

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.10]



Title: Budget Proposal Short Breaks for Disabled Children	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget Proposal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: People	Lead Officer name: Gail Rogers
Service Area: Children	Lead Officer role: Head of Service Children's Commissioning

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.

Budget context

Every year, the council must agree an annual budget which balances the money we spend with the money we are expecting to receive. Councils across the country are facing financial challenges and based on our current forecasts, we face a funding gap over the next five years (to 2027/28) of up to £87.6 million dependent on the severity of factors such as rising costs of fuel, energy and inflation. This is in addition to the £34.3 million of savings and efficiencies proposals for 2022-2027 outlined in the 2022/23 budget.

The Council has defined statutory responsibilities, but deliver against a far broader agenda, providing universal services benefiting the whole community, and targeted services aimed at individuals, communities with particular needs, and businesses – administered by our workforce, city partners, stakeholder organisations and commissioned services.

To address these challenges, we must look again across all of our services to find where we can do things differently to reduce costs, be more efficient in how we do things and, in some cases, stop doing some things entirely.

This proposal is to reduce the Short Breaks for Disabled Children budget by £273,340, which is 10% of Bristol City Council's current overall budget. Short Breaks are family support services that provide a disabled child or young person with a break. They can be at any time ranging from an hour to a day, evening, overnight, weekend or holiday, depending on the needs of the family. Short Breaks allow parents and carers to have a break from their caring responsibilities and give children and young people the opportunity for a positive experience.

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to provide a range of Short Break services that are sufficient to help carers to continue to provide care or to do so more effectively. We deliver this through a mixed model of in-house and externally commissioned services. Currently 77% of the budget is spent on specialist services, 16% on targeted and 7% on family support and inclusion.

Short Breaks in Bristol are jointly funded between the LA and the BNSSG ICB, with the ICB contributing 18% of the budget and the LA 82% into a pooled Section 75 funding arrangement. Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 allows for the arrangements between health bodies and local authorities, including pooled budgets, for the health-related functions of the local authority where this is likely to lead to an improvement in the way the functions are exercised.

The following services will be impacted by this proposal:

- Family Support and Inclusion Services
- Direct Payments
- Specialist Overnight Residential Units (Bush and Belbrook)
- Specialist Family Link Scheme Overnight Carers
- Targeted short breaks clubs / activities
- Targeted Holiday short breaks

1.2 0.82 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?

Yes No [please select]

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.

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 \(sharepoint.com\)](#). 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
Service user data and diversity monitoring (internal link only)	<p>Total number of young people accessing a short breaks service between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 was 947.</p> <p>The young people accessing services are not equally located through the Bristol. The highest concentration of children and young people using Short Breaks services (using postcode data collected by providers) lived in the following wards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston • Lockleaze • Lawrence Hill • Filwood <p>Significantly more boys (66%) use short breaks services in Bristol, which is in line with the fact that more EHCPs are issued to males in Bristol, of the children with EHCPs in 2021 26.9% were female and 73.1% male.</p> <p>In addition, children and young people from minority ethnic groups are overrepresented in short breaks services. The proportion of children and young people accessing services who are not White British is 53% which is significantly higher than the overall Bristol population (22%) and data on school pupils (38%). 11.5% of children accessing services are Black/Black British and 10.2% are Asian/Asian British, this compares to 6 and 5.5% of the Bristol population respectively.</p>
<p>Census 2011 and Census 2021</p> <p>2011 Census Key Statistics About Equalities Communities</p>	<p>The Census details the demographic profile of Bristol. We have had initial data on the population of Bristol by age, ethnic group, national identity, language, and religion, but are still awaiting more detailed results and multivariate data, so demographic data is still largely informed by 2011 census and other population related documents (listed below)</p>
<p>The population of Bristol</p> <p>Bristol Key Facts 2022</p>	<p>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.</p>

Ward profile data (bristol.gov.uk)

The Ward Profiles provide a range of data-sets, including population, life expectancy, health and education disparities etc. for each of Bristol's electoral wards.

Bristol Quality of Life Survey 2021-22

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 most recent QoL survey indicated that inequality and deprivation continue to affect people's experience in almost every element measured by the survey.

The Quality of Life 2021/22 data dashboard highlights those indicators, wards and equality and demographic groups which are better or worse than the Bristol average.

For example there are significant disparities based on people's 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

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment reports on the health and wellbeing needs of the people of Bristol. It brings together detailed information on local health and wellbeing needs and looks ahead at emerging challenges and projected future needs. The JSNA is used to provide a comprehensive picture of the health and wellbeing needs of Bristol (now and in the future); to inform decisions about how we design, commission and deliver services, and also about how the urban environment is planned and managed; to improve and protect health and wellbeing outcomes across the city while reducing health inequalities; and to provide partner organisations with information on the changing health and wellbeing needs of Bristol, at a local level, to support better service delivery.

HR Analytics: Power BI reports (sharepoint.com) [internal link only]

Equality and Inclusion annual progress report 2021-22 (bristol.gov.uk)

Appendix – Workforce Diversity Data – summary analysis

Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the Employee Staff Survey Report and Stress Risk Assessment Form completed by individuals and teams [internal links only]

The Workforce Diversity Report shows Bristol City Council Workforce Diversity statistics for Headcount, Sickness, Starters and Leavers data. The report is updated once a month with data as at the end of the previous month. It excludes data for locally managed schools/nurseries, councillors, casual, seasonal and external agency employees. The report is based on the sensitive information that staff add to Employee Self Service on iTrent (ESS).

Summary of Bristol City Council workforce diversity

	BCC headcount % (31 Oct 2022)	Bristol Working Age Population (16-64)
Age 16-29	12.2%	39.0%
Age 30-39	22.0%	24.0%
Age 40-49	24.4%	16.0%
Age 50-64	41.4%	21.0%
Age 65+	3.4%	-
Disabled	9.0%	12%
Asian / Asian British	2.9%	5.8%
Black / Black British	5.1%	5.3%
Mixed ethnicity	3.6%	2.9%
Other ethnic groups	0.4%	1.0%
White	79.8%	85.0%
Female	60.1%	49.0%
Male	39.3%	51.0%
Use another gender term	0.2%	-

	<table border="1" data-bbox="655 98 1517 338"> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>25.9%</td> <td>43.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religion/belief</td> <td>6.6%</td> <td>7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No religion/belief</td> <td>41.9%</td> <td>41.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual</td> <td>5.9%</td> <td>9.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trans</td> <td>0.1%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="655 376 1517 488">In BCC Children’s Services division overall female employees significantly overrepresented (80.7%), along with higher representation levels for older age groups.</p>	Christian	25.9%	43.5%	Other religion/belief	6.6%	7.3%	No religion/belief	41.9%	41.5%	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	5.9%	9.1%	Trans	0.1%	-
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Trans	0.1%	-														
<p data-bbox="108 501 517 568">Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)</p> <p data-bbox="108 600 600 674">Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</p>	<p data-bbox="655 501 1517 958">84% of all people in Bristol are economically active which is higher than nationally (78.6%) and in the South West (80.7%). Of economically active people in Bristol 6.9% are self-employed, compared to 9.5% nationally. Of those who are economically inactive in Bristol, 33% are Students, 29% are ‘long-term sick’ and 16% are looking after family/home, as well as 9.2% who are retired. The percentage of ‘workless households’ in Bristol is 12.1%, compared to 13.6% nationally, and the proportion of working age people who are benefit claimants is 11.2%. Bristol has a higher proportion of people working in ‘professional occupations’ (36.2) than for the South West (24.4%) and nationally (25.8%).</p> <p data-bbox="655 1003 1517 1189">In 2020 (most recent data) the South West continued to have the highest five-year ‘survival rate’ in the UK of businesses that survived into 2020 (this has been the case since 2012). The largest proportion of these surviving businesses, 22%, was in the professional, scientific and technical industry.</p>															
<p data-bbox="108 1200 603 1346">Bristol One City: Cost of Living Crisis – Bristol’s One City approach to supporting citizens and communities (Oct 2022)</p> <p data-bbox="108 1391 592 1424">Cost of Living Risk Index (arccgis.com)</p>	<p data-bbox="655 1200 1517 1312">The rising cost of living is not impacting on everyone equally. People who are already experiencing inequity and poverty will be disproportionately impacted:</p> <ul data-bbox="655 1357 1517 2123" style="list-style-type: none"> • People on the lowest incomes - will have less available income but also pay more for the same services. For example, people unable to pay their bills by Direct Debit and those borrowing money are subject to higher costs and interest rates. This is what anti-poverty campaign group Fair by Design has referred to as a Poverty Premium • Households with pre-payment energy meters - households with pre-payment meters often pay above-average costs for their fuel. They will face a significant rise in their monthly bills in autumn and winter with increased energy usage as they do not benefit from the “smoothing” effect of Direct Debits, which spread usage costs evenly across the year • Parents and young families – parents of young children are more likely to seek credit and alternative support as they are less able, on average, to afford an unexpected expense. Single parents will be disproportionately affected; and one in four single parents find it difficult to manage financially (28.6%). • Disabled people – just under half of all people in poverty in the UK are Disabled people or someone living with a Disabled 															

	<p>person. Disabled people have higher living costs, and tend to pay more for their heating, travel, food/diet, prescription payments, and specialist equipment. It is estimated that UK households that include Disabled children pay on average £600 more for their energy bills than an average household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black and Minoritised people – A higher proportion of Black and minoritised ethnic groups reported finding it difficult to manage financially (14.9%) in 2021. In 2020 the Social Metrics Commission found that almost half of people living in a family in the UK where the head of the household is Black are in poverty. Age UK report that poverty among older Black and minoritised ethnic groups is twice as high as for white pensioners • People in rented accommodation – it is estimated that 69% of low-income private renters in England will be forced to go without food and heating at least one day per week to meet rising housing and living cost. Almost three in ten homes in Bristol are privately rented • Underserved populations - It is likely that populations that are not typically well represented in data and research are likely to also face increased risk from rising cost of living. For example, refugees and asylum seekers, people experiencing homelessness, and Gypsy/Roma/Traveller groups. • Cost of Living Risk Index (October 2022) identified Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe & Withywood, Filwood, Lockleaze, Ashley, Southmead, Easton, Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston, Hillfields and Eastville as neighbourhoods in Bristol more at risk of the impact of the cost of living crisis.
<p><u>An evaluation of the Bristol Race Equality Covid-19 Steering Group</u></p> <p><u>Designing a new social reality - Research on the impact of covid-19 on Bristol's VCSE sector and what the future should be – Black South West Network 2020</u></p> <p><u>Delivering an inclusive economy post COVID-19</u></p>	<p>Report focusing on how co-production using a One City approach has been used to respond to the disproportionate impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our marginalized ethnic communities.</p> <p>Local research has highlighted how long-term underinvestment and lack of equity in funding and procurement has eroded the local Voluntary and community sector.</p> <p>Our local partners have conducted research into the ongoing impact of COVID-19 for women and have provided recommendations on what service providers can do to reduce impact further impact.</p>

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.

Although our corporate approach is to collect diversity monitoring for all relevant characteristics, there are gaps in the available local diversity data for some characteristics, especially where this has not always historically been included in census and statutory reporting e.g. for sexual orientation. We also know there are some under-reporting gaps in our workforce diversity information - where personal and confidential information is voluntarily requested from staff.

With the exception of internal BCC staff working in internal Short Breaks services, we do not currently monitor information on sexual orientation, gender reassignment, religion or Marriage and Civil Partnership within the Short Breaks Service.

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 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.

We launched a public consultation on our budget proposals between Friday 11 November and Friday 23 December. This consultation set out all the savings proposals we had identified to produce a balanced budget in the context of reduced available funding and increasing financial pressures. Further consultation will be undertaken on new proposals.

We carried out engagement with families in 2022 to gain feedback about satisfaction with existing services etc. which will be used to inform future recommissioning of Short Breaks.

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.

All responses to the Budget Consultation will be analysed and included in the Council's Budget report that will be published on the Bristol City Council website in early 2023. We will take Budget consultation responses into account when developing this and other final proposals to put to the Cabinet and a meeting of Full Council for approval. The final decision will be taken by Full Council at its budget setting meeting in February / March 2023.

Following the setting of the overall budget envelope there will be extensive engagement, consultation and co-design with affected communities on particular proposals which will inform future decision making prior to implementation. Our approach to public engagement and consultation will proactively target under-represented respondents to increase the participation of people from equality groups and their local representative organisations. This will help to ensure that our services and actions are informed by the views and needs of all our citizens.

To inform the recommissioning of Short Breaks in 2024 there will be a full public consultation and co-production with children and families.

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)

Even when we plan to consult in more detail on specific service delivery proposals at a later time, we must ensure that any budget setting decisions that are likely to affect future services are informed by sufficient consultation and proper analysis. This is so that decision makers can have due regard to any likely disproportionate or negative impact on the basis of their protected and other relevant characteristics at the time the budget is approved – not afterwards.

Decision makers will have the ability to make changes to the individual spending plans following further consultation as appropriate and detailed evaluation of the impact of specific proposals. Within the proposed budget envelope there will be financial mitigation put aside for any non-delivery or amendments to proposals which may occur due to future consideration of equalities issues or other factors.

As well as identifying whether budget changes will have a disproportionate impact on particular groups (e.g., because they are over-represented in a particular cohort), we need to pay particular attention to the risk of indirect discrimination: when an apparently neutral decision puts members of a given group at a particular disadvantage compared with other people because of their different needs and circumstances.

We are also aware of existing structural inequalities and particular considerations, issues, and disparities for people in Bristol based on their characteristics, which we will take into account.

The current Short Breaks Service is tasked to work with Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, some of whom will be in care. Therefore, the proposal will directly impact on the protected characteristics age and disability.

As above, our diversity monitoring shows that Short Breaks are used more by children and families in areas of the Bristol with high than average levels of deprivation. Two thirds of service users are boys, and a higher proportion of children and families from minoritised ethnic backgrounds access Short Breaks in Bristol, compared to the overall population of Bristol.

A reduced budget will mean less capacity within the service and could result in staff redundancies or not filling vacant posts. The budget reduction is likely to affect the general short breaks offer and may result families being offered fewer short breaks per months. This in turn carries the risk of increased household stress leading to an increase in families reaching crisis and more children coming into care.

Mitigations

Where funding is being reduced, we will take this as an opportunity to scope and draw on other sources of funding to maximise our 'One City' approach and look draw in additional funding streams. We have already submitted a successful bid to the Department for Education's Short Breaks Innovation Fund, to pilot a 12-month Short Breaks Bridging Service, and we will continue to search and work with city partners to apply for alternative funding streams that will increase total available expenditure.

Our Belonging Strategy: Belonging in the Community is a One City Plan that sets out our ambitions to work with the sector as a whole, to develop an offer that meets the needs of children and young people in all parts of the city. As part of this we will work with universal/mainstream services to ensure they are compliant with the equalities act and that their services are accessible by disabled children and young people.

At the end of this financial year, we expect to have some underspend within the Short Breaks Section 75 Budget, this is historic underspend from Covid when services had to close for several months. We will recoup all underspend before implementing cuts to services for 2023/24.

The short breaks offer is currently under review and due to be recommissioned for 1st April 2024, this provides us the opportunity to fully review and redesign services with children and their parents/carers to continue to meet needs at a reduced budget level. One example of this will be looking into increasing lower cost Early intervention and inclusion services to prevent escalation requiring expensive specialist services and multiagency intervention. New services will be co-produced with families and young people to ensure they are fit for purpose.

PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people are often under-represented in engagement and consultation in Bristol and are less satisfied than average with the way the council runs things. • Children and young people in Bristol are considerably more ethnically diverse than the overall population of Bristol. • Children and young people from the most deprived areas of Bristol have the poorest outcomes in health and education in terms of health, education and future employment etc. • Young people in Bristol are more likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ have poor emotional health and wellbeing ○ find inaccessible public transport prevents them from leaving their home when they want to ○ 6.8% of 16-17 year olds (2020/21) were "not in education, employment or training" (NEET), worse than the national average (5.5%) • Young adults are most likely to have lost work or seen their income drop because of COVID-19 and the cost of living crisis <p>Reduction in service capacity is likely to lead to either waiting lists, or a reduction in frequency of short breaks offered to children and young people. This could contribute to a higher number of families hitting crisis point and children and young people with disabilities coming into care.</p>
Mitigations:	<p>See general comments above</p> <p>We will seek to obtain additional funding streams, such as bidding to the Short Breaks Innovation Fund and ensure any underspend from 2022/23 is clawed back before directly reducing service provision in 2023/24. We will ensure all mainstream/universal services</p>

	comply with equalities laws and are accessible by children and young people with disabilities. We will ensure services work together to support families to ensure children can stay at home wherever safe, and that those coming into care are only children and young people who really need to.
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% of Bristol’s population are disabled. There are more disabled women than men living in Bristol. • In 2021, the disability pay gap was 13.8% with disabled employees earning a median of £12.10 per hour and non-disabled employees a median of £14.03 per hour. • Disabled people are less likely to be employed in a managerial or professional occupation • the national disability employment rate was 52.7% in Q2 2021, compared to 81.0% for non-disabled people. • Disabled workers move out of work at nearly twice the rate (8.8%) of non-disabled workers (4.9%). Workless disabled people move into work at nearly one-third of the rate (11.0%) of workless non-disabled people (26.9%) • Disability increases with age: 4.1% of all children, for the working age population it increases to 12.3% and for people aged 65 and over it increases to 55.9%. • Disabled people on average have lower qualification levels than the population as a whole. • A higher proportion of disabled people rent from a social provider (local authority or housing association) • Disabled people have lower car ownership levels • Disabled people experience higher rates of hate crime and domestic abuse compared to the general population • Disabled people should be empowered to make independent living choices and have a say in access to service provision. • Budget setting needs to provide sufficient resource and flexibility to meet our legal duty to make anticipatory and responsive reasonable adjustments for disabled people including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ changing the way things are done e.g. opening / working times; ○ changes to overcome barriers created by the physical features of premises. ○ providing auxiliary aids e.g. extra equipment or a different or additional service. ○ is ‘anticipatory’ so we must think in advance and ongoing about what disabled people might reasonably need. • Disabled people must not be charged for their reasonable adjustments, accessible formats or other adaptations. It is a legal requirement under the Equalities Act to ensure information is accessible to disabled employees and service users.
Mitigations:	<p>See general comments above</p> <p>We will seek to obtain additional funding streams, such as bidding to the Short Breaks Innovation Fund and ensure any underspend from 2022/23 is clawed back before directly reducing service provision in 2023/24. We will ensure all mainstream/universal services comply with equalities laws and are accessible by children and young people with disabilities. We will ensure that disabled children young people are involved in any service redesign.</p>
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above boys are overrepresented and girls are underrepresented in current Short Breaks services in Bristol

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average UK pay gap is 15.4% in favour of men. The SouthWest average is 16.6% with women paid 83p for every £1 earned by male counterparts. • Women still bear the majority of caring responsibilities for both children and older relatives. • Women are more likely to be excluded from conversations which affect decision making due to lack of representation in boards / organisational leadership. • Services and workplace requirements may not take into consideration the impact of women’s reproductive life course including menstruation, avoiding pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and menopause. • Young women between the ages of 16 and 24 have higher risk of common mental health problems and higher rates of self-harm and post-traumatic stress disorder etc. • Bristol female preventable mortality rates are significantly higher than the England rates • Nationally 27% of women experience domestic abuse in their lifetimes. The rate of recorded domestic abuse incidents in Bristol has shown a significant rise over the last two years and 74% of victims were female. • Men and boy’s health is in general poorer than that of women and girl’s • Male life expectancy at birth in Bristol is around four years less than for females. • On average men in Bristol live 18 years in poor health, women live 22 years in poor health • A higher proportion of boys have physical impairments and more boys than girls have diagnosed mental health disorders and learning difficulties. • Men in Bristol are more likely than women to have unhealthy lifestyle behaviours including being overweight and obese, smoking, alcohol and substance misuse • There are differences between men and women in health practices and the way they use health services • Men are three times more likely than women to take their own lives.
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are statistically more vulnerable to verbal and physical abuse • 1 in 5 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT+) staff have been the target of negative comments or conduct from work colleagues in the last year because they’re LGBT+. • More than a third of staff have hidden or disguised that they’re LGBT at work in the last year because they were afraid of discrimination. • 1 in 10 Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic LGBT+ staff have similarly been physically attacked because of their sexual orientation and /or gender identity, compared to 3% of White LGBT+ staff • One in four lesbian and bisexual women have experienced domestic abuse in a relationship, one third of them were abused by a man. Almost half of all gay and bisexual men have experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse from either a family member or a partner since the age of 16. • Research shows LGBT+ people face widespread discrimination in healthcare settings and one in seven LGBT+ people avoid seeking healthcare for fear of discrimination from staff • The Stonewall LGBT in Britain - Health Report shows LGBT+ people are at greater risk of marginalisation during health crises, and those with multiple marginalised identities can struggle even more. In communications we should signpost and refer where possible to mutual aid and community support networks².

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research has shown that LGBT+ people are more likely to be living with long-term health conditions, are more likely to smoke, and have higher rates of drug and alcohol use. • Half of LGBT+ people experienced depression in the last year • 14% of LGBT+ people have avoided treatment for fear of discrimination because they are LGBT+.
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Equality Act 2010 applies to those who are pregnant or have given birth in the past 26 weeks, as well as making provisions to protect rights for breastfeeding. • Around 80% of women will give birth and many women will also experience termination, miscarriage and stillbirth • In the workplace we need to ensure equal access to recruitment, personal development, promotion and retention for employees who are pregnant or on maternity leave (including briefing and updates for any workforce changes) • Ensure there is equality of opportunity for services in relation to pregnancy and maternity. This includes e.g. providing physical access when using prams and pushchairs, and availability of toilets and baby-changing facilities etc. , and flexible working patterns and service times for childcare arrangements • Women from minoritised ethnic backgrounds are more likely to experience complications at birth
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As sexual orientation above trans people are statistically more vulnerable to verbal and physical abuse. Trans people regularly face prejudice and discrimination because of the way in which they transgress many of the norms of our culture and society. • 1 in 8 trans people (12%) in the workplace have been physically attacked by customers or colleagues in the last year because they were trans
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above ethnic minoritised children and families are overrepresented in current Short Breaks services in Bristol • Ethnic minorities in Bristol experience greater disadvantage than in England and Wales as a whole in education and employment and this is particularly so for Black African people². • In the last census (2011) 16% of the population belonged to a Black, Asian or minority ethnic group and this is likely to be higher now. • The top three countries of birth outside UK for Bristol residents are Poland, Somalia and India. • Although the race or ethnicity pay gap has narrowed in recent years there are still wide pay differences between particular ethnic groups and most minority ethnic groups earn less on average than White British people. • Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Black ethnic groups are more likely to live in deprived neighbourhoods; and the same groups and Chinese ethnicities are about twice as likely to live on a low income and experience child poverty compared to White groups • Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic households are less likely to own their home and more likely to living in overcrowded housing and intergenerational households. Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups are more likely to live in multi-family households. • Black people in the UK are less likely to hold a driving licence and more likely to rely on public transport. • Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups in Bristol are more likely to find inaccessible public transport prevents them from leaving their home when they want to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black African young people are disadvantaged in education compared to their White peers⁸. A disproportionately high percentage of Bristol school pupils from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds are excluded from school and In Bristol pupils with the lowest 'Attainment 8' scores are from Black ethnic background (highest from Chinese ethnic background.) • Organisations may lack cultural competence because minoritised ethnic staff are under- represented. • People from Black African, and Black Caribbean groups have persistently high levels of unemployment and almost all ethnic minority groups in Bristol experience employment inequality when compared to White British people. • Black, Asian and other minoritised ethnic groups are more likely to be self-employed than the Bristol average and over-represented in low income self-employment including taxis, takeaway restaurants • People from minoritised ethnic backgrounds are underrepresented in political and civic leadership. • People who do not speak English as a main language may require information in plain English and community language translations or videos etc. • It is anticipated that the number of mixed / dual heritage young people will significantly have increased in the 2021 census.
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are at least 45 religions represented in Bristol. Approximately 1 in 20 people in Bristol are Muslim, and Islam is the second religion in Bristol after Christianity • Budget proposals should take into account differing needs because of people's religion and belief (for example different requirements around diet, life events, and holidays) • Having a designated multi-faith room can make environments such as workplaces and shopping centres is more accessible and friendly for people from faith groups where regular prayer is required.
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above children and families in Wards with higher levels of deprivation are overrepresented in current Short Breaks services • Bristol has 41 areas in the most deprived 10% in England, including 3 in the most deprived 1%. The greatest levels of deprivation are in Hartcliffe & Withywood, Filwood and Lawrence Hill. • In Bristol 15% of residents - 70,800 people - live in the 10% most deprived areas in England, including 19,000 children and 7,800 older people. • There are an estimated 29,045 households living in fuel poverty in Bristol, 14.4% of all households (BEIS, 2022) • 4.6% of households have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity, rising to 11.2% in the most deprived areas of the city (QoL 2021-22) • 34.6% of people in Bristol are dissatisfied with the way the Council runs things, but this is 47.5% for people living in the most deprived areas of the city (QoL 2021-22). • The inequalities gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.9 years for men and 6.7 years for women.

Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service reduction will impact on parent/carers of Disabled children who are currently accessing short breaks. A reduction in level of service could lead to increased stress for carers; research by the Universities of Cambridge and Birmingham has found that parents/carers of children with disabilities experience higher rates of anxiety and compared with parents of children who do not have a developmental disability. A reduction in caring breaks could exacerbate this. • Being a carer can be a huge barrier to accessing services and maintaining employment • We need to consider the timing/availability of services, events etc. to allow flexibility for carers. • As with Disability and Pregnancy and Maternity – policies which aim to restrict driving or parking can have a disproportionate impact on people who are reliant on having their own transport. • Studies show around 65% of adults have provided unpaid care for a loved one. • Women have a 50% likelihood of being an unpaid carer by the age of 46 (by age 57 for men) • Young carers are often hidden and may not recognise themselves as carers_
Mitigations:	See general comments above
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 scale of the potential gap in our core funding means that there is very limited opportunity to bring genuine additional benefit to equalities groups in the circumstances. However we have considered as far as possible the need to: eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Equality Act 2010; advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups; and foster good relations between people from different groups.

Our budget savings proposals are aligned to our Corporate Strategy and although we have limited resources our future focus will be on achieving those priorities we have identified including tackling poverty and intergenerational inequality.

A number of mitigations will be put in place to minimise the impact to young people as set out in section 3.1

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:
Reductions to services will potentially lead to an increase in breakdowns in families and more disabled children and young people entering care. The risk will be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring alternative funding streams • Ensuring mainstream services are accessible. • Recommissioning the service in partnership with families exploring lower cost early intervention measures to reduce reliance on specialist services. • Utilising historic underspend accrued during covid where services had to close for several months.
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:
Contributes to a balanced budget.

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
All relevant EqlAs will be published on the Council’s website https://www.bristol.gov.uk/council-spending-performance/council-budgets and continue to be updated as appropriate.	Gail Rogers	Ongoing
Undertake consultation on proposals	Gail Rogers	March 2023

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

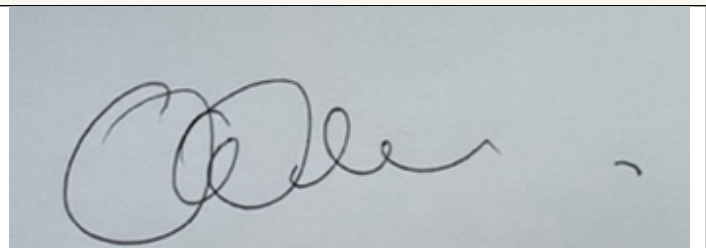
How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Our Equality and Inclusion Annual Progress Reports show what we have done to achieve the aims of our Equality and Inclusion policy and strategy, and the progress we have made including reporting on all relevant KPIs and workforce diversity Equalities policy - bristol.gov.uk

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqlA. EqlAs 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: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Vanessa Wilson – Director of Children and Education Transformation
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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.



Date: 17/1/2023

17/01/2023