

# Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Framework contract for Temporary Accommodation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Growth and Regeneration	Lead Officer name: Paul Sylvester
Service Area: Housing Options	Lead Officer role: Head of Housing Options

## Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

### 1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

#### Evidence Base:

##### Homelessness pressures in Bristol

1. Bristol has experienced rising rates of homelessness. Since the pandemic we have seen a 18% increase in households approaching Bristol City Council because of homelessness related issues. The number of households in temporary accommodation (TA) has more than doubled since before the pandemic.
2. During the pandemic and “Everyone in” the number of single people accommodated increased significantly. Family homelessness has increased since the end of lockdowns and protections like the eviction ban. The cost-of-living crisis and continuing challenges around affordability of both home ownership and private renting are contributing to high levels of homelessness presentations.
3. For example, according to the Bristol City Council (BCC) Rent Commission Report 2023 (see background documents below), the median advertised rent in Bristol has increased typically by 12% per year since 2018-2020. This is significantly higher than ~6% total growth in nominal wages over the same two-year period and given public data on continued record rent increases in 2021 and 2022, this rate of increase has likely been sustained.
4. As of 31 August 2023, there were 1,348 households in TA, this has increased to 1,668 households as of 1 October 2024. Of these placements 89 were in hotels. Please see Table 1 below for a breakdown of the numbers of hotel placements from April 2024 to September 2024. (Please note, these figures do not include any placements in TA for Barton House residents).

## **Tackling Homelessness programme**

5. Through the Council's Tackling Homelessness programme, we are focussed on transforming all aspects of our TA provision. This includes how we manage demand for TA, increase homelessness prevention, reducing our reliance on expensive privately managed TA and increasing support and options for move-on accommodation to move households out of TA. A key project pertinent to this paper is the recommissioning of our emergency accommodation (EA) framework which is the main contributor to our subsidy loss issue. Through the recommissioning of the EA framework, we introduced capped rates, which now gives us have better control of our costs for privately managed TA.
6. As part of this programme, Housing Options is undertaking a service redesign which involves changing the way that we deliver homelessness services. For example, we are recruiting to several new positions to ensure homelessness prevention opportunities are maximised. The triage function, currently carried out by Citizens Advisors, will be brought in-house so that we can determine a citizens housing need at the earliest contact and ensure that they are receive appropriate advice, guidance, and appropriate signposting. The Private Renting Team is also expanding to enable us to both achieve higher number of lets into the private rented sector from TA, and to increase our ability to rescue tenancies at risk.
7. Other live programmes such as the government funded Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme and the Single Homelessness Accommodation Programme are actively working to increase the supply of supported housing in Bristol, which will directly reduce homelessness and rough sleeping.
8. To address the wider issues in the supply of affordable and social housing in Bristol, the council is committed to delivering more new homes. We have over 630 affordable homes currently being delivered in the city that will complete in 2024/25.
9. We are committed to reducing our use of hotels for emergency accommodation unless by exception, by March 2026.
10. BCC currently needs to secure hotel accommodation, as a last resort for clients who are homeless, when there are no other suitable alternatives. This includes clients who are being supported by BCC services including Housing Options, Tenancy Management (council housing), Adult Social Care (ASC) and Children's services.

## **Click Travel**

11. Click Travel is an online portal which BCC use to make payments to book hotels. BCC currently has a contract with Click Travel in place, but this needs to be extended by approved spend. The on-line portal is free for the council to use and a 5% discount on hotel prices is applied. Click Travel invoice monthly for total spend in that month.
12. Click Travel are on the NEPO507 Framework Contract for the provision of Travel Management Services. It is a trusted external framework used widely by 60+ other Local Authorities.
13. The proposed contract would start in January 2025 and end in March 2026. The total contract value would be £1.8m (see table 3 below).

## **Expenditure on hotels**

14. In April 2024 we sought an emergency key decision to extend the contract we had with Click Travel to £2.1m until March 2026. This was approved in June and noted at the first Homes and Housing Committee meeting.

15. Whilst the number of hotel placements have reduced from 142 in April to 91 in September, unfortunately, our use of hotels has not decreased at the rate we had hoped and expected. See Table 1 below.

**Table 1 – Number of emergency accommodation placements in hotels at the end of each month.**

Month	No. of hotel placements (for emergency accommodation) at the end of each month
April	142
May	87
June	84
July	108
August	84
September	91

16. Table 2 below shows our expenditure on Click Travel since April 2024.

**Table 2 - BCC spend on Click Travel since April 2024**

Month	Housing Options	ASC, child services and other	Total
April	£635,348	£18,441	£653,789
May	£358,531	£27,618	£386,148
June	£351,294	£26,608	£377,902
July	£417,195	£31,353	£448,548
August	£313,259	£33,687	£346,946
September	£366,406	£15,180	£381,586

<i>Refunds received</i>	- £364,267.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,230,652</b>

17. Despite TA numbers remaining relatively stable in recent months (a small increase in the end of August), our hotel placements have not decreased as expected for the following reasons:

- One of our largest providers of EA did not join the new EA framework which featured capped rates and another major EA provider has reduced their number of units of family accommodation. Both events have led to a significant reduction in EA availability.
- New providers have joined the new EA framework, however so far, they have only provided shared accommodation for single clients and no additional family units.
- Whilst we have onboarded new providers onto the supported family framework earlier this year, they have not yet brought new properties for us to use. We are working hard with these providers to help them source properties and hope for new accommodation to be available soon.

18. We expect the number of placements in hotels to steadily decline whilst we continue to implement the new EA framework. Estimated spend on hotels for each year of the contract is below in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Estimated Click Travel per financial year until March 2026**

Contract year	Estimated spend
Jan 25-Mar 25	£781,343
Apr 25-Mar26	£1,098,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>£1,879,665</b>

**City Benefits:**

1. The proposal will assist people who are rough sleeping and recovering from rough sleeping to access safe accommodation, improving their health, and reducing the physical and mental health impact of homelessness.
2. The hotel accommodation will support the council in meeting its statutory duties ensuring that EA is available for some of our most vulnerable citizens.

**1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

**1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?**

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>	[please select]
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## Step 2: What information do we have?

### 2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Ward Statistical Profiles](http://bristol.gov.uk).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](http://bristol.gov.uk) and [Stress Risk Assessment](http://bristol.gov.uk)

<b>Data / Evidence Source</b> [Include a reference where known]	<b>Summary of what this tells us</b>
<i>Housing Support Register</i>	<p>Case specific database for at risk and vulnerable citywide Homelessness prevention placements</p> <p><u>Equalities data on all those currently in an HSR-Supported Accommodation service (for families, the data is for the lead household member) – 1374 people</u></p> <p><u>Gender identity</u></p> <p>Male – 60.3%</p> <p>Female – 37.2%</p> <p>Transgender – 0.5%</p> <p>Non-Binary – 0.2%</p> <p>Prefer not to say – 0.2%</p> <p>Don't Know – 1.7%</p>

Age Range

16-17 – 1.1%

18-25 – 23.6%

26-35 – 26.6%

36-40 – 13.5%

41-50 – 24.7%

51-60 – 9.3%

61+ - 1.2%

Ethnicity

White British – 27.3%

White Irish – 0.7%

White European – 0.3%

Eastern European – 0.9%

Any other white background – 4.4%

Black/Black British – African – 9.6%

Black/Black British – Caribbean – 4.5%

Black/Black British – Somali – 1.7%

Black/Black British – Other – 1.6%

Any other Black/African/Caribbean background – 0.6%

Asian/Asian British – Bangladeshi – 0.6%

Asian/Asian British – Chinese – 0.1%

Asian/Asian British - Indian – 0.3%

Asian/Asian British – Pakistani – 2%

Asian/Asian British – Other – 1.1%

Any other Asian background – 0.3%

Arab – 1.7%

Mixed/Dual Heritage – White+Black African – 0.8%

Mixed/Dual Heritage – White+Black Caribbean – 3.9%

Mixed/Dual Heritage – White+Asian – 0.4%

Any other mixed/multiple ethnic background – 0.9%

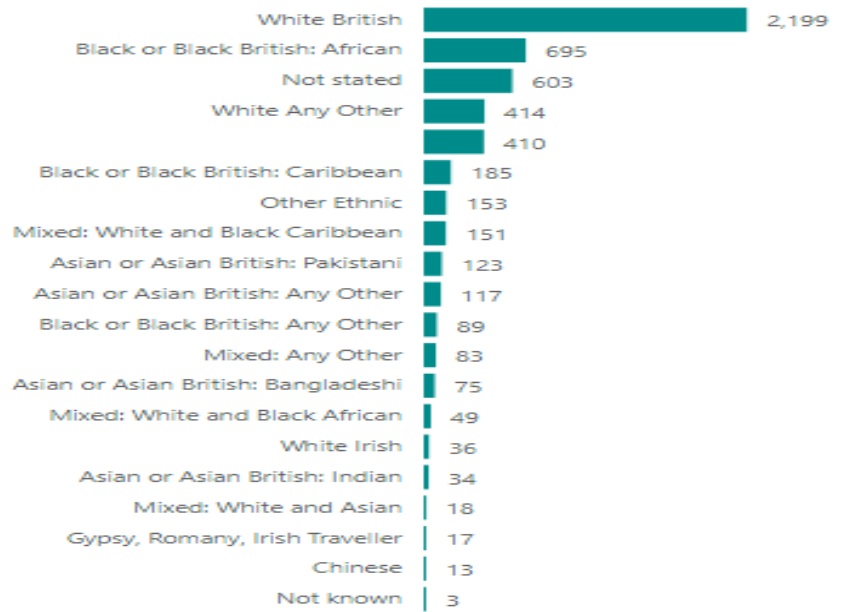
Gypsy/Irish Traveller – 0.1%

Any other ethnic group – 3%

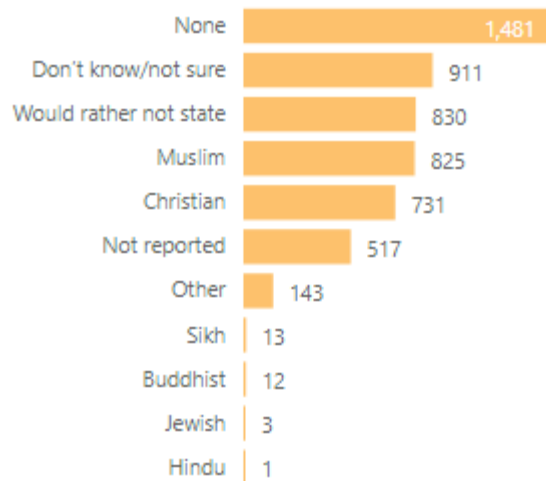
Prefer not to say – 0.4%

	<p>Don't Know – 32.8%</p> <p><u>Religion/Beliefs</u></p> <p>Christian – 10.8%</p> <p>Muslim – 14.4%</p> <p>Buddhist – 0.2%</p> <p>Hindu – 0.1%</p> <p>Sikh – 0.1%</p> <p>Other – 1.9%</p> <p>No Religion – 40%</p> <p>Prefer not to say – 3.1%</p> <p>Don't Know – 28.7%</p> <p><u>Sexual orientation</u></p> <p>Heterosexual – 74.2%</p> <p>Gay/Lesbian – 1.4%</p> <p>Bi-sexual – 2.3%</p> <p>Other – 1.1%</p> <p>Prefer not to say – 5.5%</p> <p>Don't Know – 15.6%</p> <p><u>Consider yourself Disabled?</u></p> <p>Yes – 11.1%</p> <p>No – 75.3%</p> <p>Prefer not to say – 1.2%</p> <p>Don't Know – 4.7%</p>
Abritas	Case specific database for citywide Homelessness Prevention Service to capture those assessed under the Homelessness Reduction Act. The data below relates to homelessness applications in the last 12 months. For data on Disability – more than one category may be chosen

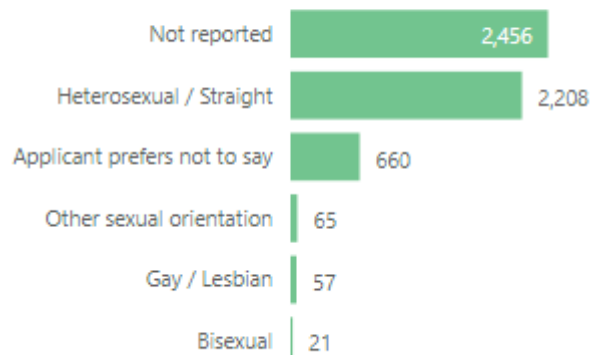
## Ethnicity



## Religion

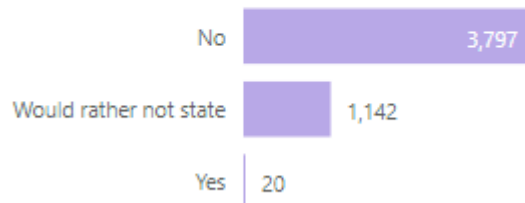


## Sexual orientation

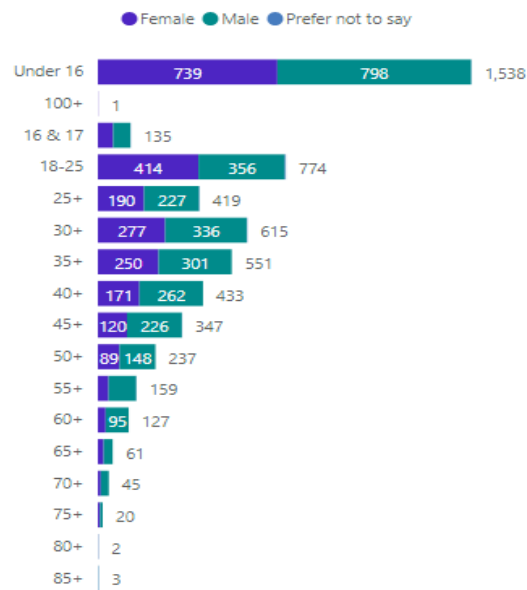




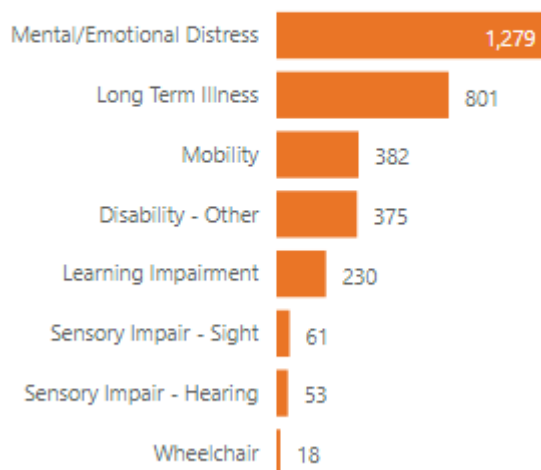
## Transgender

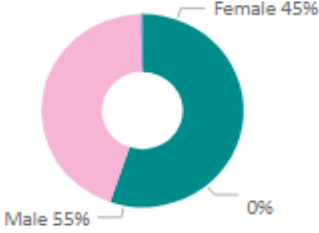


## Household members distribution by ...



## Disability\*



	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender distribution</p>  <p>A donut chart illustrating the gender distribution. The chart is divided into three segments: a large teal segment representing 55% for 'Male', a smaller pink segment representing 45% for 'Female', and a very small segment representing 0% for an unlabeled category.</p>
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Citywide quarterly data, population, housing, health
National Statistics (Department of Levelling up Housing & Communities)	National Homelessness Data from quarterly returns by local government through H-CLIC returns <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statutory-homelessness-in-england-april-to-june-2022">Statutory homelessness in England: April to June 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
Rough Sleeping snapshot	Citywide monthly and annual street count reported to gov.uk
Population -Bristol Key Facts 2021 (March 2021 Update)	<p>The population of Bristol is estimated to be 465,900 and is expected to increase over the 25-year period (2018-43) to 532,700. This is a 15% increase and is higher than the 10% increase forecast for England. The proportion of the population who are not 'White British' has increased from 12% to 22% of the total population.</p> <p>The population of Bristol has become increasingly diverse and some local communities have changed significantly. There are now at least 45 religions, at least 187 countries of birth and at least 91 main languages spoken.</p> <p>Bristol has a relatively young age profile with more children aged 0-15 than people aged 65 and over.</p> <p>Bristol has 41 areas in the most deprived 10% in England, including 3 in the most deprived 1% (Hartcliffe, Withywood and Lawrence Hill)</p>
Housing -Bristol Key Facts 2021 (March 2021 Update)	<p>There are 203,490 homes in Bristol, and the average house price £309,800 against an England average of £261,900. Bristol earnings are similar to the national average resulting in affordability issues. The high cost of housing drives higher rents, meaning that housing outside of the social rented sector is becoming increasingly unaffordable.</p> <p>Bristol's tenure mix is 53% Owner Occupied, 29% Private Rented and 18% Social Rented</p>
Equalities Data (April 2023 Briefing Note)	Comprehensive data on equalities in Bristol.
<p><b>Additional comments:</b></p> <p>The latest national statistics (2020-21) indicate that homelessness has disproportionately affected certain communities, with single households, young people, and people of colour (especially Black/Black British people) who have seen the greatest increases.</p> <p>National statistics show 84.9% of the overall population is White British, compared to 69.6% of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Black/Black British is the most overrepresented ethnic group comprising 9.7% of those owed a homelessness duty. In Bristol these national figures are broadly replicated with 16% of the population who are Black, Asian and minority ethnicity, compared to 30-40% of homeless acceptances between 2012 and 2018.</p> <p>Comparing application data from Abris over the last 12 months to the Bristol Census 2021 data shows that 'Asian/Asian British' are both 6.6% of homeless applicants and 6.6% of the total Bristol population. In contrast Black/Black British make up 5.9% of the Bristol population and 18% of homeless applicants and are therefore overrepresented. Mixed or 'multiple ethnic groups' are 5.5% of homeless applicants compared to 9% of the</p>	

population, and White Other are 8.5% of homeless applicants compared to 9.5% of the Bristol population. Both of these broad ethnic groups are therefore underrepresented amongst homeless applicants, in particular people listing a mixed ethnic group. White British applicants are also underrepresented, with 40% of homeless applicants compared to 71.6% of the Bristol population.

It should be noted that for 11% of applicants an ethnicity was not stated or not known, therefore there are limitations in comparing this data to the Census 2021 data. However, it is certainly evident that as with the national data, that Black/Black British is the most overrepresented broad ethnic group, and White British households are underrepresented.

For data recorded on Abris for homeless applications, there is inadequate data to compare these applicants to the Bristol data based on Religion or Sexual Orientation. 41% of applications have either don't know/not reported/rather not state as the answer for Religion, meaning it cannot reasonably be measured against Bristol population level data to analyse if certain groups are under or overrepresented. For the sexual orientation category this is even higher, as 57% of homeless applicants on Abris have unreported or not stated in the data. For answering whether they were transgender, 23% of applications did not state an answer. Both these categories have substantially higher levels of not known/not reported/did not state than the Census 2021 data, where 8.48% did not answer a category for sexual orientation, and 6.73% for the gender identity question.

Looking at the data recorded for applications by Disabled people there were 3199 people who identified as being Disabled people but as noted at the top of the Abris data set for homeless applications, more than one type of disability could be recorded per application. For example, a household may record mental/emotional distress and mobility issues. However, even with households recording in multiple categories, the data would suggest that households with a disability are overrepresented amongst homeless applicants. From the Census 2021, 19.4% of the Bristol population were Disabled people under the Equalities Act.

## 2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation  |

## 2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

There are gaps in diversity information - especially where personal and confidential information is voluntarily requested from staff. Our survey information may not be reliable because data collected is given voluntarily with a "prefer not to say" option.

We also know that there are gaps in our data relating to sexual orientation. We know that there are higher than average numbers of women and non-EU nationals represented in the Bristol rough sleeping population, but we do not currently know enough about the reasons why.

In general, we acknowledge that there are gaps in our knowledge about the future demands on homelessness services as it affects a range of equalities groups and will be looking to improve the range of equalities data we gather, both as a local authority and through the homelessness services we commission.

## 2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

The [Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-24](#), which was informed by a full public consultation with external stakeholders and service users etc., underwrites the provision of statutory homelessness prevention services in the city. This strategy applies multi-agency governance that includes stakeholders and those with lived experience of homelessness. Note, an updated strategy is currently in progress.

## 2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

There is quarterly reporting to the Cabinet member for Housing Delivery and Homes on activities that will deliver Corporate plan priorities, for example the prevention of homelessness, Temporary Accommodation placements and the number of people sleeping rough. This will be reviewed when the new committee system is in place in May 2024.

Engagement with stakeholders takes place through the Homes & Communities Board, the Reducing Rough Sleeping Partnership and the Bristol Homelessness Forum.

## Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

### 3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

**GENERAL COMMENTS** (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

We have not identified any significant negative impact from this proposal. Overall, we expect the proposal to enter the new contract will allow the council to book emergency accommodation and will therefore only have a positive impact on people from those protected or relevant characteristic groups who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

It is important to note that whilst this proposal has no potentially adverse impacts, we are working within a housing market where there are challenges in securing alternative accommodation. This is important because our aim is to reduce the use of hotels for emergency accommodation as we currently re-commission Temporary Accommodation. For example, it can be more challenging for younger people due to welfare benefit restrictions and people who need adaptations to make a property accessible which limits the supply of suitable accommodation for move on out of hotels.

**PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Age: Young People</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Homelessness numbers among young people are increasing and therefore, this proposal provides a positive health (physical and mental) impact on young people who need this service as they are disproportionately effected by homelessness.
Mitigations:	The proposal will provide young people experiencing homelessness with safe and secure accommodation in hotels.
<b>Age: Older People</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Disability</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Sex</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Pregnancy / Maternity</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Race</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Positive health (physical and mental) impacts on Black/Black British households who are the most overrepresented ethnic group comprising 9.7% of those owed a homelessness duty.
Mitigations:	The proposal will provide Black/Black British people experiencing homelessness with safe and secure accommodation in hotels.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Marriage &amp; civil partnership</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

**OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Socio-Economic (deprivation)</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	We are aware of existing disparities for this group. There are 203,490 homes in Bristol, and the average house price £309,800 against an England average of £261,900. Bristol earnings are similar to the national average resulting in affordability issues. The high cost of housing drives higher rents, meaning that housing outside of the social rented sector is becoming increasingly unaffordable.

	Bristol has 41 areas in the most deprived 10% in England, including 3 in the most deprived 1% (Hartcliffe, Withywood and Lawrence Hill)
Mitigations:	The proposal will provide people experiencing homelessness with a safe and secure accommodation in hotels.
<b>Carers</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Other groups</b> [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

### 3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

We expect the ability to book hotels for clients will have a positive impact, by providing safe accommodation, on people from those protected or relevant characteristic groups who are at risk of homelessness or are homeless. This includes positive physical and mental health impacts, which would otherwise be at severe risk if sleeping outside on the streets. Providing hotel accommodation is a safe and secure housing option until a longer-term option is available.

## Step 4: Impact

### 4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

**Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:**

No significant negative impacts identified.

**Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:**

The ability to book hotels as emergency accommodation will promote equality of health opportunity for households at risk of homelessness and sleeping rough on the streets.

### 4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
To improve the equalities data relating to the future demands on homelessness services as it affects a range of equalities groups.	Paul Sylvester	Ongoing


### 4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Impacts will be measured through quarterly reporting to department of levelling up communities and housing on homelessness presentation, homelessness preventions, households in Temporary Accommodation and households moving on into affordable housing. In addition to this the costs of Temporary Accommodation are monitored and reported on monthly.

## Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Equality and Inclusion Team Review:</b> <b><i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i></b>	<b>Director Sign-Off: Fiona Lester, Interim Director Housing and Landlord Services</b> 
Date: 09/10/2024	Date: 21/11/2024

<sup>1</sup> Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.