

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.9]



Title: Household Support Fund 2022 (including Easter holidays free school meals vouchers)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Finance	Lead Officer name: Denise Murray
Service Area: Benefits Service	Lead Officer role: Service Director – Finance

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.

<p>As part of Chancellor Rishi Sunak's Spring Statement, on 23 March 2022, it was announced that there would be a 'doubling' of the Household Support Fund that was due to end on 31 March 2022, meaning that a further £500 million (£421m for England) would be released to councils, to support those most in need with the cost of food, energy and water bills, phone, broadband and clothing and in exceptional cases, housing costs. This is for the period of April to September 2022.</p> <p>Due to lack of notice given by government and the impending Easter holidays, the Council has used a proportion of the newly estimated £4m grant, to assist 22,000 Free School Meal/Pupil Premium children during the Easter period, by awarding a £30 voucher in respect of each child. The spend accounts for £660k of this estimated allocation for these 2 weeks. This commitment is in line with previous support provided to these children for most school holidays since October 2020, by Bristol City Council.</p>
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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 checked="" 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.

Yes **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?

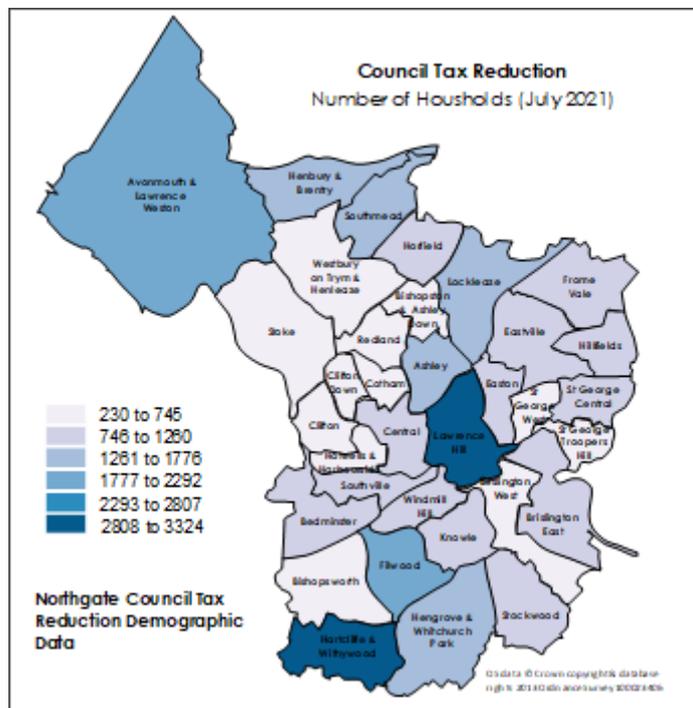
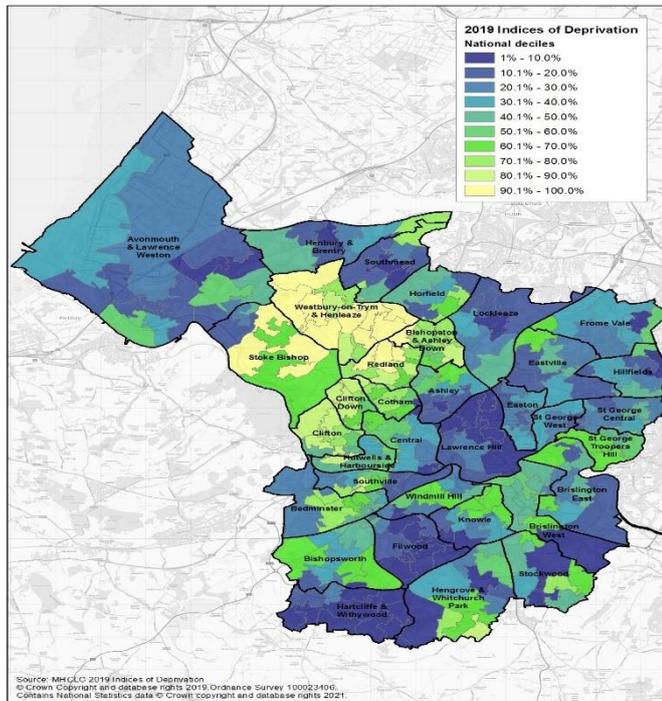
Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success>.

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
Housing Benefit/Council Tax Reduction data (Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)/CTR demographics) [Northgate HB/CTR database]	The maps show that CTR awards are greater in areas of high deprivation e.g. Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe and Withywood, Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston, Ashley, Filwood, Lockleaze, Southmead and Brislington East.



Quality of Life 2020-21 — Open Data Bristol

The Quality of Life in Bristol survey shows there are significant disparities based on peoples characteristics and circumstances in the extent to which they find it difficult to manage financially:

Quality of Life Indicator	% who find it difficult to manage financially
16 to 24 years	12.5
50 years and older	6.7
65 years and older	3.2
Female	8.6
Male	8.5
Disabled	21.6
Asian /Asian British	9.9
Black/Black British	19.8

	Mixed/Multiple Ethnicity	16.3
	White British	7.8
	White Minority Ethnic	8.4
	Lesbian Gay or Bisexual	12.7
	No Religion or Faith	8.0
	Christian Religion	8.3
	Other Religions	18.2
	Carer	10.7
	Full Time Carer	14.0
	Part Time Carer	9.7
	Single Parent	28.6
	Two Parent	9.6
	Parent (all)	12.0
	No Qualifications	10.0
	Non-Degree Qualified	12.9
	Degree Qualified	6.7
	Rented (Council)	20.3
	Rented (HA)	20.6
	Rented (Private)	14.6
	Owner Occupier	4.6
	Most Deprived 10%	18.8
	Bristol Average	8.7
	<i>Source: Quality of Life in Bristol 2021</i>	
Additional comments:		

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

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

Whilst we have local diversity data for comparison, our existing Housing Benefit (HB) and Council Tax Reduction (CTR) database does not hold data on: religion/belief, sexual orientation, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy/maternity, gender reassignment or disability (however it does show if a disability related benefit is in payment). This payment provides an indication of who is in receipt of this benefit payment.

Some limited data is held on ethnicity, but this is of poor quality due to the low response rates to equality questions asked on application forms (which we have asked for our supplier to enhance).

We do hold geographical location data for our current claim database, and we have been able to use census and other data to help fill the gaps in data.

We have tried to match with other datasets including the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Universal Credit data files extracts, but they only contain information relating to National Insurance numbers, income and number of children.

We also know some Equality groups in the city find it hard to manage and so we will bear this in mind when assessing who the next tranche of funding is allocated to.

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.

Due to the timeframes, including the very short notice of roll out of the Hardship Support Fund by central government (Department for Work and Pensions) and short timelines for distribution, i.e. Easter 2022 school holidays full-scale consultation process is not possible.

However, there has been previous engagement with a multitude of internal stakeholders, including the BCC's Bristol Community Development Team and the Food Strategy Board, to explore best possible solutions around the distribution of this grant. This will continue with the remaining part of this grant for 2022.

Feedback from the previous grant exercise of the same fund, found that distribution of free school meals electronic vouchers via schools/educational establishments worked well, with redemption rates being in the high ninety percent. This was then compared to the paper vouchers exercise in Winter 2022 to those households on Council Tax Reduction, where redemption rates were on in the low eighty percent. In addition to lower take up, there was a greater assistance needed to redeem the paper vouchers and therefore administrative burden on the council and third sector. Feedback from both exercises, was that the additional monies quite a difference on food/fuel poverty within these households.

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.

Engagement will continue with stakeholders as the proposals go through the council's decision making pathway on the remaining fund as well as working closely with its consultation and engagement team.

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)	
We have not identified any significant negative impact from the proposal and overall we expect the award of monies through the Hardship Support Grant will have a positive impact on people from protected characteristic groups who find it more difficult to manage financially. We are aware that our allocation process (using HB/CTR data) may mean some groups disproportionately benefit, whereas other groups may not to the same extent. The main mitigation/justification is that allocation will be based on robust measures and indicators of financial hardship - see below for specific mitigations and comments.	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The proposal is to award any grants to those low income households with children only. Therefore, this this is likely to predominantly benefit younger families.
Mitigations:	Decisions are still to be made on the remaining £3.4m of this grant and will include those facing gas, electricity and utility poverty, including younger households and those without children and those in care.
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The proposal is to award any grants to those households with children only.
Mitigations:	Decisions are still to be made on the remaining £3.4m of this grant and will include those facing gas, electricity and utility poverty, including households without children and pensioners.
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Possible over representation when compared to Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) official estimates showing 18% of working age adults have a disability, whereas in HB/CTR (when using the definition to be households in receipt of DLA, PIP, or the Support Component of ESA are in payment for either the claimant or the partner) shows 25% which is higher than Bristol's working age indicator of 12.4%.
Mitigations:	This overrepresentation is by design within a benefit system to recognise additional costs/expenditure within this group and the fact that not everyone with a disability will be in receipt of a disability benefit, it is likely that this figure is an underestimate. The fund will take account of people who may not be in receipt of PIP however may be claiming other in work related benefits.
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	There is possible overrepresentation and despite that the fact that the amount of single people of working age without children is roughly equal 50/50% and reflects Bristol's sex split, women make up over 95% of single parent households in our current HB/CTR caseload which is higher than average for the South West of 84.7%
Mitigations:	None
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	We do not hold any data on sexual orientation however there is no reason to suppose that this protected characteristic would be differently distributed across the working age HB/CTR caseload compared to the wider population.
Mitigations:	None
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	We do not hold any data on pregnancy and maternity however it would be reasonable to assume that this protected characteristic may be overrepresented in our current working age caseload due to the high number of families with children and particularly of female lone parents (see 'sex').																																																																																																							
Mitigations:	None																																																																																																							
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																							
Potential impacts:	We do not hold any data on gender reassignment however there is no reason to suppose that this protected characteristic would be differently distributed across income bands or across the working age HB/CTR caseload compared to the wider population.																																																																																																							
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Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																							
Potential impacts:	<p>Census data from 2011 carries information on the ethnicity of Bristol's residents as shown in table 1 below.</p> <p>This shows 16% being Black, Asian and minority ethnic and 5.1% being White (other than UK or Ireland).</p> <p>It is likely that the majority of the 5.1% white group is comprised of European nationals as this correlates with table 2 that shows 4.6% with a European (non-UK) and Office for National Statistics) ONS data showing 4.7% of Bristol's population hold an EU passport.</p> <p>Table 1. Ethnic Group (KS201EW)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Count</th> <th>428234</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All Usual Residents</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British</td> <td>%</td> <td>77.9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>White; Irish</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>White; Other White</td> <td>%</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British; Indian</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British; Pakistani</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British; Chinese</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian/Asian British; Other Asian</td> <td>%</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African</td> <td>%</td> <td>2.8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Ethnic Group; Arab</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 2. Country of Birth (KS204EW)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Count</th> <th>428234</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All Usual Residents</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>%</td> <td>81.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>%</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>%</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td>%</td> <td>0.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Count	428234		All Usual Residents				White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	%	77.9		White; Irish	%	0.9		White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	%	0.1		White; Other White	%	5.1	5.1%	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	%	1.7		Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	%	0.4		Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	%	0.8		Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	%	0.7		Asian/Asian British; Indian	%	1.5		Asian/Asian British; Pakistani	%	1.6		Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi	%	0.5		Asian/Asian British; Chinese	%	0.9		Asian/Asian British; Other Asian	%	1		Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African	%	2.8		Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean	%	1.6		Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black	%	1.6		Other Ethnic Group; Arab	%	0.3		Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group	%	0.6	16%		Count	428234	All Usual Residents			England	%	81.3	Northern Ireland	%	0.4	Scotland	%	1.1	Wales	%	2.4	Ireland	%	0.7
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Other EU; Member Countries	%	2.1
Other EU; Accession Countries	%	2.5
Other Countries	%	9.5

The HB/CTR caseload is estimated to contain 25% of those from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities a group which is overrepresented within the caseload and at ward level when compared to the population of Bristol as a whole which is 16%, (especially those central wards and those to the inner east of the city).

Data for HB/CTR caseload regarding European nationals is not available and this area is further complicated by the fact that many European nationals will be excluded by HB/CTR regulations for receiving any support.

Mitigations: There will be further work to look at targeting assistance to those that have No Recourse to Public Funds (e.g. refugees, asylum seekers, those failing to register under EUSS) from the remaining grant.

Religion or Belief Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes No

Potential impacts: Other religious groups are overrepresented in groups that state they are finding it hard to financially manage.

We do not hold any data on religion and belief for our HB/CTR caseload.

Data from the Office for National Statistics shows the three largest groups in Bristol to be Christian 47%, no religion 37%, and Muslim 5%

Table 3. Religion (QS208EW)	Number / %age	
All Usual Residents	428234	
Christian	200254	47%
Buddhist	2549	1%
Hindu	2712	1%
Jewish	777	<1%
Muslim	22016	5%
Sikh	2133	<1%
Other Religion	2793	1%
No Religion	160218	37%
Religion Not Stated	34782	8%

By LSOA we see the considerable variation for the top three groups by 2011 Census data as follows:

Christian 20% to 99%
 No religion 15% to 58%
 Muslim 0% to 16%

The three maps below, maps 2-4 show the distribution within Bristol of these three largest groups within the protected characteristic of 'religion and belief'.

Comparing these with the first map of distribution of CTR suggests a correlation between areas with high proportion of Muslim residents and high CTR demand (central areas) but also high demand in some peripheral areas where there are high proportions of Christians or those with no religion.

Map 2. Distribution of % Christian residents of Bristol from 2011 Census data (the darker the colour the greater the value).



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Map 3. Distribution of % 'no religion' residents of Bristol From 2011 Census data (the darker the greater the value)



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Map 4. Distribution of % Muslim residents of Bristol From 2011 Census data (the darker the colour the greater the value)



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Mitigations:	None
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	We do not hold any data on marriage and civil partnerships however there is no reason to suppose that this protected characteristic would be differently distributed across income bands or across the working age HB/CTR caseload compared to the wider population.
Mitigations:	None

OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See original map distribution of CTR.
Mitigations:	None
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	We do not hold any data on gender reassignment however there is no reason to suppose that this protected characteristic would be differently distributed across income bands or across the working age HB/CTR caseload compared to the wider population.
Mitigations:	None
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:	There may be other groups that may not qualify for this initial voucher award in other groups and are hard to identify.
Mitigations:	Decisions are still to be made on the remaining £3.4m of this grant and will have regard to those groups, in particular asylum and refuses, care leavers and those facing homelessness.

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

As per section 3.1. the award of monies through the Hardship Support Grant will only have a positive impact of those protected or relevant characteristics, but by using HB/CTR data there may be some groups that disproportionately benefit, where other groups may not.

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 significant negative impacts, although it is possible that some equalities groups may not benefit from this fund when compared to others, and other groups benefit more due to higher representation in the Free School Meal and/or HB/CTR caseload. This fund does not take account of equality groups who find it financially hard to manage but whose children are not on Pupil Premium.

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

The Household Support fund will advance equality of opportunity for those protected characteristic groups who are more likely to experience financial hardship, and who also receive Pupil Premium and who are at a disadvantage.

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
None		

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.

Although the initial spend of £660k and total sum of the grant will be c£4m to Bristol City Council; overall awards are not sums that will have a major impact of those households/take them out of benefit entitlement, but will assist for a short term with immediate needs to pay food and utility /clothing bills for the period April to September 2022.

The impact is to help reduce food /fuel poverty over this period, but this will be difficult to measure as the effect will be relatively short term but will measure against contacts to the Citizen Service Point (CSP) for this type of advice and against applications to the council's Local Crisis and Prevention Fund over the same period.

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 Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: Reviewed by the Equality and Inclusion Team	Director Sign-Off:
Date: 6 April 2022	Date:

¹ 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.