

### Initial Screening Equality Impact Analysis Tool

<b>Section 01</b>	<b>Details of Initial Equality Impact Screening Analysis</b>
<b>Financial Year and Quarter</b>	2011/12 All year
<b>Name of policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme</b>	<b>Custody Pathfinder - This is a new programme.</b> Government plans to transfer costs of youth custody to local authorities, starting with a tapered transfer of costs for remanding young people in custody from 2012. This project provides means to reduce costs to the minimum, whilst ensuring public safety is not compromised.
<b>Q1 What are you looking to achieve?</b>	The two year “custody pathfinder” provides an upfront investment (£300,000) across a consortium of 4 local authorities. Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham and Ealing. Westminster is the lead authority. This will deliver a range of activities aimed at reducing the risk of custody and reducing risks of reoffending with an overall reduction in custody bed nights used by the consortium. As well as improving performance and sharing best practice across the four boroughs the consortium is currently proposing to commission a third sector partner to deliver these activities.
<b>Q2 Who in the main will benefit?</b>	<p>The direct beneficiaries of this project are young people aged 12 to 17 inclusive, who are at risk of being taken into custody following involvement in crime.</p> <p>Data from central government for the consortium shows there are 23% white youths in custody, 43% black, 13% asian, 12% mixed with 8% apparently not known.</p> <p>The age range for young people is less than 1% are age 12 and 13, with 14 year olds making up 2%, 15 year olds 14%, 16 year olds 31% and 17 year olds 52%.</p> <p>The gender distribution is vast majority male – of a range of between 13 and 20 young people in custody in a month 1 or 2 may be girls. 5% to 10%.</p> <p>The project will have a positive impact – it will provide additional capacity that is designed to reduce time incarcerated and effective supervision when released to live in the community, reducing risks of further offending.</p>

	Age	<p>Analysis of impact on age including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>Children under 18 do not have protection under this protected characteristic at present under the Equality Act 2010. However, in summary: the beneficiary age range is 12 to 17. It is likely that all within the range will benefit, but the older children will benefit proportionately more corresponding with the age distribution.</p>	M	+
	Disability	<p>Analysis of impact on disability including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>Additional support is being offered to help young people access services to help them stop offending. The principle disabilities supported will be learning disabilities.</p>	M	+
	Gender reassignment	<p>Analysis of impact on gender reassignment including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>To date there have been no young people who are gender reassigned that have been in the beneficiary group, those at risk of custody. If there were the programme would offer additional support to meet specific individual needs.</p>	L	+
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>Analysis of impact on marriage and civil partnership including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>To date all young offenders receiving custody have been unmarried and not in civil partnerships. It is not anticipated this group will be offered services.</p>	L	+
	Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Analysis of impact on pregnancy and maternity including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>Young women vulnerable to receiving a custodial penalty who are pregnant would be specifically targeted to receive additional support through this programme to enable them to remain living in the community.</p>	H	+
	Race	<p>Analysis of impact on race including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>The race characteristics of young people in custody show they are disproportionately over-represented. 77% of those in custody across the</p>	H	+

		consortium are from non-white groups. Black-African and Caribbean young people make up 43% of those in custody, a 25% over-representation. The project is specifically targeting non-white groups and new ethnic community groups (e.g. Somali) to provide additional support to engagement in the activities needed to allow them to live in the community.		
	Religion/belief (including non-belief)	<p>Analysis of impact on religion including due regard to PSED (above).</p> <p>Where religion is directly relevant as a factor influencing offending behaviour or ability to be supervised in the community young people at risk of custody will be offered additional support to engage with activities designed to increase their capability to be supervised and live in the community. Cultural and religious influences have been identified as factors to address among new ethnic minority communities.</p>	H	+
	Sex	<p>Analysis of impact on sex</p> <p>The project targets both male and females, to reduce time spent in custody.</p>	H	+
	Sexual Orientation	<p>Analysis of impact on sexual orientation</p> <p>Among the target group will be young people with different sexual orientation. Where this indicates the need for additional support the project will be able to provide it. E.g. where a young person might be vulnerable to abuse if sent to custody.</p>	M	+
<p><b>Human Rights and Children's Rights</b></p> <p>Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998? No</p> <p>Will it affect Children's Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)? Yes, it will contribute in a positive way to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rights for disabled children</li> <li>▪ Special protection for children in the juvenile justice system, children deprived of their liberty</li> </ul>				

<p><b>Q3</b>  <b>Does the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme make a positive contribution to equalities?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The project will promote improved access to activities to reduce risks of offending and receiving a custodial sentence. It will reduce the time spent in custody by black and ethnic minorities and enable new minority ethnic communities more effective access to these activities.</p>
<p><b>Q4</b>  <b>Does the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme actually or potentially contribute to or hinder equality of opportunity, and/or adversely impact human rights?</b></p>	<p>No</p>