

Equality Impact Assessment Initial Screening Tool with Guidance

This document has been produced to help you assess the likelihood of impacts on equality groups – including where people are represented in more than one strand – with regard to your new or proposed policy, strategy, function, project or activity. It has been designed to complement the e-learning tool for Equalities Impact Assessments and to help with your business planning process, as well as to ensure that your policy/project does not incur a delay due to lack of equalities consideration.

Initial Screening Equality Impact Assessment Tool

Section 01	Details of Initial Equalities Impact Screening Assessment
Financial Year and Quarter	2012/13 Quarter 1
Name of policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme	Integrated transport investment programme 2012/13
Q1 What are you looking to achieve?	<p>All London boroughs have a statutory requirement to produce a LIP2 which shows how they intend to implement the Mayors Transport Strategy in their area. The six goals of MTS are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport’s contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy <p>The seven borough transport objectives are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support sustainable population and employment growth in the five regeneration areas - White City, Earl’s Court/West Kensington, Hammersmith Town Centre, Fulham Riverside and Old Oak Common.

2. To improve the efficiency of our road network.
3. To improve the quality of our streets.
4. To improve air quality in the borough.
5. To make it easier for everyone to gain access to transport opportunities.
6. To support residents and businesses by controlling parking spaces fairly.
7. To reduce the number of people injured and killed on our streets.

Target no.	objective	target	baseline	2014 target	2031 target (indicative)
1a.	1,2,4	Walking mode share % of residents trips by main mode	37%	37.5%	40%
1b.	1,2,4	Cycling mode share % of residents trips by main mode	4%	4.5%	7%
2.	2	Bus service reliability average excess wait time for high frequency services (mins)	1.1	1.2	1.0
3.	2,3,5	Asset condition % of the Borough Principal Road Network with a UKPMS score greater than 70.	8%	8%	0%
4a.	7	Road casualties Number of KSI (3 year rolling average)	110	99	51
4b.	7	Road casualties Number of	1195	1074	558

		all casualties per billion vehicle kilometres (3 year rolling average)			
5.	2,3,4	CO² emissions Kilotonnes (kt) emanating from ground-based transport per year	155	130	85 (2025)
6.	2.	Local bus performance Fulham Palace Road and Goldhawk Road	tbc	tbc	tbc
7.	1,2,4	The school run % of school trips made on foot or by bike	45%	52%	70%

Q2 Who in the main will benefit?	Consider the impact across the seven strands, including where people or groups are represented in more than one strand. Use this to determine whether your policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme, or programme is positive, neutral or negative, and of high, medium, or low relevance to equality. (Refer to guidance)				
	Race	+	L	There is some evidence that road casualty rates differ according to race. The package of smarter travel initiatives promoted is tailored to the race profile of the borough and its road casualty performance.	
	Disability	+	M	Mobility impaired travellers will benefit from the package of programmes to support objective 5 increasing access to transport opportunities.	
	Gender	+	L	Women tend to have lower access to the private car than men and will benefit from improvements to public transport.	
	Age	+	L	Young and old road users will benefit from tailored packages of interventions that assist them in making the most of the available transport opportunities in the borough.	
	Sexual Orientation	+	L	No impact	
	Religion/belief (including	+	L	No impact	

	non-belief)			
	Socio-Economic	+	L	Improved transport opportunities timings will benefit those who are not able to afford private transport.
	<p>Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998? (Note: Human Rights will not be relevant in every case but must be considered. If unsure, seek advice from the Opportunities Manager)</p> <p>No</p>			
<p>Q3 Does the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme make a positive contribution to equalities?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The objectives and targets supported by the 2011/12 programme of investment seek to improve the availability and efficiency of all transport modes to all users in the borough.</p>			
<p>Q4 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?</p>	<p>No</p>			

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<p>Name of policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme</p>	<p>A Policy refers to an approved decision, principle plan or a set of procedures by Cabinet, or a Cabinet Member under delegated powers that affects the way that the Council conducts its business both internally and externally. A policy can include: strategies, guides, manuals and common practice.</p> <p>A Strategy refers to a systematic short term or a long term plan of action that is designed to achieve a specific business benefit or goal(s).</p> <p>A Function refers to any actions and/or activities designed to achieve a specific business benefit or goal.</p> <p>A Project defines how a temporary structure or scheme can achieve a specific business benefit or goal(s). A project can be implemented by setting up aims and objectives, resources, communication, budget needs and timelines.</p> <p>An Activity is a specific task (or a groups of tasks) which can also form as part of a 'function'.</p> <p>A Programme is a portfolio of activities and projects that are co-ordinated and managed as a unit such that they realise common outcomes and benefits.</p>
<p>Q1 What are you looking to achieve?</p>	<p>For example this might help to implement outcomes identified in policies such as the Single Equality Scheme, Disability Equality Scheme, other EIAs in your service department, or in another department that your service/service users also interact with and draw down services from, Corporate Plan, LAA Targets, CAA Aims, UDP, or JSNA.</p>
<p>Q2 Who in the main will benefit?</p>	<p>Consider the impact across the seven strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Race (including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins) ▪ Gender (including pregnancy and maternity, gender reassignment) ▪ Disability (including mobility and sensory impairments, people with life-limiting illness) ▪ Age (including children and young people, and older people) ▪ Sexual Orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual people) ▪ Religion / belief (including non-belief)

- Disadvantage arising from socio-economic status

Additionally, demonstrate here that the impact on **human rights** arising from the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme, has been considered (see below for list of rights).

Race Equality Duty

Requires due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;
- Promote equal opportunities; and
- Promote good relations between people from different ethnic groups.

Public authorities are expected to have 'due regard' to the three parts of the duty to promote race equality. This means that the weight given to race equality should be proportionate to its relevance to a particular function. This may mean giving greater consideration and resources to functions or policies that have the most effect on the public or employees. Relevance is about how much a function affects people, as members of the public or as employees of the authority. For example, a local authority may decide that race equality is more relevant to raising educational standards than to its work on highway maintenance. Note also that 'due regard' does not mean that race equality is less important when the ethnic minority population is small.

Gender Equality Duty

Requires due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful sex discrimination and harassment (including for transsexual people); and
- Promote equality of opportunity between men and women

Public authorities are expected to have 'due regard' to the two parts of the duty to promote gender equality. As above, the weight given to race, disability, or gender equality needs to be in proportion to its relevance. In practice this means that in order to meet the duties, public bodies will need to prioritise action to address the most significant areas of race, disability, gender inequality in their remit and focus their efforts where they can have most impact.

Disability Equality Duty

Requires due regard to the need to:

- Promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons;
- Eliminate discrimination that is unlawful under the Act;
- Eliminate harassment of disabled persons that is related to their disabilities;
- Promote positive attitudes towards disabled persons;
- Encourage participation by disabled persons in public life; and
- Take steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, even where that involves treating

disabled persons more favourably than other persons
Public authorities are expected to have 'due regard' to the six parts of the duty to promote disability equality. As above, the weight given to race, disability, or gender equality needs to be in proportion to its relevance. In practice this means that in order to meet the duties, public bodies will need to prioritise action to address the most significant areas of race, disability, gender inequality in their remit and focus their efforts where they can have most impact.

Age

The Council's Age Equality Scheme sets out LBHF's commitment to age equality for people of all ages, including children and younger people and older people, across employment and service delivery. The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 make it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of age in the areas of employment and vocational training and apply to employees, independent contractors and contracted workers. Age discrimination law does not currently apply to goods and services, though human rights law may give some protection in these areas. If you are unsure whether this applies, contact the Opportunities Manager.

Sexual Orientation

The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007 prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in the provision of goods, facilities and services, in education and in the exercise of public functions. The Regulations make it unlawful to:

- Refuse to provide goods, facilities and services on grounds of sexual orientation;
- Provide goods, facilities and services of a different quality on grounds of sexual orientation;
- Provide goods, facilities and services in a different manner on grounds of sexual orientation; and
- Provide goods, facilities and services on different terms on grounds of sexual orientation.

The Regulations also apply to pupil admissions and access to education services.

Religion / Belief (inc. non-belief)

The Equality Act 2006 makes it unlawful (subject to certain exemptions) to discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief (including non-belief) in the following areas:

- The provision of goods, facilities and services;
- The disposal and management of premises;
- Education; and
- The exercise of public functions.

In addition, legislation implementing the European Union's Equality Framework Directive 2000 came into force in December 2003, making it unlawful to discriminate against anyone directly or indirectly on the grounds of faith.

Socio-Economic

For LBHF, the relationship between socio-economic status and other equality strands and impacts underpins our creation of a Borough of Opportunity for All. It means understanding the relationship between these characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage and the experience of other vulnerable groups when considering the impacts of our policies and so forth. The duty to consider socio-economic disadvantage will be placed on public bodies when taking decisions of a strategic nature on how to exercise its functions, and will come into force in April 2011 under the Equality Act 2010 (the main provisions of which come into force in October 2010). We will be required to have due regard to the desirability of exercising our functions in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.

Reasoning/Comment (inc N/A)

In this section you should outline your reasoning behind your scores of low/medium/high, and use this section when a particular equality strand may not be relevant.

Human Rights

Public authorities have an obligation to act in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights. These are:

- [Right to life](#)
- [Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment](#)
- [Right to liberty and security](#)
- [Freedom from slavery and forced labour](#)
- [Right to a fair trial](#)
- [No punishment without law](#)
- [Respect for your private and family life, home and correspondence](#)
- [Freedom of thought, belief and religion](#)
- [Freedom of expression](#)
- [Freedom of assembly and association](#)
- [Right to marry and start a family](#)
- [Protection from discrimination in respect of these these rights and freedoms](#)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to peaceful enjoyment of your property • Right to education • Right to participate in free elections <p>Each of the above links takes you to explanations and examples provided by the EHRC. Further, the EHRC and the Ministry of Justice both provide guides for public authorities.</p> <p>Use your reasoning in order to determine whether the impact will be high, medium or low. What do we mean by these terms?:</p> <p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme is relevant to all or most parts of the general duty, and/or to human rights ▪ There is substantial or a fair amount of evidence that some groups are (or could be) differently affected by it ▪ There is substantial or a fair amount of public concern about it <p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme is relevant to most parts of the general duty, and/or to human rights ▪ There is some evidence that some groups are (or could be) differently affected by it ▪ There is some public concern about it <p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme is not generally relevant to most parts of the general duty, and/or to human rights ▪ There is little evidence that some groups are (or could be) differently affected by it ▪ There is little public concern about it
<p>Q3 Does the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme make a positive contribution to equalities?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p> <p>If the answer here is 'yes', use your evidence from Q2 to state why</p>

Q4 Does the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme actually or potentially contribute to or hinder equality of opportunity and/or human rights?	Yes/No If the answer here is 'yes', then it is necessary to go ahead with an Equality Impact Assessment (see further down this document). Your reasoning behind Q2 will help you determine this.
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