

# Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.9]



Title: Corporate Strategy 2022-27	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Tim Borrett
Service Area: Policy, Strategy and Partnerships	Lead Officer role: Director, Policy, Strategy and Partnerships

## 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 \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://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.

<p>The Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 sets out the council’s high-level organisational vision, themes, commitments and values for the next five years, along with how it will contribute to the aims of the One City Plan and other key One City Strategies such as the Climate Strategy and Ecological Emergency Strategy. It is the council’s key strategy document from which its Business Plans and policy and strategy framework flow.</p> <p>It makes many specific commitments at a high level but is not an ‘action plan’ of specific proposals. Instead it sets an overall direction and gives the Mayor, Members and Officers a guide from which to form detailed policies and proposals.</p>
---

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" 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"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
---	-----------------------------	-----------------

## 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: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success>.

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 \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

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 \(sharepoint.com\)](#) 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](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment Form](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us																																																																				
<a href="#">Census 2011</a> and <a href="#">Census 2021</a>	As the Corporate Strategy is a citywide document, the statistics used mostly relate to Bristol as a whole. The Census details the demographic profile of Bristol. The first results of the 2021 census will not be available until Spring 2022, so demographic data is still informed by 2011 census and other population related documents (listed below)																																																																				
<a href="#">Census 2011: Key Statistics About Equalities Communities in Bristol</a>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>England + Wales %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-17 years</td> <td>87,503</td> <td>20.4</td> <td>21.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-64</td> <td>284,859</td> <td>66.5</td> <td>62.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65 +</td> <td>55,872</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>16.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>428,234</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>215,163</td> <td>50.2</td> <td>50.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>213,071</td> <td>49.8</td> <td>49.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnicity</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black and minority ethnic</td> <td>68,642</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>14.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White British</td> <td>333,432</td> <td>77.9</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other White</td> <td>26,160</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religion</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>233,234</td> <td>54.5</td> <td>67.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>160,218</td> <td>37.4</td> <td>25.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not stated</td> <td>34,762</td> <td>8.1</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disability</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Number	%	England + Wales %	0-17 years	87,503	20.4	21.3	18-64	284,859	66.5	62.2	65 +	55,872	13.0	16.4	Total	428,234	100.0	100.0	Gender				Female	215,163	50.2	50.8	Male	213,071	49.8	49.2	Ethnicity				Black and minority ethnic	68,642	16.0	14.0	White British	333,432	77.9	80.5	Other White	26,160	6.1	5.5	Religion				Yes	233,234	54.5	67.7	No	160,218	37.4	25.1	Not stated	34,762	8.1	7.2	Disability			
Age	Number	%	England + Wales %																																																																		
0-17 years	87,503	20.4	21.3																																																																		
18-64	284,859	66.5	62.2																																																																		
65 +	55,872	13.0	16.4																																																																		
Total	428,234	100.0	100.0																																																																		
Gender																																																																					
Female	215,163	50.2	50.8																																																																		
Male	213,071	49.8	49.2																																																																		
Ethnicity																																																																					
Black and minority ethnic	68,642	16.0	14.0																																																																		
White British	333,432	77.9	80.5																																																																		
Other White	26,160	6.1	5.5																																																																		
Religion																																																																					
Yes	233,234	54.5	67.7																																																																		
No	160,218	37.4	25.1																																																																		
Not stated	34,762	8.1	7.2																																																																		
Disability																																																																					

	Day-to-day activities limited	71,724	16.7	17.9
	Day-to-day activities no limited	356,510	83.3	82.1
	Sexual orientation			
	LGBT			6%
<a href="#">The Population of Bristol</a>	Updated annually. The report brings together statistics on the current estimated population of Bristol, recent trends in population, future projections and looks at the key characteristics of the people living in Bristol.			
<a href="#">Wards: Data Profiles</a>	The Ward Profiles provide a range of data-sets, including Population, Life Expectancy, Premature Mortality and Education for each of Bristol's 34 electoral wards.			
<a href="#">Indices of Deprivation (2019)</a>	<p>The Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods across England, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOA's are a smaller geographical area than an electoral ward; there may be 8-10 LSOAs in an electoral ward. The indices of deprivation indicate the parts of the city where poverty and disadvantage are most acute. In brief, Bristol has 41 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation (one less than in 2015), including 3 LSOAs in the most deprived 1% in England (3 less than in 2015).</p> <p>The 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Bristol in 2019 are all in the South Bristol areas of Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Knowle West. At ward level, the greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in the wards of Hartcliffe &amp; Worthywood, Lawrence Hill and Filwood, the same as identified in 2015</p>			
<a href="#">Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (data profiles)</a>	Brings together detailed information on health and wellbeing needs within Bristol and looks ahead at emerging challenges and projected future needs. In brief, inequalities in health outcomes are clearly linked to socio-economic deprivation and the parts of the city where general health tends to be poorest are also the most socio-economically deprived parts of the city.			
<a href="#">Quality of Life Survey</a>	The Quality of Life (QoL) survey is an annual randomised sample survey of the Bristol population, mailed to 33,000 households (with online & paper options), and some additional targeting to boost numbers from low responding groups. In brief, the 2020 QoL survey indicated that inequality and deprivation continue to affect people's experience in almost every element measured by the survey.			
<a href="#">Citizens' Assembly</a>	The citizens' assembly was composed of 60 randomly selected participants. The group reflected the diversity of the population in terms of age, sex, ethnicity, disability, employment status, and geographical location. Bristol Citizens' Assembly was part of a process created by the city of Bristol to gather public input to inform its COVID-19 recovery plan.			
<b>Additional comments:</b>				

## 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
---	--	---

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Pregnancy/Maternity

Race

Religion or Belief

Sex

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.

Census data is currently collected every 10 years – and data from the most recent census in 2021 will not become available until 2022. The ONS has also published mid-2020 population estimates. Gaps in data will exist as it becomes out of date or is limited through self-reporting.

Data on the overall number of disabled people is based on residents self-reporting limiting long-term illness or impairment. The 2011 census asks 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Include problems related to old age?' As it is a self-reported figure, the actual number of disabled people in the city may be higher.

The 2021 Census asks similar health-related questions:

- How is your health in general?
- Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?
- Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?
- Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age?

But issues of self-reporting still remain, and the Census data will not become available until 2022.

The number of LGBT people in the city is based on the DTI Final Regulatory Impact Assessment: Civil Partnerships Act 2004 national percentage estimate (5-7%) applied to Bristol. As it is a national estimate applied to Bristol population figures, the actual numbers of LGBT people in the city may be higher or lower.

The 2021 Census asks a number of questions relevant to LGBT statistics:

- Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?
- Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?

These questions should give us a clearer picture of the number of LGBT in the city, but issues of self-reporting remain, and data will not be available until 2022.

## 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. See <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/equalities-groups>.

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 change 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 priorities outlined in the Corporate Plan have been subject to extensive internal co-creation and engagement since May 2021. This has involved the Mayor, Cabinet, Corporate Leadership Board, Executive Director Meetings, Directors, Heads of Service, a cross-party Elected Members working group, Young Professionals Network, Youth Council, and embRACE staff network. Offers were also made to attend to the Disabled Colleagues Network and LGBT+ Group.

A full public consultation was held and during the consultation period engagement continued with external groups and organisations, including universities, Youth Work Strategy Partnership, community workers and more. Comments were received from many different individuals, interest groups, experts and organisations, including from Mayoral Women's Commission and the Chair of the Bristol Disability Equality Commission. In addition, city partners from across the One City Approach were invited to comment and share the consultation within their networks.

## 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 will be further pre-decision Scrutiny via the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, and following any approval of the Corporate Strategy there will be widespread internal and external engagement and consultation over several years about the many elements within it, as action plans are developed and the Council seeks to deliver the strategy.

Internally, engagement activity to introduce, embed and action plan against the strategy will continue, including with events open to all staff and workshops for senior leaders and managers.

## 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 (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) 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)

The Corporate Strategy makes many specific commitments at a high level but is not an 'action plan' of specific proposals. Instead it sets an overall direction and gives the Mayor, Members and Officers a guide from which to form detailed policies and proposals. That being said, our aim is to minimise direct and indirect adverse impacts on our communities in this strategy, with particular regard given to protected characteristics, carers and socio-economic deprivation.

The strategy sets out themes and key priorities. Many of the priorities address intersecting issues of inequality, inclusiveness, participation and resilience, such as protecting children from violence, abuse and other adverse childhood experiences, reducing educational inequality at all stages, tackling food insecurity, tackling health inequalities and the wider determinants of health, improving city accessibility, building more affordable housing (including social housing), increasing digital inclusion in more deprived parts of the city and developing skills and routes into employment that tackle structural inequalities.

In the specific proposals emerging from this strategy, we will highlight and mitigate particular adverse impacts on protected characteristics, and these are set out in those proposals' own Equality Impact Assessments.

Our approach to consultation was to provide alternative formats on request and to undertake targeted advertising to areas or groups with lower response rates. Consultation responses were overrepresented from more affluent areas of the city compared to deprived areas and people aged over 35, respondents aged 34 and under were significantly underrepresented. Respondent rates of disabled people were double the population rate of Bristol disabled residents. Most respondents were White British, the response rates for White British, White Irish and White Other groups were slightly higher than population rates, whereas response rates for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups were significantly underrepresented compared to population rates.

**PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Age: Young People</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<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 type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<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 type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
<b>Carers</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

**Other groups** [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]

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

The Corporate Strategy key aim is to create a fairer Bristol, where everyone can share in the city's success. Reducing inequality runs throughout the themes and key priorities outlined in the strategy. Its ambitions, therefore, are clearly aimed at creating positive outcomes and advancing opportunity for disadvantaged groups/communities and fostering good relations with people who do not share a protected characteristic.

## 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:**

There are no negative impacts identified as arising from the proposals within the Corporate Strategy; however we should remain mindful that the consultation responses meant we did not hear from a representative sample of citizens from our most deprived wards, Black or Asian communities, under-35s, over-85s, and of some faiths.

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

Tackling inequality has been a 'golden thread' running throughout this refreshed Corporate Strategy. As noted, many of the priorities seek to address issues of inequality and promoting inclusivity, such as protecting children from violence, abuse and other adverse childhood experiences, reducing educational inequality at all stages, tackling food insecurity, tackling health inequalities and the wider determinants of health, targeting regeneration schemes in more deprived areas, building more affordable housing (including social housing), tackling homelessness, promoting safer and accessible neighbourhoods, making more people-centred services within communities, increasing the increasing digital inclusion in more deprived parts of the city, promoting safe and active travel and developing skills and routes into employment that tackle structural inequality.

### 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
Update data sources following results of Census 2021	Tim Borrett	Spring 2022

### 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.

The Corporate Strategy 2022-27, like previous Corporate Strategies, will be supported by a Performance Framework which will monitor our progress against the key priorities identified in the revised strategy. We will also prepare an annual Business Plan that highlights in more detail what activities/initiatives are being undertaken for each theme and how we will measure our progress in achieving the commitments outlined in the Strategy. This will then provide us with quantitative and qualitative measures of achievement, which will be used to identify whether specific initiatives or interventions are providing tangible benefits to disadvantaged groups/communities. This evidence-based approach will allow us to identify the approaches that will yield greatest benefit and to modify and/or stop initiatives that are proving less successful.

## 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> <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	<b>Director Sign-Off:</b> Tim Borrett
Date: 08/10/2021	Date: 07/10/2021

---

<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.