

## NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Equality Impact Assessment Tool

Equality Impact Assessment is a legal requirement as set out in the Equality Act (2010) and the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties)(Scotland) regulations 2012 and may be used as evidence for cases referred for further investigation for compliance issues. Please refer to the EQIA Guidance Document while completing this form. Please note that prior to starting an EQIA all Lead Reviewers are required to attend a Lead Reviewer training session or arrange to meet with a member of the Equality and Human Rights Team to discuss the process. Please contact <a href="mailto:CITAdminTeam@ggc.scot.nhs.uk">CITAdminTeam@ggc.scot.nhs.uk</a> for further details or call 0141 2014560.

Name of Policy/Service Review/Service Development/Service Redesign/New Service:
Temporary Accommodation - Shared Tenancy Model
Is this a: Current Service 🗌 Service Development x Service Redesign 🗌 New Service 🗌 New Policy 🔲 Policy Review 🗌
Description of the service & rationale for selection for EQIA: (Please state if this is part of a Board-wide service or is locally driven).
In response to accommodation and affordability pressures Glasgow City Council is seeking to develop a Shared Accommodation Model for the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless households. It is understood that with careful management the model can offer greater choice and a more affordable temporary accommodation option for some homeless households.
The target client group for shared accommodation is homeless households with no, or low, support needs who can live independently in the community. Shared accommodation is intended to offer options to households who are seeking social/community support or for those in work or education who require a more affordable temporary accommodation. It is also intended to convert two-bedroom properties in close proximity to the City Centre/high amenity areas.
The aim of shared accommodation is to provide suitable accommodation supporting movement into settled housing at as rapid a pace as possible.
Discussions with the Council's Executive Legal Manager has highlighted that there is no legal impediment to developing a shared tenancy model but a revised tenancy agreement would need to be agreed to accommodate the revised service model.
The development of this service model requires an EQIA to be undertaken in order to analyse the potential impact of the model on households with protected characteristics. Prior to the commencement of the delivery of a shared tenancy model to temporary accommodation a service specification will be developed. This EQIA will inform the development of the service specification. We also intend to undertake further engagement with service users and other stakeholders as we seek to develop a shared tenancy model which meets the diverse needs of our service users group.

Who is the lead reviewer and when did they attend Lead reviewer Training? (Please note the lead reviewer must be someone in a position to authorise any actions identified as a result of the EQIA)

Name:	Date of Lead Reviewer Training:
Gary Quinn	

Please list the staff involved in carrying out this EQIA

(Where non-NHS staff are involved e.g. third sector reps or patients, please record their organisation or reason for inclusion):

Gary Quinn, – Service Manager - Homelessness Nicola Milligan, Service Manager – Temporary Accommodation

Jim McBride, Head of Homelessness

Kevin Howe, Assistant Service Manager RRTP

		Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
1.	What equalities information is routinely collected from people currently using the service or affected by the policy? If this is a new service proposal what data do you have on proposed service user groups. Please note any barriers to collecting this data in your submitted evidence and an explanation for any protected characteristic data omitted.	A sexual health service collects service user data covering all 9 protected characteristics to enable them to monitor patterns of use.	Currently data is collected on age, sex and ethnicity. Data is also collected on family composition (i.e single, couples or families with children).  Of the 6,584 live homelessness applications, 5,091 households have a main applicant between the ages of 26 and 59 (77%). 18% of the homeless population is between the ages of 18 and 25 and young people are therefore disproportionately represented within the homeless population in Glasgow.  Of the 6,584 homeless applicants, 70% are single person households (4,576). 16% are from single parents, 91% of whom are women.  Approximately 30% of homelessness applicants were recorded as coming from a BAME community. This disproportionate level of homeless applications is as a consequence of the route into settled accommodation for households receiving refugee status in the City.	
		Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
2.	Please provide details of	A physical activity	Data captured and assessments carried out informs	

		Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and
			<ul><li>Safeguarding issues in relation to vulnerabilities.</li><li>The legislative duties on the Council.</li></ul>	
			<ul> <li>The compatibility with the other person within the tenancy.</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>The health and social care needs of household members to be accommodated.</li> </ul>	
			necessary to arrange accommodation	
			they are fleeing harassment or violence it may be	
	4) Not applicable		circumstances where an applicant's report that	
	4) Not applicable		the aim of the council to cause as little disruption to the household as possible, but in	
	characteristics.		networks (family, work, schools, GPs etc). It is	
	between protected		Proximity and travel distances to existing support	
	3) Foster good relations	очиния от оррогошния,	William a shared tenancy.	
	opportunity	(Due regard promoting equality of opportunity)	issues when offering temporary accommodation within a shared tenancy:	
	2) Promote equality of	monitoring of uptake.	Council we will take into consideration the following	
	victimisation	introduced with ongoing	Within the context of the resources available to the	
	harassment and	of materials were		
	1) Remove discrimination,	result an adapted range	will be single people with low support needs.	
	DOACS).	representative. As a	household's needs. The service user group in scope to be considered for the offered of a shared tenancy	
	considered (tick relevant boxes).	promotional material for the interventions was not	suitable accommodation in relation to the	
	General Duty have been	activity found	options available at the time and offer the most	
	which of the 3 parts of the	people. Engagement	Staff within the Homelessness Service review the	
	Your evidence should show	and Minority Ethnic)	relation to the provision of homelessness assistance.	
	ucoigii.	uptake by BME (Black	temporary accommodation and any wider duties in	
	policy content or service design.	data and found very low	All applicants are assessed to establish a need for	
	been/will be used to inform	with long term conditions reviewed service user	accommodation	
1	how data captured has	programme for people	the urgency and need for emergency	

			Additional Mitigating Action Required
<ul> <li>3. How have you applied learning from research evidence about the experience of equality groups to the service or Policy?</li> <li>Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).</li> <li>1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation</li> <li>2) Promote equality of opportunity</li> <li>3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics</li> <li>4) Not applicable</li> </ul>	Looked after and accommodated care services reviewed a range of research evidence to help promote a more inclusive care environment. Research suggested that young LGBT+ people had a disproportionately difficult time through exposure to bullying and harassment. As a result staff were trained in LGBT+ issues and were more confident in asking related questions to young people. (Due regard to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation and fostering good relations).	A number of documents were reviewed to inform the approach being adopted by the Council:-  RRTP Guidance and National Principles June 2019  Tackling Homelessness in Scotland following the Coronavirus Pandemic — Recommendations from HARSAG  The Interim Code of Guidance on Homelessness  Ending Homelessness Together — Scottish Government  Preventing Homelessness in Scotland  Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) Amendment Order 2020/2021  Glasgow City RRTP 2019 - 2024  SHR Review — GCHSCP Key Actions  SHR - Homelessness services in Scotland: A thematic review - February 2023  We are aware of the following Council's having developed a Shared Tenancy Model approach to the provision of Temporary Accommodation:  City of Edinburgh Council  Aberdeenshire Council  Highland Council  South Lanarkshire Council	We will continue to work with Lived Experience Networks to ensure that people's lived experience of temporary accommodation provision is reflected in service development.

	Evemple	We have reached out CEC and South Lanarkshire Council. They have highlighted a number of challenges with the model in relation to housing management issues in relation fair attribution of utility and Council Tax liabilities. We have also been made aware of the need to ensure an enhanced assessment of tenants prior to placement to avoid personality clashes.  Service Evidence Provided	Descible positive impact and
	Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
4. Can you give details of how you have engaged with equality groups with regard to the service review or policy development? What did this engagement tell you about user experience and how was this information used?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity	A money advice service spoke to lone parents (predominantly women) to better understand barriers to accessing the service. Feedback included concerns about waiting times at the drop in service, made more difficult due to child care issues. As a result the service introduced a home visit and telephone service which significantly increased uptake.  (Due regard to promoting equality of opportunity)  * The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017	Homelessness Services routinely engage with service users with lived experience to discuss some of the issues related to the provision of emergency accommodation, such as barriers faced by service users, services provided, staff attitudes etc. In working with SUs in developing our approach to the provision of homelessness services we have sought to understand how we remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity. Set alongside the complaints and elected members enquiries system the service is able to adapt its approach to service provision where barriers are identified. Particularly in relation to working with households to secure accommodation that meets their particular needs.  Homeless Network Scotland are commissioned to deliver service user engagement through the Glasgow Homelessness Involvement and Feedback Team (GHIFT). Feedback from this process informs delivery of homelessness services.	We will continue to work with Lived Experience Networks to ensure that people's lived experience of temporary accommodation provision is reflected in service development.  This EQIA will inform the development of the service specification. We also intend to undertake further engagement with service users and other stakeholders as we seek to develop a shared tenancy model which meets the diverse needs of our service users group.

	3) Foster good relations	requires organisations	Engagement with service users is also a key part of	
	between protected	to take actions to reduce	service specification of commissioned services.	
	characteristics	poverty for children in	Service user engagement through our complaints	
	Characteristics	households at risk of	process indicates a need to develop a shared	
	4) Not applicable	low incomes.	tenancy model of temporary accommodation for	
	4) Not applicable	low incomes.	people in employment. In addition, service user will	
			need to consent to be placed in a shared tenancy	
			prior to the commencement of any tenancy.	
			phor to the commencement of any tenancy.	
			Service user choice is at the centre of this revised	
			approach. We are aware through service user	
			feedback of challenges in relation to rent structures	
			within temporary furnished accommodation. In	
			addition, service users who are placed in this type of	
			model will have to consent to the placement prior to	
			any commencement of the tenancy.	
		Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and
				Additional Mitigating Action
				Required
5.	Is your service physically	An access audit of an	The temporary accommodation assessment process	The HSCP will continue to
	accessible to everyone? If	outpatient physiotherapy	will identify any specific needs such as physical and	review the level of demand for
	this is a policy that impacts	department found that	mental capacity, accessibility requirements etc. This	accessible properties in order
	on movement of service	users were required to	will be taken into consideration when allocating	to meet demand for accessible
	users through areas are	negotiate 2 sets of heavy	potential accommodation. Evidence indicates that	accommodation. In developing
	there potential barriers that	manual pull doors to	there is a shortage of accessible properties to meet	the shared tenancy model we
	need to be addressed?	access the service. A	the needs of disabled households. The service will	will look to identify a number
		request was placed to	also works to secure barrier free accommodation.	of accessible properties to
	Your evidence should show	have the doors retained	However, this remains a challenges given the nature	extend choice.
	which of the 3 parts of the	by magnets that could	of the built environment of the city.	
	General Duty have been	deactivate in the event of		
	considered (tick relevant	a fire.		
	boxes).	(Due regard to remove		
	4) D	discrimination,		
	1) Remove discrimination,			

	harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics.  4) Not applicable	harassment and victimisation).		
		Example	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
6.	How will the service change	Following a service	Homelessness Services currently ensures that all	•
	or policy development	review, an information	written material can be accessed by people where	
	ensure it does not	video to explain new	English is not their first language. The service uses	
	discriminate in the way it	procedures was hosted	interpreting services to allow provide translations of	
	communicates with service	on the organisation's	all written material. In addition, staff have access to	
	users and staff?	YouTube site. This was	equalities training that sets out what adjustments	
		accompanied by a BSL	should be made to support people who may require	
	Your evidence should show	signer to explain service	supports to engage with the service. Staff will be	
	which of the 3 parts of the	changes to Deaf service	briefed on any practice revisions, this will highlight	
	General Duty have been	users.	any particular impact on people with protected	
	considered (tick relevant		characteristics. This will assist the HSCP in	
	boxes).	Written materials were	addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing	
		offered in other	discrimination, harassment and victimisation	
	1) Remove discrimination,	languages and formats.	alongside promoting equality of opportunity.	
	harassment and			
	victimisation	(Due regard to remove	The service has robust operational inter-faces with a	
	2) Dromoto oguslitu of	discrimination,	range of third sector organisations alongside web-	
	2) Promote equality of	harassment and	based information and advice regarding	
	opportunity	victimisation and	homelessness access points in order that people can	

	3) Foster good relations	promote equality of	access the service at the point of need.	
	, ,	opportunity).	'	
	characteristics	77		
	4) Not applicable			
	The British Sign Language			
	(Scotland) Act 2017 aims to			
	raise awareness of British			
	Sign Language and improve			
	access to services for those			
	using the language.			
	Specific attention should be			
	paid in your evidence to			
	show how the service			
	review or policy has taken			
	note of this.			
7	Protected Characteristic		Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and
				Additional Mitigating Action
				Required
(a)	Age		The practice amendment does not have a	The development of a shared
			disproportionate impact on differences due to age –	tenancy model of temporary
	Could the service design or pol	_	the assessment process aims to match available	accommodation does not have
	disproportionate impact on peo	•	accommodation against the needs of the individual	a disproportionate impact. We
	age? (Consider any age cut-off		at the time. Where age is a factor in a household's	believe that the development
	service design or policy conten		needs the service will seek to meet the households	of the shared tenancy
	objectively justify in the eviden	-	needs. This will assist the HSCP in addressing its	temporary accommodation
	segregation on the grounds of	• .	responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination,	model will extend choice and
	policy or included in the service	e design).	harassment and victimisation alongside promoting	improve the affordability of
			equality of opportunity.	homeless accommodation
	Your evidence should show wh	-		across all ages. Dedicated
	General Duty have been consid	lered (tick relevant	Table 1. No. of homelessness applications, by age,	commissioned housing

	boxes).		2024/25		support service will be aligned	
			Age of main	Applications	Percentage	to support people
	1) Remove discrimination, harassment and		applicant		i sissimigs	accommodated in shared
	victimisation		16-17	74	0.9%	tenancies. This support will
			18-25	1,910	22.6%	provide practical assistance to
	2) Promote equality of opportunity		25-59	6,143	72.7%	help people with the practical
	2) Factor good relations between protected		60+	318	3.8%	issues associated with
	3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics.		Total	8,445	100%	
	4) Not applicable		temporary accor tenancies have pregnant. The s in bed and breal households with will not be in sco	kfast accommoda	1% of these someone who is to minimise stays tion for families and . However, families temporary	help people with the practical
(b)	Disability		The proposals d	o not have a disp	roportionately	As Above
. ,	_			•	<ul> <li>the assessment</li> </ul>	
	Could the service design or policy content ha	ave a	process aims to	match available a	ccommodation	
	disproportionate impact on people due to the	e protected	against the need	ds of the individua	I at the time.	

	characteristic of disability?	Where disability is a factor in a household's	
	Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the	application the service will seek to meet the households needs. This will assist the HSCP in	
	General Duty have been considered (tick relevant	addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing	
	boxes).	discrimination, harassment and victimisation	
		alongside promoting equality of opportunity.	
	1) Remove discrimination, harassment and		
	victimisation	During 2024/25, 68% of households were assessed	
	2) Promote equality of enpertunity	as having no support needs. The shared tenancy	
	2) Promote equality of opportunity	model will on be considered for households with low	
	3) Foster good relations between protected	or no support needs. The HSCP will find alternative	
	characteristics.	accommodation for households with higher support needs. The shared tenancy model may have a	
		benefit for people who are affected by social	
	4) Not applicable	isolation, which can impact on a person's mental well	
		being. These factors will be considered when making	
		assessments regarding the matching of tenants.	
	Protected Characteristic	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and
	Protected Characteristic		Additional Mitigating Action
(c)		Service Evidence Provided	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Protected Characteristic  Gender Reassignment	Service Evidence Provided  Whilst we have developed service responses to	Additional Mitigating Action
(c)	Gender Reassignment	Service Evidence Provided  Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a	Service Evidence Provided  Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment	Service Evidence Provided  Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the needs of the individual at the time.	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the needs of the individual at the time.  Where gender reassignment is a factor in a	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the needs of the individual at the time.  Where gender reassignment is a factor in a household's application the service will seek to meet	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the needs of the individual at the time.  Where gender reassignment is a factor in a household's application the service will seek to meet the households needs and reflect this in any decision	Additional Mitigating Action Required
(c)	Gender Reassignment  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristic of gender identity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and	Whilst we have developed service responses to reflect the gendered needs of the homeless population the policy does not have a disproportionately impact on people with a trans history— the assessment process aims to match available accommodation and support against the needs of the individual at the time.  Where gender reassignment is a factor in a household's application the service will seek to meet	Additional Mitigating Action Required

	3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics  4) Not applicable  Protected Characteristic	addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.  Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and
			Additional Mitigating Action Required
(d)	Marriage and Civil Partnership  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on the people with the protected characteristics of Marriage and Civil Partnership?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics  4) Not applicable	The development of a shared tenancy model does not have a disproportionate impact on people who are married or in a civil partnership – the assessment process aims to match available accommodation against the needs of the individual at the time. Where marital or relationship status is a factor in a household's application the service will seek to meet the household's needs through the provision of emergency accommodation appropriate to their needs. Whilst couples are out with the scope of the shared tenancies for the provision of temporary accommodation, where a household are in a recognised relationship and they request to share a tenancy with a household who they have no family ties with we will consider the request on an individual basis.  This will assist the HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.	As above
(e)	Pregnancy and Maternity	We understand that being homeless impacts on pregnant women differently. The HSCP seeks to	As Above

	Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on the people with the protected characteristics of Pregnancy and Maternity?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protectic discriminations.	meet the particular needs of households with pregnant women, however, the development of a shared tenancy model does not have a disproportionate impact on pregnant women — the assessment process aims to match available accommodation against the needs of the individual at the time. Whilst pregnant women are out with the scope of the shared tenancy model, where a household with a pregnant woman request to share a tenancy with a household who they have no family ties with we will consider the request on an individual basis.	
	Protected Characteristic	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
(f)	Race  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on people with the protected characteristics of Race?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation	Evidence indicates that Race can impact on people from BAME household experience of homelessness.  The HSCP and the Council has a range of policies and procedures to address inequality and discrimination. The development of a shared tenancy model does not have a disproportionate impact on differences due to race – the assessment process aims to match available accommodation against the needs of the individual household at the time, including matching people with similar cultural and language backgrounds.	As Above

	2) Promote equality of opportunity		
	3) Foster good relations between protected	We will seek to ensure that service model respects any cultural differences due to a households race.	
	characteristics	any cultural differences due to a flouseriolus face.	
		Where a household presents from a BAME	
	4) Not applicable	household the HSCP/Council will work to meet any	
		particular needs of household. This will assist the	
		HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and	
		victimisation alongside promoting equality of	
		opportunity. Service users will also have access to	
		interpreting services to ensure that they are able to	
		make informed decisions regarding the support they receive and their resettlement from homelessness.	
(g)	Religion and Belief	The policy does not have a disproportionately impact	As above
(9)	Trongler and Beller	on differences due to religion or belief – the	7.0 45000
	Could the service change or policy have a	assessment process aims to match available	
	disproportionate impact on the people with the	accommodation against the needs of the individual	
	protected characteristic of Religion and Belief?	at the time.	
	Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the	We will seek to ensure that service model respects a	
	General Duty have been considered (tick relevant	households rights to worship free from harassment	
	boxes).	or abuse.	
	1) Remove discrimination, harassment and		
	victimisation		
	2) Promote equality of opportunity		
	2) Promote equality of opportunity		
	3) Foster good relations between protected		
	characteristics.		
	4) Not applicable		

	Protected Characteristic	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
(h)	Sex  Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on the people with the protected characteristic of Sex?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics.	It is noted that in 2024/25, 63% of applicants were men, therefore any change or pressures on the services are more likely to impact upon men.  The HSCP and Council understand that gender impacts and sex impacts on a households experience of homelessness. We have developed a range of services to meet the distinct needs of men and women. The practice amendment does not have a disproportionate impact on differences due to their sex – the assessment process aims to match available accommodation against the needs of the individual at the time. We will commission single sex provision.  Where a household member's sex is a factor in a household's application or needs the service will seek to meet the households needs. This will assist the HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.  It is recognised that some people may have	As above
(i)	Sexual Orientation	experienced gender based violence, this will be a consideration of the placement and matching process.  Homelessness Services does not routinely collect	As above
(1)	Could the service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on the people with the	data on sexual orientation. However, a recent study indicated that 1 in 8 LGBT+ people have experienced homelessness. Source LGBT+ Health	7.5 00006

	protected characteristic of Sexual Orientation?	Needs Assessment 2022.	
	Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics.	The HSCP and Council understand that sexual orientation can both lead to an increased risk of homelessness and impact on a households experience of homelessness. The HSCP/Council has worked with commissioned and provided services to ensure that services responses are sensitive to the needs of LGBQTI communities. The practice amendment does not have a disproportionate impact on differences due to their sexual orientation – the assessment process aims to match available accommodation against the needs of the individual at the time.	
	4) Not applicable	Where sexual orientation is a factor in a household's application or needs the service will seek to meet the households needs. Commissioned and provided accommodated services will be expected to meet any particular needs. This will assist the HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.	
	Protected Characteristic	Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
<b>(j)</b>	Socio – Economic Status & Social Class  Could the proposed service change or policy have a disproportionate impact on the people because of their social class or experience of poverty and what mitigating action have you taken/planned?	There is a clear relationship between socio and economic hardship and homelessness. Poverty in essence is a key driver of homelessness.  The Council will work to prevent homelessness wherever possible. Where this is not possible, the Council will mitigate its impact by offering	Rent levels will be lower to reflect the shared element of the provision. In addition we envisage that tenancies will be in high amentity areas with good public transport links.  This will also reduce transport

	The Fairer Scotland Duty (2018) places a duty on public bodies in Scotland to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socioeconomic disadvantage in strategic planning. You should evidence here steps taken to assess and mitigate risk of exacerbating inequality on the ground of socio-economic status.	appropriate support and accommodation in line with the Council's duties and powers set out in Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. In so doing the Council will have regard to the Code of Guidance on Homelessness Interim Update 2019.  This will assist the HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination, harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.  Homelessness Services commission and provide a range of services including: access to money and debt advice; support to access crisis loans and wider welfare support to mitigate the impact of poverty.	costs. Also with access to cooking facilities tenants will also not have the cost of eating take away food as with B&B type accommodation which will also provide cost savings as well as health benefits.
(k)	Other marginalised groups  How have you considered the specific impact on other groups including homeless people, prisoners and exoffenders, ex-service personnel, people with addictions, people involved in prostitution, asylum seekers & refugees and travellers?	This service is specifically targeted at homeless people who require temporary accommodation.  All applicants will be assessed to establish a need for temporary accommodation. Staff within the Homelessness Service will review the options available at the time and offer the most suitable accommodation in relation to the household's needs. Where appropriate single people will be offered the offered the opportunity to take up a shared tenancy in an area that suits their needs. Affordability can be an issue for single people in employment due to housing benefit rules. Shared tenancies will be a less expensive option for some households who will be affected by the Housing Benefit tapper.	As above
		This will assist the HSCP in addressing its responsibilities in relation to removing discrimination,	

		harassment and victimisation alongside promoting equality of opportunity.	
8.	Does the service change or policy development include an element of cost savings? How have you managed this in a way that will not disproportionately impact on protected characteristic groups?  Your evidence should show which of the 3 parts of the General Duty have been considered (tick relevant boxes).  1) Remove discrimination, harassment and victimisation x  2) Promote equality of opportunity  3) Foster good relations between protected characteristics.	The Shared Tenancy Model will likely see cost reductions as the approach will be used to reduce reliance on bed and breakfast accommodation. We believe we will achieve cost reductions as well as improving the service provision for homeless households as the shared tenancy model will offer higher levels of amenities than bed and breakfast accommodation. We will also ensure that commissioned housing support services will be available to service users accommodated in Shared Tenancies. The Council will also develop a safeguarding Plan aligned to the Shared Tenancy Service Specification.	
		Service Evidence Provided	Possible negative impact and Additional Mitigating Action Required
9.	What investment in learning has been made to prevent discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations between protected characteristic groups? As a minimum include recorded completion rates of statutory and mandatory learning programmes (or local equivalent) covering equality, diversity and human rights.	Staff have access to a range of online equality and anti-discriminatory practice training in relation to the care and welfare of people with protected characteristics. In addition, there is an expectation that any practice-based learning and development is delivered through an equalities lens. 80% of front-line homelessness staff have undertaken the National Housing Options Training. This programme	

is delivered through an equality and trauma lense.	
Commissioned Housing Support Services are expected to demonstrate an active commitment to ensuring that the rights of households with protected characteristics are protected. Equality training and equality data capture in the tendering/contract management arrangements are also in place.	

10. In addition to understanding and responding to legal responsibilities set out in Equality Act (2010), services must pay due regard to ensure a person's human rights are protected in all aspects of health and social care provision. This may be more obvious in some areas than others. For instance, mental health inpatient care or older people's residential care may be considered higher risk in terms of potential human rights breach due to potential removal of liberty, seclusion or application of restraint. However risk may also involve fundamental gaps like not providing access to communication support, not involving patients/service users in decisions relating to their care, making decisions that infringe the rights of carers to participate in society or not respecting someone's right to dignity or privacy.

The Human Rights Act sets out rights in a series of articles – right to Life, right to freedom from torture and inhumane and degrading treatment, freedom from slavery and forced labour, right to liberty and security, right to a fair trial, no punishment without law, right to respect for private and family life, right to freedom of thought, belief and religion, right to freedom of expression, right to freedom of assembly and association, right to marry, right to protection from discrimination.

Please explain in the field below if any risks in relation to the service design or policy were identified which could impact on the human rights of patients, service users or staff.

We appreciate that the Council has obligations under the Human Rights and Equality Act. The service specification that will be drafted will ensure that the delivery of the Shared Tenancy Model enhances the Council's work to promote equal and safeguard human rights. In particular, we will ensure that the service provision promotes Article 8, the right to family and a private life we will achieve this by providing a safe and secure tenancy for homeless households which respects their individual needs and aspirations.

Please explain in the field below any human rights based approaches undertaken to better understand rights and responsibilities resulting from the service or policy development and what measures have been taken as a result e.g. applying the PANEL Principles to maximise Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination and Equality, Empowerment and Legality or FAIR\*.

Homelessness Services routinely engages with Glasgow Homelessness Information Feedback Team in order that service development & provision reflects the views of people with lived experience of homelessness. Policies are also reviewed by our Legal Section prior to implementation.

\*

- Facts: What is the experience of the individuals involved and what are the important facts to understand?
- Analyse rights: Develop an analysis of the human rights at stake
- Identify responsibilities: Identify what needs to be done and who is responsible for doing it
- Review actions: Make recommendations for action and later recall and evaluate what has happened as a result.

via the	Quality Assurance process:
	Option 1: No major change (where no impact or potential for improvement is found, no action is required)
	Option 2: Adjust (where a potential or actual negative impact or potential for a more positive impact is found, make changes to mitigate risks or make improvements)
	Option 3: Continue (where a potential or actual negative impact or potential for a more positive impact is found but a decision not to make a change can be objectively justified, continue without making changes)
	Option 4: Stop and remove (where a serious risk of negative impact is found, the plans, policies etc. being assessed should be halted until these issues can be addressed)

Having completed the EQIA template, please tick which option you (Lead Reviewer) perceive best reflects the findings of the assessment. This can be cross-checked

11. If you believe your service is doing something that 'stands out' as an example of good practice - for instance you are routinely collecting patient data on sexual orientation, faith etc. - please use the box below to describe the activity and the benefits this has brought to the service. This information will help others consider opportunities for developments in their own services.

Actions – from the additional mitigating action requirements boxes completed above, please summarise the actions this service will be taking forward.	Date for completion	Who is responsible?(initials)
It is intended that a phased approach to upscaling the Shared Tenancy Model will be adopted. This will involve a continuous review by the Project Board of the success of the development of the approach. The Project Board will be chaired by the ACO Direct Care Services.	March 2026 ACO Services	Direct Care

Ongoing 6 Monthly Review please write your 6 monthly EQIA review date:

Lead Reviewer: Name Gary Quinn

EQIA Sign Off: Job Title Service Manager Homelessness Services

**Signature** 

Date 28/05/2025

Quality Assurance Sign Off: Name Noreen Shields, NHSGGC Equality and Human Rights Team 29/05/2025

Equality and Human Rights Team, NHSGGC, assessment observation (guidance only for HSCPs):



# NHS GREATER GLASGOW AND CLYDE EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOOL MEETING THE NEEDS OF DIVERSE COMMUNITIES 6 MONTHLY REVIEW SHEET

Name of Policy/Current Service/Service Development/Service Redesign:

		Completed	
	Date	Initial	
Action:			
Status:			
Action:			
Status:			
Action:			
Status:			
Action:			
Action.			
Status:		. (5.1)	
Status:  Please detail any outstanding activity with regard to require	d actions highlighted in the original EQIA process for this Se	vice/Policy and	
Status:  Please detail any outstanding activity with regard to require reason for non-completion			
Status:  Please detail any outstanding activity with regard to require reason for non-completion	To be	Completed by	
Status:  Please detail any outstanding activity with regard to require reason for non-completion  Action:	To be	Completed by	
Status:	To be	Completed by	

	To be co	To be completed by	
	Date	Initial	
Action:			
Reason:			
Action:			
Reason:			
Please detail any discontinued actions that were originally planned and reasons:  Action:			
Reason: Action:			
ACHON:			
Reason:			
Reason:			
Reason:			
Reason:			
Reason: Please write your next 6-month review date			

## Appendix 1 Homelessness Applications 2021/22 BAME Communities

	2022/2023
White Scottish	3284
Other British	215
Irish	20
Other white ethnic group	122
African, African Scottish or African British	160
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	1
Other Caribbean or Black	5
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	30
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	121
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	3
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	13
Other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	95
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	17
Other ethnic group	1417
Not Known	1037
Refused	7
Gypsy/ Traveller	2
Polish	40
Other African	19
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	12
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	88
All	6708

Appendix 2 Applications by household type and sex

Appendix 2 Application	<u>s by household</u>	type and sex
		2022/2023
		N
Single Person	Male	3639
	Female	1177
	All	4816
Single Parent	Male	91
	Female	960
	All	1051
Couple	Male	139
	Female	162
	All	301
Couple with Children	Male	238
	Female	212
	All	450
Other	Male	13
	Female	26
	All	39
Other with Children	Male	29
	Female	22
	All	51