4.3.3 Comments about accommodation

Figure 23 shows a breakdown of comments by the 50 (32%) respondents who made suggestions about accommodation

**Figure 23: Q7. General Accommodation**

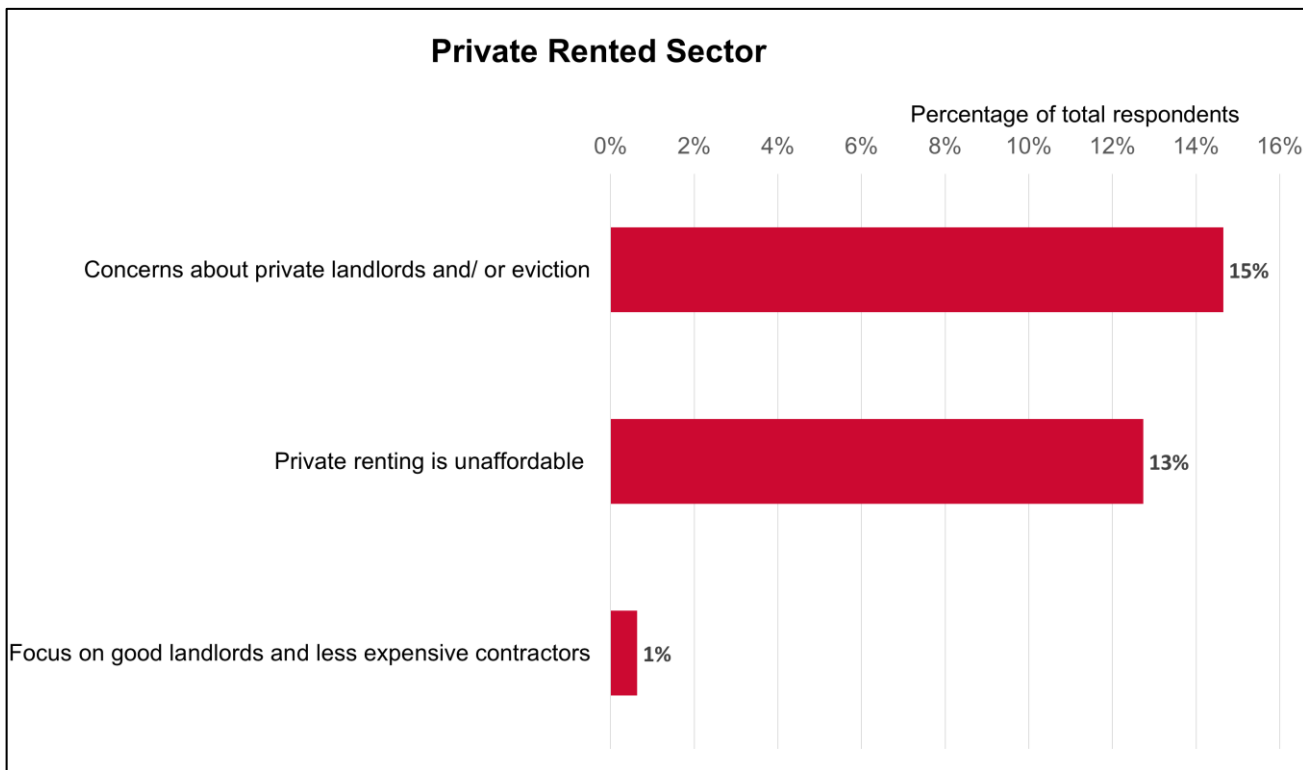


- 32 (20%) respondents suggested to provide and build more suitable and affordable accommodation.
- 6 (4%) made comments about the need for emergency accommodation and storage for all weathers to help focus getting people off the street. A consistent theme mentioned poor weather conditions.
- 5 (3%) suggested using empty houses and buildings to house individuals. (3%) said that more transitional and high support accommodation is needed. A consistent theme was to address complex needs experienced by those that are homeless.

### 4.3.4 Comments about the Private Rented Sector

Figure 24 shows a breakdown of the 35 (22%) respondents who made comments about Private Rented Sector (PRS):

**Figure 24: Q7. Private Rented Sector (PRS)**



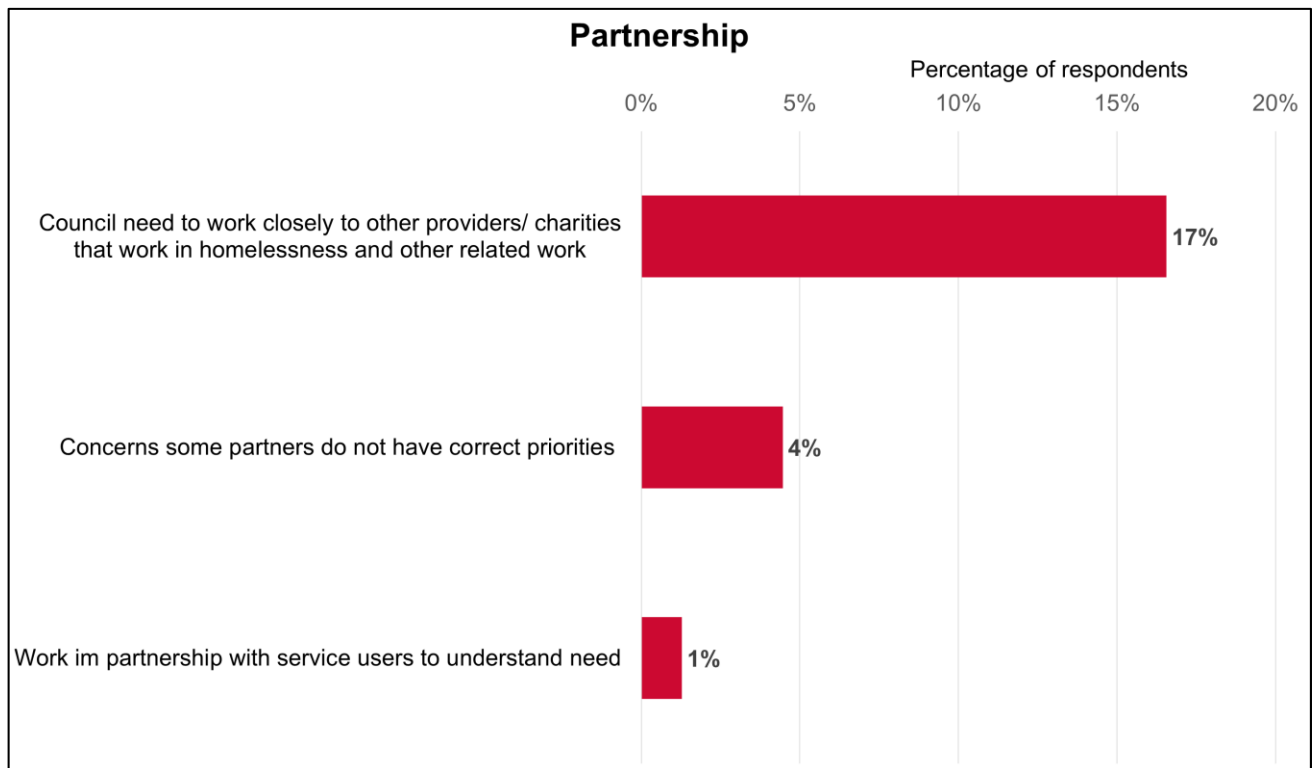
- 23 (15%) have concerns about private landlords and/ or eviction. This included concerns that they “do not have the training in social care that specialist organisations have” and that “Landlords already receive large income for PRS”.
- 20 (13%) said that private renting is unaffordable.
- 1 (1%) made comments about focusing on good landlords and reducing the use of private contractors.



### 4.3.5 Comments about partnership working

Figure 25 shows a breakdown of the 35 (22%) respondents who made comments about partnership working.

**Figure 25: Q7. Partnership**

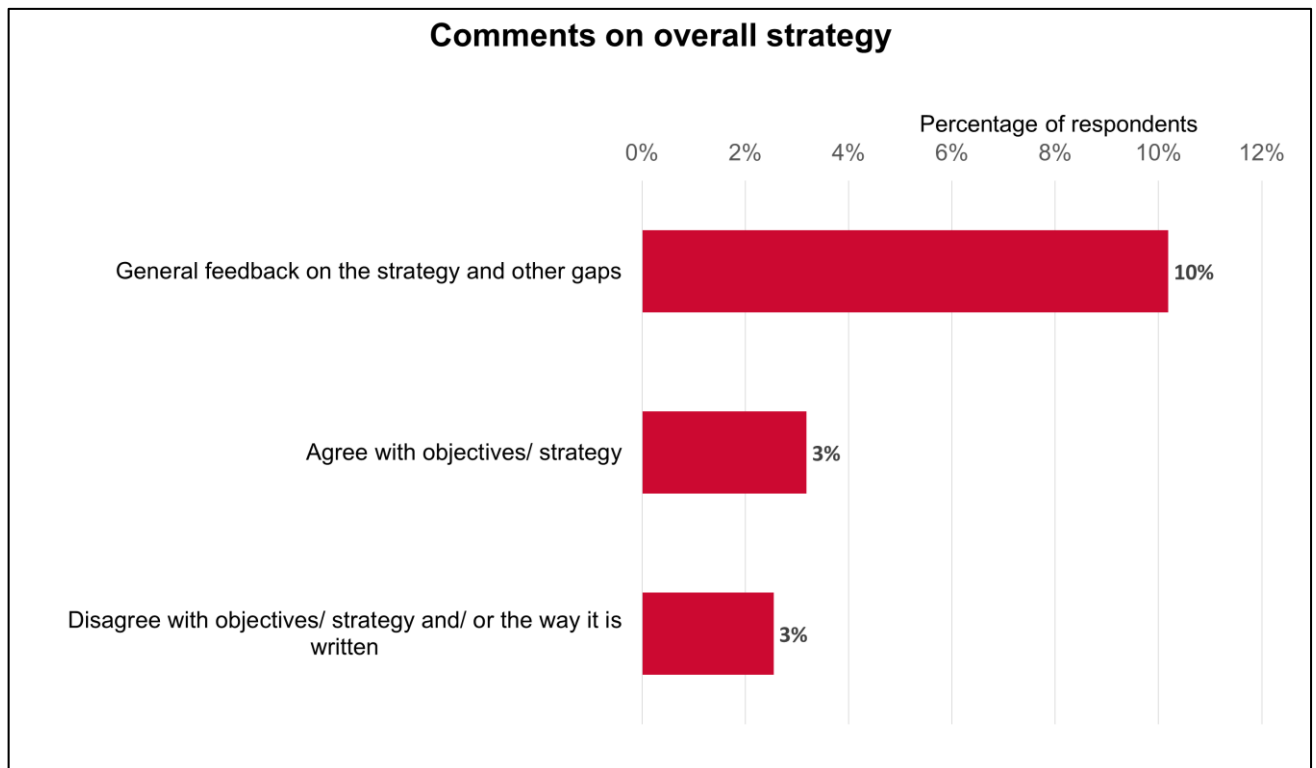


- 26 (17%) suggested that the council needs to work closely to other providers/ charities who work in homelessness and other related work.
- 7 (4%) mentioned concerns about partners priorities including competing for funding.
- 2 (1%) suggested working in partnership with service users to better understand need.

### 4.3.6 Comments on the overall strategy

Figure 26 shows a breakdown of the 25 (16%) respondents who made general comments, including whether they agreed or disagreed with the overall strategy.

**Figure 26: Q7. Comments on overall strategy**

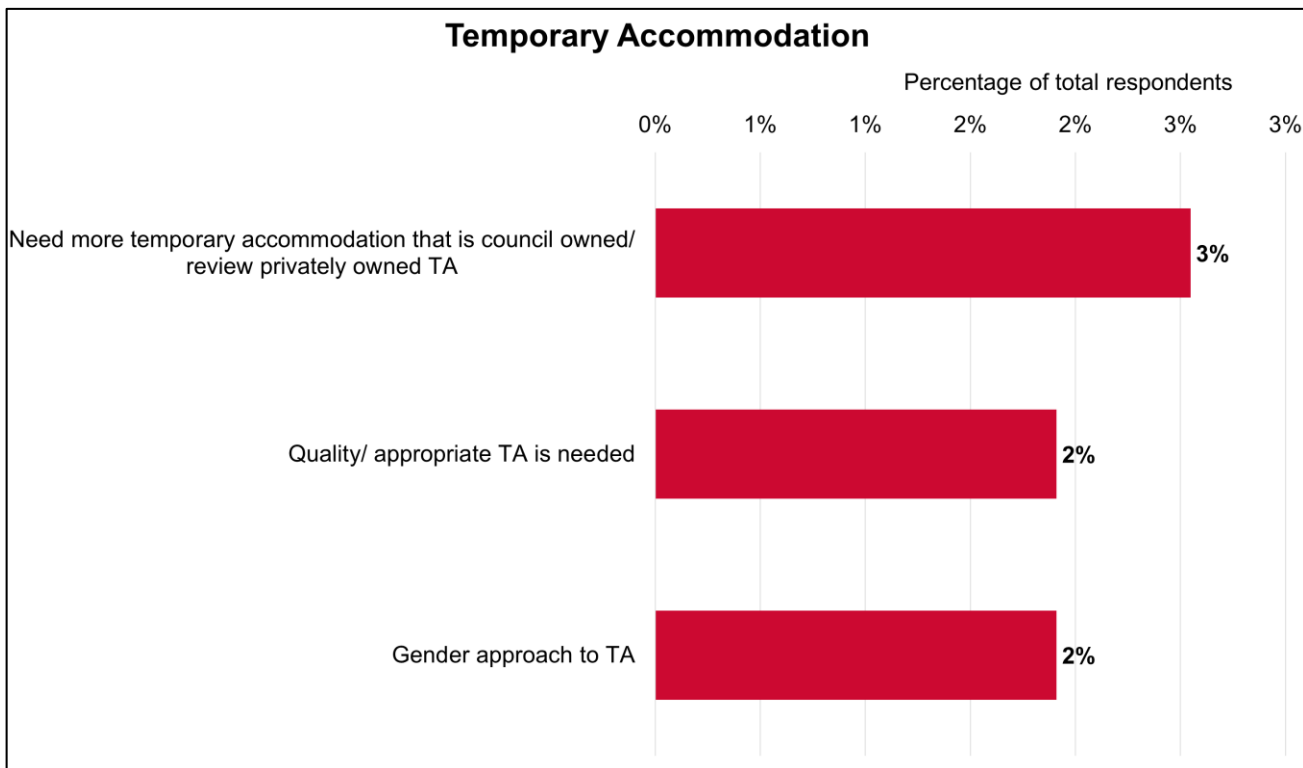


- 16 (10%) respondents gave some general feedback on the strategy with additional gaps.
- 5 (3%) made comments agreeing with the overall objectives/ strategy.
- 4 (3%) disagreed with some of the objectives and strategy text.

### 4.3.7 Comments about temporary accommodation

Figure 27 shows a breakdown of the 10 (6%) respondents who made comments about temporary accommodation

**Figure 27: Q7. Comments about temporary accommodation**



- 4 (3%) of respondents said that there needs to be more temporary accommodation that is owned by the council. A consistent theme was to review privately owned TA.
- 3 (2%) of respondents said more quality temporary accommodation is needed
- 3 (2%) said there needs to be a gender approach to TA.

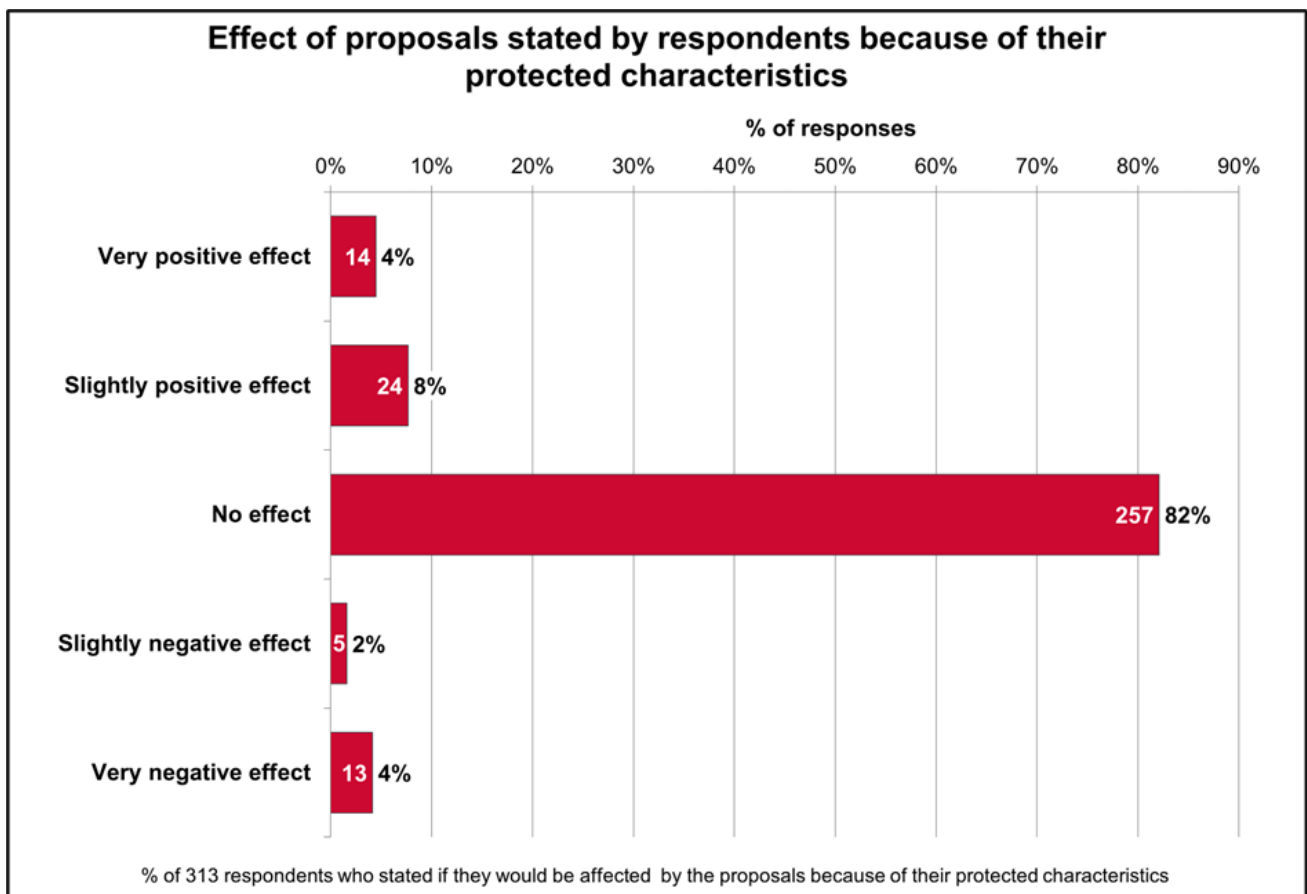
## 5 Impact of the proposals because of protected characteristics

### 5.1 Scale of effects

Respondents were asked what effect, if any, the proposals would have on them because of their protected characteristics<sup>4</sup>. Of the 394 respondents to the survey, 313 (79%) answered the question. Of these:

- 13 (4%) said the proposals would have a very negative effect
- 5 (2%) said the proposals would have a slightly negative effect
- 257 (82%) said the proposals would have no effect
- 24 (8%) said the proposals would have a slightly positive effect
- 14 (4%) said the proposals would have a very positive effect.

**Figure 28: Effect of proposals stated by respondents because of their protected characteristics**



<sup>4</sup> The protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010 are age; disability; race including colour; nationality, ethnic or national origin; religion or belief; sex; gender reassignment; sexual orientation; being married or in a civil partnership; being pregnant or on maternity leave.

## 5.2 Reasons why the proposals would affect people because of protected characteristics

Respondents were also asked to explain how they believe the proposals would have an impact on themselves or others. The 37 respondents who provided a free text response, highlighted the following impacts.

- Gender- Some respondents highlighted that the proposals are “gender neutral”, so not all needs will be met. This consistently related to the lack of women- only provision within homelessness services.
- Age- Respondents mentioned that young people would be negatively impacted in the Private rented Sector.
- Disability – Respondents highlighted the impact the proposal could have on disabled individuals if social housing is converted into temporary accommodation flats due to the adaptations required.
- Gypsy, Roma, Traveller- Respondent highlighted that as a Roman gypsy, discrimination is faced within the services.
- Race- One respondent said that “Targeted research into the racial dimensions of homelessness will only improve life for all people of colour in Bristol”.
- ADHD- respondent comments on having ADHD and the vulnerabilities that come with this.

## 6 How will this report be used?

The report will help shape current and future iterations of the Action Plan and feedback given as part of the consultation process and wider engagement has been considered in relation to the strategy and action plan's content.

### How can I keep track?

You can find the latest consultation and engagement surveys online on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub ([www.ask.bristol.gov.uk](http://www.ask.bristol.gov.uk)). You can also sign up to receive automated email notifications about consultations and engagement at [www.bristol.gov.uk/askbristolnewsletter](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/askbristolnewsletter)

The action plan identifies who is responsible for the completion of specific tasks and expected delivery progress. The multi-agency steering group that has been consulted during the development of the strategy will continue to meet, monitor, and evaluate the plan regularly. Internally, the yearly action plan will be brought to the council's Corporate Leadership Board and Committee System for review each year.