

Equality Impact Assessment

The Equality Act 2010 replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. It also strengthens the law in important ways, to help tackle discrimination and equality. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

Public bodies are required in it to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The public sector Equality Duty came into force on 5 April 2011. The duty ensures that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It ensures that public bodies consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work – in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

The Equality Duty encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. By understanding the effect of their activities on different people, and how inclusive public services can support and open up people's opportunities, public bodies are better placed to deliver policies and services that are efficient and effective.

The new equality duty replaces the three previous public sector equality duties, for race, disability and gender. The new equality duty covers the following protected characteristics:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
- religion or belief – including lack of belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

It also applies to marriage and civil partnership, but only in respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.

Having due regard means consciously thinking about the three aims of the equality duty as part of the process of decision-making. This means that consideration of equality issues must influence the decisions reached by public bodies, including how they act as employers, how they develop, evaluate and review policies, how

they design, deliver and evaluate services, and how they commission and procure from others.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves considering the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- meet the needs of people with protected characteristics, and
- encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is low.

Fostering good relations involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and others.

Complying with the equality duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic.

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people's needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore take account of disabled people's impairments when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

There is no explicit requirement to refer to the Equality Duty in recording the process of consideration but it is good practice to do so. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies demonstrate that they considered the aims of the Equality Duty. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies show how they considered the Equality Duty. Producing an Equality Impact Assessment after a decision has been reached will not achieve compliance with the Equality Duty.

It is recommended that assessments are carried out in respect of new or revised policies and that a copy of the assessment is included as an appendix to the report provided to the decision makers at the relevant Cabinet, Committee or Scrutiny meeting.

Where it is clear from initial consideration that a policy will not have any effect on equality for any of the protected characteristics, no further analysis or action is necessary.

Public bodies should take a proportionate approach when complying with the Equality Duty. In practice, this means giving greater consideration to the Equality Duty where a policy or function has the potential to have a discriminatory effect or impact on equality of opportunity, and less consideration where the potential effect on equality is slight. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Directorate:	Chief Executive's	Lead officer responsible for EIA	David Gell
Name of the policy or function to be assessed:		Hate Crime Policy	
Names of the officers undertaking the assessment:		David Gell	
Is this a new or an existing policy or function?		Existing	
<p>1. What are the aims and objectives of the policy or function? Broxtowe Borough Council's (the Council's) Vision for Broxtowe is <i>"a great place where people enjoy living, working and spending leisure time."</i> The Council's corporate objective for Community Safety is <i>"Broxtowe will be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities."</i></p> <p>This policy sets out the Council's commitment to tackling hate crime and hate incidents and how it will support this through its decision making, service delivery and by the actions it will develop to implement the policy.</p>			
<p>2. What outcomes do you want to achieve from the policy or function? Increased awareness of hate crime among staff and residents Increased reporting of hate crime Reduced tolerance of hate crime</p>			
<p>3. Who is intended to benefit from the policy or function? Residents, visitors, and workforce in the borough; Broxtowe Borough Council staff</p>			
<p>4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the policy or function? Staff; Nottinghamshire Police; residents and workforce in the borough; Safer Nottinghamshire Board; relevant charities and organisations.</p>			
<p>5. What baseline quantitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands? In 2017/18, there were 94,098 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales; an increase of 17% compared with 2016/17</p> <p>This continues the upward trend of recent years with the number of hate crimes recorded by the police having more than doubled since 2012/13. The increase is thought by the Home Office to be largely driven by improvements in police recording.</p> <p>In 2017-18, there were 1509 hate crimes reported in Nottinghamshire; an increase of 19% compared with 2016/17.</p> <p>From 2016/17 to 2017/18, there were increases nationally across all prejudice strands for hate crime. Race increased by 14%, Religion by 40%, Sexual orientation by 27%; Disability by 30%; Transgender by 32%.</p>			

(Data source: Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2017-18. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 20/18 and Appendix Tables)

6. What baseline qualitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?

The policy impacts directly on all the different equality strands.

In 2017/18, there were 94,098 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales, an increase of 17% compared with 2016/17, of which:

- 71,251(76%) were race hate crimes;
- 11,638 (12%) were sexual orientation hate crimes;
- 8,336 (9%) were religious hate crimes;
- 7,226 (8%) were disability hate crimes; and
- 1,651 (2%) were transgender hate crimes.

It is possible for one hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor which is why the above numbers sum to more than 94,098 and 100 per cent.

7. What has stakeholder consultation, if carried out, revealed about the nature of the impact?

Not undertaken.

8. From the evidence available does the policy or function affect or have the potential to affect different equality groups in different ways? In assessing whether the policy or function adversely affects any particular group or presents an opportunity for promoting equality, consider the questions below in relation to each equality group:

- **Does the policy or function target or exclude a specific equality group or community? Does it affect some equality groups or communities differently? If yes, can this be justified?**

No specific groups will be excluded. Given that the policy is about preventing hate crime in all its forms, it will involve all people due to the potential for prejudice to be shown, often leading to hate incidents, on the basis of any one of the nine protected characteristics laid down in the equalities legislation.

- **Is the policy or function likely to be equally accessed by all equality groups or communities? If no, can this be justified?**

Yes

- **Are there barriers that might make access difficult or stop different equality groups or communities accessing the policy or function?**

No

- **Could the policy or function promote or contribute to equality and good relations between different groups? If so, how?**

Positively addressing the issue of hate incidents and hate crime in all its forms is a positive contributor to equality and good relations

- **What further evidence is needed to understand the impact on equality?**

None

9. On the basis of the analysis above what actions, if any, will you need to take in respect of each of the equality strands?

Age: No further action required

Disability: No further action required

Gender: No further action required

Gender Reassignment: No further action required

Marriage and Civil Partnership: No further action required

Pregnancy and Maternity: No further action required

Race: No further action required

Religion and Belief: No further action required

Sexual Orientation: No further action required

Head of Service:

I am satisfied with the results of this EIA. I undertake to review and monitor progress against the actions proposed in response to this impact assessment.

Signature of Head of Service: D Gell