

Budget Equality Impact and Needs Analysis Full Template: 2023

Guidance notes

Things to remember:

Under the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) public authorities are required to have due regard to the aims of the general equality duty when making decisions and when setting policies. Understanding the affect of the council's policies and practices on people with different protected characteristics is an important part of complying with the general equality duty. Under the PSED the council must ensure that:

- Decision-makers are aware of the general equality duty's requirements.
- The general equality duty is complied with before and at the time a particular policy is under consideration and when a decision is taken.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty as an integral part of the decision-making process.
- They have sufficient information to understand the effects of the policy, or the way a function is carried out, on the aims set out in the general equality duty.
- They review policies or decisions, for example, if the make-up of service users changes, as the general equality duty is a continuing duty.
- They take responsibility for complying with the general equality duty in relation to all their relevant functions. Responsibility cannot be delegated to external organisations that are carrying out public functions on their behalf.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty not only when a policy is developed and decided upon, but when it is being implemented.

Best practice guidance from the Equality and Human Rights Commission recommends that public bodies:

- Consider all the <u>protected characteristics</u> and all aims of the general equality duty (apart from in relation to marriage and civil partnership, where only the discrimination aim applies).
- Use equality analysis to inform policy as it develops to avoid unnecessary additional activity.
- Focus on the understanding the effects of a policy on equality and any actions needed as a result, not the production of a document.
- Consider how the time and effort involved should relate to the importance of the policy to equality.
- Think about steps to advance equality and good relations as well as eliminate discrimination.
- Use good evidence. Where it isn't available, take steps to gather it (where practical and proportionate).
- Use insights from engagement with employees, service users and others can help provide evidence for equality analysis.

Equality analysis should be referenced in community impact statements in Council reports. Community impact statements are a corporate requirement in all reports to the following meetings: the cabinet, individual decision makers, scrutiny, regulatory committees and community councils. Community impact statements enable decision makers to identify more easily how a decision might affect different communities in Southwark and to consider any implications for equality and diversity.

The public will be able to view and scrutinise any equality analysis undertaken. Equality analysis should therefore be written in a clear and transparent way using plain English. Equality analysis may be published under the council's publishing of equality information, or be present with divisional/departmental/service business plans. These will be placed on the website for public view under the council's Publications Scheme. All Cabinet reports will also publish related

Equality analysis should be reviewed after a sensible period of time to see if business needs have changed and/or if the effects that were expected have occurred. If not then you will need to consider amending your policy accordingly. This does not mean repeating the equality analysis, but using the experience gained through implementation to check the findings and to make any necessary adjustments.

Engagement with the community is recommended as part of the development of equality analysis. The council's Community Engagement Division and critical friend, the Forum for Equality and Human Rights in Southwark can assist with this (see section below on community engagement and www.southwarkadvice.org.uk).

Whilst the equality analysis is being considered, Southwark Council recommends considering Socio-Economic implications, as socio-economic inequalities have a strong influence on the environment we live and work in. As a major provider of services to Southwark residents, the council has a legal duty to reduce socio-economic inequalities and this is reflected in its values and aims. For this reason, the council recommends considering socio-economic impacts in all equality analyses, not forgetting to include identified potential mitigating actions.

Section 1: Equality impact and needs analysis details

Proposed policy/decision/business plan

area to which this equality analysis

relates

leiates					
Equality analysis author	Karen Crane				
Strategic Director:	David Quirke- Thornton				
Department	Children and Adult's Services	Division	Adult Social Care		
	making process the Budget Cha December I January Ca January Ov		<u>s</u> nalysis		

and support needs.

101:Review care for service users and carers

to meet statutory requirements for their care

implem	ve date of entation of budget al if known	ТВС			
Sign- off	Pauline O'Hare		Director of Adult Social Care	Date	17/01/24

Section 2: Description of budget proposal

Please provide full details of the budget proposal and the predicted saving

This proposal represents adult social care's response to economic pressures whilst maintaining favourable person centred outcomes. Adult social care provides care and support to vulnerable adults 18+ who are Southwark residents, and deemed eligible under the Care Act 2014.

The item forming this budget challenge is the review of care, covering a range of services, of service users and carers to meet statutory requirements for their care and support needs.

This will cover:-

- 1.Review of all Packages of Care, both 6weeks and annual with a focus on improving outcomes, and improved VFM, using universal services where possible
- 2.Utilise opportunities for use supported accommodation locally and the new Flexi care housing to help support those with care and support needs to return to Borough
- 3.Create further efficiencies from Reablement and the new Avon unit
- Scrutinize Continuing Health Care, Section 117, and joint funding panel agreements with ICB

As part of this we will ensure service users have a current financial assessment and benefits are fully maximised for recipients.

Predicted Saving: £2,000,000

Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

2. Service users and sta	keholders
Key users of the department or service	Southwark's Adult Social Care (ASC) division is comprised of specialist services working across a variety of settings, and is responsible for discharging Southwark Council's legal duties in regards to the provision of statutory assessments, reviews and services to meet the eligible needs in relation to the Care Act 2014 in respect adults and their carers who are residents of Southwark. Key users of this service fall into the category noted. The information was taken from the services as a snapshot 02/01/2024 and used as evidence in the categories below where we were providing support to 5139 people.
Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan	The Senior Management Team has developed a savings plan that will meet the divisional savings target that are required within the portfolio. Local NHS stakeholders are a key party to these services and some equalities data is stored with them. Residents of the borough VCS Members

Section 4: Pre-implementation equality impact and needs analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken, including improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities. An equality analysis also presents as an opportunity to improve services to meet diverse needs, promote equality, tackle inequalities and promote good community relations. It is not just about addressing negative impacts.

The columns include societal issues (discrimination, exclusion, needs etc.) and socio-economic issues (levels of poverty, employment, income). As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that socio-economic issues are given special consideration, as it is the council's intention to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the borough. Key is also the link between protected characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage, including experiences of multiple disadvantage.

Socio-economic disadvantage may arise from a range of factors, including:

- poverty
- health
- education
- limited social mobility
- housing
- a lack of expectations
- discrimination
- multiple disadvantage

The public sector equality duty (PSED) requires us to find out about and give due consideration to the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty:

- 1. Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- 2. Advancing equality of opportunity, including finding out about and meeting diverse needs of our local communities, addressing disadvantage and barriers to equal access; enabling all voices to be heard in our engagement and consultation undertaken; increasing the participation of under represented groups
- 3. Fostering good community relations; promoting good relations; to be a borough where all feel welcome, included, valued, safe and respected.

The PSED is now also further reinforced in the two additional Fairer Future For All values: that we will

- Always work to make Southwark more equal and just
- Stand against all forms of discrimination and racism

Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).						
policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.			Potential Socio-Economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio- economic disadvantage (positive and negative)			
in need of care person centred with reference to the potential im on age due to the All assessment diverse needs is	ave no impact upon and support as it will needs based Care Ato eligibility in the Capact anticipated for the assessment requires will take into accordance with the sibilities under the E	Il be subject to Act assessmente Act 2014. residents bastirement. unt specific and act 2014.	ent ent sed and 2014	These services (except NHS provision) are subject to fair access to care principles prescribed in law which means a financial assessment for contribution is delineated according to ability to pay.		
Equality information on which above analysis is based			Socio-Economic data on which above analysis is based			
			Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System, or NHS systems			
		Proportion				
Age bands	Service users	%				
18-64	2022	39%				
65-84	1988	39%				
85+ 1129 22%			1			

Grand Total	5139	100%
Mitigating and/or impr	ovement actions	to be taken
None required		

Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Please note that under the PSED due regard includes:

Giving due consideration in all relevant areas to "the steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities." This also includes the need to understand and focus on different needs/impacts arising from different disabilities.

policy/decision/b	s (positive and negative ousiness plan; this alse to each part of the du	o includes		Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio- economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.			Act are sed :. and 2014	All adult groups affected equally regardless of disability. To be eligible for support all must have a care and support need in respect of the Care Act 2014. Eligibility may be as a result of frailty rather than disability.
Equality informations based -	tion on which above a	ınalysis is		Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
				Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System and NHS systems.
		Proport		
Disability	Comileo	•	ion	
Disability	Service users	%	i on 57%	

Grand Total	5139	100%
Mitigating and/or improvemen	t actions to be	e taken
None required		

Gender reassignment:
- The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

Gender Identity: Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity

The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

Gender Identity: Gender identity is the person's assigned sex or can differ from it.

can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ	from it.
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio- economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.	
No potential impact anticipated for residents based on gender assignment due to the assessment requirement.	
In adult services this year was the first year to collect data on gender reassignment.	
All assessments will take into account specific and diverse needs in accordance with the Care Act 2014 and our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.	
Equality information on which above analysis is based.	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
All data returned a nil for this characteristic.	
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	

None required	
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Marriage and civil partnership – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)

Potential impacts (positive an policy/decision/business plan			Potential socio- economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positiv and negative)		
This plan will have no impact and support as it will be subject Care Act assessment with re 2014.	ect to a person centred nee ference to eligibility in the C	ds based Care Act			
No potential impact anticipated for residents based on marital status due to the assessment requirement.					
due to the assessment require	rement.		Socio-economic data		
	rement.	Proportion %	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case		
due to the assessment require	n above analysis is based	•	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
due to the assessment requirequality information on which	n above analysis is based Service users	%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded	service users	% 45%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single	Service users 2332 1330	% 45% 26%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single Widowed	Service users 2332 1330 560	% 45% 26% 11%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single Widowed Married	Service users 2332 1330 560 504	% 45% 26% 11% 10%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single Widowed Married Divorced	Service users 2332 1330 560 504 223	% 45% 26% 11% 10% 4.34%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single Widowed Married Divorced Separated	Service users 2332 1330 560 504 223 90	% 45% 26% 11% 10% 4.34% 1.75%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		
Equality information on which Marital status Not Recorded Single Widowed Married Divorced Separated Too Young to Apply	Service users 2332 1330 560 504 223 90 46	% 45% 26% 11% 10% 4.34% 1.75% 0.90%	on which above analysis is based Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System of		

Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio- economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.	
No potential impact anticipated for residents based on pregnancy and maternity due to the assessment requirement.	
Some adults within our services will require additional support from community health services should they become pregnant.	
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
None captured for the data of this snapshot.	NA
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
None required	

Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

Potential socioeconomic impacts/

			needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)		
This plan will have no impact upon pand support as it will be subject to a Care Act assessment with reference 2014. No potential impact anticipated for reto the assessment requirement. All assessments will take into account accordance with the Care Act 2014 the Equality Act 2010.	Any improvements in health and social care provision will have a positive impact upon the intersectionality of multiple disadvantage and protected characteristics.				
Equality information on which above	analysis is based		Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based		
Ethnicity	Service users	%	Not captured from Mosaic Case		
White Black / African / Caribbean / Black	2362		Management System or NHS system		
British	1949	38%			
No data	309	6.01%			
Asian / Asian British	214	4.16%			
Other Ethnic Group	187	3.64%			
Mixed / multiple	118	2.30%			
Grand Total	5139	100%			
Mitigating and/or improvement action	ns to be taken				
None required					

Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed Potential socio-economic impacts/ policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

needs/issues arising from socioeconomic disadvantage (positive and negative)

This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.

No potential impact anticipated for residents based on religion due to the assessment requirement.

All assessments will take into account specific and diverse needs in accordance with the Care Act 2014 and our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.

Equality information on which above analysis is based

Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based

Proportion Religion **Service users** % Not Recorded 1343 26% 1164 23% Christian **Not Stated** 640 12% Church of England 552 11% Roman Catholic 395 7.7% No Religion 365 7.1% Muslim 310 6.0% Pentecostal 65 1.3% Other Religion 45 0.9% 45 **Baptist** 0.9% Declined to say 43 0.8% Jehovah's witness 38 0.7% Hindu 30 0.6% Methodist 23 0.4% **Greek Orthodox** 23 0.4% **Buddhist** 0.3% 17 Seventh Day Adventist 14 0.3% **Jewish** 9 0.2% Protestant 8 0.2% Sikh 5 0.1% 5 Rastafarian 0.1% **Grand Total** 5139 100%

Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System or NHS systems

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken				
None required				

None required					
Sex - A man or a woman.					
Potential impacts (positive policy/decision/business page needs in relation to each p	lan; this also	includes	Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio- economic disadvantage (positive and negative)		
This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.					
No potential impact anticipated for residents based on sex assignment due to the assessment requirement.					
Normally there tends to be more females in receipt of care and support than males.					
All assessments will take into account specific and diverse needs in accordance with the Care Act 2014 and our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.					
		Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based			
Gender Ser	vice users	Proportion %	Not captured from Mosaic Case Management System or NHS systems		
Female	2905	57%			
Male	2232	43%			
Non-binary	1	0%			
Intersex	1	0%			
Grand Total	5139	100%			

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken				
None required				

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.

Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)

This plan will have no impact upon provision to those in need of care and support as it will be subject to a person centred needs based Care Act assessment with reference to eligibility in the Care Act 2014.

No potential impact anticipated for residents based on sexual orientation due to the assessment requirement.

All assessments will take into account specific and diverse needs in accordance with the Care Act 2014 and our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.

Equality information on which above analysis is based

Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based

			Daseu
Sexual orientation	Service users	Proportion %	Not captured from Mosaic Case Management
Not known	2563	50%	System or NHS systems
Heterosexual / Straight	2135	42%	
Does not know or is unsure	268	5.2%	
Person asked but declined to			
respond	107	2.1%	
Prefer not to say	26	0.5%	
Gay or Lesbian	25	0.5%	
Other sexual orientation not listed	9	0.2%	
Bisexual	6	0.1%	
Grand Total	5139	100%	
I and the second			1

Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken
None required
None required
Human Rights There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour, Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
Adult social care practice follows the principles of human rights legislation and all 16 articles are key to the work of the department.
Anti-discriminatory practice is fundamental to the ethical basis of care provision and critical to the protection of people's dignity.
Information on which above analysis is based
Adult social care employ professionally qualified staff and this is a key fundamental for practitioners to gain and retain their registration is adherence to the principles of Human rights legislation.
Both for those staff, and non-qualified staff, training courses are mandatory with the principles of Human Rights Legislation at its core – details of the department's learning and development plan is available.
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken
None

Conclusions

Summarise main findings and conclusions of the overall equality impact and needs analysis for this area:

All assessments will take into account specific and diverse needs in accordance with the Care Act 2014 and our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.

Anti-discriminatory practice is fundamental to the ethical basis of care provision and critical to the protection of people's dignity.

Have any potential significant concerns amongst service users or the wider community been identified?

None identified

Have any potential negative, disproportionate or adverse impacts on particular protected characteristics been identified?

None identified

Have you identified any negative or positive impacts re: the promotion of good community relations?

This analysis shows that this approach forms part of the initiative of 'right care at the right time'.

Are there any specific implications for groups experiencing socio-economic disadvantage?

None identified

Are there any specific implications for groups experiencing socio-economic disadvantage and protected characteristics ?

None identified

Are there any specific implications for Borough Plan priorities or commitments?

None identified

Section 5: Further equality actions and objectives

5. Further actions

Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating and/or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities; and any areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.

Number	Description of issue	Action	Timeframe
1	Not enough data on socio economic position of adults with care and support	Not enough data on socio economic position of adults with care and support – the case management system has limits around this	A long term plan is needed
2			
3			
4			

5		
6		
7		

5. Equality and socio-economic objectives (for business plans)

Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any of the equality objectives outlined above that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.

Objective and measure	Lead officer	Current performance (baseline)	Targets	
			Year 1	Year 2
NA				

6. Review of implementation of the equality objectives and actions				
Ongoing through department returns to the department of health.				

Implementation Equality Impact and Needs Analysis of budget proposal: proposed date if known : not known