

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

The Equality Act 2010 introduced the Public Sector Equality Duty which states that a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

1. Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by or under the Act
2. Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
3. Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

This document demonstrates how the Council is meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty by setting out the findings of an equality analysis that has been undertaken in relation to a proposed change to assess whether it has a disproportionate impact on people who share a protected characteristic. The Council's Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process covers additional groups not 'protected' by section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, including care leavers and care experienced adults.

1. Background

Directorate	Adults
Service area	Public Health and Communities
Title of the proposed change being assessed i.e. the policy, service or other development	Exercising the second option to extend on all current Community and Accommodation Based Support call-off contracts on the Pseudo Multi-provider Framework relating to Community and Accommodation Based Support (CABS) Services for Homelessness and People in vulnerable circumstances.

Describe the purpose of the proposed change and the intended outcomes
To continue to deliver the current call-off contracts on the CABS Framework for the second contract extension period

Who is affected by the proposals?

Service users:	Yes
Wider community:	No
Workforce:	No
Other (please specify):	None

<p>Decision to be taken and decision maker</p>	<p>That Cabinet approves the final 2-year extension to the term of the council's call-off contracts described in Appendix 1 hereto under the council's Multi Provider Pseudo Framework Agreement for the provision of Community and Accommodation Based Support Services for Homelessness and People in Vulnerable Circumstances that was awarded pursuant to a decision by Cabinet dated 30th January 2019. Such extensions shall commence on 1st April 2025 and be effected in accordance with the extension option provisions of such call-off contracts.</p> <p>Cabinet (June 2024)</p>
<p>Person(s) responsible for completing this assessment</p>	<p>Kate Richardson (Senior Public Health Officer)</p>
<p>Date of this assessment</p>	<p>April 2024</p>

2. Information and Data Collection

Summarise how you have collected the information and data required to assess the current situation (section 3.1 below) and the potential or actual impact of the proposed change (section 3.2 below) on those who share the protected characteristics and the additional groups (e.g. survey of services users, running community focus groups, analysing service usage data, engaging with staff networks). The actual information and data should be set out in Appendix 1 (Service Users) and Appendix 2 (GCC staff).

If there are any gaps, include an action in section 4 to fill these. This does not mean that you cannot complete the equality impact assessment, but you need to follow-up the action and revisit as part of the monitoring and review arrangements set out in section 5.

Stakeholders	Engagement and Consultation	Other Sources
Service Users / Wider Community		Information taken from GCC (internal) contract monitoring data and set out in Appendix 1: Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink
Workforce	n/a no Council staff affected.	n/a no Council staff affected.
Partners		

Other		
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3. Equality Assessment

Indicate the impact on each group and explain how you have reached your conclusions (i.e. through analysis of the information and data that was collected through the engagement, consultation and other sources / methods that were set out in section 2).

Consider sub-categories (e.g. different kinds of disabilities) and how the groups are interconnected (e.g. young women) resulting in particular needs or types of disadvantage and discrimination (sometimes known as intersectional or combined discrimination).

3.1 – Status Quo

If the proposal involves changing an existing activity (e.g. policy, service), summarise the key findings from your assessment of the current situation for each of the groups below. If the proposal is completely new, then move straight to section 3.2.

	Service Users	Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) Staff
Protected Characteristics (Equality Act 2010)	Situation remains the same as it is now as the proposal seeks to extend the existing contracts for up to a further two years	N/a
Additional Groups (including care leavers / care experienced adults)	As above, but further data will be gathered within the new contract on additional groups in line with the EqIA requirements.	N/a

3.2 – The Proposed Change

Summarise your assessment of the likely or actual impact of the proposed change on each of the groups. If an action is required, this should be recorded in Section 4.

Service Users (engagement with Help Desk and IDVA support)

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
Age		x			<p>Following the contract extension CBS and specialist CBS provisions (Refugee and Asylum Seeker and Sensory Impairment) will continue to be available to anyone 16 or over with a housing related support need.</p> <p>CBS is primarily accessed by working age adults and this will include young people moving in to their first homes, people living independently for the first time including those leaving relationships and leaving the armed forces, as well as adults coming out of supported accommodation after a period of crisis who may need support to resettle in their own accommodation and to build confidence.</p> <p>It is likely that younger people, especially aged 16-19 with housing related support needs as well as a need to develop independent living skills, may go into accommodation-based support prior to independent accommodation, and under 18s will not be living in their own tenancies unless they have a guarantor to hold the tenancy so these age groups may be underrepresented within CBS.</p> <p>There is no reason that age (excluding people under 16) should be a barrier to accessing CBS.</p>	N

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>Following the contract extension, the 16+ ABS services will continue to be available to anyone aged 16-19 who meets the service eligibility criteria, with commissioner discretion on referrals for 19–24-year-olds.</p> <p>16+ ABS clients are mostly in the 18-24 age group, who are more likely to need housing related support to develop independent living skills. Within this age range, clients are more often aged 18-19 with 20–24-year-olds going into 18+ ABS unless they would benefit from being with younger clients such as they would be vulnerable with more complex clients within 18+ ABS.</p> <p>16–17-year-olds are less likely to go into ABS than other young people, as if a 16–17-year-old is in a housing crisis they would be referred to Children’s Social Care as a Child in Need and would only come into ABS if they declined to become a Child in Care. Children in Care would not be accommodated within these ABS contracts as they are not Ofsted registered.</p> <p>The support offer within Young Persons ABS is longer than that of 18+ ABS to reflect that Young People may need more support before they can positively move on to independent accommodation.</p> <p>Following the contract extension, 18+ ABS services will continue to be available to anyone 18 or over who meets the service eligibility criteria.</p> <p>The main age ranges accessing 18+ ABS are clients aged 25-44 which is reflective that clients seeking ABS support may well have a range of complex needs and consequently have been through ABS or other</p>	

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>supported housing several times, had time in custody or rehab, and may need repeated attempts to successfully engage with support.</p> <p>Younger clients may be referred to 18+ ABS, typically if they are 20-24 as they would be unlikely to go into young person's ABS unless there was a specific reason they would benefit from being placed with younger people, or 18-19 year olds who have not succeeded in younger persons accommodation generally because of ongoing anti-social behaviour or that they have high risk factors that mean that they cannot safely be put in projects with much younger/vulnerable clients.</p> <p>Older clients engaging with ABS will usually be people with an entrenched history of rough sleeping/homelessness who want to settle down and access support as a pathway to their own accommodation, or for whom health issues have dictated that they need to come into accommodation and want support to do so.</p> <p>Following the contract extension, the Mental Health ABS service will continue to be available to anyone 18 or over who meets the service eligibility criteria, and there is also commissioner discretion to allow referrals for 16–17-year-olds.</p> <p>Age is largely not a barrier to ABS provision, though consideration will be given to which provision is more appropriate for younger service users. Equally consideration will be given for referrals for older people about whether ABS is the best support pathway considering client mix, mobility, the need for care (which is out of scope) and whether support needs are longer term issues which are better met through CBS in the community.</p>	

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
Disability		X			<p>Disability data is service user led reporting so may not, in all cases, meet the Equality Act definition of a disability.</p> <p>Following the contract extension, all CABS services will continue to provide housing related support to clients with disabilities as well as those without disabilities. Clients needing CBS who have more significant support needs linked to hearing or visual impairment may be referred on to the Sensory Impairment CBS service where appropriate. Sensory Impairment CBS have workers who can deliver housing related support to hearing and/or visually impaired clients i.e. using BSL.</p> <p>There is a high prevalence of clients with mental health conditions within CABS services, including the specific mental health ABS services.</p> <p>Mental Health ABS's specification delivers housing related support to individuals who have both a specific diagnosed and/or recognised mental health conditions and require support to acquire the skills to access and maintain independent living. The specification also allows for a longer indicative period of support (12-18 months) compared to 18+ ABS provisions (6-9 months) to reflect the additional needs of clients.</p> <p>There may be accessibility issues for some clients to access some of the rooms in accommodation-based support if they have physical disabilities for example if there are stairs, or no level access facilities. The START process which assesses and allocates referrals to vacancies would consider the needs of applicants with physical disabilities to offer a room in a scheme that would be accessible for them.</p>	N

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					Generally, disabilities are not a barrier to accessing CABS services, however if the disabilities result in care needs, then ABS provisions will not be appropriate as personal care is out of scope.	
Sex		X			<p>Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to support male and female clients who meet the service criteria.</p> <p>Gender is not a barrier to access CABS provisions, however the demographics across the types of schemes vary and fluctuate year on year based on referrals.</p> <p>Young Parents ABS is largely delivered to young single mothers but has also been delivered to young fathers and young couples.</p> <p>18+ ABS is largely accessed by male clients which is reflective of trends within rough sleeping locally and nationally, as many clients will have experienced or been at risk of rough sleeping at some stage.</p>	N
Race		X			<p>Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to support clients from all ethnic backgrounds however there will be limitations on access to ABS for some clients from minoritised communities in the UK if they have no recourse to public funds (NRPF). This is because without recourse they will be unable to meet the housing costs within ABS which are funded through housing benefits.</p> <p>However, the support provided through CBS does not require access to public funds, and the Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS clients will include</p>	Y – improved data collection

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>several clients who as asylum seekers will not have recourse to public funds, as well as providing specific support in the event of successful applications to the Home Office for leave to remain in the UK i.e. support to access bank accounts, look for work, access accommodation etc.</p> <p>Excluding Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS, all CABS provision is predominantly accessed by clients who are White British, reflecting the county demographics, but at varying levels, and the data for CBS is skewed because a high number of clients preferred not to provide their ethnicity.</p> <p>There is diversity across all services and access by ethnic groups varies scheme by scheme.</p>	
Gender reassignment				X	<p>Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to offer support to cisgender, trans or non-binary clients who meet the service criteria.</p> <p>There is a lack of data on the gender identity of clients for some services and further support will be provided to providers in relation to the importance of gathering this information both to support the individual and for commissioners to understand the accessibility of services.</p> <p>There is nothing inherent within the design of the CBS and ABS services that would prevent people accessing them based on their gender identity. But how welcome and accepted referrals feel when they enter the service may affect whether they want to engage with support or feel comfortable sharing information with the support worker if their whole identify is not regarded or accepted. It also must be considered that a client's gender</p>	Y – improved data collection

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>identity or the disclosure of it may have been a direct factor in the loss of their home, job, or support network, and therefore is vital that workers engage with clients in a way that they are able to comfortably share any relevant information to fully understand housing related support needs. If a client is transitioning, they may have unique support needs such as support to change their name or pronoun with other agencies in relation to housing and income.</p> <p>If clients have had negative experiences with services before because of their gender identity, and the accessibility of a service could make the difference on whether they feel able to come into services or not. And a client may be transitioning or preparing to transition which may be a period where they require additional support or engagement with support might reduce while other appointments need to take precedence.</p>	
Pregnancy & maternity		x			<p>Following the contract extension all community-based support services will continue to offer support to pregnant clients and new mothers who meet the service criteria. Pregnancy/maternity would not be a barrier to accessing CBS, and clients may refer themselves for the first time, or have additional needs, because of pregnancy/maternity such as overcrowding, needing to apply for appropriate benefits, or to move/resettle into a new family home.</p> <p>Accommodation Support access for pregnant women and new mothers will vary based on the stage of pregnancy. For example, if someone is in the early stages of pregnancy it may be appropriate to place them for a short</p>	N

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>period in 16+ ABS or 18+ ABS while either waiting for access to Young Parents ABS or for other suitable options through the district councils' housing options teams. However, any placements would need to be made with consideration of any risks that may present to the mother and unborn baby and what their move on pathway would be. Providers of 16+ and 18+ ABS will also have restrictions on the ages they can accommodate meaning women will need to move out prior to giving birth.</p> <p>ABS staff would work with the client and any other support agencies to ensure they had a move on pathway to appropriate accommodation prior to giving birth, given the complex needs of clients in ABS this may include a mother and baby placement, but equally clients may be ready for move on into independent accommodation.</p> <p>Occasionally due to complex needs new mothers in ABS may lose/temporarily lose custody of their children so may return to ABS after giving birth and staff would support them through this, and to engage with Children's Social care where appropriate.</p> <p>Specific support is provided to young mothers in young parents ABS, with clients able to move in towards the end of the pregnancy or after giving birth.</p>	
Religion and/or belief		X			Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to offer support to all clients who meet the service criteria from any religion or belief as well as clients who do not have one.	Y – improved data collection

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>CBS and ABS data is limited on the religion or belief of clients either through data not being captured or as clients did not want to provide this.</p> <p>Overall Christianity is the most identified religion though much lower than across the overall population of the county.</p> <p>Clients can decline to provide this data, but this is a reporting area that needs to be developed during the contract extension regarding both how providers are holistically supporting the whole person and that providers understand why this data is important for commissioners so that they can explain to clients why this information is being requested to assess if there are any accessibility issues for clients being willing to come in to ABS from different religions/beliefs such as clients feeling welcomed and supported by staff and other clients, able to practice their beliefs, and the ability to get to their place of worship.</p>	
Sexual orientation		X			<p>Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to offer support to clients of all sexual orientations who meet the service criteria.</p> <p>There is a range in how many CABS clients provided data regarding their sexual orientation. But as with the overall population most clients, where sexual orientation is known, are heterosexual.</p> <p>While clients do not have to provide this information this is be a reporting area that needs to be developed to both to ensure we have a complete</p>	Y – improved data collection

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>picture of who is accessing the service and any barriers to access, but more importantly for services as a part of supporting clients.</p> <p>There is nothing inherent within the design of the CBS and ABS services that would prevent people accessing them based on their sexual orientation. But how welcome and accepted referrals feel when they enter the service may affect whether they want to engage with support or feel comfortable sharing information with the support worker if their whole identify is not regarded or accepted. It also must be considered that a client's sexual orientation or the disclosure of it may have been a direct factor in the loss of their home, job, or support network and therefore is vital that workers engage with clients in a way that they are able to comfortably share any relevant information to fully understand housing related support needs, and how it may interact with other support needs.</p>	
Marriage & civil partnership		x			<p>Following the contract extension all CABS services will continue to offer support to clients who married, single, separated, widowed, or divorced and meet the service criteria.</p> <p>The proportion of clients who are married or partnered is lower than may be suggested by the county's demographics however the end of relationships is a common cause of homeless as well as a significant life change.</p> <p>With CBS there are no barriers to married, single, separated, widowed, or divorced clients accessing the service, and housing related support will relate to the needs of the household which may include resettling into a</p>	N

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					<p>new home, homelessness, managing changes in income, updating agencies, utilities, or benefits as a result of a marriage, separation or death of a spouse/partner.</p> <p>Some ABS projects can take couples though most projects are set up for single occupancy rooms both due to size constraints and as typically most clients will be single. Where projects can take a couple but only in limited room a couple may be offered two separate rooms as a short-term solution in the same project until a suitable room becomes available.</p>	
Armed Forces community				x	<p>There has been limited access to CABS provision for armed forces veterans, but data hasn't been captured to date on their family members or for serving members of the armed forces and their families.</p> <p>Lower access to services may in part be explained by provision of specific accommodation and community-based support services for veterans.</p> <p>Options to gather further data will be explored during the contract extension.</p>	Y – improved data collection
Carers				X		Y – improved data collection
Care leavers / care experienced adults				X	<p>There are generally no barriers for care leavers to access CABS services with the exception of care leavers under the age of 18 where there is a requirement that they are accommodated in Ofsted registered accommodation which is not a requirement for ABS providers.</p>	Y

Protected Characteristics / Additional Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure	Summary of Impact	Action Required (Y/N)?
					There are close links with Children's Social Care through the START process to manage access for young people transitioning out of care	
Digital exclusion				X	There is limited specific KPI data on this and options to gather further data will be explored during the contract extension.	Y – new data collection
Geography, for example, urban and rural areas				X	There is limited specific KPI data on this and options to gather further data will be explored during the contract extension.	Y – new data collection
Socio-economic disadvantage				X	There is limited specific KPI data on this and options to gather further data will be explored during the contract extension.	Y – new data collection
Vulnerable groups of society				X	There is limited specific KPI data on this and options to gather further data will be explored during the contract extension.	Y – new data collection
Interconnected Characteristics / Groups	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Not Sure		Action Required (Y/N)?
All		X			CABS services will support clients taking in to account the intersectionality of their needs and experiences	N
Gloucestershire County Council Staff - N/A						

4. Action Plan

Set out the key actions that will be undertaken, following the equality assessment in section 3, to further maximise the positive impact or mitigate the negative impact of the proposal on the protected characteristics and additional groups prior to implementation (any negative consequences should be eliminated, minimised or counter-balanced by other measures):

Identified Potential or Actual Impact	Recommended Action(s)	Owner	Target Completion Date
Potential impact – better understanding of service users accessing support	Update KPIs for the contract extension with additional data sets. Discussion with providers on gaps in existing data, the importance of gathering this data to provide holistic support to the whole person	Commissioners	1 st April 2025

5. Monitoring and Review

Public bodies must have regard to the aims of the duty not only when a policy, service or development is being created and decided upon, but also when it is implemented and at regular intervals thereafter. The Equality Duty is a continuing duty.

Lead officer(s):	Oonagh Laidler and Mo Bhula
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Part 1 – Initial arrangements (up to around six months following implementation)

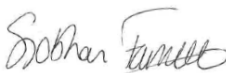
Date of the post implementation review:	September 2025
Approach to <u>measuring the impact</u> of the change to enable a <u>comparison</u> between the <u>anticipated impact</u> (as set out in section 3) with the <u>actual impact</u> :	Comparison of KPI data Narrative commentary Service user feedback.


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What mechanisms will be used? ▪ How will service users / the wider community / GCC staff and other stakeholders be involved? 	<p>Consideration of any improvements in service data collection, and any trends emerging from the full data set</p>
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Part 2 – Ongoing arrangements (from around six months onwards)

<p>Frequency of monitoring and review:</p>	<p>The services will have quarterly contract monitoring returns from the provider and quarterly contract management meetings</p>
<p>What mechanisms will be used?</p> <p>How will service users / the wider community / GCC staff and other stakeholders be involved?</p>	<p>KPI returns.</p> <p>Commissioners will consider any relevant feedback from other service providers or other GCC teams</p>

6. Approval

<p>Signature of Senior Officer</p>	
<p>Name of Senior Officer</p>	<p>Siobhan Farmer, Director of Public Health</p>
<p>Date</p>	<p>30.05.24</p>

Signature of Decision Maker	
Name of Decision Maker	Councillor Stephan Fifield, Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care Delivery
Date	30.05.24

Appendix 1 – Service User Data and Information

Details of service users affected by the proposed activity (data highlighted blue reflects where potentially personally identifiable data has been suppressed by merging two smaller data sets together or by providing a smaller figure as 5%)

Service user data comes from KPI return data supplied to the County Council as part of contract monitoring from:
 Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Data has been combined for Community Based Support (Place Based), specialist CBS, and Accommodation Based Support for Young People and Accommodation Based Support (18+)

There is no protected characteristic data available for the Sensory Impairment CBS

Groups	Service User Data and Information
Age	Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data (2021): <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

In the 2021 census, the resident population of Gloucestershire was estimated to be 645,100 people of which:

- 21.8% were aged 0-19
- 56.5% were aged 20-64
- 21.7% were aged 65 and over.

At district level, Gloucester had the highest proportion of 0–19-year-olds and 20-64 year olds (23.9% and 59.5% respectively) and Cotswold had the lowest proportion of 0-19 year olds (19.8%) while Forest of Dean had the lowest proportion of 20-64 year olds (54.0%). Inversely, Gloucester had the lowest proportion of 65+ year olds (16.7%) and Cotswold the highest (26.1%).

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Age	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23
16-24	9.50%	13.30%	9.43%	100.00%	94.00%	22.00%	53.85%
25-34	11.90%	24.3%	58.49%			26.00%	30.77%
35-44	12.00%	23.8%	26.42%		6.00%	32.00%	15.38%
45-54	13.50%	15.4%	5.66%			17.00%	
55+	35.50%	10.0%	0.00%			0.00%	
Did not wish to disclose/not known		13.2%				3.00%	

	<p>The percentage of clients aged 18-54 using CBS support is higher than that of the overall percentage of the population but this age group is more likely to need general housing related support. 16–17-year-olds will access CBS less frequently as if they are in a housing crisis, they also have the alternative option to be supported by Children’s Social Care under s17</p> <p>Refugee and Asylum Seekers CBS clients have all been aged 18-54. This is higher than that of the overall percentage of the population, but this age group is more likely to need general housing related support.</p> <p>Clients accessing 18+ ABS were mostly aged 18-44 due to service criteria which is for adults aged 18+ with commissioner discretion for referrals for 16–17-year-olds. Older clients engaging with ABS will be people with an entrenched history of rough sleeping/homelessness and service use.</p> <p>Clients accessing Mental Health ABS were all aged 18-44 due to the service’s criteria, which is for adults aged 18+ with commissioner discretion for referrals for 16–17-year-olds.</p> <p>Clients using 16+ ABS were all aged 16 - 24, and the service’s age criteria is for young people aged 16+.</p> <p>Clients accessing Young Parents ABS were predominantly aged 16-24 fitting with the service’s age criteria with some commissioner discretion being used for older parents who may be placed in dispersed properties, with consideration of the needs and housing experience of each individual.</p>
Disability	<p>Gloucestershire Context</p> <p>Source: https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/ and GCC Population Profile (2023):equality-profile-2023.pdf (gloucestershire.gov.uk).</p> <p>According to the 2021 Census data for Gloucestershire 16.8% of residents reported having a long-term life limiting health problem or disability.</p> <p>From the 2023 Gloucestershire Population Profile, approximately 1.2% of the 16+ population in Gloucestershire reported blindness or partial sight. During the same period 6.3% of the population aged 16+ reported deafness or hearing loss.</p>

In 2022, 1.3% of people aged 16+ who completed the GP patient survey in Gloucestershire, reported that they had a learning disability; this was lower than the England figure of 1.9%.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Disability data obtained by CABS services is all based on service-user led reporting so may not, in all cases, meet the Equality Act definition of a disability.

All services, aside from Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS (which have not been reported as the small numbers could result in personally identifiable data), have a higher percentage of clients with a disability than might be anticipated by the county's population data.

CBS had 50.10% of clients identifying that they have a mental health condition followed by 26.50% having physical disabilities.

In 16+ ABS the highest percentage was for mental health conditions (40%) followed by learning difficulties (13.30%).

Young parents ABS clients identified with a mental health condition (47%) followed by physical disabilities (11.80%)

18+ ABS had the highest percentage of clients identifying with a mental health condition (59.5%) followed by physical disabilities (23%)

In mental health ABS all clients identified as having a mental health condition with 35.71% also identifying as having a learning disability.

CBS, 18+ ABS and Mental health ABS all had some clients identifying as having sensory impairments.
CBS, 18+ ABS, 16+ ABS, Young Parents ABS and Mental Health ABS all had clients with learning disabilities, Autism Spectrum conditions and physical disabilities.

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data (2021): <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

The overall population split by sex in Gloucestershire is slightly skewed towards females, with males making up 48.9% of the population and females accounting for 51.1%.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Gender	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23
Male service users	48.90%	43.0%	75.47%	48.50%	6.00%	80.00%	50.00%
Female service users	51.10%	55.0%	24.53%	47.70%	94.00%	20.00%	50.00%
Other		2.0%		3.80%			

Sex

CBS is used overall by a larger percentage of women than within the overall Gloucestershire population

GARAS is used predominantly by male clients who account for 75.47% of clients.

18+ ABS is used significantly more by male clients which also tends to be the case nationally, linked to the demographics for rough sleepers in the county and nationally who are frequently male.

Mental Health ABS has been accessed by an equal percentage of male and female clients.

16+ ABS has been used by a slightly higher percentage of males compared to females.

Gloucestershire Context

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

The 2021 Census found that 87.7% of Gloucestershire residents were White British, 2.9% were Asian or Asian British, 2.2% were from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic groups, 1.2% were Black or Black British, 0.6% were White Irish, 0.2% were of Gypsy, Roma, or Irish Traveller origin, 4.5% were in an 'other White' category and 0.7% were in another ethnic group.

The county's population has become increasingly diverse since the 2011 Census, with a decrease in White British from 91.6% to 87.7%, and a small percentage increase across all other groups.

The 2021 census shows that 4.3% of people in Gloucestershire do not speak English as their main language. Polish is the most common language, followed by Romanian and then Portuguese.

Race

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Ethnicity	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23
White British	87.70%	59.90%		79.20%	88.00%	85.00%	78.57%
White Irish, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller, and other White backgrounds	5.30%	3.80%	1.89%	4.40%	6.00%	2.70%	
Black or Black British and Asian or Asian British	4.10%	2.58%	94.34%	0.74%	0.00%	2.70%	14.28%
Mixed ethnicity and Other	2.90%	3.93%	3.77%	9.44%	6.00%	6.89%	
Not known	0%	3.29%				2.71%	
Prefer not to say		26.50%		6.22%		0.00%	7.14%

	<p>The demographics for CBS are not reflective of the wider county population however 26.50% of clients declined to provide their ethnicity.</p> <p>Most clients accessing Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS were African or Asian ethnic groups. The use of Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS will vary depending on conflict zones or areas of oppression/persecution within different countries at any given time.</p> <p>The demographics within ABS are largely reflective of the wider population with White British as the largest ethnic group across ABS but notably a greater prevalence of clients who have a mixed ethnicity or are from another ethnic background. The percentage of clients who do not wish to disclose their ethnicity has skewed the data, but it does broadly follow the trends within the county. Most clients are White British clients but at a lower percentage than the population of Gloucestershire and the percentage of clients from non-White British backgrounds is overall higher than the County population.</p>
<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>Gloucestershire Context <i>Source: ONS Census data (2021): https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/</i></p> <p>The first local and national figures from Census data have been published by the ONS using the 2021 Census data.</p> <p>There were no previous official estimates of gender reassignment at either national or local level. The best estimate on gender reassignment came from the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES). GIRES estimated that approximately 1% of the population in the UK experienced some degree of gender diversity.</p> <p>The census data puts Gloucestershire at the lower end of the estimated range with a total of 0.43% of residents (aged 16 and over) identifying as having a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. The national data for England and Wales was 0.5%.</p> <p>In Gloucestershire residents identified as:</p>

Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	Trans woman	Trans man	Non-binary	All other gender identities	Not answered
94.40%	0.15%	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%	5.20%

There was a small amount variation across the districts, but the overall trends were the same as the county population.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

The percentage of clients identifying as trans or non-binary has not been reported as the small numbers could result in personally identifiable data.

In some services there was greater prevalence of trans and non-binary clients compared to the county demographics, but in other services reporting issues meant no or limited data was available.

Trans and non-binary people experience additional factors that can lead to homelessness and rough sleeping through family or community disapproval of their gender identity and may be less likely to trust statutory services through experiences of stigma/discrimination.¹

Pregnancy & maternity

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

There were 5,800 live births in Gloucestershire in 2020. The largest proportion was among the 30-34-year-old age group (34.5% of live births), with 26.5% in the age band 25-29. This is not a perfect measurement of pregnancy in the population as not all pregnancies result in a live birth. Conversely, all pregnancies begin with conception and the 2011

¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/631229d7e90e075882ea2566/20220903_Ending_rough_sleeping_for_good.pdf

census data on conceptions per capita indicate that 2.9% of the Gloucestershire population had conceived in the previous year.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Due to small numbers of pregnancies within services the data is not being reported as there is a risk of it being personally identifiable data.

Religion and/or belief

Gloucestershire Context

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

According to the 2021 census, the most reported religion in Gloucestershire was Christianity, accounting for 49.2% of the total population, which is higher than the national figure. This was followed by No Religion which accounts for 41.4% of the population. Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, Sikh and Other Religion together make up 3.1% of the population, lower than the 10.7% nationally.

Between 2001 and 2021 the number of Christians in the county declined. This was accompanied by an increase in the number of all other religions/beliefs and people following no religion.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Religion and/or Belief	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23
Christian	49.20%	11.50%	45.28%			5.00%	7.14%

Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh	2.50%	2.31%	54.72%	2.90%		0.00%	
Agnostic and Atheist and No Religion	41.40%	29.20%	0.00%	25.14%	29.40%	53.90%	42.85%
Any other religion	0.50%	1.23%		5.00%		2.00%	
Not recorded	6.20%	3.76%		5.00%		30.10%	
Prefer not to say		52.00%		61.96%	71.00%	9.00%	50.00%

There are limited responses on the religion or belief of clients which has skewed the data, but overall Christianity is the most identified religion though much lower than across the overall population of the county.

All clients using the Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS provided data on their religion/belief. The religion or belief of clients will be in part determined on where clients have fled from to the UK and the nature of the conflicts/persecution, and results in a greater diversity of religion and belief within this service.

Sexual orientation

Gloucestershire Context

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

The first local and national figures from Census data have been published by the ONS using the 2021 Census data.

Previous national evidence suggested between 2.3% and 7.0% of people are lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). Young people (aged 16-24) are more likely to identify as LGB than older age groups.

The census data puts Gloucestershire at the lower end of the estimated range with a total of 2.8% of residents (aged 16 and over) identifying as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Pansexual, Queer, Asexual or other sexual orientations. The national data for England and Wales was 3.1%.

90.4% of residents identified as heterosexual in Gloucestershire compared to 89.4% for England and Wales. 6.8% of Gloucestershire residents didn't answer the question on sexual orientation, which was lower than the 7.5% across England and Wales.

There was very little variance in the data between the six districts in Gloucestershire.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Sexual Orientation	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Pansexual, Queer, Asexual, Other and prefer not to say	9.60%	18.16%	1.89%	35.40%	0.00%	9.90%	33.34%
Heterosexual	90.40%	81.84%	98.11%	64.60%	100.00%	90.10%	58.33%

In all projects most clients who provided a response on their sexual orientation were heterosexual which is line with the county demographics.

There is a greater prevalence of clients who identify as LGB+ within many services which may be linked with sexual orientation being a cause of homelessness. LGB+ individuals who are homelessness may also have experienced discrimination when trying to access services².

However, it is also noted that there a number of clients who preferred not to answer the question, so further work is needed to fully understand the demographics.

² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/631229d7e90e075882ea2566/20220903_Ending_rough_sleeping_for_good.pdf

Marriage & civil partnership

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

Among residents of Gloucestershire:

- 30.5% are single and have never married or registered a same-sex civil partnership
- 50.2% are married
- 0.3% are in a registered same-sex civil partnership
- 2.3% are separated but still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership
- 9.5% are divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
- 7.2% are widowed or a surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership.

There is considerable variation in marital status between age groups, with those aged 16-24 most likely to be single. Gloucestershire has a lower number of people who are single or separated compared with the national figure. In contrast, the proportion of people who are married, divorced, or widowed exceed the national figure.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Marriage and Civil Partnership	County	CBS 22/23	Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23	MH ABS 22/23*
In a relationship - non cohabiting		4.00%		32.50%	29.00%	8.10%	
Married/civil partner	50.20%	7.00%	33.96%*				0.00%
Separated/divorced	11.80%	10.00%				2.70%	
Single	30.50%	49.00%		66.60%	71.00%	86.00%	
Other/prefer not to say/Not Recorded	7.50%	30.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	3.20%	0.00%

*Data was only recorded for Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS and Mental Health ABS in relation to whether clients were married or in a civil partnership.

In all services the rate of clients who were married or in a civil partnership was lower than the county demographics and is reflective that marriage or relationship breakdowns are a major cause of homelessness and housing difficulties.

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

	Percentage of population				
	Previously served in regular or reserve UK armed forces: Total	Previously served in regular UK armed forces	Previously served in reserve UK armed forces	Previously served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces	Has not previously served in any UK armed forces: Total
Gloucestershire	5.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.2%	94.8%

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham

Not all providers provided data on whether clients had served in the armed forces but for those who did there is underrepresentation in CBS and 18+ ABS compared to the prevalence of veterans in the county. It would not be anticipated that veterans would access young people’s provisions.

The data has not been provided as for some services this could present as personally identifiable data due to the small numbers.

Armed Forces community

	<p>No data is collected presently on whether clients are family members of former or serving members of the armed forces.</p>
Carers	<p>Gloucestershire Context: Source: ONS Census data 2021 https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/</p> <p>There were 51,862 unpaid carers living in Gloucestershire on Census Day, equivalent to 8.5% of the population which is lower than the South West (9.0%) and England and Wales (8.9%).</p> <p>Service User Context: Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from: Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink</p> <p>Within CBS 4% of clients identified as being an informal carer</p> <p>The data for other services cannot be reported as this could present as personally identifiable data due to the small numbers.</p>
Care leavers / care experienced adults	<p>Gloucestershire Context: Source: Gloucestershire Population profile 2024: https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/oeopsd4t/equality-profile-2024.pdf Children’s Social Care – Independent Review³</p> <p>Data taken from the 2024 Gloucestershire Population Profile shows that there were 314 young people in 2022 who were care leavers (aged 18-21) and had been the responsibility of Gloucestershire County Council.</p>

³ https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20230308122535mp_/https://childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf

It has been estimated that 26% of the wider homeless population are care experienced.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham

Care leavers	CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23
Service user is a care leaver	1.80%	48.10%	17.60%	8.10%

There is a higher prevalence of care leavers within 16+ ABS which is reflective that carer leavers are leaving care at a younger age than the age at which their peers may leave their parents' home⁴

Digital exclusion

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: ONS Census data 2021 <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Gloucestershire report

https://gloucestershirecc.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/FInclusionHealthCL/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7BC23C73C5-3CEA-5CC1-9BA5-612BC8B1ABDD%7D&file=eqia-template-v1-sept-23.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1

Gloucestershire Population profile 2024: <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/oeopsd4t/equality-profile-2024.pdf>

Digital exclusion covers a range of groups that are disproportionately disadvantaged by the increasing turn to digital (e.g. disabled people, older people, those on low incomes, people with mental health challenges, those living in rural areas).

According to the 2021 Census in Gloucestershire:

- 16.8% of residents reported having a long-term life limiting health problem or disability

⁴ https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20230308122535mp_/https://childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21.7% of the population were aged 65 and over • 29.82% of the county’s female population aged 16+ live in the most rural districts (Cotswolds and Forest of Dean) <p>According to the report on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Gloucestershire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.8% of the Gloucestershire population live in areas which are in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation. <p>According to the Gloucestershire Population Profile 2024: Very little information is collected about this group. The latest information at a local authority level was collected in 2020 and showed 32,000 people aged 16+ in Gloucestershire had not used the internet in the last 3 months or had never used it. This equates to 5.9% of the 16+ population which was lower than the regional average of 6.6% and the UK average of 7.8%.</p> <p>Service User Context: <i>Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from: Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham</i></p> <p>As covered in disability there is a high prevalence of clients with mental health conditions and a range of disabilities across most CABS services.</p> <p>There is a lower prevalence of older clients but this is expected due to the nature of services provided.</p>
<p>Geography, for example, urban and rural areas</p>	<p>Gloucestershire Context: <i>Source: ONS Census data 2021 https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/</i></p> <p>Gloucestershire has six districts with the highest percentage of the population living in Gloucester City as the main urban area, followed by Stroud District and Cheltenham Borough. Gloucester City and Cheltenham Borough have significantly higher population densities than the other more rural districts which cover far greater areas.</p>

Districts	% Gloucestershire's population aged 16+
Cheltenham	18%
Cotswold	14%
Forest of Dean	14%
Gloucester	20%
Stroud	19%
Tewkesbury	15%

Service User Context:

Data is not reported on where clients are living but rather their local connection (under homeless legislation) and as such we cannot report on the numbers of clients accessing support from different districts.

CBS between the two providers is delivered to all six districts in the county, and there is ABS provision in the major urban areas as well Stroud and the Forest of Dean.

Socio-economic disadvantage

Gloucestershire Context:

Source: 2021 detailed census results for Gloucestershire <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/zkdhh3hk/2021-census-topic-summary-gloucestershire.pdf>

2021 Census – Housing Briefing <https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/h55pn3ft/housing-briefing.pdf>

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Gloucestershire report

https://gloucestershirecc.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/FInclusionHealthCL/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7BC23C73C5-3CEA-5CC1-9BA5-612BC8B1ABDD%7D&file=eqia-template-v1-sept-23.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1

Social-economic disadvantage encapsulates people who are unemployed, have a low income, live in deprived areas, have poor housing, or have poor education.

According to the 2021 Census in Gloucestershire:

- 2.5% of Gloucestershire residents were economically active and unemployed (lower than the national average of 3.4% and broadly in line with the regional average of 2.6%).
- 15.2% of 16+ year olds have no qualifications.
- 2.0% of households had fewer bedrooms than required, this was lower than the national average of 4.3% of households and the regional average of 2.4%.
- 1.2% of homes have no central heating.

According to the report on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Gloucestershire:

- 3.1% of the Gloucestershire population live in areas which are in the most 10% deprived nationally in the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.
- 2.8% of the Gloucestershire population live in areas which are in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation.
- 2.8% of the Gloucestershire population live in areas which are in the most deprived 10% nationally for Employment Deprivation
- 5.8% of the Gloucestershire population live in areas which are in the most deprived 10% nationally for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.

Service User Context:

Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from:

Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink

Clients accessing community and accommodation-based support are likely to have or have experienced some form of socio-economic deprivation which may well be contributing towards their housing related support needs such as rent arrears, needing to claim benefits, managing the impact of lower incomes on benefit entitlement, living in poor quality housing, needing advocacy in engaging with agencies or landlords etc.

	<p>Information is captured in KPIS returns on some aspects of socio-economic disadvantage such as type of income and employment status but this data is not easily reportable at this time.</p>
<p>Vulnerable groups of society</p>	<p>Gloucestershire Context: Source: ONS Census data 2021 https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/ Gloucestershire JSNA https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/4cuf5jnk/alcohol-infographic-2022_final.pdf Statutory homelessness live tables https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness</p> <p>Vulnerable groups of society can include: people who experience homelessness, vulnerable migrants/asylum seekers and refugees, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, sex workers, people in contact with the justice system, victims/survivors of modern slavery and drug and alcohol dependence.</p> <p>Due to the vulnerable nature of this cohort, they may have higher contact with certain services and agencies but also may have barriers to accessing other services.</p> <p>There isn't readily accessible data on the numbers of people who may come within some of these cohorts, but the following data is available on the Gloucestershire or national population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the statutory live tables in 2022/23 there were 2,979 households in Gloucestershire who were owed a relief or prevention duty by the district housing authorities, 1.05% of the total households in the county. • According to the 2021 census: People belonging to Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities account for 0.2% of the Gloucestershire Population. • There are estimated to be 5,509 alcohol dependant drinkers (0.85% of the population) in the county. <p>Service User Context: Source CABS KPI data for 2022/23 from: Community Based Support (CBS) – CCP, P3; Refugee and Asylum Seeker CBS – GARAS; 16+ Accommodation Based Support (ABS) – CCP, Home Group, Riverside, Rooftop, YMCA Cheltenham; Young Parents (YP) ABS – Elim, Home Group; 18+ ABS – Elim, Home Group, P3; Riverside, YMCA Cheltenham; Mental health ABS - Rethink</p>

There isn't readily accessible and/or reportable data on the numbers of service users who may come within many of the vulnerable groups, but the following data is available:

Criminal Justice System	CBS 22/23	16+ ABS 22/23	YPS ABS 22/23	18+ ABS 22/23
Service user has been convicted of a crime (include cautions and warnings) prior to entering service	13.00%	27.40%	23.50%	63.50%

There is a high percentage of clients in 18+ ABS who have been convicted/cautioned in relation to criminal offences which is reflective of the complex and chaotic needs within the eligibility criteria.

There are fairly high percentage of clients in young people's services who have offended which may be reflective of particular issues that affect vulnerable young people such as county lines and criminal exploitation.

There are relatively high levels of clients who have offended across CBS. This is also reflective of additional needs of clients which may affect their housing related support needs such as needing to find accommodation on release from custody, needing support to sustain housing related costs through universal credit/housing benefit when receiving short custodial sentences, or that offending stems from substance misuse issues which may have also resulted in rent arrears or anti-social behaviour and jeopardised tenancies.

Access from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities is covered within ethnicity above.

Appendix 2 – Gloucestershire County Council Staff Data and Information – N/A
