EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS (EqIAA)

Name of Function under consideration:	Council Revenue Budget
Is this Function 'Major', 'Minor yet likely to have a major impact' or 'Neither'	Major
Date(s) of completing the EqIAA:	October 2015 - onwards
Name and job title(s) of person(s) completing the EqIAA:	EqIAA Lead: Head of Corporate Finance

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the Council's revenue budget, is to set the Council annual revenue budget and council tax. The overall success of this process is measured through the delivery of the council's priorities within a balanced budget.

In respect of this, the key purpose of this EqIAA is to provide all parties with robust equalities information in order to provide clear information which will influence decisions in respect of budget setting. As such, this EqIAA also serves to remind the Council of its statutory duty, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to:-

1. **Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010;**
2. **Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;** this means:-
   - removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
   - taking steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
   - encouraging persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
3. **Foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;** this means:-
   - tackling prejudice.
   - promoting understanding.

There are several issues worth raising within this introduction as follows:

- Extensive consultation has been conducted and this allowed for information to be explicitly gathered and analysed with respect to 'protected characteristic' groups as defined by The Equality Act 2010.

- This EqIAA sets out an analysis of equalities issues as elicited through consultation and provides decision-makers with a wealth of information regarding the priorities and satisfaction levels of residents as disaggregated according to 'protected characteristic group'.

- This EqIAA should be read in conjunction with the South Gloucestershire Council Savings Plan and Budget Consultation Report, January 2016, the Council's Annual Equalities reports and the specific EqIAAs that are conducted as part of the delivery of all Council 'functions'.

- Equalities monitoring is carried out by services on an on-going basis which allows for equalities impact to be specifically researched and assessed with ongoing development activities designed and implemented. Full details of this can be found in the Council's Annual Equalities Reports.

- A diverse cross section of residents and businesses have been engaged in the consultation exercise. Taking this approach, which involves large numbers of residents and businesses, provides a robust level of feedback from different communities - the nature of this process contributes towards the promotion of community cohesion.

SECTION 2 – CONSULTATION & RESEARCH IN RELATION TO THE EqIAA

The extent of the council's consultation activity and the analysis of feedback information in respect of 'protected characteristic' groups allows Members to consider equalities impacts in a robust way and fully consider the aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty throughout the budget setting process.

This year, the budget and council savings plan consultation used the following methods:

- Paper survey mailed to residents
- Online survey
- Survey to the viewpoint citizens panel
- Presentations to Area Forum
- Invitation to comment via letter, email and social media

The following pages of this EqIAA provide information concerning the equalities issues emerging as a result of the consultation conducted and where possible, provides a comparison against consultation results received during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Consultation Results

Cost Saving Proposals

The following table provides information regarding the level of support consultees gave to a range of cost saving proposals; differences of 5% or more when compared to the overall results received are highlighted.

Cost saving proposals / Agreement with CSP approaches	Overall	Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnicity	
		Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Disabled	Non-disabled	White	BAME
Number of responses 2014/15	*690*	*318*	*319*	*85*	*359*	*203*	*46*	*584*	*592*	*27*
Number of responses 2015/16	*1382*	*670*	*700*	*340*	*551*	*486*	*176*	*1184*	*1252*	*31*
Number of responses 2016/17	*1127*	*508*	*568*	*361*	*561*	*170*	*102*	*949*	*931*	*86*
Support for targeting resources on the most vulnerable 2014/15	**51%**	54%	48%	54%	54%	47%	50%	51%	52%	59%
Targeting resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need 2015/16	**67%**	65%	68%	65%	67%	66%	69%	67%	68%	55%
Targeting resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need 2016/17	**68%**	70%	65%	70%	68%	61%	61%	70%	69%	64%
Support for reducing the quality of services provided 2014/15	**25%**	19%	29%	17%	25%	24%	19%	23%	22%	37%
Reducing the quality of some services provided 2015/16	**20%**	21%	18%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	23%
Reducing the quality of some services provided 2016/17	**23%**	20%	26%	24%	23%	21%	15%	24%	23%	28%
Support for increasing fees and charges 2014/15	**40%**	37%	44%	30%	44%	39%	35%	42%	41%	29%
Increasing fees and charges for some services 2015/16	**41%**	43%	39%	38%	44%	40%	37%	42%	41%	39%
Increasing fees and charges for some services 2016/17	**46%**	45%	47%	44%	48%	41%	38%	47%	47%	42%
Support for more use of volunteers 2014/15	**54%**	56%	54%	60%	53%	58%	50%	55%	57%	52%
Encouraging more people to volunteer their time 2015/16	**56%**	55%	57%	51%	51%	65%	60%	55%	56%	55%
Encouraging more people to volunteer their time to become involved in the delivery of services 2016/17	**53%**	52%	54%	48%	55%	57%	49%	53%	55%	45%
Support for making more services online 2014/15	**61%**	60%	64%	89%	69%	37%	41%	63%	61%	74%
Making more services available online 2015/16	**62%**	63%	62%	80%	67%	44%	51%	64%	62%	61%
Making more services available online 2016/17	**64%**	62%	68%	85%	57%	45%	46%	67%	66%	62%
Support for better use of council assets 2014/15	**84%**	82%	86%	91%	86%	75%	85%	84%	84%	82%
Making more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings 2015/16	**86%**	86%	86%	89%	87%	82%	81%	87%	86%	81%
Making more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings 2016/17	**86%**	85%	87%	89%	88%	77%	77%	88%	87%	77%
Support for stopping discretionary services 2014/15	**21%**	18%	23%	18%	22%	18%	20%	19%	20%	15%
Stopping provision of some discretionary services 2015/16	**37%**	39%	35%	34%	39%	37%	41%	36%	37%	26%
Stopping provision of some discretionary services to protect services to older people and the vulnerable 201	**36%**	31%	40%	33%	38%	36%	31%	37%	36%	34%
Support for scaling back or stopping services 2014/15	**30%**	21%	39%	20%	32%	29%	26%	30%	29%	44%
Scaling back or stop providing some services 2015/16	**27%**	31%	23%	29%	28%	23%	22%	27%	27%	19%
Scaling back or stop providing some services 2016/17	**28%**	24%	33%	31%	29%	21%	22%	29%	28%	28%
Support for transferring services to commercial organisations 2014/15	**28%**	26%	32%	23%	30%	27%	26%	28%	29%	30%
Transferring services commercial companies 2015/16	**27%**	28%	25%	27%	28%	24%	21%	27%	27%	26%
Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies 2016/17	**27%**	22%	32%	28%	28%	21%	23%	28%	28%	22%
Support for transfering services to VCS 2014/15	**46%**	49%	45%	54%	49%	43%	52%	47%	47%	49%
Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils 2015/16	**51%**	52%	51%	50%	52%	51%	51%	52%	51%	58%
Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils 2016/17	**49%**	50%	49%	56%	47%	44%	39%	51%	51%	37%
Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working 2015/16	**86%**	87%	84%	85%	88%	84%	85%	86%	86%	97%
Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working 2016/17	**85%**	84%	86%	91%	85%	73%	72%	88%	87%	70%
Working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies 2015/16	**82%**	83%	82%	83%	84%	81%	82%	83%	83%	77%
Working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies 2016/17	**82%**	81%	83%	84%	84%	69%	66%	84%	84%	72%

Council Tax Options

The following table provides information regarding council tax options; differences of 5% or more when compared to the overall results received are highlighted.

Council Tax options	Overall	Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnicity	
		Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Disabled	Non-disabled	White	BME
Number of responses 2014/15	690	318	319	85	359	203	46	584	592	27
Number of responses 2015/16	1382	670	700	340	551	486	176	1184	1252	31
Number of responses 2016/17	1127	508	568	361	561	170	102	949	931	86
A council tax freeze in 2014/15 and 2015/16	30%	25%	34%	31%	28%	32%	33%	29%	28%	44%
A council tax freeze in 2015/16.	37%	40%	35%	40%	38%	34%	38%	37%	36%	48%
Council Tax freeze (2016/17 survey)	9%	8%	10%	9%	11%	6%	14%	9%	10%	10%
A council tax increase of 2% in 2014/15 and 2015/16	34%	34%	35%	33%	38%	27%	28%	35%	35%	26%
A council tax increase of 2% in 2015/16	42%	42%	43%	39%	44%	43%	36%	44%	44%	35%
1.99% increase in council tax (2016/17 survey)	56%	60%	54%	56%	58%	51%	42%	58%	58%	50%
A council tax increase of more than 2% next year	7%	8%	7%	12%	8%	3%	7%	8%	7%	7%
A council tax increase of more than 2% in 2015/16.	8%	8%	8%	10%	9%	7%	9%	8%	8%	6%
More than 2% increase in council tax (2016/17 survey)	24%	20%	27%	29%	21%	24%	23%	24%	23%	20%

Agreement with Core Service Activities

The following table provides information regarding agreement with core service areas; differences of 5% or more when compared to the overall results received are highlighted.

Agreement with Core Service Activities	Total	Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnicity	
		Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Yes	No	White	BME
	1382	670	700	340	551	486	176	1184	1252	31
Number of responses 2015/16	1127	508	568	361	561	170	102	949	931	86
Number of responses 2016/17	69%	67%	72%	77%	68%	65%	67%	70%	70%	61%
Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure 2015/16	66%	69%	64%	75%	64%	54%	61%	68%	68%	63%
Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure 2016/17	73%	70%	77%	85%	70%	69%	70%	74%	74%	74%
Improving educational outcomes 2015/16	71%	75%	67%	82%	67%	57%	63%	72%	72%	67%
Improving educational outcomes 2016/17	88%	86%	90%	91%	88%	86%	85%	89%	88%	90%
Maintaining safe and clean communities 2015/16	88%	89%	87%	91%	87%	81%	84%	89%	88%	86%
Maintaining safe and clean communities 2016/17	55%	50%	59%	65%	50%	53%	56%	55%	55%	58%
Closing the gaps - income, education & health 2015/16	48%	56%	40%	54%	46%	39%	51%	49%	49%	52%
Closing the gaps - income, education & health 2016/17	80%	77%	83%	84%	79%	79%	78%	81%	81%	68%
Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults 2015/16	76%	82%	71%	79%	76%	72%	77%	77%	78%	70%
Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults 2016/17	66%	62%	70%	71%	63%	65%	65%	66%	66%	61%
Meeting assessed needs for children and adults 2015/16	65%	72%	58%	67%	65%	59%	64%	65%	67%	60%
Meeting assessed needs for children and adults 2016/17	65%	72%	58%	67%	65%	59%	64%	65%	67%	60%

Views on the Local Area and Satisfaction with Services

The following tables provide information regarding satisfaction with the local area and services; differences of 5% or more when compared to the overall results received are highlighted.

Views on the Local Area and Satisfaction with Services	Total	Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnic Orign	
		Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Disabled	Non disabled	White British	Non White British
Number of responses 2014/15	*681*	*315*	*314*	*83*	*357*	*200*	*46*	*576*	*584*	*27*
Number of responses 2015/16	*1426*	*682*	*716*	*349*	*563*	*491*	*185*	*1203*	*1275*	35
Number of responses 2016/17	*1127*	*508*	*568*	*361*	*561*	*170*	*102*	*949*	*931*	*86*
Care for older people 2014/15	**31%**	32%	32%	22%	26%	39%	26%	32%	32%	43%
Care for older people 2015/16	**9%**	11%	8%	5%	7%	15%	19%	8%	9%	14%
Care for older people 2016/17	**9%**	10%	7%	4%	10%	13%	15%	7%	8%	10%
Care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties 2014/15	**31%**	31%	31%	28%	29%	35%	29%	31%	34%	14%
Care for people with disabilities 2015/16	**7%**	8%	6%	5%	6%	10%	16%	6%	7%	3%
Care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties 2016/17	**6%**	7%	5%	3%	7%	5%	18%	4%	5%	9%
Children's social services 2014/15	**31%**	37%	22%	32%	28%	34%	15%	34%	33%	33%
Children's social services 2015/16	**4%**	4%	4%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	9%
Children's social services 2016/17	**3%**	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%
Customer Services 2016/17	**16%**	17%	16%	12%	17%	21%	22%	15%	16%	24%
Environmental health 2014/15	**53%**	50%	56%	58%	55%	48%	29%	58%	55%	69%
Trading standards 2014/15	**29%**	31%	30%	13%	38%	20%	27%	31%	31%	40%
Environmental health and trading standards 2015/16	**9%**	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%	12%	9%	9%	20%
Environmental health and trading standards 2015/16	**9%**	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%	12%	9%	9%	20%
Environmental health and trading standards 2016/17	**8%**	7%	8%	5%	9%	11%	12%	7%	7%	13%
Housing advice services 2014/15	**33%**	34%	31%	38%	31%	28%	18%	34%	33%	50%
Housing advice services 2015/16	**3%**	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	8%	3%	4%	3%
Housing advice services 2016/17	**4%**	4%	3%	2%	3%	6%	11%	3%	3%	7%
Libraries 2014/15	**78%**	79%	77%	82%	76%	80%	76%	80%	78%	86%
Libraries 2015/16	**48%**	45%	51%	57%	40%	52%	49%	48%	49%	57%
Libraries 2016/17	**45%**	50%	39%	50%	41%	46%	49%	44%	44%	52%

Views on the Local Area and Satisfaction with Services	Total	Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnic Orign	
		Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Disabled	Non disabled	White British	Non White British
Number of responses 2014/15	681	315	314	83	357	200	46	576	584	27
Number of responses 2015/16	1426	682	716	349	563	491	185	1203	1275	35
Number of responses 2016/17	1127	508	568	361	561	170	102	949	931	86
Local transport information 2014/15	53%	52%	54%	55%	52%	54%	30%	55%	53%	50%
Local bus services 2014/15	52%	52%	56%	50%	47%	65%	41%	54%	55%	39%
Local bus services 2015/16	36%	38%	36%	25%	33%	49%	42%	36%	36%	34%
Local bus services 2016/17	35%	36%	36%	28%	40%	36%	26%	36%	37%	35%
Parks and open spaces 2014/15	73%	76%	73%	83%	73%	73%	53%	76%	75%	65%
Parks and open spaces 2015/16	59%	59%	60%	69%	57%	56%	51%	61%	60%	66%
Parks and open spaces 2016/17	57%	60%	54%	67%	55%	41%	34%	59%	58%	60%
Planning 2014/15	32%	30%	35%	35%	33%	30%	12%	36%	35%	17%
Planning 2015/16	9%	10%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%	9%	3%
Planning 2016/17	9%	8%	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%	9%	9%	6%
Public Health 2014/15	50%	51%	49%	47%	43%	64%	42%	52%	53%	31%
Public Health (not including NHS services) 2015/16	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	11%
Public Health (not including NHS services) 2016/17	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Schools 2014/15	62%	62%	61%	64%	63%	54%	44%	63%	61%	57%
Schools 2015/16	18%	17%	21%	39%	16%	7%	12%	20%	18%	31%
Schools 2016/17	16%	19%	15%	35%	7%	9%	8%	17%	17%	19%
Sport and leisure facilities 2014/15	68%	72%	64%	81%	69%	59%	42%	71%	69%	67%
Sport and leisure facilities 2015/16	34%	33%	37%	52%	32%	26%	32%	35%	35%	49%
Sport and leisure facilities 2016/17	31%	36%	26%	44%	25%	22%	25%	32%	31%	36%
State of our roads 2014/15	23%	25%	23%	35%	24%	19%	10%	25%	23%	27%
Highways and roads 2015/16	25%	24%	26%	32%	21%	24%	26%	25%	25%	29%
Highways and roads 2016/17	31%	33%	30%	36%	29%	28%	18%	33%	31%	40%
Traffic congestion 2014/15	16%	15%	18%	17%	16%	18%	16%	17%	16%	28%
Waste and recycling services 2014/15	70%	73%	69%	67%	70%	76%	52%	73%	72%	59%
Waste and recycling services 2015/16	64%	62%	66%	62%	60%	71%	59%	66%	65%	63%
Waste and recycling services 2016/17	69%	72%	67%	63%	72%	72%	68%	69%	71%	66%
Welfare benefits and council tax reduction 2014/15	34%	42%	25%	33%	32%	40%	22%	36%	36%	18%
Welfare benefits and council tax reduction 2015/16	12%	11%	13%	9%	10%	16%	23%	10%	12%	17%
Welfare benefits and council tax reduction for which the council is responsible 2016/17	9%	11%	8%	4%	10%	17%	22%	8%	9%	12%

Satisfaction with Council and Area		Gender		Age			Disability		Ethnicity	
	Overall	Female	Male	Under 45	46 to 65	Over 65	Disabled	Non-disabled	White	BME
	690	*318*	*319*	*85*	*359*	*203*	*46*	*584*	*592*	*27*
Number of responses 2014/15	*1382*	*670*	*700*	*340*	*551*	*486*	*176*	*1184*	*1252*	*31*
Number of responses 2015/16	*83%*	83%	83%	81%	84%	82%	65%	84%	83%	78%
Satisfaction with area as a place to live 2014/15	**81%**	80%	82%	80%	82%	80%	82%	81%	82%	74%
Satisfaction with the area as a place to live 2015/16	**63%**	69%	60%	66%	65%	63%	50%	65%	65%	60%
Satisfaction with the area as a place to live 2016/17	**81%**	84%	81%	83%	81%	81%	71%	83%	84%	78%
Satisfaction with the way SGC runs things 2014/15	**60%**	57%	63%	60%	55%	66%	62%	60%	61%	48%
Satisfaction with the way the council runs things 2015/16	**47%**	50%	46%	47%	46%	51%	35%	49%	49%	37%
Satisfaction with the way SGC runs things 2016/17	**62%**	68%	58%	59%	64%	64%	56%	63%	64%	66%
Agree that SGC provides value for money 2014/15	**45%**	43%	47%	44%	41%	51%	47%	45%	46%	39%
Agreement that the council provides value for money 2015/16	**54%**	54%	54%	59%	54%	54%	33%	56%	55%	44%
Extent to which SGC provides value for money 2016/17	**49%**	54%	47%	47%	52%	48%	48%	50%	52%	52%
Agree that SGC keeps people informed 2014/15	**53%**	55%	52%	45%	53%	59%	57%	53%	55%	55%
Agreement that the council keeps you informed about services 2015/16	**45%**	46%	43%	38%	43%	51%	44%	45%	45%	42%
Agreement that the council keeps you informed about services 2016/17	**48%**	49%	49%	45%	52%	42%	41%	50%	48%	59%
Agreement that the council keeps you informed about proposals for change 2015/16	**46%**	47%	47%	47%	46%	46%	22%	49%	45%	52%
Agreement that the council keeps you informed about proposals for change 2016/17	**43%**	43%	45%	39%	45%	44%	43%	44%	44%	52%
Agree that SGC acts on the concerns of residents 2014/15	**38%**	37%	38%	36%	31%	45%	38%	38%	38%	42%
Agreement that the council acts on the concerns of residents 2015/16	**18%**	22%	17%	26%	18%	17%	19%	19%	18%	26%
Agreement that the council acts on the concerns of residents 2016/17										
A great deal	**4%**	4%	5%	3%	4%	6%	8%	4%	5%	6%
A fair amount	**35%**	39%	33%	30%	37%	38%	38%	35%	36%	34%
Not very much	**8%**	5%	11%	10%	8%	5%	15%	7%	7%	10%
Not at all	**8%**	5%	11%	10%	8%	5%	15%	7%	7%	10%
Agreement that residents can influence local decisions 2014/15	**18%**	17%	19%	17%	15%	21%	22%	17%	19%	6%
Agreement that respondents can influence decisions affecting the local area 2015/16	**52%**	48%	57%	54%	56%	45%	41%	54%	53%	52%
Ability to influence decisions in the local area 2016/17	**21%**	23%	20%	21%	21%	21%	22%	21%	21%	28%
The South Gloucestershire area has…										
Got better 2015/16	**61%**	56%	65%	61%	60%	60%	49%	62%	61%	52%
Stayed the same 2015/16	**25%**	27%	22%	21%	29%	23%	27%	24%	24%	26%
Got worse 2015/16	**25%**	27%	22%	21%	29%	23%	24%	26%	27%	24%
Got better 2016/17	**11%**	9%	12%	9%	12%	11%	9%	11%	11%	16%
Stayed the same 2016/17	**64%**	70%	60%	66%	63%	65%	61%	65%	65%	65%
Got worse 2016/17	**23%**	18%	27%	22%	24%	22%	29%	22%	22%	14%

Equalities Information, Data and Analysis

The following information provides an analysis of the key issues emerging via consultation in relation to 'protected characteristic' groups. In addition, comparisons are made against the 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 consultation results.

Overview

It is clear to see that both trends and data emerging in individual years show differences in views, particularly in relation to:

- **Younger People**
- **Older People**
- **Disabled People**
- **People from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds (BAME)**
- **Males and Females**

Key information includes:-

Age

Younger People continue to:
- Be most satisfied with parks and open spaces
- Be most satisfied with sports & leisure facilities
- Be most likely to support the provision of services online

In addition, this year Younger People have expressed higher levels of support than average for:
- Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils;
- Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working.

Younger People continue to express particular support for council core service areas of:
- Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure.

In addition Younger People have also this year expressed particular support for:
- Maintaining safe and clean communities
- Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults

Younger People continue to express a particular dissatisfaction with:
- Local bus services
- The way the council keeps them informed about proposed change

In addition Younger People have also this year expressed a particular dissatisfaction with:
- Care for older people

In contrast, **Older People**:

Have lower levels of satisfaction than average with:
- Parks and open spaces
- Schools
- Sports and leisure facilities
- That the council keeps them informed about services

Older People are more satisfied than average this year with:
- Welfare benefits and council tax reduction for which the council is responsible 2016/17

Older People:
- Continue to be more satisfied than other groups with care for older people, although satisfaction levels have dropped from 15% to 13% - the lowest reported level yet.
- Satisfaction with public health is low at just 4%.

- Satisfaction with waste and recycling services remains at a high level for older people (72%).
- Satisfaction with the way the council runs things remains steady with around two-thirds of older people being satisfied.

Race

People from a **BAME** background:

- Continue to be particularly satisfied with libraries, although this level of satisfaction has seen a slight drop on last year.
- Continue to have higher levels of satisfaction than average with sports and leisure facilities although this again, has dropped.
- Levels of satisfaction with care for older people have continued to drop significantly.

People from a **BAME** background have higher levels of satisfaction than average with:
- Highways and roads.
- That the council keeps them informed about services.
- Have higher levels of confidence than average that they are able to influence decisions, although this is low at 28%.
- More people from BAME backgrounds than other groups state that South Gloucestershire has got better.

Are least likely to want to see:
- Encouraging more people to volunteer their time to become involved in the delivery of services
- The transfer of services to community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils

Disability

Disabled People:
- Have reported their lowest levels of satisfaction yet with care for older people.
- Are slightly more satisfied than average with care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties, however, the level of satisfaction reported remains low at 18%.
- Have a low level of support for housing advice services, although this is higher than average.
- Continue to be least satisfied with local bus services, parks and open spaces and schools.

Disabled People this year are least satisfied with:
- Sport and leisure facilities (25%)
- Highways and roads (18%)
- The area as a place to live (71%)
- The way SGC runs things (56%)
- That the council keeps you informed about services (41%)
- To agree that the council acts on the concerns of residents

Disabled People are least likely to want:
- A reduction in the quality of some services provided
- An increase in fees and charges for some services
- The availability of more services online
- The stopping of provision of some discretionary services to protect services to older people and the vulnerable
- Scaling back or stopping the provision of some services
- The transfer of services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils
- Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working
- Working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies
- A council tax increase

Gender

Females have the highest level of satisfaction with:
- the way SGC runs things
- the extent to which SGC provides value for money

Females are less likely to want:
- Stopping provision of some discretionary services to protect services to older people and the vulnerable
- Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies

Females are more likely to support:
- Meeting assessed needs for children and adults

Males are less satisfied than average with:
- Sport and leisure facilities

Males are more likely than average to support:
- Scaling back or stop providing some services
- Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies

Males are least likely to support:
- Meeting assessed needs for children and adults

Detailed Information

Gender

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Female - 2013/14	Females are more likely to agree that: • The police and other local public services seek people's views on local issues (44%) Females are less likely to: • Object to the council ensuring that fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (9%) Females are more likely to be satisfied with: • Refuse collection (88%) and doorstep recycling (83%) • Town centre cleanliness (67%) • Sport and leisure facilities (54%) • Libraries (62%) • Parks and open spaces (70%)	Females are more likely to feel that: • Groups hanging around the streets is a problem (37%) Females are: • Less likely to support a reduction in the quality of some services provided (22%) • Least likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (30%) and the most likely to object to this approach (43%) • Least likely to want the council to scale back or stop providing some services (21%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Female - 2014/15	Females are more likely to be satisfied with: • Children's Social Services (37%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (42%) • The way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (69%)	

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Female – 2015/16		Females are: The least likely to agree that the council should have a core focus on: • Closing the gaps - income, education & health (50%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Female – 2016/17	Females are: The most likely to support: • Meeting assessed needs for children and adults (72%) More satisfied than average with: • Libraries (50%)	Females are: The least likely to want: • Stopping provision of some discretionary services to protect services to older people and the vulnerable (31%) Less likely than average to want: • Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies (22%) • Maintaining safe and clean communities (50%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Male - 2013/14	Males are: • More likely to feel safe in South Gloucestershire after dark (63%) • Less likely to feel that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (21%) • More likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (46%) • Most likely to want the council to scale back or stop providing some services (37%) • More satisfied with environmental health and trading standards (26%)	Males are • The most likely to feel that they are not able to influence decisions affecting the local area. (59%) • Less likely to feel that the police and other local public services seek people's views on local issues (33%) • The most likely to support a reduction in the quality of some services provided (32%), but at the same time also object to the reduction in the quality of services (48%) • More likely to object to the council offering concessions at the same percentage discount of the full price across all services where available (18%) • Less satisfied with town centre cleanliness (57%) • Less satisfied with sport and leisure facilities (42%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Male - 2014/15	Males are: • More likely to feel safe in South Gloucestershire after dark (63%) • Less likely to feel that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (21%) • More likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (46%) • Most likely to want the council to scale back or stop providing some services (37%) • More satisfied with environmental health and trading standards (26%)	Males are • The least likely to be satisfied with Children's social services (22%) • The least likely to be satisfied with welfare benefits and council tax reduction (25%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Male – 2015/16	Males are more likely to agree that the council should have a core focus on: • Improving educational outcomes (77%)	

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Male – 2016/17	Males are: More likely to agree with cost saving proposals / CSP approaches for: • Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure (77%)	Males are: Less likely than average to be satisfied with: • Sports and leisure facilities (26%) Most likely to support: • Scaling back or stop providing some services (33%) • Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies (32%) Least likely to want: • Meeting assessed needs for children and adults (58%)

Age

Under 45s

Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Under 45s - 2013/14 Under 45s are: • The most satisfied of any group with the local area as a place to live (91%) • More satisfied with the way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (82%) • The most likely to feel that they are able to influence decisions affecting the local area. (29%) • The most likely to feel safe in South Gloucestershire after dark (65%) • Less likely to feel that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem (25%) • more likely to support the targeting of resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need as a way the council could save money (69%) • The most likely to support the approach of making more services available online (73%) • More satisfied with environmental health and trading standards (26%) • More satisfied with Schools (47%) • More satisfied with the state of our roads (45%) • More satisfied with keeping public land clear of litter and refuse (55%) • The most satisfied with town centre cleanliness (71%) • The most satisfied with sport and leisure facilities (70%) • The most satisfied with Libraries (75%) • The most satisfied with Parks and open spaces (74%)	Under 45s are: • More likely to feel that Noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem (20%) • The least likely to support a reduction in the quality of some services provided (21%) • Less likely to support the use of volunteers to deliver services (56%) • The least likely to support the council offering concessions at the same percentage discount of the full price across all services where available (44%) and the most likely to object to this (19%) • The least satisfied with care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties (6%) • The most dissatisfied with local transport information (20%) • Less satisfied with local bus services (38%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Under 35s – 2014/15	Under 35s are: More likely than average to be satisfied with: • Housing advice services (38%) • Keeping public land clear of litter and refuse (59%) The most likely to be satisfied with: • Parks and open spaces (83%) • Sports and leisure facilities (81%) • State of our roads (35%) • The most likely to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (26%) • The most likely to agree that public agencies seek people's views on issues (38%) • The most likely to feel safe after dark (66%)	Under 35s are: Less likely to be satisfied with care for older people (22%) The least likely to be satisfied with Trading Standards (13%) Have a lower than average agreement level that South Gloucestershire has become a better place to live or has remained the same (63%) More likely than average to feel that people being drunk or rowdy in public places and that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (21% and 27% respectively)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Under 45s – 2015/16	Under 45s are: The most likely to be satisfied with: • Libraries (57%) • Parks and open spaces (69%) • Schools (39%) • Sports & Leisure facilities (52%) • Highways and Roads (32%) The most likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Make more services available online (80%) More likely to agree that the council should have a core focus on: • Improving educational outcomes (85%) • Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure (77%) • Improving educational outcomes (65%) • Meeting assessed needs for children and adults (71%)	Under 45s are: The least likely to be satisfied with: • Local bus services (25%) The least likely to agree that: • The council keeps them informed about services (45%) The least likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Encourage more people to volunteer their time (51%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Under 45s – 2016/17	Under 45s are: More likely than average to be satisfied with: • Libraries (50%) • Parks and open spaces (67%) • Schools (35%) • Sports & Leisure facilities (44%) The most likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Make more services available online (85%) • Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils (56%) • Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working (91%) More likely to agree that the council should have a core focus on: • Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure (85%) • Maintaining safe and clean communities (65%) • Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults (71%)	Under 45s are: The least likely to be satisfied with: • Care for Older People (4%) • Local bus services (28%) Less likely than average to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Encouraging more people to volunteer their time to become involved in the delivery of services (48%)

46 – 65s

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
46 – 65s – 2013/14		46 - 65s are: • The least likely to be satisfied with the way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (65%) • The least likely of all groups to feel that the council provides value for money (49%) • less likely to feel that the police and other local public services seek people's views on local issues (33%) and are less likely to feel that these issues are being successfully dealt with (33%) • More likely to feel that people using or dealing drugs is a problem (34%) • More likely to feel that people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem (31%) • More likely to feel that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (34%) • less likely to support the targeting of resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need as a way the council could save money (54%) • Less likely to want the council to ensure fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (54%) • More dissatisfied with the state of our roads (56%) • Less likely to be satisfied with refuse collection (76%) and doorstep recycling (73%) • Less likely to be satisfied local tip / household waste and recycling centres (74%) • The least satisfied with local transport information (35%) • The least satisfied with local bus services (35%) • The least satisfied with Libraries (49%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
36 – 65s – 2014/15	35 – 65s are: • More likely than average to be satisfied with Trading Standards (38%)	35 – 65s are: Less likely than average to be satisfied with: • Care for older people (26%) • Local bus services (47%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
46 – 65s – 2015/16	45 – 65s are: More likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Make more services available online (67%)	45 – 65s are: The least likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Encourage more people to volunteer their time (51%) The least likely to agree that the council should have a core focus on: • Closing the gaps - income, education & health (50%) Less likely to be satisfied with: • The way the council runs things (55%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
46 – 65s – 2016/17	45 – 65s are: The most satisfied with: • Local bus services (40%)	45 – 65s are: The least satisfied with: • Schools (7%) Less likely to be satisfied with: • Sports and leisure facilities (25%) Less likely than average to agree with the core service activity of: • Maintaining safe and clean communities (50%) Less likely than average to agree with the cost saving/CSP approaches of: • Making more services available online (57%)

Over 65s

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Over 65s – 2013/14	Over 65s are: • More likely to agree that the council provides value for money (61%) • More likely to feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (61%) • The least likely to feel that Noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem (8%) • The least likely to feel that people using or dealing drugs is a problem (23%) • The least likely to feel that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (20%) • The most likely to support the use of volunteers to deliver services (67%) • More likely to want the council to ensure fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (70%) • More likely to want the council to ensure that fees and charges cover the full cost of providing the service (69%) and are nearly 100% less likely to object to this approach (6%) • More likely to support the council offering concessions at the same percentage discount of the full price across all services where available (60%) and are the least likely to object to this (5%) • More satisfied with care for older people (24%) • The most likely to be satisfied with refuse collection (93%) and doorstep recycling (88%) • More likely to be satisfied with local tip / household waste and recycling centres (85%) • The most satisfied with local transport information (54%) • The most satisfied with local bus services (69%) • More satisfied with housing advice services, welfare and council tax benefits for which the council is responsible (21%)	Over 65s are: • Less likely to object to a reduction in the quality of some services provided, however 46% still object to this. • Less likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (31%) • Less likely to support to the approach of making more services available online (44%) • The least satisfied with Schools (19%) • Less satisfied with sport and leisure facilities (38%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Over 65s – 2014/15	Over 65s are: More likely than average to be satisfied with: • Care for older people (39%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (40%) The most satisfied with: • Local bus services (65%) • Public health (64%) • Waste and recycling services (76%) The most likely to agree that South Gloucestershire has become a better place to live or has remained the same (74%)	Over 65s are: Less likely than average to be satisfied with: • Environmental Health (48%) • Housing advice services (28%) • Schools (54%) • Sport and leisure facilities (59%) • Trading Standards (20%) • Less likely than average to believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together (45%) • Less likely than average to feel safe after dark and during the day (50% and 84% respectively)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Over 65s – 2015/16	Over 65s are: The most satisfied with: • Local bus services (49%) • Waste and recycling services (71%) • The way the council runs things (66%) • That the council keeps them informed about services (59%) • That the council keeps them informed about proposals for change (51%) • That the council acts on the concerns of residents (45%) More likely than average to be satisfied with: • Care for older people (15%) More likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Encourage more people to volunteer (65%)	Over 65s are: The least satisfied with: • Schools (7%) Sport and leisure facilities (26%) The most likely to disagree with cost saving proposals to: • Make more services available online (44%)

Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
Over 65s – 2016/17 Over 65s are: More likely than average to be satisfied with: • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction for which the council is responsible (17%)	Over 65s are: Less likely to agree that: • The council keeps you informed about services (42%) Less likely than average to be satisfied with: • Schools (9%) • Parks and open spaces (41%) The least satisfied with: • Sports and leisure facilities (22%) Less likely than average to agree with the cost saving/CSP approaches of: • Targeting resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need (61%) • Increasing fees and charges for some services (41%) • Making more services available online (45%) • Making more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings (77%) • Scaling back or stop providing some services (21%) • Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies (21%) • Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils (44%) • Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working (73%) • Working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies (69%)

Race

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
2013/14	People from a BME background are: • The most likely of any group to be satisfied with the way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (83%) • The most likely of any group to feel that South Gloucestershire has become a better place to live over the last 2 years (17%) • The most likely to support the targeting of resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need as a way the council could save money (72%) • The most likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (53%) • More likely to support the approach of making more services available online (67%) • The most likely to support the council ensuring that fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (76%) and the least likely to object (6%) • The most likely to want the council to ensure that fees and charges cover the full cost of providing the service (78%) • The most satisfied with Schools (56%) • The most satisfied with the state of our roads (47%) • More satisfied with local bus services (61%) • More satisfied with sport and leisure facilities (67%) • More satisfied with Libraries (71%) • More satisfied with Parks and open spaces (72%)	People from a BME background are: • More likely to agree that the council provides value for money (61%), however are 100% more likely to be disagree that the council provides value for money (33%). This shows a split in opinion. • Least likely to feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (47%) • More likely to feel unsafe after dark (28%) • The most likely to disagree that the police and other local public services seek people's views on local issues (47%) and are most likely to feel that these issues are not being successfully dealt with (33%) although a high percentage (47%) feel that they are being successfully dealt with. • The most likely to feel that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem (28%) • Most likely to feel that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem (35%) • More likely to feel that people using or dealing drugs is a problem (36%) • The most likely to object to a reduction in the quality of some services provided (76%) • The least likely to support the use of volunteers to deliver services (53%) and the most likely to object to this approach (29%) • The least likely to support the transfer of services to other organisations like community groups, social enterprises or commercial companies (33%) and the most likely to object to this approach (50%) • More likely to object to the council offering concessions at the same percentage discount of the full price across all services where available (18%) • The most dissatisfied with care for older people (12%) • The most dissatisfied with care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties (12%) • The most satisfied with Children's social services (18%), however at the same time are more than 100% more likely to be dissatisfied with these services (12%) • The most satisfied with environmental health and trading standards (29%), however at the same time are more than 300% more likely to be dissatisfied with these services (18%) • More satisfied with keeping public land clear of litter and refuse (56%), however at the same time are more likely to be dissatisfied with this (39%) • The most dissatisfied with town centre cleanliness (24%) • Least likely to be satisfied with refuse collection (72%) and doorstep recycling (72%) • 100% more likely to be dissatisfied with local tip / household waste and recycling centres (12%) • The most dissatisfied with traffic congestion (51%) • More satisfied with housing advice services, welfare and council tax benefits for which the council is responsible (31%), however at the same time are over 3 times more likely to be dissatisfied (13%)

Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
People from a BME background are: The most likely to be satisfied with: • Care for older people (43%) • Environmental Health (69%) • Housing advice services (50%) • Libraries (86%) • Trading Standards (40%) • Traffic congestion (28%) • More satisfied than average with the way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (78%) • Most likely to agree that South Gloucestershire Council acts on the concerns of local residents (52%) • Most likely to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (26%)	People from a BME background are: The most likely to be dissatisfied with: • Care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties (14%) • Keeping public land clear of litter and refuse (36%) • Local bus services (39%) • Public health (31%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (18%) More likely than average to be dissatisfied with: • Parks and open spaces (65%) • Planning (17%) • Schools (57%) Less likely than average to be satisfied with: • The local areas as a place to live (78%) Less likely than average to agree that: • South Gloucestershire Council provides value for money (37%) • South Gloucestershire has become a better place to live or has remained the same (59%) Less likely than average to feel: • Safe after dark or during the day (48% and 85% respectively) The most likely to feel that: • Noisy neighbours are a problem (19%) • Rubbish and litter lying around is a problem (41%) • Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a problem (34%) • People using or dealing drugs is a problem (30%) • Groups hanging around the streets is a problem (33%) More likely than average to feel that: • People being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem (22%) • There is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration (26%)

2014/15

Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
People from a BME background are: The most satisfied with: • Children's social services (9%) • Environmental health & trading standards (20%) • Libraries (57%) • Public health (11%) More satisfied than average with: • Care for older people (14%) • Parks and open spaces (66%) • Schools (31%) • Sport and leisure facilities (49%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (17%) The most likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Transfer services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils (58%) • Change working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working (97%) Most likely to: • Want to see a council tax freeze in one of the next two years (48%)	People from a BME background are: The least likely to be satisfied with: • Planning (3%) • The area as a place to live (74%) • The way the council runs things (48%) • That they can influence decisions affecting the local area (6%) The least likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Target resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need 2015/16 (55%) • Scaling back or stop providing some services (19%) • Stop provision of some discretionary services (26%) • Work in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies 2015/16 (77%) • Make more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings (81%) The least likely to want to see: • A council tax increase of 2% in 2015/16 (35%) The least likely to agree with core service activities: • Delivering jobs, homes and infrastructure (61%) • Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults (68%) • Meeting assessed needs for children and adults (61%)

2015/16

Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
People from a BME background are: The most satisfied with: • Customer Services (24%) • Environmental health and Trading Standards (13%) • Libraries (52%) • Highways and roads (40%) • Agreement that the council keeps you informed about services (59%) • Agreement that the council keeps you informed about proposals for change (52%) • Ability to influence decisions in the local area (28%) More satisfied than average with: • Sports and leisure facilities (36%) The most likely to say: • South Gloucestershire has got better (16%) More likely than average to support: Reducing the quality of some services provided (28%)	People from a BME background are: Less likely than average to support: • Encouraging more people to volunteer their time to become involved in the delivery of services (45%) • Making more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings (77%) • Transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies (22%) • Transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils (37%) • Changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working (70%) • Working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies (72%) • Closing the gaps - income, education & health (68%) • Safeguarding vulnerable children and adults (61%) • Meeting assessed needs for children and adults (60%)

(Row label for the above table: **2016/17**)

Disability

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
2013/14	Disabled People are: • Less likely to object to the targeting of resources on the most vulnerable and people most in need as a way the council could save money (18%) • More likely to want the council to ensure that fees and charges cover the full cost of providing the service (67%) • More likely to support the council offering concessions at the same percentage discount of the full price across all services where available (60%) and are less likely to object to this (7%) • More satisfied with care for older people (23%) • The most satisfied with care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties (17%) • More satisfied with local transport information (53%) • Slightly more satisfied are more satisfied with local bus services (52%)	Disabled People are: • The least satisfied of any group with the local area as a place to live with 78% being satisfied and 10% being dissatisfied. • Less likely to be satisfied with the way South Gloucestershire Council runs things (66%) and are the most likely to state they are dissatisfied (19%) • The most likely to feel that the council does not act on the concerns of local residents (44%) • The most likely of any group to feel that South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live over the last 2 years (28%) • The most likely to disagree with the statement that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (17%) • The least likely to feel safe in South Gloucestershire after dark (44%). 39% of Disabled People feel unsafe after dark. Disabled People are 300% more likely than average to feel unsafe in South Gloucestershire during the day (11%). • Less likely to agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with these issues in your local area (34%) • The most likely to feel that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a problem (31%) • The most likely to feel that people using or dealing drugs is a problem (42%) • The most likely to feel that people being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem (36%) • The most likely to feel that groups hanging around the streets is a problem (38%) • Less likely to object to a reduction in the quality of some services provided, however 45% still object to this. • Less likely to support an increase fees and charges for some services (32%) • The least likely to support to the approach of making more services available online (43%) • The least likely to want the council to ensure fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (53%) and the most likely to object to this (19%) • The least likely to want the council to ensure fees and charges are in line with other councils and service providers (53%) and are the most likely to object to this (19%) • The most dissatisfied with the state of our roads (58%) • The least likely to be satisfied with local tip / household waste and recycling centres (67%) • More dissatisfied with town centre cleanliness (17%) • More dissatisfied with traffic congestion (51%) • The least likely to be satisfied with sport and leisure facilities (36%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
2014/15		Disabled People are: The least satisfied with: • Children's social services (15%) • Environmental Health (29%) • Housing advice services (18%) • Local transport information (30%) • Parks and open spaces (53%) • Planning (12%) • Sport and leisure facilities (42%) • The state of our roads (10%) • Town centre cleanliness (42%) • Waste and recycling services (52%) • The local area as a place to live (65%) Less satisfied than average with: • Care for older people (26%) • Local bus services (41%) • Public Health (42%) Schools (44%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (22%) Least likely to agree that: • South Gloucestershire Council provides value for money (35%) • South Gloucestershire Council keeps people informed (33%) • South Gloucestershire Council acts on the concerns of local residents (22%) • People from different backgrounds get on well together (41%) • Public agencies successfully tackle local issues (26%) • They feel safe after dark (42%) • That they feel safe during the day (76%) More likely than average to feel that: • Noisy neighbours are a problem (20%) • Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a problem (24%) • People using or dealing drugs is a problem (24%) • Groups hanging around the streets is a problem (26%) Most likely to feel that: • People being drunk or rowdy in public places is a problem (31%) • There is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration (27%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
2015/16	Disabled People are: The most likely to be satisfied with: • Care for older people (19%) • Housing advice services (8%) • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction (23%)	Disabled People are: The least satisfied with: • Parks and open spaces (51%) • Waste and recycling (59%) Less satisfied than average with: • Schools (12%) Less likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Making more services available online (51%) The least likely to agree with cost saving proposals to: • Make more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings (81%) Less likely than average to want to see: • A council tax increase of 2% in 2015/16 (36%)

	Satisfaction/agreement/support	Dissatisfaction/disagreement/object
2016/17	Disabled People are: The most likely to be satisfied with: • Care for physically disabled and those with learning difficulties although this is low at 18% • Housing advice services although this is low at 11% • Welfare benefits and council tax reduction for which the council is responsible (22%)	Disabled People are: The least satisfied with: • Care for older people (26%) • Local bus services (26%) • Parks and open spaces (34%) • Sport and leisure facilities (25%) • Highways and roads (18%) • The area as a place to live (71%) • The way SGC runs things (56%) • That the council keeps you informed about services (41%) • To agree that the council acts on the concerns of residents • Most likely to say that the area has got worse (29%) • Least likely to want to see an increase in Council Tax and most likely to want to see a Council tax freeze. Least likely to: • Want to see a reduction in the quality of some services provided (15%) • Want to see an increase in fees and charges for some services (38%) • Want to see more services available online (46%) • Want to see the Council making more efficient use of council assets such as land and buildings (77%) • Want to see the stopping provision of some discretionary services to protect services to older people and the vulnerable (31%) • Want to see working in partnership and sharing services with other councils and public sector agencies (66%) Less likely than average to: • Want to see the scaling back or stopping of the provision of some services (22%) • Want to see transferring services to other organisations like commercial companies (23%) • Want to see transferring services community groups, social enterprises and town and parish councils (39%) • Want to see changing working practices to make better use of technology and more efficient ways of working (72%)

National Information

In 2010, the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) produced its first progress report on equality, entitled *How Fair is Britain?*
In October 2015, the EHRC published its follow-up report on both equality and human rights, entitled *Is Britain Fairer?*

The following information concerning the findings of the 2010 and 2015 reports is included in order that comparison can be drawn between local and national issues.

Equalities - Key challenges

Taken from **"*Is Britain Fairer? The state of equality and human rights 2015*"** - the Equality and Human Rights Commission's statutory five-yearly report on equality and human rights progress in England, Scotland and Wales. The report states that "over the coming years, it is important that Britain takes the following steps…"

1. Improve the evidence and the ability to assess how fair society is	
More comprehensive and better quality evidence is needed to enable us to assess how fair we are as a society:	• Public bodies are gathering less detailed information through both surveys and administrative data. The full extent of the information lost, and the consequences of this, need to be better understood so that strategies may be developed to address the most critical losses. • More intersectional analysis is also needed to enable a more sophisticated assessment to be made of the key areas of disadvantage. • The nature of the disadvantages faced by some vulnerable people (for example, the fast-growing numbers of people in their 80s/90s, transgender people, Gypsies and Travellers, and children and young people affected by abuse and exploitation) risks rendering them 'invisible'. Greater effort is needed to identify the scale and nature of the issues affecting people with these and other characteristics. • While being mindful of some of the shortcomings in available evidence and the need to address this, we believe the following seven areas are in particular need of attention.

2. Raise standards and close attainment gaps in education	
Within an overall picture of improvement, some attainment gaps remained persistent and in some cases widened:	• **Gender:** boys continued to fall behind girls at the end of school. The gap widened in England and was unchanged in Scotland and Wales. Women pulled ahead in terms of degree-level qualifications. • **Socioeconomic status:** children from low-income backgrounds in England, Scotland and Wales continued to perform less well than other children. This was particularly the case for White boys from low-income families, where the gap widened. • **Ethnicity:** Gypsy and Traveller children in England continued to have the lowest attainment levels, and the gap between them and other White children widened as the latter saw larger improvements. • **Disability:** the gap in attainment between children with special educational needs and those without widened in England and Wales.

3. Encourage fair recruitment, development and reward in employment	
Young people are set to be better qualified than in previous generations but, despite this, experienced considerable disadvantage in the labour market:	• People aged 16–24 had the highest unemployment rate and experienced the highest increase in unemployment. • The employment gap between young people and older people widened in this period. • Young people (16–24) experienced a 60 pence per hour decline in pay and the pay gap between the youngest and some older people increased.
The strong educational performance of girls and young women did not translate into rewards in the workplace:	• Women's employment continued to be concentrated in low-wage sectors. • While the gender pay gap narrowed, this was owing to men's average pay declining more than women's, and average male pay continued to be greater than average female pay.
People from certain ethnicities and religions continue to experience worsening labour market disadvantage:	• African/Caribbean/Black people saw the largest declines in pay and income. • Pakistani/Bangladeshi women were less than half as likely to be employed compared with average employment rates for other women. • Muslims have the highest unemployment rates, the lowest employment rates and the lowest and decreasing hourly pay rates. • There remains a lack of diversity in senior and managerial occupations (in terms of gender and ethnicity) across all three countries, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and at board level in both the public and private sector. • There is some evidence from the public sector of a lack of diversity in terms of disability at senior levels.
Disabled people were also disadvantaged in the labour market:	• Disabled people experienced pay gaps and employment gaps across Britain. • The disability pay gap was highest in Scotland. • The disability employment gap was highest in Wales and Scotland. • Apprenticeships are intended to be a valuable route into employment. However, evidence suggests inequality of opportunity, especially by age, ethnicity and disability, as well as gender segregation in apprenticeship type.

4. Support improved living conditions in cohesive communities	
Young people were particularly affected by poor living conditions:	- Young people were more likely than older people to experience poverty and poorer quality accommodation. - Young people leaving the care system were particularly vulnerable to homelessness. - Some children in the care system and in custody were allocated placements far from home, making it difficult for them to access friends and relatives and their local support networks. This was also a problem for some children and adults with learning disabilities and/or autism.
Disabled people also experienced disadvantage:	- While the percentage of disabled people living in poverty fell, they remained more likely to live in poverty than non-disabled people. Their level of material deprivation (the 'mean deprivation score') rose significantly. - Older disabled people were significantly less likely than non-disabled older people to report that they were receiving the practical support they need. This was also the case for older women aged 65 and over.
Detriment related to ethnicity included:	- A higher proportion of Pakistani/ Bangladeshi and Black adults in England lived in substandard accommodation compared with White people. - The increase over time in material deprivation (the 'mean deprivation score') for Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Black people was relatively greater than for White people. - Access to public and community transport – a key means of combating social isolation for people without the opportunity/means to use other types of transport – was affected by funding cuts.

5. Encourage democratic participation and ensure access to justice	
Some people with certain characteristics remained less likely to participate in the political process:	• Young people and people from some ethnic minorities were less likely to register to vote. • Young people and Black, Indian and 'Other' ethnic minorities were considerably less likely to report being politically active. • Young people, women and people from some ethnic minorities were politically under-represented both at national and local level across Britain. • Prisoners remained subject to a blanket ban on voting in elections, in violation of Convention rights. • Policy in England and Wales on policing peaceful assembly and protest was changed, but outstanding concerns remained regarding covert police operations and the intrusive surveillance of protests. • Public concern about personal data privacy increased with a number of incidents of data loss/misuse. • Concerns were expressed about access to criminal and civil justice in England and Wales. More interpreters were made available in the criminal courts but there were contractual/quality concerns. The potential impact of the legal aid reforms was highlighted in relation to vulnerable people's access to justice in civil and family courts and tribunals.

6. Improve access to mental health services and support for those experiencing (or at risk of experiencing) poor mental health	
Demands on many services increased, and some people experienced problems accessing them:	• The proportion of adults at risk of poor mental health in England increased, with some people particularly affected. Black/African/Caribbean/Black British people had the highest rate of contact with specialist mental health services; Black people were more likely to have been compulsorily detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 as part of an inpatient stay in a mental health unit.
	• The suicide rate increased in both England and Wales (there was a fall in Scotland, although Scotland continued to have the highest suicide rate within Britain), with middle-aged men at highest risk.
	• In England, the number of beds available for mental health care reduced.
	• The number of people detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 rose.
	• Serious concerns were expressed about access to children and adolescent mental health services.
	• Care of prisoners with mental health needs was inconsistent across prisons.
	• Some people, such as transgender people, Gypsies and Travellers, homeless people and migrant communities, experienced problems accessing healthcare services.
	• A number of disadvantages were associated with mental health: People with some forms of serious mental health conditions had shortened life expectancy.
	• While there is evidence that stigmatising attitudes to mental health slightly decreased in England and Wales, there was little change in Scotland.
	• People with both serious and common mental health conditions had higher unemployment rates.

7. Prevent abuse, neglect and ill-treatment in care and detention	
There were significant flaws in the care of vulnerable patients, including those detained for treatment:	• Instances of severe neglect and/or abuse were highlighted in independent inquiries such as Winterbourne View and Mid Staffordshire. • Inspectorates highlighted the inappropriate use of restraint, and insufficient respect for patient privacy and dignity, in care homes and hospitals caring for patients detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 and under Deprivation of Liberty Orders.
Deaths in detention in both justice and health and social care settings remained a concern:	• England and Wales have no independent body to investigate non-natural deaths of detained patients. • Deaths and apparent suicides during or following police custody in England and Wales rose and are to be independently reviewed. • An independent review of self-inflicted deaths of young people in custody made a number of recommendations for improvement. • The rate of self-inflicted deaths of prisoners increased.
Regulators raised serious issues about conditions in custody and detention settings, including:	• The use of restraint within child custody establishments • Increased overcrowding in adult prisons across Britain • Rising levels of violence in some men's prisons in England and Wales. • Problems with the immigration assessment process, potentially impacting on children and torture victims. • The UK remains the only country in the EU without a time limit on immigration detention.

8. Tackle targeted harassment and abuse of people who share particular protected characteristics	
More needs to be done to prevent and combat violence and abuse carried out against children, young people and adults:	• A number of high profile independent inquiries have highlighted cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation in England and Wales. • An independent inquiry will now investigate whether public bodies and other non-state institutions have taken seriously their duty to protect children from this kind of abuse. • Trafficking of adults rose. • Of the 1,267 cases of forced marriage in the UK in 2014, many involved Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, although 23% of cases were domestic. One in five cases involved victims aged 17 and under and most were female. • In both Scotland and England women were more affected by sexual violence than men. • A national oversight and monitoring group was established to improve the police response to domestic violence. • Disabled and LGB young people were particularly affected by bullying, according to a range of surveys and longitudinal studies. • The UK has not ratified the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
Hate crime remains an ongoing challenge:	• The Commission's national inquiry highlighted the serious impact of disability-related harassment on the lives of victims. • Black people were most affected by racially motivated crimes. • People from Mixed and Asian/'Other' ethnicities were most affected by religiously motivated hate crimes. • Concerns were expressed about a rise in Islamophobic and anti-Semitic incidents.

Detailed Findings – 2010 and 2015 Reports

Health - 2010

Geography matters, as does socio-economic circumstance - incidence of ill health is closely associated with area deprivation, especially among those under 65. The available evidence points to poorer health outcomes for many equality groups, partially but not completely explained by generally worse socioeconomic circumstances. This also includes higher mortality rates from specific medical conditions.	– In Scotland deaths from coronary heart disease have been the highest in Western Europe since the 1980s. – In Scotland, the overall death rate from cancer is higher for both men and women compared to men and women in England and Wales. – Two-thirds of Welsh women over 75 report having a limiting long-term illness or disability compared to only half of women in England or Scotland.
Some ethnic minority groups appear to have worse general self-reported health than the White British majority, particularly Bangladeshi and Pakistani people. These health disparities persist even taking socio-economic circumstances into account.	– In England and Wales, at the last census a quarter of Bangladeshi and Pakistani women reported a limiting-long term illness or disability. In older age groups (65 years and over), this rose to nearly two thirds of Pakistani women. – Chinese people report the best health, Gypsy and Traveller people the worst, though small sample sizes suggest such a finding should be treated with caution.
Groups vulnerable to pressures such as poverty and victimisation show high rates of mental illness. The risk of having poor mental health scores is higher for certain ethnic groups with high poverty rates.	– Around 1 in 10 people in England, Scotland and Wales report potential mental health problems, Women are more likely to report potential problems, but under-reporting may mean that levels of mental health problems for men are higher than they appear. – The risk of mental health problems is nearly twice as likely for Bangladeshi men than for White men. – Mental health is an issue of concern for both the lesbian, gay and bisexual population and transgender population.
The number of people of normal or healthy weight is declining and obesity is on the rise. Only around 30-40% of men and women in Britain are of a normal or healthy weight.	– Men are more likely to be overweight than women however, among Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Black African populations, women are less likely to be of normal/ healthy weight than men (data available for England only).

Care and support - 2010

Britain's demographic trajectory – in particular it's greying population – is creating new kinds of chronic disadvantage. Over the next decade there will be a steep increase in the demand for personal care for older people. At the same time, more people who might have cared for their parents will have dependent children. This often means a concentration of informal care provision falling on a relatively small group – the dutiful middle aged. Most carers are women although a significant number are also children.	– 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 5 men in their fifties are carers. – Some research suggests that women have a 50:50 chance of providing care by the time they are 59. – 175,000 people under 18 have caring responsibilities. Bangladeshi, Black African, Black Caribbean and Pakistani children are more likely to have caring responsibilities compared to White British children.
Some carers are people with health needs themselves. Critically, most carers are in paid work. A small minority of those in paid work have an intense caring burden.	– 225,000 people provide 50 hours of care a week despite suffering ill health. – 273,000 people aged 16-74 who reported being permanently sick or disabled in the last Census, provide unpaid care. – Young disabled people are twice as likely as their non-disabled peers to be caring regularly for other children or adults.

	– Of the 15.2 million employees in full-time paid work, 1.6 million provide at least some unpaid care; 144,000 people in full-time paid work also provide 50 or more hours a week of care.
The majority of families with children in Britain combine their own caring responsibilities with childcare provided by others. Early year's childcare can influence children's learning and development, with high quality formal settings having the greatest positive impact. Ethnicity and lone parenthood are the two factors most strongly associated with the use of childcare. People from lower socio-economic groups and those with disabled children are less likely to use formal childcare than others. For those with disabled children, it is unclear whether the lower use of childcare is parental preferences or whether it is driven by a lack of appropriate and affordable places.	– Bangladeshi and Pakistani children are less likely to receive formal childcare than others. – Lone parents, non-working parents and lower income parents use less childcare, and when childcare is used, are less likely to use formal childcare. Parents with disabled children also use less childcare.

Health and Care - 2015

Health status Bad health particularly affected women, disabled people, those in 'Routine' occupations or who had never worked, Gypsies and Travellers, and homeless people.	– A higher proportion of women than men in England reported having bad or very bad health in both 2008 and 2012. – In England, the proportion of disabled people who reported bad or very bad health increased between 2008 and 2012, whereas there was a reduction for non-disabled people – Lower proportions of people with 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional' occupations reported bad health, as compared with other occupations. Those in 'Routine' occupations or who had never worked reported the highest levels of bad or very bad health. – Bad health also particularly affected Gypsies and Travellers: In all three countries, a greater proportion of Gypsies and Travellers rated their health as bad or very bad compared with people from other ethnicities. – An ONS report noted that, while the variability in general health among people from different ethnic minorities could sometimes be explained by their differing age structures (that is, an older age profile), this was not the case for Gypsies and Travellers. – Gypsies and Travellers were known to have low child immunisation levels, higher prevalence of anxiety and depression, chronic cough or bronchitis (even after smoking is taken into account), asthma, chest pain and diabetes, as compared with the general population. – Evidence from England showed the health problems of homeless people to be considerable, including physical trauma, skin problems, respiratory illness, mental ill health, infections and drug/alcohol dependence. Reported incidents of physical ill health, depression and substance misuse were higher among those sleeping rough or living in precarious accommodation.
Premature death Overall life expectancy rose and the gender gap narrowed. However, some people, such as those with learning disabilities and serious mental illness, Gypsies and Travellers, and homeless people had lower life expectancy rates than the general population.	– Life expectancy was highest in England and lowest in Scotland (a difference in life expectancy at birth in 2011/13 of 2.4 years for men and 2.1 years for women). – Men experienced a greater increase in life expectancy than women. The gap in life expectancy between men and women narrowed in all three countries between 2007/09 and 2011/13, with the greatest decrease in Scotland. – White people are estimated to have among the highest life expectancies in England. However, the life expectancy of Gypsies and Travellers is lower, and below that of other ethnicities. – People with serious mental illness have substantially lower life expectancies compared with the general

	population, with reductions in life expectancy of 7–24 years. In 2012, people with a learning disability had a median life expectancy of 58 years, compared with life expectancies of closer to 80 (or more) for the general population. – The mean age of death for homeless men and women was around 26 and 37 years lower than for the general population of men and women respectively.
Infant mortality Infant mortality particularly affected some ethnic minority people, mothers of different ages and socioeconomic groups.	– The infant mortality rate went down in England/Wales between 2007/08 and 2012 for White, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and African/Caribbean groups. – In England/Wales (in both 2008 and 2013) and Scotland (2008–12), the infant mortality rate was higher for mothers aged below 20 years old than for other age groups. The second highest rate was among mothers aged 40 and over. – In England/Wales in 2011 and 2013, infant mortality rates were highest for the 'Routine, never worked and long-term unemployed' socioeconomic group; this was also the case for mothers in the most deprived areas in Scotland in 2012.
Lifestyle factors The key drivers of ill health and premature death included smoking, excessive alcohol consumption and being overweight or obese. These saw some decreases, but men and disabled people remained particularly affected.	– In England, the proportions of both men and women who currently smoke decreased between 2008 and 2012. – In England and Wales, the proportions of men who exceeded lower-risk drinking guidelines decreased between 2008 (2009 in Wales) and 2012; there was a decrease for women in England and Scotland between 2008 and 2012. – The percentages of overweight or obese individuals were higher among men and disabled people in all three countries.
Suicide Suicide rates increased in England and Wales, but decreased in Scotland (although its suicide rate remained the highest in Britain). The gap between men and women widened in the UK as a whole, with middle-aged men having the highest suicide rates.	– Between 2008 and 2013, the overall suicide rate increased slightly in England (from 10.0 per 100,000 inhabitants to 10.7) and to a greater extent in Wales (from 10.7 to 15.6 per 100,000 – most visibly among the 35–64 age groups). – The male suicide rate increased in both countries resulting in a widening of the gap between males and females in Wales and England. – In the UK, the suicide rate of males aged 45–49 increased significantly between 2007 and 2013 from 19.4 to 26.8 deaths per 100,000 population, while that of the overall population (counting both men and women) increased from 10.6 to 11.9 per 100,000 over the same period. – The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness (NCISH, 2014) highlighted the continued high risk of suicide by patients with mental health issues, within 12 months of mental health service contact. Patients at particularly high risk were those who were recently discharged from hospital (especially in the first one or two weeks) and those who were under crisis resolution and home treatment who were also living alone.
Access to healthcare Evidence suggests that some groups such as Gypsies and Travellers, transgender people and migrant communities can experience problems accessing healthcare services.	– Many Gypsies and Travellers remained unregistered with GPs. In Scotland, some GP practices refused to register Gypsy Travellers on the grounds that they had no fixed address or photographic ID, or could not guarantee that they would stay in the area for at least three months (Scottish Parliament, 2012). – Transgender people experienced a range of barriers in accessing NHS gender reassignment services, resulting from a lack of knowledge on the part of GPs on referring patients to gender identity services or, at worst, GPs allegedly being obstructive and discriminatory. – Little formal evidence is available about access to healthcare services for transgender children and young people.

	– Concerns were raised that confusion over eligibility to access healthcare in England meant that migrants with complex immigration histories, and/or those who entered the UK prior to the introduction of the new rules, could be unfairly refused access to free healthcare, regardless of how long they had lived in the UK. – The Children's Society (2015) stated that charging undocumented migrant children for secondary healthcare threatened the health and wellbeing of the child, posed risks to public health, and prevented health professionals from identifying child protection and safeguarding concerns.
Access to end of life and palliative care End of life care helps those with advanced, progressive or incurable illness to live as well as possible until they die. There was evidence of inequality in outcomes at the end of life for people sharing particular characteristics:	– People from more disadvantaged socioeconomic positions had worse outcomes at the end of life including a higher proportion of hospital deaths, lower proportion of home and hospice deaths, and increased emergency department attendance in the last month of life. – A study using records from all deaths in England between 2001 and 2010 showed that overall a larger proportion of men died at home and in hospital compared with women, while a larger proportion of women died in care homes. – Although dying at home became less likely with increasing age across the period 1984–2010, age-based inequality narrowed over time. – Evidence suggests that children with cancer who needed palliative care often did not receive it owing to lack of provision and lack of awareness and acceptance. – A recent review of UK-based literature found that studies reported lower access to palliative and end of life care services for ethnic minorities when compared with White British people. There was also concern that the Christian origins of the hospice movement may have led to some incompatibility within hospice care and palliative care more broadly in relation to other religions. – Specific challenges were faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people, owing to a lack of recognition of their relationships by other family members and healthcare professionals.
Access to mental health care Risk of poor mental health rose in England with some ethnic minorities, LGB people, and disabled people particularly at risk.	– In England, the proportion of adults at risk of poor mental health increased from 13.4% in 2008 to 15.0% in 2012. – The gap between disabled and non-disabled people in England widened between 2008 and 2012. (However, a number of disabled people would have classified themselves as such owing to a mental health condition.) – Among ethnic minority respondents in England, the highest proportions of people at risk of poor mental health in 2012 were among Pakistani/Bangladeshi and African/ Caribbean/Black respondents (22.9% and 19.9% respectively). The higher rate among Pakistani/Bangladeshi people was primarily among women. There was an increase in the risk of poor mental health among White women between 2008 and 2012. – People identifying as 'gay/lesbian/bisexual/ other' in England in 2012 were at greater risk of poor mental health compared with those identifying as heterosexual. – Mental health problems accounted for 23% of the total 'burden of disease' in the UK but only a quarter of all those with mental ill health received treatment, compared with the vast majority of those with physical health problems. – The Health and Social Care Act 2012 introduced a principle of 'parity of esteem' in England, whereby mental health must be given equal priority to physical health. – In England, there has been an increase in the rate of involuntary admissions for mental illness over the period 1988 to 2008 which appears to be associated with a decrease in provision of mental illness beds in the NHS. – Mental health inpatient provision decreased by 10% in the four years between December 2010 and December 2014, falling to 21,446.

	– The number of formal detentions in NHS and independent hospitals increased from 46,600 in 2009/10 to 53,176 in 2013/14. – Of people with an inpatient stay in a mental health unit in 2013/14, over a third were compulsorily detained under the Mental Health Act 1983. – The reduction in inpatient bed numbers resulted, at least in part, from policies to introduce a more community-based model of services. – The Commission on Acute Adult Psychiatric Care in England noted that Trusts that focus on improving the overall acute care pathway had fewer difficulties with their acute care bed base. It also suggested that investment in community services, both as an alternative to and following acute admissions, was needed. – In England and Wales, governments have provided substantial funding for Improving IAPT. Scotland was the first nation in the UK to introduce a target to ensure faster access to psychological therapies for patients of all ages. There were annual increases in the numbers of people treated under the IAPT programmes, and improvements in levels of anxiety and depression. There was, however, considerable variation between areas, with long waiting times for treatment in some places. – Data on contact with mental health services in England showed some differences by ethnicity. – 4.4% of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British adults had contact with NHS-funded specialist mental health services in 2013/14; for the Mixed/multiple ethnic group the rate was 3.3% and for the Asian/Asian British population it was 2.9%, compared with 3.5% for White adults. – Among Black or Black British people with an inpatient stay in a mental health unit in 2013/14, 48.8% were compulsorily detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 (including 50.6% of people of African ethnicity). – For people of Asian or Asian British ethnicity, the percentage with an inpatient stay in a mental health unit in 2013/14 who were compulsorily detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 was 45.8% (49.4% for people of Pakistani ethnicity). Among White people, the figure was 33% (with the highest rate, 40.4%, being for those of 'Other White' ethnicity). – The use of police custody-based 'places of safety' for people with mental health problems decreased in England by 24% between 2012/13 and 2013/14, while the use of hospital-based 'place of safety' orders increased by 21%. – In England, Wales and Scotland there were no changes in the proportions of children and young people at risk of poor mental health between 2008 (2009 in Wales) and 2012. In 2012, these proportions were in the range of 5% to 10% of all young people aged 13 to 15. However, children and young people with mental health conditions have sometimes experienced high referral thresholds or long waiting times for specialist services, and have in some cases been admitted to hospitals a long way from home (House of Commons Health Committee, 2014). As a result, the UK Government stated that it was making improvements to child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) and improving access to therapies for children.
Quality of health and social care	Integration between health and social care – The number of people in England with health problems requiring both health and social care increased. In the next 20 years there are likely to be more people with 'complex health needs' (more than one health problem) who require a combination of health and social care services. For example, the percentage of people over 85 will double.
Vulnerable groups	Learning disabilities – The Care Quality Commission (CQC), the health and social care regulator in England, consistently reported that inpatient treatment services for adults and children with learning disabilities admitted and retained people

for too long, and often too far away from their family homes. The CQC recommended that Clinical Commissioning Groups, the NHS and local authorities work more closely together to deliver person-centred services at the local level for adults and children with learning disabilities and/or autism.

– However, despite pledges by DH and its partners to improve the situation, a review into the issue in 2014 (Transforming Care and Commissioning Steering Group, 2014; House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, 2015) found that people with learning disabilities and/ or autism had been, and continued to be, placed in inappropriate settings for too long and a long distance from family and home due to a lack of good-quality alternatives in the local community.

Mental health
– Reports from Scotland and England noted positive developments in the availability of high-quality mental health care, including units where patients were engaged in activities, thinking about recovery and focusing on the future. However, some concerns were expressed about variations in the quality of mental health services.
– The use of overly restrictive practices, lack of therapeutic activities and the use of control and restraint (Schizophrenia Commission, 2012; NHS Quality Improvement Scotland, 2010).
– In England, concerns have been raised about the inappropriate use of blanket rules (such as access to the internet, outside areas and rigid visiting times) and inadequate regard for patients' privacy (CQC, 2013; 2014a). The CQC specifically criticised 'controlling practices that only seem to serve the hospital's needs' as infringing patients' human rights, particularly the right to dignity (CQC, 2013, p. 33).
– HM Chief Inspector of Prisons (HMCIP) for England and Wales stated in its *Annual Report 2013–14* that the care of prisoners with mental health needs was inconsistent across different prison establishments.
– Speaking generally about prisoner peer support, HMCIP stated that although peer-based support schemes, such as the Listener scheme, were available, access was limited in some prisons and many prisoner peer supporters lacked oversight, sufficient training or support from staff (HMCIP, 2014).
– Concerns were expressed during the consultation process for the revised code of practice of the Mental Health Act 1983 about the vulnerability of women in mental health wards when single-sex accommodation was not available (DH, 2014a). The DH draft code of practice states that there should be separate facilities for men and women and that female inpatients should not be placed in mixed-gender environments because of the increased risk of sexual and physical abuse and because of the risk of trauma for women who have previous experience of sexual abuse.

Older people and people with dementia
– An overview of trends in social care in England during the previous Parliament (2010–15), projects that spending on social care fell by 13.4% over the period. Older people were particularly affected – overall, fewer older people were in receipt of social care at a time of growing demand.
– Despite an increase of 10.1% between 2009/10 and 2013/14 in the population aged 65 and over, spending on older people fell faster than for adult social care as a whole (by 17.4% between 2009/10 and 2013/14).
– Although data is not directly comparable across the three countries, it indicates that, between 2009–10 and 2012–13, total gross expenditure on adult social care decreased by 5.5% in England. This compares with falls of 2.1% in Wales and 3.4% in Scotland.
– In England in 2012, 28.3% of older people did not receive practical support that met their needs:
– those aged 75 plus were far more likely to be in this situation than those aged 65–74

	– over half of disabled older people did not get the support they needed. This compares with fewer than one in 10 non-disabled people, and – a higher proportion of women than men reported that they did not receive the support they needed. – A number of inquiries and reviews have found serious shortcomings in the care and treatment of some older people, with key risk groups including people with dementia. The Commission's Inquiry into Older People and Human Rights in Homecare (EHRC, 2011b) identified areas of concern in England in the treatment of some older people and significant shortcomings in the way that local authorities commissioned care. The Inquiry found: – Legal safeguards provided by the HRA to prevent inhuman or degrading treatment were not as widely used as they should be. – Neglect and ill-treatment identified included: older people not being given adequate support to eat and drink (in particular those with dementia); neglect due to tasks in the care package not being carried out, often caused by lack of time; financial and physical abuse; and chronic disregard for privacy and dignity. – A significant legal loophole which meant that the majority of older people who received care at home – that is, if they paid for all or part of it themselves or if it was delivered by a private or voluntary sector organisation – were not protected by the Act. The Care Act 2014 closed the loophole for people receiving publicly commissioned homecare from private and third sector providers.
Access to childcare Data for England from analysis of the Childcare and Early Years Survey of Parents indicates that there was little change between 2010 and 2012 in the proportion of parents saying that they had problems finding flexible childcare. Parents from some ethnic minorities, and of disabled children, were particularly affected by such problems:	– The picture for people from different ethnic minorities was mixed: in 2012, 43.2% of parents of African/Caribbean/Black children and 34.5% of parents of Indian children had problems finding flexible childcare, compared with 24.6% of parents of White children. – Parents with a disabled child also found it harder to find flexible childcare: 32.0%, compared with 25.7% of parents of a non-disabled child. – Other problems in accessing childcare provision include lack of availability in the early morning or overnight, inflexibility, prohibitive costs and a poorer supply of childcare provision in rural areas

Education

2010

Educational outcomes differ markedly by gender, socio-economic group, ethnicity and disability. Boys, pupils from some ethnic minority groups, and those eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) are performing less well as early as age 5. For students from lower socio-economic groups, the gap widens during the school years. The gap in students' GCSE results according to their family backgrounds remains wider than most other educational inequalities, although tentative evidence indicates that it has started to narrow since 2006. This gap is accentuated when combined with other factors associated with educational underperformance, such as gender and disability.	– Girls outperform boys routinely at aged 5, at age 16 and at degree level throughout Britain. – Free School Meals (FSM) are available in England and Wales to children who come from households with relatively low income. Students eligible for FSM are less than half as likely to achieve 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths. – Ethnic differences at GCSE are narrowing except for the top where the two highest performing groups are Chinese and Indian students. – In England, the best performing group are Chinese girls; even those on FSM outperform all other ethnic groups whether on FSM or not. The worst performing group is Gypsy and Traveller children. Their performance is declining. Less than 1 in 6 obtain at least five good GCSEs. – The performance of Chinese children at GCSE is scarcely affected by whether or not they are eligible for free school meals (FSM), whilst by contrast that of Indian children is strongly diminished if they are eligible for FSM. – In England, 17% of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) get five good GCSEs including English and Maths, compared to 61% of children without identified SEN. This does not just apply to people with learning disabilities: only 33% of children whose primary need related to visual impairment attained this level – When SEN is combined with those eligible for FSM, outcomes drop even further. Of children with SEN and who are eligible for FSM, only 10% of girls and 8% of boys in England obtain 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths. – Across Britain, disabled adults are three times as likely as others to have no qualifications.

2015

The size of improvement differs for individuals with particular protected characteristics, and attainment gaps persist. Gypsy and Traveller pupils continued to have the lowest educational attainment rates. Across Great Britain, children from poorer backgrounds performed less well than their peers. This was especially true for White pupils, particularly boys. The performance of children with SEN in England and Wales improved, but the gap between these children and those without SEN increased. Exclusion rates fell in England, Wales and Scotland but remained high for some groups.	– In schools in England, girls improved at a greater rate than boys, widening the attainment gap between the two at age 16. The percentage of girls meeting five A*–C GCSEs (or equivalent), including English and mathematics, increased from 54.4% in 2008/09 to 65.7% in 2012/13; whereas, for boys, the increase was from 47.1% to 55.6%. – In England, by ethnicity, a notable positive change was the decrease in the attainment gap between White pupils (60.2% in 2012/13) and Pakistani/Bangladeshi and African/Caribbean/Black pupils (58.1% in 2012/13). This resulted from the latter two groups improving at a greater rate, closing some of the gap with White pupils. – There was some improvement by Gypsy and Traveller children in England between 2008/09 and 2012/13. However, these pupils continued to have the lowest attainment levels of any ethnicity, and the gap with other White children widened as the latter saw larger improvements. – In England, although the gap narrowed slightly between 2008/09 and 2012/13, children eligible for free school meals (FSM) were less likely to have achieved five A*–C GCSEs (or equivalent), including English and mathematics, compared with pupils not eligible for FSM in 2012/13 (37.9% compared with 64.6%). – Chinese pupils in England were consistently high achievers in 2012/13, regardless of FSM eligibility: 76.8% of FSM pupils achieved the GCSE threshold compared with 78.2% of non-FSM pupils. For Asian pupils, the percentages were 52.8% and 67.4%; and for Black pupils, the percentages were 48.2% and 62.5%. The attainment gap for Mixed pupils was somewhat wider, with 43.9% of FSM pupils and 67.5% of non-FSM pupils achieving the threshold. – The socioeconomic attainment gap was greatest for White boys. In England and Wales, by broad ethnic group, White

	FSM boys continued to have the lowest educational attainment in their respective countries at age 16 in 2013. In 2012/13, just 28.3% of White FSM boys achieved the GCSE threshold in England, compared with 59.1% of White non-FSM boys. For White FSM and non-FSM girls, the rates were 37.1% and 69.5% respectively.
Special educational needs	– In England, the performance of both groups improved compared with 2008/09 – 23.4% of children with SEN achieved five A*–C GCSEs in 2012/13, compared with 70.4% of children without SEN. However, the gap increased because the improvement for children without SEN was greater than for children with SEN.
Children in the care system	– In England, whereas in 2008 10.2% of children in the care system achieved at least five A*–C GCSEs (or equivalent), including English and mathematics, this rose to 15.5% in 2013. This compares with 60.6% for the population as a whole.
Children and young people in custody	– Regulators reported positively about the education offered to children and young people in custody in England and Wales, and their participation in education rose. – In 2009, 73% of 15–18 year old males in young offender institutions were participating in education, rising to 79% in 2012/13.13 Participation in other activities while in custody tended to be much lower in 2012/13, ranging from 18% to 28%, depending on the activity (employment, vocational/skills training, offending behaviour programmes) (Kennedy, 2013). – HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales (2015a) found that educational outcomes in 2014–15 were good in most secure training centres and that existing provision was more successful than most of these children had experienced in the community.
Exclusions from school	– Exclusion rates fell in England, Scotland and Wales. The size of the reduction varied greatly by protected characteristic, and children aged 11–15, those from some ethnic minorities and those with SEN/ASN remained most affected by exclusion – By age group, the most substantial reduction in the exclusion rate was among those aged 11–15. But this rate remained far above those for other age groups (82.8 exclusions per 1,000 pupils for pupils aged 11–15 in 2012/13, compared with 11.3 or less for pupils of all other ages). – The rates of exclusion cases in England for Mixed ethnicity and African/Caribbean/Black children were higher than for White children. – While the exclusion rate for children with SEN in England fell by more than it did for those without SEN between 2008/09 and 2012/13, the gap remained wide – in 2012/13, children with SEN continued to be much more likely to be excluded (116.2 compared with 17.0 exclusions per 1,000 pupils).

2010

The experience of school life can be traumatic for some. The new phenomenon of cyberbullying is joining homophobic bullying as a serious issue. It appears that those who are bullied are more likely to be outside of education, employment or training at 16 years of age.	– Cyberbullying is now estimated to affect around a third of secondary age young people. – Two-thirds of lesbian, gay and bisexual students in Britain and four-fifths of disabled young people in England report being bullied. Almost one quarter (23%) of young people questioned who practiced any religion in England reported being bullied because of their faith. – Homophobic bullying is widespread in British secondary schools. Nearly half of all secondary schoolteachers in England acknowledge that such bullying is common, and just 1 in 6 believe that their school is very active in promoting respect for lesbian, gay and bisexual students. – Figures indicate that children in England who reported being bullied did 15% worse at GCSE and were twice as likely to be NEET at aged 16. – In England, Asian children are excluded at a rate of 5 per 10,000 students compared to Black Caribbean children at 30 per 10,000 and Gypsies and Traveller children at 38 per 10,000. – Almost three-quarters (71%) of permanent exclusions in England involved pupils with some form of SEN in 2008/09. This is equivalent to a rate of 30 out of every 10,000 pupils.

2015

Bullying for some children with particular characteristics – for example, disabled children and LGB children – remained a problem and had negative impacts on engagement and participation in education.	– Bullying can act as an impediment to accessing education and have negative effects on the private life of the victim. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2008) expressed concern that bullying was a widespread problem in the UK and could hinder children's attendance at school and their potential for successful learning. – Surveys indicated that disabled and LGB young people were among those more likely to experience bullying in school. – Research by Gutman and Vorhaus (2012) found that children who were bullied tended to be less engaged at primary school, with a lack of positive friendships leading to less engagement at secondary school. This was also found to be associated with lower academic achievement, both in the current year but also in later years.

2015

Post-16 participation in education, employment or training	– Participation in post-16 education and training in Great Britain rose, leading to a fall in the percentage of 16–18 year olds who were NEET from 10% in 2008 to 8.3% in 2013. – In England in 2013, 18 year olds were over twice as likely as 16 or 17 year olds to be recorded as NEET (13.3% compared with 6.4% and 5.4% respectively). Compared with 2008, the largest fall was for 17 year olds. The 2013/14 academic year was the first year of the UK Government's raising the participation age policy, which may help to explain the fall in the NEET rate for 17 year olds. – Disabled young people in 2013 were more likely to be NEET, though the gap had narrowed compared with 2008. In 2013 in Great Britain, 12.7% of disabled young people were NEET, compared with 6.8% of non-disabled young people, and, the percentages in England were 13.2% and 6.6%, for disabled and non-disabled young people respectively.
Access to further education and lifelong learning	– The proportion of adults with no qualifications fell in Britain. Although some gaps narrowed, women, disabled people and some ethnic minorities were more likely to have no qualifications – In Great Britain in 2013, 33.5% of people aged 25–64 had gained a qualification in the last 12 months, or participated in other formal or informal learning activities in the last three months. The percentages of men and women with no qualifications of any kind in England, Wales and Scotland fell between 2008 and 2013. – The decrease in the percentage of women with no qualifications since 2008 was larger than for men in both England and Scotland, but it remained the case that women were more likely to have no qualifications than men in these two countries in 2013. – In England, the percentage of disabled people with no qualifications in 2013 was 20.2%, compared with 7.1% of non-disabled people. – In Great Britain, White people were less likely to have no qualifications (9.4%) than Pakistani/Bangladeshi people (23%) and 'Other' ethnic groups. (13.2%) in 2013. For most ethnic minorities the proportion with no qualifications was lower in 2013 than in 2008. The gap between White and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people narrowed over the period, with the latter seeing a larger decrease in the percentage of people with no qualifications. – Disabled people were less likely to have participated in other formal or informal learning activities in the last three months (21.8% compared with 37.4% of non- disabled people in Great Britain as a whole in 2013). – Disabled people were less likely than non-disabled people to have accessed the internet within the past three months in 2013. In England and Scotland, over 60% of disabled people had accessed the internet by this measure, compared with almost 90% of non-disabled people.

2010

For those who go on to university, there is a mixed picture. Girls continue their advantage but there is strong subject segregation. More ethnic minority students are now going to university, but they are less likely to attend Russell Group Universities.	– Women make up 59% of the undergraduate population; the proportion has been stable since 2003. – Ethnic minority students are up as a proportion of university students to 23% in 2009 (in line with their proportion in that age group). – There is a higher proportion of men at Russell Group universities. – Less than 10% of Black students are at Russell Group universities, compared to a quarter of White students. – Black students are less than two-thirds as likely to get a good degree as White students. – Around a third of Black students get a first or upper-second class degree, compared to two-thirds of White students.

2015

Access to higher education	– In 2008, men were more likely to have a degree than women (22.3% of men compared with 20.5% of women). By 2013, women had overtaken men, with 27.7% of men holding a degree compared with 28.4% of women. – All ethnicities saw an increase in the proportion with a degree-level qualification. Moreover, in 2012/13, more school leavers from ethnic minorities went on to study at a higher education institution than White school leavers (51–65% compared with 45% respectively). – However, some ethnic minorities were less likely than pupils from other ethnicities to study at a higher-ranked institution: Just over 13% of Black pupils, compared with 15% of White and 19–20% of Mixed and Asian pupils, went to a university ranked in the top third. Just 6% of Black pupils, compared with 11% of White and 12% of Mixed and Asian pupils, went to a Russell Group university (including Oxford/Cambridge). – Disabled people were less likely than those without a disability to have a degree-level qualification, and the gap between the two groups widened. – According to UCAS (2014), 2014 saw the largest recorded increase in university entry rates among young people living in the most disadvantaged 20% of areas, narrowing the gap with those from more advantaged areas. Concerns remained, however, that higher tuition fees might curb university participation among prospective students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

2010

There is a geographic component to skills and qualifications. In Wales, more adults are disadvantaged by low skills and qualifications than in most other parts of Britain. In some ethnic and religious groups there are large numbers of people without any qualifications.	– 1 in 4 Welsh adults lack basic literacy skills, more than in any English region and in contrast to 1 in 6 in England overall. 1 in 2 people in England and Wales lack functional numeracy. – 33% of working age Muslim women have no qualifications, and only 9% have a degree. – The relationship between ethnicity, literacy and numeracy is very strong and specific cases extremely negative; for example, being Black and male appears to have a greater impact on levels of numeracy than being learning disabled.

Employment

2010

The recent recession has hit some groups harder than others. As in most countries, men have been more adversely affected than women and young people more than older people. People over 50 have fared better than expected during the recession, perhaps due to their propensity to be flexible in the workplace. The impact of multiple disadvantages in a more competitive labour market, which is less forgiving of low qualifications than a generation ago, cannot be underestimated. Trends are moving in different directions however: disabled men are substantially less likely to work than in the past, while the gender gap in employment has almost halved since the mid-1990s, from 10 to 6 percentage points.	– For low qualified British men with disabilities the chances of working halved, from 77% to 38% from the 1970s to the 2000s. – Employment rates vary by impairment. For example, only 23% of people with depression are in employment, compared to 62% of people with skin conditions. – Figures suggest that 45% of disabled people in their early 20s are NEET. – Female employment has risen by 3 percentage points since 1995. Black Caribbean women are more likely to be in full-time work than any other group of women. – Only 1 in 4 Bangladeshi and Pakistani women works and almost half of Bangladeshi (49%) and Pakistani (44%) women are looking after the family or home, compared to 20% or fewer of other groups, despite high levels of education. – Muslim people have the lowest rate of employment of any religious group. Only 47% of Muslim men and 24% of Muslim women are employed, and figures suggest that 42% of young Muslim people are NEET.
There is persistent gender and ethnic segregation in the labour market, where some sectors are gendered or dominated by a particular group.	– Figures indicate that 1 in 4 Pakistani men in Britain are taxi drivers or similar. – In Britain, women occupy 77% of administration and secretarial posts but only 6% of engineering and 14% of architects, planners and surveyors. 83% of people employed in personal services are women. – In Britain, 40% of female jobs are in the public sector compared to 15% of male jobs.
The occupational structure of the labour market also reveals positive changes in status for some groups.	– Women hold 1 in 3 managerial jobs in Britain. – Bangladeshi and Pakistani women in Britain are more likely to be employed as professionals than Bangladeshi and Pakistani men. – Indian and Chinese people in Britain are twice as likely to be employed as professionals as White British people and the trend is upwards. – Muslim men are as likely to be in managerial or professional jobs as elementary ones; Jewish men are 13 times more likely to be in managerial or professional jobs than elementary ones.
Women now do better than men in every aspect of educational qualification but the pay gap between men and women remains. After falling continuously for the past 30 years, progress seems to have halted. The gender pay gap is lowest for the under 30s, rising more than five-fold by the time workers reach 40. It is influenced by a number of factors: lower pay in sectors where women are more likely to choose careers, the effect of career breaks and limited opportunities in part-time work. The level of earnings penalty is strongly mediated by levels of education but is not eliminated, even for the best-qualified women. There remains a similarly pernicious earnings penalty on some ethnic minority groups and disabled people.	– Women with degrees are estimated to face only a 4% loss in lifetime earnings as a result of motherhood, while mothers with mid-level qualifications face a 25% loss and those with no qualifications a 58% loss. – Women aged 40 earn on average 27% less than men of the same age. – Disabled men experience a pay gap of 11% compared with non-disabled men, while the gap between disabled women and non-disabled men is double this at 22%. – Some research suggests that Black graduates face a 24% pay penalty. – Disabled women experience a 31% pay penalty compared to non-disabled men.

Evidence suggests that the workplace remains a stressful and difficult place for some groups, specifically transgender people and irregular migrant workers.	– People with a disability or long-term illness are over twice as likely to report bullying or harassment in the workplace as non-disabled people. – Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are twice as likely to be report discrimination and nearly twice as likely to report unfair treatment as heterosexuals. – Transgender people highlight transitioning at work as one of the most significant triggers for discrimination.

2015

Forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking Current statistics cannot show the full scale and extent of all forms of forced labour, trafficking, slavery and servitude. Until recent changes take effect, reporting under the National Referral Mechanism only includes data on reported trafficking, which nonetheless shows trafficking to be an ongoing cause for concern.	– In Great Britain, there was a growth in reported trafficking from 1,171 people in 2012 to 2,295 in 2014.20 – UK nationals were victims of trafficking within the country (up to 6% of all reported victims in 2014 were UK nationals, up from fewer than 3% in 2012) (Serious Organised Crime Agency and UK Human Trafficking Centre, 2012; National Crime Agency, 2015). – British children represented nearly 11% of all reported victims of trafficking of young people and children (National Crime Agency, 2015).
Employment and unemployment The overall employment rate in Great Britain in 2013 was lower than in 2008, but has since continued to rise above pre-recession levels. The unemployment rate was nearly a third higher, only just recovering to 2008 levels in early 2015. Within this overall rate there were a number of differentials by protected characteristic.	– Women were over-represented in part-time work – around 13% of male employment was part time in 2013, compared with 43% for female employment. – Employment rates among women were lower than among men across all three countries, in both 2008 and 2013. The gap between them narrowed, but mainly due to a significant reduction in the male employment rate. Men were more likely to be unemployed (7.3%) than women (6.7%).25 – In 2013, in all three countries men were still significantly more likely (almost twice as likely across Great Britain) to be in manager, director or senior official occupations than women. – The employment gap between the oldest and the youngest age groups increased, mainly because 16–24 year olds had the lowest employment rates in both 2008 and 2013. – People aged 16–24 also had the highest unemployment rate and the highest increase in unemployment between 2008 and 2013; more than one in five of those able to work did not have a job in 2013. – Significant increases in unemployment were especially evident among those aged 16–24 in England and Scotland, and those aged 25–34 in Scotland and Wales. – Increases in young people's participation in full-time education only explain part of the falls in employment and increases in unemployment. Even accounting for this increased participation, the employment rate for young people has fallen and the unemployment rate risen over the review period. – Apprenticeships provide in-job training and qualifications and a valuable access route to employment for younger people: New apprenticeships grew strongly from 2009/10 in both England and Scotland, but recently declined slightly in England. – There were significant differences by gender, and ethnic minorities and disabled people appeared

	to have low levels of access to apprenticeships.
	– In England, demand is outstripping supply, with concerns raised over insufficient opportunities for under-25s and the unemployed. In 2013/14, despite under-19s applying for 56% of the advertised apprenticeships they were given 27% of them, compared with over-25s who made up just 7% of applications but filled 37% of apprenticeships.
	– The disability employment gap widened across Britain: There was a significant difference between the unemployment rate of disabled and non-disabled people across Great Britain in 2013 (11.1% compared with 6.4%).
	– The gap widened as the unemployment rate increased more between 2008 and 2013 for disabled people than for non-disabled people.
	– Disabled people were under-represented at senior levels of both the private and public sectors.
	– People from some ethnic minorities were less likely to be employed and less likely to be in senior positions. Some groups were also more affected by unemployment:
	– Employment was higher in Great Britain in 2013 for White people (74.7%) than for ethnic minorities generally (59.3%). The employment rate for Pakistani/Bangladeshi people remained the lowest (48.2% in 2013), despite a significant improvement between 2008 and 2013.
	– Unemployment rates were significantly higher for people from every ethnic minority when compared with White people (6.3% in 2013). The lowest unemployment rate was among Indians (9.2%) and the highest among Pakistanis/Bangladeshis (17.3%) in 2013.
	– Gender was also a factor in unemployment rates for people from different ethnicities: Black men and Black women in the UK experienced some of the largest falls in full-time employment from 2006–08 to 2013.
	– Pakistani/Bangladeshi women were less than half as likely to be employed compared with average employment rates for all other female respondents.
	– Further analysis of ethnic minority unemployment rates suggests there are particular gender/ethnicity/geographic patterns and concentrations of high unemployment.
	– Some ethnicities were under-represented at senior levels of both the private and public sectors, and some ethnic minority people were significantly under-represented in manager, director and senior official occupations.
	– Among the religions, Muslims have experienced the highest unemployment rates (particularly Muslim men in England), and also the lowest employment rates (especially in Scotland and Wales).
	– The Jewish religious group also experienced the highest fall in employment rates of any religious group between 2008 and 2013, but continued to have the lowest unemployment rate.
Changes in type of work outcomes There was an increase in part-time work (including among those who wanted full-time jobs) and temporary employment.	– Part-time work increased between 2008 and 2013 (from approximately 7.5 million to nearly 8.2 million part-time workers) and remained heavily gendered (2.2 million male part-time workers in 2013, compared with over 6 million women). – The number of part-time workers who wanted full-time jobs increased by 674,000 between 2008 and 2012. These were most likely to be the self-employed, women, the young, Asian people and

There were also large increases in self-employment, especially among certain groups, and the average income of the self-employed fell more than for those who were employed. The number of employees and businesses reporting the use of zero-hours contracts (ZHCs) continued to increase, particularly affecting certain people.	disabled people. – Temporary employment increased from 1.4 million to 1.6 million employees between 2008 and 2013. In total, 40% of these employees stated that they were unable to find a permanent job in 2013. – Self-employment accounted for 44% of the net rise in employment since mid-2010. In total, 40% of all self-employed jobs created since mid-2010 were part time. – Self-employment especially increased among older people, women and migrant workers. Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion of self-employed workers compared with people from any other ethnic minority. – Workers increasingly tended to stay in self-employment, and this included those with low, unpredictable and insecure incomes. There were substantial declines in average pay, and the median income of the self-employed fell by 22% between 2008/09 and 2012/13, more than for the employed. – People on ZHCs were more likely to be women and from both young and old age groups. – Nearly half of those on ZHCs (47%) were satisfied with having no minimum contracted hours; however, 27% still remained unhappy with these working arrangements. – Two in five ZHC workers lost out on statutory sick pay, and many may have missed out on statutory redundancy pay, the right to return to their job after maternity leave and protection from unfair dismissal because they did not work continuously with one employer for two years. – The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 included measures to restrict the abuse of approaches to flexible working arrangements, including preventing employers from using 'exclusivity clauses' – these stop individuals from working for another employer, even if the current employer is offering no work.
Discrimination at work	Discrimination in the workplace continued to be experienced: – by LGB people (Hoel *et al.*, 2014) – by people with physical or psychological disabilities or long-term illness, and – relating to pregnancy and maternity. Recent research by BIS and the Commission (2015) indicates that employers' support for pregnant workers and those on maternity leave has not always translated into a positive experience for all women. Whereas 84% of employers agree that supporting pregnant workers and those on maternity leave is in the interests of their organisation (mainly for staff retention purposes) and two-thirds of women felt supported during pregnancy and when they returned to work, there are issues including pregnancy discrimination and unfair dismissal during or after maternity leave (11% were either dismissed, made compulsorily redundant or treated so poorly they felt they had to leave), and there is evidence of verbal harassment, negative comments and discouragement from employers for women to attend antenatal appointments.
Pay Pay declined in real terms for almost everyone in Great Britain	– All age groups below the age of 55 experienced significant reductions in average hourly pay between 2008 and 2013. The biggest declines in pay were for younger people: – a 60 pence fall to an average rate of £6.70 per hour for those aged 16 to 24, and

between 2008 and 2013. Average hourly pay in real terms decreased by roughly 65 pence in 2013 compared with 2008 in Great Britain. Over the review period, pay was higher in England than in Scotland and Wales. The groups most affected by the decline in pay were men, younger people and people from some ethnic minorities.	– a £1.40 fall to £10.60 per hour for those aged 25 to 34. – Up to 2013 there was a decline in both earnings and full-time employment for younger workers, despite them being more likely to be better qualified than previous generations. – White workers were paid around 50 pence per hour more than the combined average for ethnic minorities, despite similar declines for both up to 2013. – Between 2008 and 2013, some specific ethnic minorities had large reductions in average pay, especially the African/Caribbean/Black ethnic group (average hourly pay fell by £1.20). Other people affected included Sikhs across Great Britain, who had the largest significant reduction in average hourly pay of £1.90. – Particular concerns existed for migrant workers, who may not have been receiving the wages they should. – Muslims have experienced the lowest (and decreasing) hourly pay rates between 2008 and 2013 and, along with Sikhs, have the highest pay gaps compared with those with no religion, earning 22.5% and 19.1% less, respectively, in 2013. – Despite experiencing the highest fall in employment rates, Jewish people continued to have significantly higher pay than people of any other religion in 2013. – In 2013, disabled people in England were paid 90 pence per hour less than non-disabled people. – The decline in the average pay for men meant that the pay gap between men and women narrowed between 2008 and 2013, from 22.5% to 20%. While average pay for men dropped by roughly £1 per hour (to £12.91), women's pay fell by 40 pence (to £10.33). The average hourly pay of women in Great Britain in 2013, therefore, remained significantly lower than that of men. – While the high incidence of low paid work in the UK affected 21% of all workers, it disproportionately affected women, concentrated in low-wage sectors. – In total, 62% of workers paid below the living wage were women. – Women were also paid less than men in all age groups, and the impact of parenthood on women remained highly visible in pay gap trends. – Gender pay gaps widen with age. In 2013, the gaps ranged from 3.5% for the 16–24 and 5.3% for the 22–29 age groups, to above 20% for all those aged 40 plus. For those aged 50 and over, the gaps have changed little since 2005 whereas, in younger age groups, the gaps are narrowing. – There were also persistent gender pay gaps among graduates. Employment and earnings premiums among graduates were lower for women than for men.

Standard of living - 2010

The analysis of material deprivation and living standards in Britain today has revealed a mixed picture. Income poverty remains persistent for some groups such as women with children, ethnic minority groups and families with disabled members. However, in contrast there has been growing material wealth and growing home ownership alongside a persistent gap between richest and poorest.	– The total net household wealth of the top 10% is £853,000, almost 100 times higher than the net wealth of the poorest 10%, which is £8,800 or below. – 1 person in 5 lives in households with less than 60% median income (after housing costs) this rises to nearly 1 in 3 for Bangladeshi-headed households. – Data suggests that as many as two thirds of Bangladeshi and Pakistani people and half of pensioners live in Bangladeshi or Pakistani headed households below the poverty line (compared to around a sixth of the general population). – Nearly three-quarters of Bangladeshi children, and half of Black African children in Britain grow up in poverty. – Over 1 in 4 of families with disabled people live below 60% median income: 29% of those with a disabled adult, 28% of those with a disabled child and 38% of those with both. – 60% of women reaching state pension age in 2008 were entitled to less than the full basic state pension, compared to 10% of men.
The experience of poverty is closely related to poorer outcomes in terms of living conditions, overcrowding, crime in the neighbourhood and destitution – leading to poor health and low life expectancy.	– Only 1 in 40 households today are defined as overcrowded – however female-headed households are three times as likely as average to be overcrowded. A quarter of Bangladeshi households are overcrowded. – 1 in 10 people report living in polluted and grimy neighbourhoods but reports of crime, violence and vandalism are higher for many groups, including women householders with children and many ethnic minority groups. – Ethnic minority and disabled people, and religious minority groups are overrepresented in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. – Asylum seekers are much more likely to experience destitution (lacking access to shelter, warmth and food) than other groups, including children and in dispersal areas such as Yorkshire and Humberside

Housing - 2015

Substandard Housing While fewer people overall lived in substandard housing, it disproportionately affected people from some ethnicities	– In England, the number of adults living in substandard accommodation fell (from 32.4% in 2007/09 to 21% in 2011/13). There was also a significant decrease in the number of children living in substandard accommodation in England (from 30.9% in 2007/09 to 19.8% in 2011/13). In 2011/13 a higher proportion of households headed by someone who was Black (27.9%) or Pakistani/ Bangladeshi (26.3%) lived in substandard housing, compared with those households headed by someone who was White (20.5%).
Gypsy and Traveller communities Concerns were raised about the quality and location of sites for Gypsies and Travellers. Since 2010, the number of Traveller caravans on socially-rented sites in England has remained relatively stable. However, the number on authorised	– A much higher proportion of Traveller caravans in Wales (62%) were on socially-rented sites than in England (34%) (Welsh Government, 2015b). In Scotland, Census data indicated that, in 2011, 14% of Gypsy Travellers lived in caravans or some other mobile or temporary structure (Scottish Government, 2015a).

private sites has increased, while decreasing on unauthorised sites.	
Homelessness Homelessness rose in England but fell in Wales and Scotland. Young people leaving care were recognised to be particularly vulnerable.	– There were 60,940 households placed in temporary accommodation by local authorities in England in September 2014, the 13th quarterly increase since the end of a downward trend in 2011. Of these, 45,620 included dependent children and/or a pregnant woman. In addition, the number of families with dependent children placed in bed and breakfast style accommodation increased. – In 2015, the Homelessness Monitor report in England noted an increase in the number of people sleeping rough, up by 37% between 2010 and 2013. – The UK Government's care leaver strategy (HM Government, 2013) cites research which noted that around a quarter of those living on the streets had a background in care, and that rising demands on social housing made it increasingly difficult for young people to find suitable accommodation.

Poverty - 2015

Poverty Poverty levels remained stable across Britain, and fell in England. Young people and people from some ethnic minorities were more likely to be living in poverty The Child Poverty Act 2010 required local authorities to assess the needs of children living in poverty in their area and to produce a child poverty strategy. In its first annual report, the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission (2013) stated that legally binding child poverty targets were likely to be missed by a considerable margin and that progress on social mobility might be undermined by high youth unemployment and falling living standards.	– The percentage of households in Great Britain living on less than 60% of the median income after housing costs (AHC) – defined as living in relative poverty – remained relatively stable over recent years. Between 2007/08 and 2012/13 it fell in England, but there was no statistically significant change in Wales and Scotland. – A greater proportion of people were living in poverty in Wales (23.0%) in 2012/13 compared with England (19.3%) and Scotland (18.3%). – The rate of older people living in poverty fell between 2007/08 and 2012/13 in Great Britain, whereas it increased for 16–24 year olds, who were more likely than all other adult age groups to be living in poverty: 30.5% of 16–24 year olds, compared with between 12.1% of those aged 65–74 and 20.4% of those aged 25–34. – A higher proportion of people from an ethnic minority were living in poverty compared with White people, but the picture was mixed for different groups. In 2012/13 in Great Britain: – A total of 27.4% of children and young people aged 17 and under lived in households below 60% of contemporary median income AHC, compared with 31.6% in 2007/08. – A greater percentage of children than adults lived in poverty in both years in all three countries. – Poverty rates were generally higher for children aged 0–4 than for older children in each country in both years. – Poverty rates were higher for children in households headed by someone from an ethnic minority (41.9%) compared with someone from the White ethnic group (24.5%). – Children and young people from Pakistani/ Bangladeshi, Black or 'Other' ethnicity households had a particularly high poverty rate of between 43.2% and 49.3%.
Material deprivation Material deprivation is a measure of what households think	– In the UK, the percentage of people who could not pay unexpected expenses or found it difficult to make ends meet increased from 31% to 35% and from 45% to 49% respectively between 2009 and 2013.

they can afford. Material deprivation overall increased across Britain. Within this overall increase, younger people, people from some ethnic minorities, women and disabled people were particularly affected.	– The proportion of people who had been in rent, mortgage, utility or hire purchase arrears for over 12 months also increased from 9% to 13% in the same period.
	– Greater increases in absolute poverty and falls in median real income and earnings were experienced more acutely by those aged 22–30 between 2007/08 and 2012/13, compared with the 31–59 age group.
	– In Great Britain overall, there was an increase in the mean deprivation score for households with children. In 2012/13, children aged 5–10 had a higher mean deprivation score than those aged 0–4. This rate had increased since 2010/11 by 1.5 points to 11.8.
	– Some ethnic minority working age people had a higher mean deprivation score in 2012/13 compared with White people, ranging from 2.0 for Pakistani/Bangladeshi people, 1.9 for Black people and 1.2 for people of 'Other' ethnicities compared with 0.9 for White people.
	– Women had a higher mean deprivation score than men in both 2007/08 and 2012/13.
	– There was a significant increase in the mean deprivation score for working age disabled people in Great Britain, from 1.4 in 2007/08 to 1.7 in 2012/13. The gap between them and non-disabled people widened. It should be noted that the methodology in relation to disability has changed over time. Households with a disabled child had a higher mean deprivation score than those without, although the gap between them did not change over time.

Life - 2010

Men still have lower life expectancy than women, though this is changing, and those in higher socio-economic groups can expect to live longer. Because of the gender gap in life expectancy a group of older people which is predominantly female is emerging. Partially as a result, women are expected to experience more years of ill health.	– Men and women in the highest socio-economic group can expect to live up to 7 years longer than those in the lower socio-economic groups (based on life expectancy at birth). – Women live around 4 years longer than men but the gap has been shrinking and is expected to shrink further over time. – Black African women who are asylum seekers are estimated to have a mortality rate 7 times higher than for White women, partly due to problems in accessing maternal healthcare.
Infant mortality rates are higher among some ethnic groups than others.	– Black Caribbean and Pakistani babies are twice as likely to die in their first year than Bangladeshi or White British babies.
Some groups are more likely to be victims of homicide than others, particularly black people and infants aged under 1. While a large proportion of homicide victims are men, women are more likely than men to be killed by partners, ex-partners, or family members. A large number of homicides can be attributed to identity-based hate.	– Ethnic minorities were the victims of around a quarter of homicides recorded in England and Wales between 2006/07 and 2008/09: just over half of these ethnic minority victims were Black. – Infants under the age of 1 are more likely to be a victim of homicide than any other age group: one child aged under 16 died as a result of cruelty or violence each week in England and Wales in 2008/09 – two-thirds of them aged under five. – In 2008/09, partner violence (including by ex-partners) accounted for 53% of female and 7% of male homicides in England and Wales. In the same year, partner violence (including by ex-partners) accounted for 46% of female and 7% of male homicides in Scotland. – Over 70 homicides that occurred in England and Wales between 2007/08 and 2009/10 were charged as resulting from racially or religiously aggravated, transphobic or homophobic, or disability related hate crimes.
Suicide overall has fallen, but is concentrated among certain groups. Suicide rates remain high among young men. Small-scale studies suggest that among some groups, including those who are carers, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, self-harm and suicide may be relatively very high. The background of abuse, drug-addiction and mental illness of many entering institutions such as prisons has led to an increased risk of self-harm and self-inflicted deaths in such contexts.	– Three times as many men as women commit suicide, and rates are particularly high for younger men aged 25-44. – Evidence suggests that both LGB and transgender people may have an increased risk of attempted suicide. – Self-inflicted deaths (which include unintentional death for example through drug use) are more common among pre-sentence prisoners than across the rest of the prison population.
Rates of accidents appear to be declining over time, but some groups are much more likely to be involved in accidents than others.	– Almost all people killed at work are men: only four fatalities (out of 129) at work in 2008/09 were women. – Children from ethnic minorities are up to twice as likely to be involved in road traffic accidents whilst walking or playing; Children with hearing difficulties are 10 times as likely.
Geography plays an important role in life expectancy and the likelihood of committing suicide. In particular, Scotland has very poor outcomes.	– In England and Wales, men and women living in the most deprived areas are twice as likely to commit suicide as those in the least deprived. – Life expectancy in Scotland ranges from nearly 3 years lower than England at the widest point (life expectancy for men at birth), although the gap closes over the age range. – Two and a half times more young men (25-34) commit suicide in Scotland as in England.

Legal and physical security - 2010

Trends measured in crime surveys suggest that levels of violent crime are falling overall in England and Wales: this is not reflected in the number of incidents targeting particular groups such as hate crime and 'intimate violence' (including rape, domestic and partner abuse).	– Recognition in law of hate crimes based on disability, sexual orientation or transgender status is relatively new: there is now more reliable data about the incidence of racially and religiously motivated crime, which shows that it remains a persistent issue. – Although levels of 'less serious sexual assault' have fallen dramatically in England and Wales since 2005/06, levels of rape have remained stable over this period. – Levels of domestic and partner abuse recorded in crime surveys have fallen only slightly. The number of cases being reported to the police or referred for prosecution is rising.
The prison population in England and Wales is growing. Ethnic minorities are substantially over-represented in the custodial system in England and Wales. Evidence suggests that many of those who face sentences have mental health issues, learning disabilities, have been in care or experienced abuse.	– The number of women prisoners has nearly doubled since 1995 in England and Wales, and since 2000 in Scotland: currently around 5% of prisoners are women. There is evidence that a higher proportion of women in prison have experienced domestic violence than have women in the population as a whole. – On average, five times more Black people than White people are imprisoned in England and Wales, where 1 in 4 people in prison is from an ethnic minority background. – Muslim people currently make up 12% of the prison population in England and Wales. – There is now greater disproportionality in the number of Black people in prisons in Britain than in the USA.
Women are disproportionately affected by sexual assault and domestic abuse. People with mental health conditions report higher than average levels of abuse – as do LGB people. There has been a large rise in the number of rapes of children aged under 16 reported to the police. Domestic violence has a higher rate of repeat-victimisation than any other violent or acquisitive crime. It is under-reported in general, particularly amongst women from ethnic and religious minority communities. It is also underreported by disabled women abused by but dependent on their carers. Evidence suggests new immigrants and asylum seekers may not know what support is available. The number of rape cases being prosecuted and convicted has not kept pace with the increase in the number of rape cases reported to the police since 2002: the attrition rate is significant and overall the reporting and conviction rate is stubbornly low.	– Women experience over three-quarters of domestic violence and sexual assault, and encounter more extreme forms than do men. – 1 in 4 women have experienced some form of domestic abuse in England and Wales since reaching the age of 16; and 1 in 7 women in Scotland have experienced a physical form of partner abuse since reaching the age of 16. – Over a quarter of all rapes reported to the police in 2009/10 in England and Wales were committed against children aged under-16: over half of all male rapes reported to the police that year were of children aged under-16. – Three-quarters of domestic violence offences in England and Wales are repeat offences: the rate of repeat-offending is higher for domestic violence than for most other crimes. – Despite some improvements in levels of reporting, the rate of conviction for rape is lower than for similar crimes.
Incidents targeting people because of who they are (e.g., hate crimes) are under-reported, meaning many victims are unable to access the support they need, or to secure justice. Nevertheless, for those cases that are prosecuted, conviction rates are rising apart from disability hate crime where the conviction rate fell by 1% between 2007/08 and 2008/09.	– In England and Wales, the number of cases of racially and religiously motivated crime being reported to the police has fallen slightly since 2006/07. However, the conviction rate for racially and religiously motivated and for homophobic and transphobic crimes has risen. – The number of racially motivated crimes reported to the police has risen in Scotland – as have the numbers of cases resulting in court proceedings: the number of cases of religiously motivated crime resulting in court proceedings, meanwhile, has fluctuated. – The majority of incidents recorded by the police involve harassment, but the majority of cases that are prosecuted are crimes against the person. Incidents targeting different groups take a variety of forms: for example, religiously motivated crime affects community institutions as well as individuals;

	hate crime targeting LGB people can involve sexual assault; and disability related hate crime often targets people's property.
Experience of the criminal justice system – either as victims or as suspects – can be markedly different depending on social group with a consequent impact on confidence in the system.	– Rates of stop and search for Black and Asian people suggest that there may be disproportionality; and Black people are much less likely than White people to believe that their complaints about the police will be taken seriously, and are more likely to worry about police harassment. – Young people with LLTI/disabilities are significantly less likely than those without to believe that the criminal justice system is fair, or that it meets the needs of victims. – Survey data suggests that LGB people are more likely to worry about and to experience discrimination by the police, whether they were reporting a crime or suspected of committing one. – A small-scale study of the attitudes of transgender people suggest that while the majority expect fair treatment, around 1 in 5 have experienced problems when reporting crimes.

Justice, Security and the Right to Life – 2015

Crime

Homicide Homicide is the killing of one person by another. In England and Wales it includes murder, manslaughter (including corporate manslaughter) and infanticide; and in Scotland all crimes of murder and culpable homicide. Offences currently recorded as homicides have decreased in England/Wales and Scotland. This is particularly the case in Scotland (from 22.0 cases per million in 2008/09 to 13.4 cases per million in 2013/14), where the homicide rate is higher than in England/Wales (where it dropped from 13.3 homicides per million to 10.4 per million).	– In Scotland, the downward trend in homicides was evident for men aged 16–30 and 31–50, and in England/Wales among 16–29 year olds. Between 2008/09 and 2013/14, the homicide rate in England/Wales fell by more for Black adults and people from 'Other' ethnicities, compared with White people. – Across all three countries there was a higher proportion of male than female homicide victims. In England/Wales, while higher numbers of men than women were killed by friends/acquaintances or a stranger, higher numbers of women than men were killed by a partner or ex-partner. – In England/Wales, 46 children and young people aged under 16 were victims of homicide in 2013/14. The homicide rate remained higher for ethnic minority children aged under 16. – Comparisons by age and gender in England/ Wales suggest that homicide rates per million population were notably high for male and female infants aged under 1. That is, 24.7 and 23.1 homicides per million in 2013/14 (though both figures are based on relatively small case counts) compared with 12.2 for males and 6.3 for females for the whole population.
Violent crime Adults (16 plus)	– Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) shows that the percentage of adults who reported that they had been a victim of violent crime fell in England from 3.5% in 2008/09 to 2.7% in 2012/13. The figure for Wales remained stable (2.3% and 2.6%). – Some adults remained more likely to experience violent crime than others. In 2012/13, adults aged 16–24 in England and Scotland, and aged 16–34 in Wales, were most likely to have experienced violent crime. – In England and Wales, men aged 16–24 were most likely to experience violent crime. While men in all three countries remained more likely to experience violent crime than women, the size of the gender gap decreased over this period in England, with the figure for men falling. In Wales and Scotland, the size of the gap remained the same. The size of the gap in England between gay/lesbian/bisexual/ other and heterosexual victims remained unchanged over this period.

	– In England, those with no religion, Christians and Jewish people saw a decrease in the percentage of adults who reported that they had been a victim of violent crime. There was no significant change for Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs; however, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents with 'Other religion'. – There was no difference in 2012/13 in England in the percentage of ethnic minority respondents who reported being a victim of violent crime compared with White respondents. – There was no difference in 2012/13 in the percentage of disabled and non-disabled adults reporting being a victim of violent crime. The percentage of non-disabled adults who said they had been a victim of violent crime decreased between 2008/09 and 2012/13.
Hate crime While the number of hate crimes recorded by the police in England/Wales showed an overall fall over the review period, there were variations in individual categories of hate crime. While the number of race-motivated hate crimes fell, there were increases in the numbers of hate crimes motivated by religion, disability and transgender.	– In England/Wales and Scotland, race continued to be the most commonly identified motivation for hate crimes recorded by the police. Convictions for hate crime rose in England/Wales and Scotland during this period. – Analysis of Crime Survey data on the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing racially motivated hate crime in England shows that criminal incidents against children and young people aged 10–15 motivated by the child's skin colour or racial background decreased between 2009/10 and 2012/13; and that Black adults were most affected in 2012/13 by racially motivated hate crime. – A rise in Islamophobic and anti-Semitic hate crimes has been associated with events such as the killing of Fusilier Lee Rigby in London in 2013, and fighting between Hamas and Israel in 2014. The UK Government's 2014 report on delivering the 'Challenge it, Report it, Stop it' hate crime action plan identified anti-Muslim hatred as an emerging challenge, and outlined the launch of Tell MAMA, a third party reporting service to record incidents and support victims of anti-Muslim hatred. – The Commission research report *LGB&T Hate Crime Reporting: Identifying barriers and solutions* highlighted the discrepancy between the number of LGBT hate crimes recorded by the police in 2013 and the larger number measured by the CSEW over the same period, suggesting that a number of hate crimes go unreported every year. The paper also presented findings from a research project conducted with 50 people from LGBT communities in Leicester and Leicestershire in 2014/15, which identified a number of factors that influenced those victims' decisions to report incidents to the police, including concerns about wasting police time and about being 'outed', and lack of confidence that reporting would yield a successful outcome. – A study found that 73% of transgender respondents had experienced harassment in public spaces (including comments, threatening behaviour, physical abuse, verbal abuse or sexual abuse) with 10% having been victims of threatening behaviour in public spaces. – Disability-motivated crime has been the subject of a Commission inquiry *Hidden in Plain Sight* (2011c) – and subsequent *Manifesto for Change* (2012). *Hidden in Plain Sight* identified a fear among disabled people that the police or other authorities would not believe them if they reported harassment, highlighting a risk of under-reporting of disability hate crime.
Sexual violence In England there was no statistically significant change in the reported prevalence of sexual violence.	– In both England and Scotland, young people aged 16–24 and women were disproportionately affected by sexual violence compared with older people and men respectively. In England, disabled people and gay/lesbian/bisexual/other people were also disproportionately affected. – The number of rapes or attempted rapes recorded by the police increased across England/Wales and Scotland. Over the review period, there was an increase in the number of convictions across

	all three countries for rape or attempted rape.
Domestic violence	– In England, the proportion of White respondents who reported being a victim of any domestic violence (physical violence, sexual violence or threats, all perpetrators) remained unchanged between 2008/09 and 2012/13. – The rate of domestic violence among ethnic minority respondents fell during this period. – LGB respondents, those aged 16–24, disabled respondents and women were disproportionately affected compared with others. – Analysis shows that those at particularly high risk include: women aged 16–19, White women, disabled women, and women in low-income households (less than £10,000). – The number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in England/Wales between 2008/09 and 2013/14, and between 2008/09 and 2012/13 in Scotland, increased. – The number of convictions for domestic abuse also increased between 2008/09 and 2013/14 across Britain. In England and Wales, the volume of referrals from the police of 'honour-based' violence-related offences for prosecution rose slightly between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from 230 to 240, and the number of unsuccessful outcomes owing to victim issues fell.
Child sexual abuse and exploitation	– A number of high profile independent inquiries have highlighted serious issues in relation to child sexual abuse and exploitation in England and Wales.

Fairness in the justice system - 2015

People's confidence in the criminal justice system shows a mixed picture. Despite efforts, flaws in the use of stop and search by the police persist, while there are concerns that recent legal aid reforms could have an impact on access to justice for various groups in society.	Public confidence and stop and search – Public confidence that the criminal justice system in England and Wales meets the needs of victims of crime rose in England between 2008/09 and 2012/13, from 47.2% to 49.5%. Young people aged 16–24, non-disabled respondents and ethnic minority respondents were more likely to feel confident about this compared with older, disabled and White respondents. – In England, public confidence that the rights of those accused of an offence were respected and that they were treated fairly by the criminal justice system, fell during the same period (70.5% to 68.2%). – Concerns about flaws in the use of police stop and search powers persist: – In 2010/11, 16–24 year olds and men continued to be most likely to report having been stopped and searched by the police in England. Black and 'Asian or Other' respondents were also disproportionately affected. – The Commission's 2010 review of the use of stop and search powers in England and Wales identified flaws in the police's approach to stop and search. The 2013 follow-up report *Stop and Think Again* identified key steps taken to reduce race disproportionality in stop and search and/or overall usage of the power. – A 2013 review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) concluded that there was little understanding of how stop and search powers in England and Wales should be used effectively and fairly to cut crime. – In England and Wales, a Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme and a revised Code of Practice were announced in 2014 (Home Office and College of Policing, 2014; Home Office 2014a), and in March 2015 a follow-up report found progress in implementing the recommendations to be disappointing (HMIC, 2015).

Legal aid	– Concerns have been expressed about the potential impact on access to civil justice of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO), which took effect in England and Wales in April 2013. The recent legal aid reforms have:
	– excluded from scope the majority of housing, debt, welfare benefits, employment, immigration and clinical negligence matters;
	– made legal aid in private family law cases available only where there is evidence of domestic violence or child protection issues; and
	– made a telephone gateway service (called Civil Legal Advice) mandatory as the first port of call for legal advice on discrimination, debt and special educational needs.
	– The Government's equality impact assessment of LASPO assessed the risk of reforms having a greater impact on some people sharing particular protected characteristics (for example, women may be more likely to be affected by the exclusion of the majority of housing and debt matters) and considered whether mitigating actions might be possible .
	– Concerns were raised by the Commission and others about the accessibility of the telephone advice gateway for some disabled people such as people with hearing and/or speech impairments, people with learning disabilities and people with mental health conditions. In response, the Government made assurances that some clients needing face-to-face advice would not be required to use the telephone gateway (Ministry of Justice, 2014a).
	– Between January and March 2014, employment tribunals received 10,967 applications, a drop of 81% compared with the same period the previous year (Ministry of Justice, 2014b).
	– The Government made a commitment in 2012 to undertake a post-implementation review three to five years later, that is in 2016 and 2018.
Detention and custody Evidence on deprivation of liberty in the settings of prisons, police custody, health and care, and immigration detention, as well as on the use of restraint.	Prisons – Suicide prevention is one of the most challenging tasks of prison management and all three countries have extensive safeguarding and prevention systems in place. Nevertheless:
	– There were 88 self-inflicted deaths in prisons in England/Wales in 2014, the highest number of deaths since 2007.
	– The self-inflicted death rate per 1,000 prisoners in England/Wales increased significantly between 2008 & 2009 (0.7 per 1,000 prisoners) and 2013 & 2014 (0.9 per 1,000 prisoners).
	– Prisoners aged 40–59, and White prisoners, were more likely to take their own lives.
	– Assault incidents had risen between 2010 and 2015 by 13%, to 16,196 in total for both men and women, and the increase had accelerated.
	– The number of serious assaults had risen by more than a half (55% rise) over the past five years.
	– The UN Committee against Torture also highlighted concerns in 2013 regarding the level of prisoner violence.
	– The ongoing issue of overcrowding in prisons across Britain – which can affect whether the activities, staff and other resources are available to keep prisoners purposefully occupied – has also been highlighted:
	– In 2013, the UN Committee against Torture highlighted concerns regarding increases in the prison population and the impact of this on overcrowding.
	– The Chief Inspectors of Prisons for England and Wales and for Scotland both reported, in 2015 and 2014 respectively, that overcrowding continued to be a significant problem in prisons.
	– The Chief Inspector for England and Wales also expressed concern about the ability of prisons to meet the

	needs of certain groups of prisoners, reporting that:
	– Many prisons were ill-equipped to meet the needs of the sharply rising number of older prisoners, including those who were frail and disabled.
	– Prisons were failing to identify the needs of prisoners with learning disabilities.
	– While the gap between the incarceration rates of people from African/Caribbean/ Black and White ethnic groups had narrowed over the past five years, prisoners from ethnic minority groups and Muslim prisoners continued to report a poorer experience.
	– In 2013, the Committee Against Torture urged the UK to be in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). The Strategic Objectives for Female Offenders (Ministry of Justice, 2013) and HMIP's Expectations (2012) standards work towards implementing the Bangkok Rules.
Police custody	– The Home Secretary announced in July 2015 an independent review of deaths and serious incidents in police custody in England and Wales, after the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC, 2015) reported that in the previous year there had been:
	– 17 deaths in or following police custody (133 between 2007/08 and 2014/15), and
	– 69 apparent suicides following police custody (444 between 2007/08 and 2014/15).
	– In order to be in line with the CRC, Parliament passed the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015, to make the treatment of 17 year olds detained in police custody following charge consistent with that of children.
	– The Committee Against Torture has, however, urged the UK to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which in all three countries is below the standard of 12 years set by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCAT, 2013, paragraph 27).
Health and care	– Serious concerns were expressed by regulators about the operation of the safeguards around detention in health and care settings across Britain.
	– Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards aim to protect people in care homes or hospitals in England or Wales from being deprived of their liberty unless it is in their best interests to protect them from harm, or to provide treatment, and there is no other less restrictive alternative. The CQC (2014) reported that the number of applications for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards had increased every year since their introduction in 2009.
	– The Select Committee on the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (2014) found that the provisions for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards were often ignored, leaving many people at heightened risk of abuse.
	– The CQC (2014b) highlighted that two-thirds of care homes and hospitals making such applications were failing to notify the CQC as statutorily required.
	– The 2014 Supreme Court ruling in the Cheshire West case widened the scope of service users who will now be subject to a deprivation of liberty.
	– Procedural safeguards relating to the deaths of patients detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 continued to be cause for concern.
	– In health and social care settings the measures to strengthen legal protections around detention include:
	– Increased protections for vulnerable adults introduced through the Care Act 2014 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
	– Improved procedural safeguards relating to the investigation of the deaths of individuals subject to treatment under a Deprivation of Liberty authorisation under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (see below) – the Chief

	Coroner (2014) has issued guidance that a coroner investigation must be held into their deaths.
Immigration detention	– Immigration controls remain the responsibility of the UK Government and so there is a UK-wide approach. The UK continues to be the only European Union member without a time limit on how long it can detain people subject to immigration controls. People are detained in the UK for months and even years, in contrast to the 6–12 month time limit set under European Union rules (the UK has exercised its right to opt out of these). – Particular concern was expressed by regulators about the treatment of children and possible torture victims. The Chief Inspector for Prisons in England and Wales noted that inspectors had found inadequate casework which meant that possible torture victims and children were detained, contrary to policy. Further, in some cases the processes for determining age were inadequate or incorrectly applied. – There were seven natural and two non-natural deaths in immigration detention between 2009 and 2013. – The number of self-harm incidents requiring medical attention in immigration removal centres increased between 2011 and 2014, from 158 to 353. – Measures have been adopted to increase the legal protection of children and pregnant women within immigration detention. – The UK Coalition Government announced in 2010 that it was committed to ending the detention of children for immigration purposes. Families with children under the age of 18 may be held for limited periods up to one week in pre-departure accommodation, where they fail to comply with all other avenues to leave. – The Government made changes enabling families with children to be referred to pre-departure accommodation, and set up an independent family returns panel to advise on methods of deportation. – A judge granted an interim injunction prohibiting the use of force against children and pregnant women during immigration removal, except when necessary for the prevention of harm towards themselves or others.
Use of restraint	– Serious issues of concern remained regarding the use of restraint affecting detained individuals in health, care and detention settings. – Regulators raised these issues in relation to patients detained for treatment across Britain. The 2014 CQC monitoring report on the operation of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) in England in 2012/13 expressed concern that some people might be subject to restraint without the full protection of the law. – Regulators highlighted the use of restraint in both adult and child custody establishments. HMCIP in England and Wales' annual report for 2014–15 expressed concern at an increase in the use of restraint, including 'pain compliance' techniques, in three child custody establishments inspected in 2014–15. The Joint Committee on Human Rights in 2009 expressed strong concerns about whether the use of such techniques against young people in detention was compatible with the UN CRC. – In his Annual Report for 2013–14, HMCIP found that, although the use of force against prisoners should always be a last resort, in some (male) prisons management supervision of the use of force was poor and, in some incidents, officers did not make an attempt to de-escalate the violence. – Regulators also expressed concern about immigration detention centres and overseas escorts. – The HMCIP 2013–14 report highlighted the routine handcuffing of detainees in immigration detention without an assessment of their risk, including during hospital treatment; and inconsistent provision of written justification for its use. HMCIP's inspection of overseas escorts also highlighted that some security measures were disproportionate during some stages of the removal and that accredited restraint techniques had not

	been developed for use on aircraft.
	– In 2012, the Home Office commissioned the National Offender Management Service to develop a bespoke training package for both overseas and in-country escorts, resulting in the Home Office Manual for Escorting Safely in 2014.
	– The Home Office (2014b) also published operational guidance on risk assessments for escorted moves and escort contractors.

Power and voice - 2010

Despite recent improvements, women and ethnic minorities remain underrepresented in Parliament and other political institutions. Young people display declining levels of political activity and engagement in decision-making bodies.	– A minority of adults aged under 25 now vote at general and devolved elections, and the proportions are falling, with under 50% of 18 to 24 year olds voting in the 2005 general election.
Overall, confidence in being able to influence local decision-making fell in 2001, and has fluctuated ever since. Levels of engagement and perceptions of influence vary by ethnic group and social class.	– Members of ethnic minorities are more likely than White people to say that they are involved in local decision-making, campaigning or community organisations, such as those providing services to young people. They are also more likely to say that they have influence over local decisions. – People in professional or managerial jobs are more likely to feel that they can influence local decisions than people from routine occupations.
At a local level, there has been greater success in achieving diverse political representation than in Westminster. Local authority politicians better resemble the British population, although far from fully.	– 3 in 10 councillors in England are women; 2 in 10 councillors in Scotland and Wales are women.
Some of the groups who are under-represented in formal politics are more involved in campaigning and decision-making bodies.	– Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are more likely to be involved in informal civic or political actions.

The individual and society - 2015

Personal, family and social life	Freedom to choose relationships
The legal framework governing people's freedom to form and maintain relationships of their own choosing has been significantly strengthened and clarified but public concern about organisations' use of their personal data has increased. The support of family, friends, neighbours and others was increasingly seen as key to building resilient communities whereas stigma towards certain groups remained of concern.	– The rights of individuals to marry and to maintain and form relationships of their own choosing were significantly extended by new legislation and by case law: – The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, extended marriage to same-sex couples – enabled those who were already civil partners to convert their partnership into a marriage if they wished to do so, although civil partnerships presently remain open only to same-sex and not to opposite sex couples, and – enabled transgender people who were married or in civil partnerships to change their legal gender without first ending their marriage or dissolving their partnership. – In *NHS Trust v P and Anor* the Court of Protection refused doctors permission to perform an abortion on a pregnant woman with severe learning difficulties who lived with her mother. The

	Court observed that
	– people with learning disabilities 'may very well retain capacity to make decisions about how they conduct their lives'; for example, regarding choice of partner, extent of sexual activity and decisions about marriage or civil partnership, as well as medical care.
	– The freedom to choose a marital relationship has been further protected across Great Britain by the introduction of the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011 and by the criminalisation of forced marriage, in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
	– There are no reliable estimates currently of the prevalence of forced marriage. The Forced Marriage Unit provided support in relation to 1,267 cases of a possible forced marriage in the UK in 2014. One in five cases involved victims aged 17 or under. Just over one in five were male. Eight of the 1,267 victims identified as LGBT and 135 had a disability. The cases involved 88 different countries but most involved Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. However, 23% of cases were domestic and had no overseas element.
Freedom to practise religion or belief	– Case law provided clarification on the rights around the expression of religion or belief, and that restrictions on religious freedom can be proportionate where they prevent interference with the rights and freedoms of others.
	– The European Court of Human Rights' *Eweida* judgment, in which an Article 9 claim was made by an employee against British Airways, broadened the definition of what constitutes a manifestation of religion, so that manifestations which are not necessarily mandatory to a religion, but are sufficiently closely and directly linked to that religion (for example, Christians wearing a cross), may only be limited where there is a legitimate and proportionate reason to do so.
	– The *Eweida* judgment was also significant in that it clarified whether or not a limitation on religious freedom has to be shown to impact on a wider group of people than the individual making the complaint. The European Court of Human Rights made it clear that it is not necessary to show such 'group disadvantage' in order to bring a claim under Article 9. How this will impact on claims under the Equality Act 2010 remains unclear.
	– The Supreme Court refused the appeal in *Bull and Bull v Hall and Preddy* on the grounds that the refusal of bed and breakfast services on religious grounds interfered with the freedom to be free from sexual orientation discrimination.
Privacy of personal information	– Public concern about the privacy of personal data increased after a number of incidents of data loss/misuse, and regulatory powers in this regard were strengthened:
	– The Information Commissioner's Office annual survey found that nearly two-thirds of the public in 2014 felt that they no longer have control over the way their information is collected and processed by organisations.
	– The powers of the Information Commissioner to regulate the Data Protection Act 1998 were strengthened. The Commissioner now has the authority to issue fines of up to £500,000 for serious cases of loss or misuse of personal data.
	– The powers to take enforcement action for serious cases of loss or misuse of personal data were used 133 times between July 2012 and July 2015, suggesting that lessons relating to data

	protection safeguards were still not being learned by organisations. Some cases involved serious breaches by public sector organisations affecting a small number of people, while others involved IT security failings affecting a much larger number. – Legal cases alleging non-compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights in relation to data collection and surveillance practices are currently being brought before the European Court of Human Rights and the legal position remains uncertain pending judgment in these cases.
Availability of support Having the support of family, friends, neighbours and others in the community was increasingly seen as key to building resilient communities and promoting the health and wellbeing of individuals . The Care Act 2014 placed new duties on local authorities in England to promote this.	– National data on access to support networks in local areas is available only for Scotland: – Overall, the proportion of people reporting support from family, friends and neighbours in their neighbourhood increased in 2013, compared with 2007–08. – Some people, however, reported lower levels of support than others, for example people aged 16–24 compared with older age groups, people with a minority religion compared with those with no religion, and people from ethnic minorities compared with White people. – Over a quarter (28%) of disabled people responding to a survey carried out on behalf of Scope in 2012 identified that their social and community lives were challenging for them. – Public and community transport can be a key facilitator of contact with family and friends, particularly for those in rural areas. Reductions in and alterations to public/community transport potentially isolate individuals in communities where no other means of transport is available, and/or who cannot afford other means of transport: – Local authorities cut or withdrew 2,000 bus routes in England, and 179 in Wales, since 2009. – The UK Independent Mechanism (2014) reported that disabled people continued to experience significant barriers in accessing transport. – Strong and supportive family links are widely considered to be important factors in reducing reoffending. Inspectorates reported that most prisons in Britain provide reasonable support to help facilitate the maintenance of such links. Some children in custody were, however, placed far from family and friends. – HM Inspectorate of Prisons expressed concern that the closure of children and young people's establishments led to 24% of children being held 50–100 miles from their home area, with only 38% saying they had one or more visits a week from family and friends. – Around one in seven women and one in 10 young people in custody in England and Wales were held over 100 miles away from home owing to lack of facilities. – Concerns were also expressed regarding children in the care system being allocated to placements far from home. – A 2012 parliamentary inquiry into missing children in England recommended that urgent action be taken to reduce the number of children in the care system being placed outside their own local authority, highlighting that 'many older children with complex needs were placed in poor quality and unsuitable care placements, and often a long way from home, family and friends' - such children have been found to be at risk of child sexual exploitation. – 2013 figures show that 16% of the 68,100 looked after children in England were living more than

	– 20 miles from home.
	– Ofsted (2015) reported a continued over-reliance among some local authorities on out-of-area placements for the year 2013–14.
Freedom from stigma Stigma includes experiences such as name-calling, ridicule and regular hurtful criticism that have a cumulative effect, and feeling humiliated or ashamed as a result of the attitude and behaviour of others. It is closely related to hate crime and to homophobic bullying in schools.	– Gaps in robust evidence relating to some specific aspects of stigma remain and the discontinuation of the Citizenship Survey (in 2011) and the Tell Us Survey (in 2010) significantly limited the national data available. For the most part, the evidence showing experiences of stigmatising treatment is drawn from one-off and/or smaller-scale, non-representative studies that are indicative only. – Public acceptance of LGB people in Britain has shifted dramatically over the last 30 years and this trend continued over the review period. – The British Social Attitudes Survey demonstrates that the proportion of people who agreed with the statement that 'same-sex relations are always wrong' more than halved between 1987 and 2012 (from 64% to 22%). – However, an EU-wide comparative survey of LGBT people carried out in 2012 by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) found that half of respondents (47%) in Britain had felt personally discriminated against or harassed because of their sexual orientation in the 12 months prior to the survey. Two-thirds of transgender people (65%) in the British sample also reported discrimination or harassment, the highest proportion out of all the countries included in the survey. – National anti-stigma campaigns were carried out to promote more positive attitudes towards mental health in England, Scotland and Wales. There is evidence of some decrease in stigma around mental health in England and Wales – The proportion of people responding to the annual TNS Omnibus survey who agreed with the statement that they would 'not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill' fell between 2008 and 2013 (from 12% to 8%). – The proportion of people saying they would feel uncomfortable talking to an employer about their mental health did not, however, change a great deal (standing at 49% in 2013). – Evidence suggests that the 2012 Paralympic Games did not improve attitudes towards disabled people and that many continued to experience both unconscious bias and open hostility:. – A 2013 survey of 2,000 people with a disability carried out by OPM and Ipsos MORI (2014) on behalf of Scope found that while one in 10 respondents felt that attitudes towards them had improved since the Paralympics, about one in five felt that attitudes had got worse. – 4% of respondents reported being physically attacked over the past year; 16% experiencing someone acting to them in an aggressive or hostile way; and 17% being called names when dealing with members of the public. – In England, younger people from ethnic minorities were more likely to report experiencing harassment on the basis of skin colour, race or religion. – Evidence from the 2010–11 Citizenship Survey shows that 3.2% of the population in England had experienced harassment on the grounds of skin colour, ethnic origin or religion in the previous two years. – Ethnic minorities (ranging from 9.3% of African/Caribbean/Black people to 16.7% of Indian people) were more likely to report it than White respondents (2.1%), and it was particularly high among younger people from an ethnic minority aged 16–24 (17%).

	– Evidence from the Spring 2014 Global Attitudes Survey suggested that half of Britons had an unfavourable view of Gypsies or Roma people. – The European Commission concluded in 2013 that the UK had failed to make progress on four of the steps aimed at fighting discrimination set out in its 2011 Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (European Commission, 2013). – Concerns were also expressed at press attitudes towards some minorities. – The Leveson Inquiry in 2012 criticised the press reporting on immigration, transgender people and religious minorities as often sensational and unbalanced (Leveson, 2012). – The rhetoric of some British politicians and press about immigrants was criticised by the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner, and by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
Political and civil participation	Formal political participation – The numbers of women, LGB and ethnic minority MPs in the UK Parliament increased in 2015, but the gender balance was not as good as in the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales, and younger people continued to be under-represented: – 29.4% of MPs elected to the UK Parliament in 2015 were women, compared with 22% in 2010. – Women comprised 42% of Welsh Assembly Members (AMs) and 35% of Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) elected in 2011. In 2007, 47% of AMs and 33% of MSPs were women. – The number of openly LGB MPs (32 – around 5%) elected to the UK Parliament in 2015 was reported to be the highest ever. – The proportion of MPs from ethnic minorities in the UK Parliament rose to 6.3% (compared with 4.2% in 2010). – While the 2015 Westminster intake included a 20 year old (the youngest MP elected since 1667), the average age of MPs – 50 years – remained unchanged compared with 2010. – Younger people, women and ethnic minorities continued to be under-represented at local level across Britain. – Surveys of local councillors in England between 2008 and 2013 showed a decrease in the representation of younger people at local level. Little or no progress was made in relation to ethnic and gender imbalance. – In Scotland and Wales, local councillors were overwhelmingly White, male and older. – The provision in the Equality Act 2010 requiring political parties to report on the protected characteristics of election candidates was not implemented.
Voting	– A 2011 Electoral Commission study concluded that around 15% of people who were eligible to vote had not registered (about 7.5 million people). The study found that: – electoral registration tended to increase with age (with those most likely to register being those aged 65 and over), and with length of time resident at a property – people from White or Asian ethnicities were more likely to register than people from other ethnicities, and – semi and unskilled manual workers, state pensioners, casual or lowest grade workers, those unemployed with state benefits only, and those living in the private rented sector were less likely to register to vote. – Concerns were expressed about the potential impact on some people of the introduction of

	Individual Electoral Registration (IER). Under the IER system voters have to be registered individually and provide identification in order to be registered. The potentially disproportionate impact of IER on young people, people from mobile populations (such as Gypsies and Travellers) and disabled people was highlighted.
	– Voter turnout in the 2015 general election was higher in Scotland than in the UK overall.
	– While voter turnout in the 2015 UK general election increased slightly compared with 2010 (rising from 65% to 66%), there was a higher turnout (71%) in 2015 in Scotland.
	– The 2014 referendum on Scottish independence had a considerably higher turnout (84.6%) than recent general elections.
	– Evidence suggests that Scottish young people were more likely to vote than people in the rest of Britain:
	– A study conducted shortly before the election found that respondents in Scotland across all ages, but particularly younger people, were more likely to vote than in England and Wales.
	– A study on the political attitudes of 16–17 year olds found that: 67% of respondents in Scotland would have voted in the 2015 general election if they had been given the opportunity, compared with 39% in the rest of the UK; and that 66% of this age group in Scotland felt they should have the right to vote, compared with 50% in the rest of the UK.
	– The 2014 referendum was the first (and at the time of writing only) national election in the UK in which young people aged 16 and 17 could vote. The Scottish Elections (Reduction of Voting Age) Act 2015 extended voting rights to 16 and 17 year olds in Scottish elections, from 2016.
	– The ban in the UK on prisoners voting remained in place despite the European Court of Human Rights finding it in violation of Convention rights, and requiring the UK Government to legislate to remedy the violation. The ban applies to all convicted prisoners and is indiscriminate. As such, it was judged by the Court to violate Article 3, Protocol 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights, falling outside any acceptable 'margin of appreciation' allowing individual states to apply Convention rights differently within their jurisdictions.
Other political activity	– Levels of participation in political activity increased in Scotland but fell in England.
	– A higher proportion of people in Scotland (63%) had taken part in specified political activities than in Wales (59%) and England (56%).
	– Analysis of the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey found that 60.9% of respondents in Scotland in 2013 said that they had carried out one of the political activities asked about in the last few years, a rise from 54.4% in 2009.
	– Although not directly comparable, the proportion of people in England saying that they had been involved in political activity over the last year fell between 2007/08 and 2013/14 (from 39.1% to 30.1%), according to analysis of the Citizenship Survey and the Community Life Survey.
	– Young people and ethnic minorities in both England and Scotland were less likely to be politically active than older people and White people.
	– Scottish Social Attitudes Survey respondents in the youngest age group reported lower participation levels than those who were older, and ethnic minorities lower levels than White respondents.
	– The Citizenship Survey and the Community Life Survey showed that in England young people aged 16–24 were less likely to participate in political activity than all other respondents with the

	exception of those aged 75 and over.
	– It also showed that a higher proportion of White people than those from the Black, Indian and 'Other' ethnic minorities, and of LGB people than heterosexual people, participated in political activity.
	– Police policy in England and Wales regarding the policing of peaceful assembly and protest was changed.
	– Since 2010 it has encouraged a presumption in favour of facilitating peaceful protest, complemented by a police curriculum on public order training and guidelines seeking to ensure compliance with human rights standards.
	– The Joint Committee on Human Rights (2011) drew attention in 2011 to concerns about what constitutes 'reasonable force'. The police have since issued guidance and training to govern the use of force in England and Wales.
	– Concerns were expressed, however, around issues such as covert police operations and the intrusive surveillance of protests.
	– HMIC commented in 2012 on the intrusive surveillance of peaceful protesters.
	– Following a trade union march in 2013, the police took photos and recorded the data of protesters, which the English court held to be a breach of their Article 8 rights.
	– The UK Government has indicated that it will ensure the police have a definition of 'domestic extremism' that gives them the clarity required to do their job effectively. A statutory inquiry into undercover policing in England and Wales is currently under way, which will include the examination of undercover police operations and their effect upon individuals in particular and the public in general.
Civil participation	– Legislation was introduced across Britain to encourage community participation and 'civil society': The Localism Act 2011, covering England and Wales; The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
	– The proportion of people perceiving that they were able to influence local decisions increased in Scotland but, although not directly comparable, fell in England.
	– There were important differences in perceived influence on decisions in relation to some protected characteristics.
	– Disabled people in Scotland, England and Wales were consistently less likely than those who were not disabled to perceive that they had influence over local decisions.
	– Some gaps in England relating to age, ethnicity and sexual orientation widened over time: the fall in perceived influence was significant among those aged 75 and over, and among people of Indian, White and 'Other' ethnicities.
	– LGB respondents were considerably more likely than heterosexual respondents to feel they had influence over decisions.
	– Between 2007/08 and 2013/14 there was little overall change in both England and Scotland in the proportion of people reporting being active within local groups.

SECTION 3 – OUTCOMES

The consultation process has been robust and allowed for information to be gathered and considered in respect of 'protected characteristics' and taken into account in relation to budget proposals.

This EqIAA, in addition to providing information for decision-makers, also provides a host of information which will be used should a particular department, team or function consider any changes to provision during the development of specific, full EqIAAs using the council's comprehensive approach to undertaking equality analysis. As shown, a range of data has been collected in respect of different aspects of the council's activity and further data would also feed into specific EqIAA processes.

This EqIAA forms part of the council revenue budget Report in order that Members have sufficient information to discharge the Public Sector Equality Duty (all Members have received equalities training which specifically covered details of and responsibilities under the Duty).

Implementation of transformation projects will continue to be monitored in respect of their EqIAA progress.

SECTION 4 – EqIAA EVIDENCE

The evidence which has been used as part of the systematic approach to the consideration of equality impact includes:

- Budget (2013–14) and Council Plan Perception Measures, Consultation Report, January 2013
- South Gloucestershire Council Budget 2014-15 Consultation Report, January 2014
- South Gloucestershire Council Savings Plan and Budget Report, January 2015
- South Gloucestershire Council Savings Plan and Budget Report, January 2016
- South Gloucestershire Council EqIAA Toolkit;
- Equality and Diversity Action Team (EDAT) minutes
- South Gloucestershire Annual Equalities Reports (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013/14 and 2014 - 15)
- "How Fair is Britain?", the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), 2010
- "Is Britain Fairer?", the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), 2015