

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EqIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then create an action plan to get the best outcomes for service users and staff¹. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups protected from discrimination by the Equality Act 2010². They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached them.³

An EqIA needs to be started as a project starts to identify and consider possible differential impacts on people and their lives, inform project planning and, where appropriate, identify mitigating actions. A full EqIA must be completed before any decisions are made or policy agreed so that the EqIA informs that decision or policy. It is also a live document; you should review and update it along with your project plan throughout.

You should first consider whether you need to complete this full EqIA⁴.

Other key points to note:

- Full guidance notes to help you are embedded in this form see the End Notes or hover the mouse over the numbered notes.
- Please share your EqIA with your Equalities Champion and the final/updated version at the end of the project.
- Major EqIAs should be reviewed by the relevant Head of Service.
- Examples of completed EqIAs can be found on the Equalities Hub

1. Responsibility for the EqIA	
Title of proposal ⁵	Area Committees - Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy (NCIL) – changes to arrangements
Name and job title of completing officer	Graeme Clayton
Head of service area responsible	Matthew Waters
Equalities Champion supporting the EqIA	Rosie Evangelou
Performance Management rep	n/a
HR rep (for employment related issues)	n/a
Representative (s) from external stakeholders	n/a

2. Description of proposal

Is this a: (Please tick all that apply)	
New policy /strategy / function / procedure / service	Review of Policy /strategy / function / procedure / service
Budget Saving	Other
If budget saving please specify value below:	If other please specify below:
Please outline in no more than 3 paragraphs ⁶ :	

The council currently collects money from developers through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This is a charge based on the floorspace of new developments. Legislation allows 15% of CIL monies to be used as Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) and spent on infrastructure or 'anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area'. A portion of NCIL is allocated to the Area Committees who have a constitutional obligation to determine the allocation of that spending within their Area.

The Council are proposing several changes to the current arrangements:

- 1. For the financial year 2022/23 to increase the overall NCIL budget available to Area Committees to £1.8m (from £1.2m in the financial year 2021/22). This enables Area Committees to fund a larger number of schemes with the opportunity to unlock greater community benefits.
- 2. To allocate the NCIL funding available to Area Committees based on the population within the Area, having previously been allocated equally to each of the three Area Committees. This provides for equanimity of the allocation to the community.
- 3. To broaden the NCIL spending eligibility guidelines to allow Area Committees to spend their NCIL funding on a wider range of schemes addressing the demands of the area. Area Committees will now be permitted to use a wider definition of CIL funding and choose to spend it to support the development of the relevant area by funding 'anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area', rather than the narrower definition which permitted CIL funding to only be used for 'the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure'. This broader definition will enable Area Committees to consider funding a wider range of schemes with the opportunity to unlock greater community benefits.
- 4. To encourage and promote deeper community engagement in the setting the Area Committee CIL funding priorities and bringing a larger number and more diverse community schemes forward for consideration.

The council has undertaken a public consultation to engage with the communities and agree with them how best to spend the Neighbourhood CIL funding allocated to Area Committees. As part of this consultation the council asked respondents to provide equalities monitoring data under the Equality Act 2010

The table below summarises the budget allocation under the proposed new arrangements, and the budget under the previous arrangements.

Area Committee	New budget allocated by population (Proposed arrangements)	New budget allocated equally (for illustration)	Previous budget allocated by population <i>(for illustration)</i>	Previous budget allocated equally <i>(Previous</i> arrangements)	Budget Increase (Proposed v. Previous arrangements)
North	528,104	600,000	352,069	400,000	128,104
East	634,951	600,000	423,301	400,000	234,951
West	636,945	600,000	424,630	400,000	236,945
Total	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000

3. Supporting evidence

What existing data informs your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of service users and/or staff? *Identify the main sources of evidence, both quantitative and qualitative, that supports your analysis*

ĺ		What does the data tell you ⁷ ?	What do people tell you 8?
		Provide a summary of any relevant demographic data about the	Provide a summary of relevant
	Protected group	borough's population from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, or data	consultation and engagement including
	Protected group	about the council's workforce	surveys and other research with
			stakeholders, newspaper articles
			correspondence etc.

Age ⁹	Data source: ONS mid-year estimates of the population or Census Maps 2021 ONS 30-44 year groups are the largest cohorts for both female and male residents. For children, whilst the 15-29 cohort is the smallest, the youngest three cohorts are successively smaller, with there being over 1,000 less 0-4 years than 5-9 years. Barnet has twice as many female residents that are 90+ than male residents. Barnet population by age&gender in 5 year groups census 2021 Female 000 1,000 85-89 5,119 3,052 0,067 85-89 5,119 4,171 0,067 20-67 85-69 15,447 9,891 0,6664 0,70-74 14,361 7,757 0,74 0,461 7,425 65-69 15,447 9,891 0,6664 0,70-74 14,361 8,022 75-79 10,461 13,388 45-49 27,469 15,673 0,6664 19,140 11,971 0,924 9,60-64 19,140 11,971 0,924 9,60-64 19,140 11,971 0,767 20-22 28,74 13,388 45-49 27,469 15,673 0,34 0,088 16,124 0,40 0,40 0,767 20-22 28,044 11,661 35-39 30,789 15,673 10,461 15-19 21,463 12,214 0,00 5,000 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 • Female • Male	The response to consultation only received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected characteristic.
Disability ¹⁰	Census Maps Census 2021 – Health - Disability, ONS (age-standardised) 14.2% of people in Barnet are disabled under the equality act: of which 6.4% day-to-day activities limited a lot (2 nd lowest quintile) of which 7.8% day-to-day activities limited a little (lowest quintile) 85.8% of people in Barnet are not disabled under the equality act (highest quintile)	The response to consultation only received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected characteristic.

	in Barnet have a Highest in North Hill Broadway (1. Gate (0.25%), We	gender ide Finchley (2 41) all in 2 est Finchley	aps, ONS 0.82% of pentity different from th ntity different from th nd highest quintile. Low (0.31%), Hampstead II(0.38%), Mill Hill East	The response to consultation only received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected		
	Sexual orientation	All-Barnet	Highest MOSAs	Lowest MOSAs		characteristic.
Gender reassignment ¹¹	Heterosexual	87.27% (middle quintile)	Totteridge&BG (90.81%) Mill Hill Oak (89.98% EdgewarePark (89.90%)	Golders G North (80.90%) Golders G South (83.82%) Temple Fortune (83.889		
	Bisexual, or Other (LGB+)	2.79% (2 nd lowest quintile)	East Finchley (5.18% Golders G South (4.75%) Colindale W&S (4.59% Childs Hill (4.59%	(1.42%) Totteridge&BG(1.43% Osidge (1.81%)		
	answered	9.94% (middle quintile)	GoldersGNorth(16.90 Temple Fortune (13.17%) Hendon Park (12.74%)	New Barnet West (7.63%) Totteridge&BG(7.76% Oakleigh Park (8.00%)		
Marriage and Civil	47.2% of people	e aged 16	<u>ensus Maps, ONS</u> years and over in Ba ip, 52.8% have anoth	rnet are married or ir ner status	1 a	The response to consultation only received 47 responses.
Partnership ¹²				Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant		

		findings in terms of this protected characteristic.
Pregnancy and Maternity ¹³	Conception and fertility rates - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) The Pregnancy in Barnet 2016 report states that there were 5,244 births in 2014. The age of mothers is sharply rising to be 40 or older (78% country-wide).	The response to consultation only received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected characteristic.

	Ethnic group - Census	s Maps, ONS	<u>S</u>		The response to consultation only
	Race/ Ethnicity	All-Barnet	Highest MOSAs	Lowest MOSAs	received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the
	Asian, Asian British	(middle	Colindale W&S (36.7%) Colindale East (30.0%) West Hendon (29.6%)		consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected
	Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	(middle		Hampstead GS (2.5%) Golders G North (2.9%) Golders G South (3.5%)	characteristic.
Race/ Ethnicity ¹⁴	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	(2 nd highest quintile)	NBT& E Barnet (7.5%) Brent Cross SC (7.2%)		
	White	(2 nd lowest quintile)	Hadley Wood(70.3%) Oak Hill (69.7%)	Colindale W&S (36.1%) Grahame Park (36.3%) Colindale East (39.8%)	
	Other ethnic group	(highest	N. Cricklewood (18.2%) Brent Cross&SC (15.7% N. Hendon&SH (13.8%)	Handley Wood (5.2%)	
	Religion - Census Ma	<u>ps, ONS</u> All-Barnet	Highest MOSAs	Lowest MOSAs	The response to consultation only received 47 responses.
Religion or belief ¹⁵	No religion	20.2% (lowest quintile)	East Finchley (36.2%) High B& Hadley (32.6%)	Golders G North (8.9%) Edgeware Park (9.1%) Edgeware Crl. (10.8%)	Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant
	Christian	36.6% (lowest quintile)	Ducks Is.&Un (48.1%)	Golders G North (14.7%) Hampstead GS (19.6%) Edgeware Park (21.9%)	findings in terms of this protected characteristic.

		1.1% (middle quintile) 5.7% (2 nd lowest quintile)	Burnt Oak& WP (2.6%) West Finchley (2.2%) Golders G South (1.8%) Colindale W&S (10.5%) Edgeware Park (10.3%) West Hendon (10.4%)	Hendon Park (0.5%) Edgeware Park (0.5%) Golders G North (2.9%) Hampstead GS (2.9%)	
		14.5% (2 nd after Hertsmere)	2 nd after Broughton Park	Burnt Oak& WP (0.9%) Colindale W&S (1.0%) Grahame Park (1.4%)	
		quintile)	Grahame Park (26.8%) Colindale W&S (25.0%)	Handley Wood (5.5%) High B& Hadley (5.6%) Golders G North(5.9%)	
	Sikh	0.4% (lowest quintile)	Friern Barnet (1.0%)	Edgeware Crl. (0.1%) Brent Cross&SC (0.1%) Temple Fortune (0.1%) Ducks Is.&Un (0.1%)	
	Other religion	1.3% (middle quintile)	West Finchley (3.2%) Edgeware Park (2.9%) North Finchley (2.6%) Woodside Park (2.6%)		
					The response to consultation only
	Sex	All-Barnet	Highest MOSAs	Lowest MOSAs	received 47 responses.
Sex ¹⁶		(2 nd highest	Temple Fortune (53.2%) Hampstead GS (53.1%) Oakleigh Park (52.5%	Colindale W&S (50.1%)	Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected
					characteristic.

	Male48.4% (2 nd lowestGolders G North (50.3% Colindale W&S (49.9%) Hendon ParkTemple Fortune (46.8%) Hampstead GS (46.9%) Oakleigh Parkquintile)Hendon Park(49.5%) N. Hendon& SH (49.5%)	
	Sexual All-Barnet Highest MOSAs Lowest MOSAs orientation	The response to consultation only received 47 responses. Due to the low response to the
	Straight or Heterosexual87.27% (middle quintile)Totteridge&BG (90.81% 	consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected
Sexual Orientation ¹⁷	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or2.79% (2 nd lowestEast Finchley Golders G South (4.75%Edgeware Park Totteridge&BG(1.43%) OsidgeOther (LGB+)quintile)Colindale W&S (4.59%)Osidge (1.81%) 	characteristic.
	Not answered9.94% (middle quintile)GoldersGNorth(16.90% Temple Fortune (13.17% Hendon Park (12.74%New Barnet West (7.63%) Totteridge&BG(7.76%) Oakleigh Park (8.00%)	
	.g. Proficiency in English language - Census Maps, ONS	The response to consultation only received 47 responses.
Other relevant groups ¹⁸		Due to the low response to the consultation, it has not been possible to draw out any statistically significant findings in terms of this protected characteristic.

characteristic	deliver?	Is there an impac	t on custon	oposal (if any). Is there a ner satisfaction? t to indicate the outcom		Positive impact	Minor	bact Major	No impact
Protected				plain in detail what the				ative	
4. Assessin What does the evide			t your prop	osal may have on group	os with protected char	acteristics ¹⁹	?		
		Main language is English – cannot speak English or cannot speak English well	4.1% (2 nd highest quintile)	Colindale East (7.8%) West Hendon (7.0%) Brent Cross&SC(6.9%)					
		Main language is English – can speak English well or very well	18.8% (highest quintile)						
		Main language is English	(2 nd lowest quintile)						
		Proficiency in English Language	All-Barnet	Highest MOSAs	Lowest MOSAs				

Age	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups for a variety of age groups. Under the new arrangements this should reasonably be expected to increase. 			
Disability	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements for those with disabilities, for example accessibility arrangements. Under the new arrangements this should reasonably be expected to increase. 			
Gender reassignment	The proposed new arrangements provide for:	\boxtimes		

	 an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 		
Marriage and Civil Partnership	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 		

Pregnancy and Maternity	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 				
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Race/ Ethnicity	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 			
Religion or belief	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements for those from a variety of religious groups. Under the new arrangements this should reasonably be expected to increase. 	X		

Sex	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 			
Sexual Orientation	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the current arrangements no specific schemes have been brought forward by Members and community groups to make improvements within this protected characteristic. Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities are improved. 	\boxtimes		

5. Other key groups Are there any other vulnerable groups that might be affected by the proposal?		e	Negative impact		pact
	e could include carers, people in receipt of care, lone parents, people with low incomes or		Minor	Major	No impact
Key groups	 The proposed new arrangements provide for: an increased budget available to each area committee providing for more and larger schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits a wider scope for which the funding can be used providing for a wider range of schemes to be considered and the opportunity to unlock significant community benefits the allocation to be based on population in each area ensuring equanimity greater community engagement in deciding the funding priorities and bringing schemes forward for consideration Under the new arrangements it can reasonably be expected that the opportunities for all groups are improved. 				

6. Cumulative impact²⁰

Considering what else is happening within the council and Barnet could your proposal contribute to a cumulative impact on groups with protected characteristics?

 Yes
 No

 If you clicked the Yes box, which groups with protected characteristics could be affected and what is the potential impact? Include details in the space below

7. Actions to mitigate or remove negative impact

Only complete this section if your proposals may have a negative impact on groups with protected characteristics. These need to be included in the relevant service plan for mainstreaming and performance management purposes.

Group affected	Potential negative impact	Mitigation measures ²¹	Monitoring ²²	Deadline date	Lead Officer
		If you are unable to identify measures to mitigate impact, please state so and provide a brief explanation.	How will you assess whether these measures are successfully mitigating the impact?		
Age, disability, race					

8. Outcome of the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)²³

Please select one of the following four outcomes

Proceed with no changes

The EqIA has not identified any potential for a disproportionate impact and all opportunities to advance equality of opportunity are being addressed

Proceed with adjustments

Adjustments are required to remove/mitigate negative impacts identified by the assessment

□ Negative impact but proceed anyway

This EqIA has identified negative impacts that are not possible to mitigate. However, it is still reasonable to continue with the activity. Outline the reasons for this and the information used to reach this decision in the space below

Do not proceed

This EqIA has identified negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and it is not possible to continue. Outline the reasons for this and the information used to reach this decision in the space below

Reasons for decision

Sign-off

9.Sign off and approval by Head of Service / Strategic lead ²⁴						
Name Job title Matthew Waters Assistant Director, Capital Delivery						
Tick this box to indicate that you have approved this EqIA		Date of approval:				
Tick this box to indicate if EqIA has been published Date EqIA was published: 22 nd February 2023 Embed link to published EqIA:	Date of next review: April 2024					

Footnotes: guidance for completing the EqIA template

¹ The following principles explain what we must do to fulfil our duties under the Equality Act when considering any new policy or change to services. They must all be met or the EqIA (and any decision based on it) may be open to challenge:

- **Knowledge:** everyone working for the council must be aware of our equality duties and apply them appropriately
- **Timeliness:** the duty applies at the time of considering proposals and before a final decision is taken
- **Real Consideration:** the duty must be an integral and rigorous part of your decision-making and must influence the process.
- **Sufficient Information:** you must assess what information you have and what is needed to give proper consideration.
- **No delegation:** the council is responsible for ensuring that anyone who provides services on our behalf complies with the equality duty.
- **Review:** the equality duty is a continuing duty it continues after proposals are implemented/reviewed.
- **Proper Record Keeping:** we must keep records of the process and the impacts identified.

² Our duties under the Equality Act 2010

The council has a legal duty under this Act to show that we have identified and considered the impact and potential impact of our activities on all people with 'protected characteristics' (see end notes 9-19 for details of the nine protected characteristics). This applies to policies, services (including commissioned services), and our employees.

We use this template to do this and evidence our consideration. You must give 'due regard' (pay conscious attention) to the need to:

- Avoid, reduce or minimise negative impact: if you identify unlawful discrimination, including victimisation and harassment, you must stop the action and take advice immediately.
- Promote equality of opportunity: by
 - Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people with a protected characteristic
 - Taking steps to meet the needs of these groups
 - Encouraging people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or any other activity where
 participation is disproportionately low
 - Consider if there is a need to treat disabled people differently, including more favourable treatment where necessary
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't: e.g. by promoting understanding.

³ EqIAs should always be proportionate to:

- The size of the service or scope of the policy/strategy
- The resources involved
- The size of the likely impact e.g. the numbers of people affected and their vulnerability

The greater the potential adverse impact of the proposal on a protected group (e.g. disabled people) and the more vulnerable the group is, the more thorough and demanding the process required by the Act will be. Unless they contain sensitive data – EqIAs are public documents. They are published with Cabinet papers, Panel papers and public consultations. They are available on request.

⁴ When to complete an EqIA:

- When developing a new policy, strategy, or service
- When reviewing an existing service, policy or strategy

- When making changes that will affect front-line services
- When amending budgets which may affect front-line services
- When changing the way services are funded and this may impact the quality of the service and who can access it
- When making a decision that could have a different impact on different groups of people
- When making staff redundant or changing their roles

Wherever possible, build the EqIA into your usual planning and review processes.

Also consider:

- Is the policy, decision or service likely to be relevant to any people because of their protected characteristics?
- How many people is it likely to affect?
- How significant are its impacts?
- Does it relate to an area where there are known inequalities?
- How vulnerable are the people who will be affected?

If there are potential impacts on people but you decide <u>not</u> to complete an EqIA you should document your reasons why.

⁵ **Title of EqIA:** This should clearly explain what service / policy / strategy / change you are assessing.

⁶ Focus of EqIA: A member of the public should have a good understanding of the proposals being assessed by the EqIA after reading this section. Please use plain English and write any acronyms in full first time - eg: 'Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)'

This section should explain what you are assessing:

- What are the main aims or purpose of the proposed change?
- Who implements, carries out or delivers the service or function in the proposal? Please state where this is
 more than one person or group, and where other organisations deliver it under procurement or
 partnership arrangements.
- How does it fit with other services?
- Who is affected by the service, or by how it is delivered? Who are the external and internal service-users, groups, or communities?
- What outcomes do you want to achieve, why and for whom? E.g.: what do you want to provide, what changes or improvements, and what should the benefits be?
- What do existing or previous inspections of the service tell you?
- What is the reason <u>for</u> the proposed change (financial, service, legal etc)? The Act requires us to make these clear.

⁷ **Data & Information:** Your EqIA needs to be informed by data. You should consider the following:

- What data is relevant to the impact on protected groups is available? (is there an existing EqIA?, local service data, national data, community data, similar proposal in another local authority).
- What further evidence is needed and how can you get it? (e.g. further research or engagement with the affected groups).
- What do you know from service/local data about needs, access and outcomes? Focus on each characteristic in turn.
- What might any local demographic changes or trends mean for the service or function? Also consider national data if appropriate.
- Does data/monitoring show that any policies or practices create particular problems or difficulties for any group(s)?
- Is the service having a positive or negative effect on particular people or groups in the community?

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⁸ What have people told you about the service, function, area?

- Use service user feedback, complaints, audits
- Conduct specific consultation or engagement and use the results
- Are there patterns or differences in what people from different groups tell you?
- Remember, you must consult appropriately and in an inclusive way with those likely to be affected to fulfil the equality duty.
- You can read LBB<u>Consultation and Engagement toolkit</u> for full advice or contact the Consultation and Research Manager, <u>rosie.evangelou@barnet.gov.uk</u> for further advise

⁹ **Age**: People of all ages, but consider in particular children and young people, older people and carers, looked after children and young people leaving care. Also consider working age people.

¹⁰ **Disability**: When looking at disability, consideration should be given to people with different types of impairments: physical (including mobility), learning, aural or sensory (including hearing and vision impairment), visible and non-visible impairment. Consideration should also be given to: people with HIV, people with mental health needs and people with drug and alcohol problems. People with conditions such as diabetes and cancer and some other health conditions also have protection under the Equality Act 2010.

¹¹ **Gender Reassignment:** In the Act, a transgender person is someone who proposes to, starts or has completed a process to change their gender. A person does not need to be under medical supervision to be protected. Consider transgender people, transsexual people and transvestites.

¹² Marriage and Civil Partnership: consider married people and civil partners.

¹³ **Pregnancy and Maternity:** When looking at pregnancy and maternity, give consideration to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, part-time workers, women with caring responsibilities, women who are lone parents and parents on low incomes, women on maternity leave and 'keeping in touch' days.

¹⁴ **Race/Ethnicity:** Apart from the common ethnic groups, consideration should also be given to Traveller communities, people of other nationalities outside Britain who reside here, refugees and asylum seekers and speakers of other languages.

¹⁵ **Religion and Belief:** Religion includes any religion with a clear structure and belief system. As a minimum you should consider the most common religious groups (Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Jews, Sikh, Buddhist) and people with no religion or philosophical beliefs.

¹⁶ **Sex/Gender:** Consider girls and women, boys and men, married people, civil partners, part-time workers, carers (both of children with disabilities and older cares), parents (mothers and fathers), in particular lone parents and parents on low incomes.

¹⁷ Sexual Orientation: The Act protects bisexual, heterosexual, gay and lesbian people.

¹⁸ Other relevant groups: You should consider the impact on our service users in other related areas.

¹⁹ **Impact:** Your EqIA must consider fully and properly actual and potential impacts against each protected characteristic:

- The equality duty does not stop changes, but means we must fully consider and address the anticipated impacts on people.
- Be accurate and transparent, but also realistic: don't exaggerate speculative risks and negative impacts.
- Be detailed and specific where you can so decision-makers have a concrete sense of potential effects.

- Questions to ask when assessing whether and how the proposals impact on service users, staff and the wider community:
- Are one or more protected groups affected differently and/or disadvantaged? How, and to what extent?
- Is there evidence of higher/lower uptake of a service among different groups? Which, and to what extent?
- Does the project relate to an area with known inequalities (where national evidence or previous research is available)?
- If there are likely to be different impacts on different groups, is that consistent with the overall objective?
- If there is negative differential impact, how can you minimise that while taking into account your overall aims?
- Do the effects amount to unlawful discrimination? If so the plan **must** be modified.
- Does it relate to an area where equality objectives have been set by LBB in our <u>Barnet 2024 Plan</u> and our <u>Strategic Equality Objective</u>?

²⁰ Cumulative Impact

You will need to look at whether a single decision or series of decisions might have a greater negative impact on a specific group and at ways in which negative impacts across the council might be minimised or avoided.

²¹ Mitigating actions

- Consider mitigating actions that specifically address the impacts you've identified and show how they will remove, reduce or avoid any negative impacts
- Explain clearly what any mitigating measures are, and the extent to which you think they will reduce or remove the adverse effect
- Will you need to communicate or provide services in different ways for different groups in order to create a 'level playing field'?
- State how you can maximise any positive impacts or advance equality of opportunity.
- If you do not have sufficient equality information, state how you can fill the gaps.

²² **Monitoring:** The Equality Duty is an ongoing duty: policies must be kept under review, continuing to give 'due regard' to the duty. If an assessment of a broad proposal leads to more specific proposals, then further monitoring, equality assessment, and consultation are needed.

²³ Outcome:

- Make a frank and realistic assessment of the overall extent to which the negative impacts can be reduced or avoided by the mitigating measures. Also explain what positive impacts will result from the actions and how you can make the most of these.
- Make it clear if a change is needed to the proposal itself. Is further engagement, research or monitoring needed?
- Make it clear if, as a result of the analysis, the policy/proposal should be stopped.

²⁴ **Sign off:** Your will need to ensure the EqIA is signed off by your Head of Service, agree whether the EqIA will be published, and agree when the next review date for the EqIA will be.